

## APPENDICES

### THE EFFECTS OF CLASS STRATIFICATION TOWARD UPPER CLASS AND LOWER CLASS DESCRIBED IN MAJOR CHARACTERS OF HEATHCLIFF, CATHERINE EARNSHAW AND EDGAR LINTON IN EMILY BRONTE'S *WUTHERING HEIGHTS*

#### A. The Differences between Upper Class and Lower Class

No	Quotes	Forms	Page	Reference	Comment
1.	The light came from thence; they had not put up the shutters, and the curtains were only half closed. Both of us were able to look in by standing on the basement, and clinging to the ledge, and we saw – ah! It was beautiful – a splendid place carpeted with crimson, and crimson – covered chairs and tables, and a pure white ceiling bordered by gold, a shimmering	Monologue	33	A researcher says that “Upper classes are the ‘landed aristocracy’ and in addition they invariably owned a mansion or large house. While, lower classes are defined as people who had little or no education and in addition they group barely survived from charity” (Snodgrass 20).	It happens when Catherine Earnshaw and Heathcliff are playing far away from their home. They find something splendid light and they are so curious what is the matter. Indeed they see a great house and want to see closer. They are trying to peep The Lintons be to the ledge. They see good properties inside the house like splendid place which

	with little soft tapers.				carpeted with crimson and some properties which bordered by gold. The Lintons are rich family who are living in a great house and surrounded by great things; it is definitely described as upper class family.
2.	I was frightened, and Mrs. Earnshaw was ready to fling it out of doors: she did fly up, asking how he could fashion to bring that gipsy brat into the house, when they had their own bairns to feed and fend for? What he meant to do with it, and whether he was mad? The master tried to explain the matter; but he was really half	Monologue	25	A researcher says that “Upper classes are the ‘landed aristocracy’ and in addition they invariably owned a mansion or large house. While, lower classes are defined as people who had little or no education and in addition they group barely survived from charity” (Snodgrass 20).	Evidence tells that Heathcliff is categorized as lower class is written above. It explains that when Mr. Earnshaw brings a gypsy child to home. Even though his wife does not like to adopt stranger but Mr. Earnshaw still stand on his decision. Mr.

	<p>dead with fatigue, and all that I could make out, amongst her scolding, was a tale of his seeing it starving, and houseless, and as a good as dumb, in the street of Liverpool; where he picked it up and inquired for its owner</p>				<p>Earnshaw feels so pity to the child because he is homeless and has nothing, even the child is just living in the street. Mr. Earnshaw is having kind hearted to bring the one homeless to be part of his family although he already has two children. As a homeless, the child is not easy to live in that house because of pressure by the members. The child is christened to be Heathcliff who growing up from charity of Mr. Earnshaw.</p>
3.	<p>“What culpable carelessness in her brother! Exclaimed Mr.</p>	Dialogue	35	<p>“Social class is a context rooted in both the material substance of</p>	<p>The utterances are said by The Lintons</p>

<p>Linton, turning from me to Catherine. I've understood from Shielders" "(that was the curate, sir)" "that he lets her grow up in absolute heathenism. But who is this? Where did she pick up this companion? Oho! I declare he is that strange acquisition my late neighbor late, in his journey to Liverpool – a little Lascar, or an American or Spanish castaway."</p> <p>"A wicked boy, at all events," remarked the old lady, "And quite unfit for a decent house! Did you notice his language, Linton? I'm shocked that my children should have heard it."</p>			<p>social life (wealth, education, work) and the individual's construal of his or her rank, and is a core aspect of how he or she thinks of the self and relates to the social world" (Kraus 546)</p>	<p>who look so desperately does not like a child like Heathcliff. It describes that The Lintons humiliate Heathcliff's appearance which is totally different from The Linton. Again, they consider that Heathcliff is not equal with them. Indeed, Heatchliff have no educational tracks in any ways because he has no parent. It drives them think that Heatchliff does not have good manner like them because no one teach him. They evaluate that Heathcliff is just a castaway. It means that Heathcliff is nothing and has no honor like The Lintons who have everything, rich and</p>
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					<p>surrounded by good things. As a rich family both Mr. Linton and Mrs. Linton bring their children up to have good manner, having a good friend and dressed well in all events. No doubt that they hate Heathcliff's appearance. In other hand, when The Lintons see Catherine Earnshaw they treat her more polite because they know her father. Mr. Earnshaw is not that rich but have a good reputation so that they accept it. Furthermore, Mr. Earnshawa always teaches her daughter about religion which means that Catherine Earnshaw has a good manner than the ones,</p>
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					Heathcliff.
4.	<p>Then I put her through the following catechism: for a girl of twenty-two, it was not injudicious.</p> <p>“Why do you love him, Miss Cathy?”</p> <p>“Nonsense, I do – that’s sufficient.”</p> <p>“By no means; you must say why?”</p> <p>“Well, because he is</p>	Dialogue	55-56	<p>“Class can be regarded as the main basis of social cleavage so far as left-right issues are concerned: that is, issues that turn on divergent interests arising out of inequalities in economic conditions and life chances.” (Chan and Goldthorpe 523).</p>	<p>According to the conversation above, it takes an explanation that When Nelly asks about the reason why does Catherine Earnshaw need Edgar Linton to be her husband. Catherine is extremely considering about economic and life chances. Catherine Earnshaw prefer Edgar Linton than Heathcliff because there is an opportunity. Edgar Linton comes from wealthy family who has everything needed in life, while Heathcliff has nothing. Catherine does not mean hurt Heathcliff, the one she truly loves, but it is time to change her life condition. Nelly thinks that her thought is crazy. Catherine Earnshaw thinks that by marrying Edgar Linton her social status will increase. Again,</p>

