

**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 FINAL PROJECT**



**Presented as Partial Fulfillment of Requirements  
to Obtain the Sarjana Sastra Degree in English Literature**

**TUYAMI  
30801400189**

**ENGLISH LITERATURE STUDY PROGRAM  
COLLEGE OF LANGUAGES AND COMMUNICATION SCIENCE  
SULTAN AGUNG ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY  
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2019**

**PAGE OF APPROVAL**

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Semarang, April 11<sup>th</sup>, 2019

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## **STATEMENT OF WORK'S ORIGINALITY**

Hereby, I honestly declare that the undergraduate final project I wrote does not contain the works of part of the works of other people, except those which were cited in the quotation and the references, as a scientific paper should. If my statement is not valid in the future, I absolutely agree to accept an academic sanction in the form of revocation of my paper and my degree obtained from that paper.

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Tuyami

## **MOTTOS**

Prophet Muhammad PBUH told us:

“The best people are those who bring most benefit to the rest of mankind”

(Hadith Ahmad, Ath-Tabrani, Ad-Daruqutni)

“Faith is the art of holding on to things your reason has once accepted, in spite of  
your changing moods”

(C.S. Lewis)

“The future belongs to those who believe in the beauty of their dreams”

(Eleanor Roosevelt)

## **DEDICATION**

Alhamdulillah, I dedicate this final project especially to my parents. I am nothing without you until no word can describe. Also, thank you so much for my friends who always be there when I need some advice and suggestion.

## ABSTRACT

**Tuyami. 30801400189. 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*. English Literature Study Program. College of Languages and Communication Science. Sultan Agung Islamic University. Idha Nurhamidah, S.S., M.Hum. as Advisor.**

This study deals with the issue of class stratification as well as its effects toward upper class and lower class described in major characters of Heathcliff, Catherine Earnshaw and Edgar Linton in Emily Bronte's novel *Wuthering Heights*. Class stratification is a phenomenon which appears in England in 19<sup>th</sup> Century. Character of Heathcliff reflects as lower class due to the background as homeless while Edgar Linton reflects as upper class comes from wealthy family. In this case, class stratification brings different effects toward major characters in *Wuthering Heights* novel by Emily Bronte.

The study used descriptive qualitative method. There were two data. Those were primary data and secondary data. The primary data was taken from *Wuthering height* novel by Emily Bronte, while the secondary data were taken from journals, book, thesis, website, and article.

This study got two findings. First, describing the differences between upper class and lower class. The differentiation can be seen from different lifestyle and economics condition. Second, the effects of class stratification toward upper class and lower class. Its effects were differently given toward the classes through the utterance and or action such as selfishness and unethical behavior and racial discrimination. Those things reflected in major characters of Heathcliff, Catherine Earnshaw and Edgar Linton in *Wuthering Heights* by Emily Bronte.

**Keywords: Upper Class, Lower Class, Class Stratification**

## INTISARI

**Tuyami. 30801400189. 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*. Program Study Sastra Inggris. Fakultas Bahasa dan Ilmu Komunikasi. Universitas Islam Sultan Agung. Idha Nurhamidah, SS., M.Hum. sebagai pembimbing.**

Penelitian ini berhubungan dengan isu perbedaan kelas serta dampak dari perbedaan kelas terhadap kelas atas dengan kelas bawah yang digambarkan pada tokoh utama heathcliff, Catherine Earnshaw dan Edgar Linton di novel *Wuthering Heights* karya Emily Bronte. Perbedaan kelas adalah suatu fenomena yang muncul di negara Inggris pada abad ke 19. Karakter Heathcliff mencerminkan kelas bawah dilihat dari latar belakangnya sebagai tunawisma sedangkan Edgar Linton mencerminkan kelas atas yang berasal dari keluarga kaya raya. Dalam hal ini, perbedaan kelas memberikan dampak yang berbeda-beda terhadap tokoh-tokoh utama pada novel *Wuthering Heights* karya Emily Bronte.

Penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif. Penelitian diambil dari dua sumber yang meliputi data primer dan data sekunder. Data primer diambil dari novel *Wuthering Heights*, sedangkan data sekunder diambil dari jurnal, buku, tesis, situs web dan artikel.

Penelitian ini terdapat dua hasil. Pertama, perbedaan antara kelas atas dan kelas bawah. Perbedaan dapat dilihat dari gaya hidup dan kondisi ekonomi. Kedua, menggambarkan dampak perbedaan kelas terhadap kelas atas dan kelas bawah. Dampak yang diberikan berbeda-beda baik melalui ucapan maupun perlakuan seperti perlakuan yang tidak pantas dan diskriminasi. Temuan tersebut direfleksikan di dalam karakter utama novel *Wuthering Heights* karya Emily Bronte.

**Kata kunci: Kelas Atas, kelas Bawah, Perbedaan Kelas**

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Finally I realize that this final project is still far from being perfect.  
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Semarang, April 11<sup>th</sup>, 2019

Tuyami

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

<b>A FINAL PROJECT</b> .....	i
<b>PAGE OF APPROVAL</b> .....	ii
<b>PAGE OF VALIDATION</b> .....	iii
<b>STATEMENT OF WORK’S ORIGINALITY</b> .....	iv
<b>MOTTOS AND DEDICATION</b> .....	v
<b>ABSTRACT</b> .....	vi
<b>INTISARI</b> .....	vii
<b>ACKNOWLEDGMENT</b> .....	viii
<b>TABLE OF CONTENTS</b> .....	x
<b>CHAPTER 1</b> .....	1
<b>INTRODUCTION</b> .....	1
A. Background of the Study.....	1
B. Problem Formulation.....	6
C. Limitation of the Study.....	6
D.Objective of the Study.....	7
E.Significance of the Study.....	7
F.Outline of the Study.....	7
<b>CHAPTER II</b> .....	8
<b>REVIEWS OF RELATED LITERATURE</b> .....	8
A.Synopsis of <i>Wuthering Heights</i> Novel.....	8
B.Related Literature.....	13
B.1 Social Class.....	13
C.The Effects of Class Stratification.....	21
C.1 Selfishness and Unethical Behavior.....	21
C.2 Racial Discrimination.....	24
<b>CHAPTER III</b> .....	25
<b>RESEARCH METHODOLOGY</b> .....	25

A.Types of the Data .....	25
B.Data Organizing.....	25
B.1 Data Collecting Method .....	26
B.2 Types of the Data.....	27
C.Analyzing the