	<p>handsome, and pleasant to be with.”</p> <p>“Bad!” was my commentary.</p> <p>“And because he is young and cheerful.”</p> <p>“Bad, still.”</p> <p>“And because he loves me.”</p> <p>“Indifferent, coming there.”</p> <p>“And he will be rich, and I shall like to be the greatest</p>				<p>Heathcliff as new member of The Earnshaws will has better future. Indirectly, the marriage is giving an opportunity for both Catherine Earnshaw and Heathcliff. But, it is really bad decision for Nelly, as her caretaker because she knows how deep is Heathcliff’s love for her. The marriage will not raise his status but only for Catherine Earnshaw</p>
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	<p>swoman, of the neighbourhood, and I shall be rich of having such a husband.”</p> <p>“Worst of all. And now you say love him?”</p> <p>“As everybody loves – You’re silly, Nelly.”</p> <p>“Not at all – answer.”</p> <p>“I love the ground under his feet, and the air over his head, and everything he touches, and</p>				
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	every word he says. I love all his looks, and all his actions, and him entirely and altogether. There now!"				
5.	Her brother allowed her whatever she pleased to demand, and generally avoided aggravating her fiery temper. He was rather too indulgent in humoring her caprices; not from affection, but from pride; he wished earnestly to see her bring honour to the family by an alliance with the Lintons, and as long as she let him alone she might trample us like slaves, for aught he cared! Edgar Linton, as multitudes have been before and will be after him, was infatuated; and believed himself	Monologue	64	"Class can be regarded as the main basis of social cleavage so far as left-right issues are concerned: that is, issues that turn on divergent interests arising out of inequalities in economic conditions and life chances." (Chan and Goldthorpe 523).	At the time, Catherine Earnshaw is sick and feel so desperate because Heathcliff runs away from Wuthering Heights after heard her decision. As a brother, Hindley supports everything what she wishes as long as it bring happiness for them. Moreover, Hindley expects that this marriage will raise pride of Earnshaw family. Pride is everything in family because it shows honor and value. Moreover, If Catherine lives happily with Edgar Linton so that he can take advantage of it. According to economic supporting, Edgar Linton is reasonable to be Catherine Earnshaw because Hindley believes that he can

	the happiest man alive on the day he led her to Gimmerton chapel, three years subsequent to his father's death.				make her in sufficiently everything she needs.
6.	".....My love for Linton is like the foliage in the woods: time will change it, I'm well aware, as winter changes the trees. My love for Heathcliff resembles the eternal rocks beneath: a source of little visible delight, but necessary. Nelly, I <i>am</i> Heathcliff! He's always a pleasure to myself, but as my own being. So don't talk of our separation again: it is impracticable; and - ....."	Dialogue	56	"upper class persons are more secure in their love relationship than lower class persons." (Green and Wakefield 177).	Conversation above between Catherine Earnshaw and Nelly is quite fierce. Catherine has her own thought why does she want to marry Edgar Linton than Heathcliff. Catherine reflects Heathcliff like herself, they both are having nothing that is why Catherine Earnshaw needs a boy that can help her life and Heathcliff, he is Edgar Linton. The one that she is not really love but comes from rich family and have everything. Although it is hard for

					<p>Catherine Earnshaw but she has to make a choice. Both Edgar Linton and Heathcliff are loving Catherine Earnshaw. She is definitely reflecting her love to Edgar Linton is just like winter changes the trees which can disappear changed by time, but her love for Heathcliff is wonderful like the eternal rocks beneath. It proves that sacrifice is needed in relationship.</p>
7.	<p>“He quite deserted! We separated!” she exclaimed, with an accent of</p>	Dialogue	58	<p>“Life chances are a key aspect of studying social inequality and stratification. Life chances are distributed inequality between individuals and groups because they are affected by social factors</p>	<p>Catherine Earnshaw makes a decision which Nelly thinks that is nonsense. Nelly thinks that her decision will make Heathcliff more miserable, but</p>

	<p>indignation.”Who is to separate us, pray? They’ll meet the fate of Milo! Not as long as I live, Ellen: for no mortal creature. Every Linton on the face of the earth might melt into nothing, before I could consent to forsake Heathcliff. Oh, that’s not what I intend – that’s not what I mean! I</p>		<p>such as class position, gender and ethnicity. People in higher social classes have more chance than those in other classes of accessing good quality healthcare and decent housing.” (Hiraide 3).</p>	<p>Catherine has another consideration due to her decision. She thinks that having relationship with Edgar Linton who comes from upper class will raise her life and Heathcliff. If Catherine Earnshaw marry to Heathcliff, they might be beggars. She hopes that Heathcliff turns to understand how much her love is. Her choice might be unfair for Heathcliff the one she truly loves, but she needs to bring good change for her life. It seems that Edgar Linton such a sweet dream to bring her life good.</p>
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	<p>shouldn't be Mrs Linton were such a pride demanded! He'll be as much to me as he has been all his lifetime. Edgar must shake off his antipathy, and tolerate him, at least. He will, when he learns my true feeling towards him. Nelly, I see now, you think me a selfish wretch; but</p>				
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	<p>did it never strike you that if Heathcliff and I married, we should be beggars? Whereas, if I marry Linton, I can aid Heathcliff to rise, and place him out of my brother's power.”</p>				
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## B. Effect of Class Distinction

### B.1 Selfishness and Unethical Behavior

No	Quotes	Forms	Page	Reference	Comment
1.	I waited behind her chair, and was pained to behold Catherine, with dry eyes and an indifferent air, commence cutting up the wing of a goose before her. “An unfeeling child.” I thought to myself; “how lightly she dismisses her old playmate’s troubles.”	Monologue	41	“selfishness is a heightened concern with one’ own personal profit or pleasure.” (Dubois, Rucker and Galinsky 3).	It describes when Earnshaw family celebrates Catherine’s arrival to Wuthering Heights with Edgar Linton and Isabella Linton after several weeks stay in Trushcross Grange. Nelly sees that Catherine Earnshaw looks different not only wearing nice clothes but also her attention. They have great dinner without Heathcliff. Before the dinner starts, Heathcliff makes noisy in the room, so that Mr. Hindley send him in to warehouse and lock it. Catherine at the time does nothing and no worries his trouble. Catherine is not the same as they used to play together and care each

					other. Moreover, she does not try to persuade her brother to let him go at least. They enjoy dinner and have no doubt about Heathcliff.
2.	Cathy, catching a glimpse of her friend in his concealment, flew to embrace him; she bestowed seven or eight kisse on his cheek within the second, and then stopped, and drawing back, burst into a laugh, exclaiming, “Why, how very black and cross you look!” and how – how funny and grim! But that’s because I used to Edgar and Isabella Linton. Well, Heathcliff, have you forgotten me?”	dialogue	37	“selfishness is a heightened concern with one’ own personal profit or pleasure.” (Dubois, Rucker and Galinsky 3).	From the way how Catherine speaks, it is clearly shown that she is comparing her old friend, Heathcliff with her new friend, Edgar and Isabella Linton. It occurs when Catherine Earnshaw just coming back from Trushcross Grange and finds that her old friend looks so black and cross the look. The reason why does she use to compare each other. It explains that several weeks Linton family take care of Catherine Earnshaw after the last accident in



					<p>Linton's house. Her feet is bleed beaten by dog and then she has to stay in Trushcross Grange to recover her wound. As long as she stays with Linton family, she used to see Linton's habit, lifestyle and having proper life. Indirectly, when Catherine Earnshaw back to Wuthering Heights and finds her old friend it seems little bit funny and strange. She may forget how Heathcliff looks like. The way how she mocked Heatchliff shows that she turns to be selfish.</p>
3.	"You must exchange horses	Dialogue	27	"Recent empirical work has found	It happens when Hindley and Heathcliff

<p>with me: I don't like mine; and if you won't I shall tell your father of the three thrashings you've given me this week, and show him my arm, which is black to the shoulder." Hindley put out his tongue, and cuffed him over the ears. "You'd better do it at once," he persisted, escaping to the porch (they were in the stable): "you will have to; and if I speak of these blows, you'll get them again with interest. 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</p>		<p>that higher class individuals have greater tendency to behave unethically than lower class individuals." (Dubois, Rucker &amp; Galinsky 3).</p>	<p>are in the field. Suddenly Heathcliff asks to switch the horses but Hindley refuses it. Without any fear, Heathcliff will tell to Mr. Earnshaw what have done to him. Heatcliff gets injured in his arm many times but he is quiet strong. In this case, Heathcliff is powerless because he is nothing than Hindley. Heathcliff is just person from charity so that all he can do is just threat him without any violence. It is totally different from Hindley, anytime he can do violence toward Heathcliff because he has power, which is he is son of Mr. Earnshaw, the one that adopt the poor</p>
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	out of the doors.....”				Heathcliff. So, Hindley thinks that he has right to do that.
4.	The man too up Cathy up; she was sick, not from fear but pain. He carried her in; I followed, grumbling execrations and vengeance. “What prey, Robert?” halloed Linton from the entrance. “Skulker has caught a little girl, sir,” he replied, “and there’s a lad here,” he added, making clutch at me, “who looks an out-and-outer! Very like robbers were for putting them through the window to open the doors to the gang after all were asleep.....	dialogue	34	Discrimination can be defined as intentional acts that draw unfair or injurious distinctions, that are based solely on ethnic or racial basis and that have effects favorable to in-groups and negative to out-groups. (Noh et al. 194),	In this case, Linton family do not know that the boy is Catherine’s step brother. They consider that Heathcliff is a lad and they hurt Heathcliff by mocking him so rude. Heathcliff just keep silent and do nothing when they do that. He is truly worried about Catherine’s condition. Even more, Heathcliff does not perceive all bad treatment from Linton family. He just want to make sure that Catherine is alright. He used to get this bad treatment.

<p>5.</p>	<p>Oh my dear Mary, look here! 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?" He pulled me under the chandelier, and Mrs. Linton placed her spectacles on her nose and raised her hands in horror. The cowardly children crept nearer, also, Isabella lisping – "Frightful thing! Put him in the cellar, papa. He's exactly like the son of fortune teller that stole my tame pheasant. Isn't he, Edgar?"</p> <p>.....</p>	<p>Dialogue</p>	<p>34</p>	<p>"Recent empirical work has found that higher class individuals have greater tendency to behave unethically than lower class individuals." (Dubois, Rucker &amp;Galinsky 3).</p>	<p>From the conversation above, it explains that Isabella Linton gives unethical behavior to Heathcliff. It can be seen from the way how she calls Heathcliff like a son of fortune teller. In serious condition, Isabella asks her father to send him in the cellar. This kind of unethical behavior is commonly happen in society. Moreover, Isabella is growing up from rich family and used to see good people with good appearance. So, when the first time she saw Heathcliff automatically she insults him.</p>
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## B.2 Racial Discrimination

No	Quotes	Forms	Page	Reference	Comment
1.	<p>“Where did she pick up this companion? Oho I declare he is that strange acquisition my late neighbor made, in his journey to Liverpool – a little Lascar, or an American or Spanish castaway.”(Bronte 35)</p> <p>I suppose: she was a young lady, and they made a distinction between her treatment and mine. Then the woman servant brought a basin of warm water, and wash her feet; and Mr. Linton mixed a tumbler of negus, and Isabella</p>	Dialogue	35	Racial discrimination is a pervasive phenomenon in the lives of many racial minorities. It can take the form of blatant like being called a derogatory name. (Shelton, J. Nicole, 2003)	Racial discrimination in that quotation is tended to Heathcliff. It explains that when Heathcliff and Catherine Earnshaw in Linton’s house. They are truly insult Heathcliff who comes from whereas they do not care. Furthermore, they tell that Heatcliff is lascar and consider as American and Spanish castaway. It is an evidence that discrimination by means of physical feature is experienced by Heathcliff. Among Heathcliff, Linton family and Catherine Earnshaw are physically

	emptied a plateful of cakes into her lap, and Edgar stood gaping at a distance. Afterwards they dried and combed her beautiful hair, and gave her a pair of enormous slippers.....				totally different. Heathcliff is describing like gypsy, while Linton and Catherine are Caucasian that have white skin. Linton consider that black people are subordinate while white people are their boss. In other hand, Catherine Earnshaw gets good treatment from Linton. They take care of her really good like they dried and combed her beautiful hair, gave a pair of enormous slipper and many more because she is beautiful and Mr. Linton already know her father.
2.	“You needn’t have touched me!” He answered, following	Dialogue	37	A researcher states that social psychological research has shown	Here, Heathcliff feels so down when Catherine Earnshaw touch on his

	<p>her eye and snatching away his hand. "I shall be dirty as I please: and I like to be dirty, and I will be dirty!"</p>			<p>that negative treatment and experiences can have adverse consequences for mental health. (Sellers and Shelton 1081)</p>	<p>appearance after several weeks they have not meet. It is pretty hurting Heathcliff's feeling. He feels that Catherine Earnshaw becomes different since she stays in Trushcross Grange. As she know that Heathcliff black skin inborn and it should be that Catherine no need to make it clarify. It can be seen that Heathcliff feels so disappointed. His response above is an utterance which contain of pain, sorrow and misery</p>
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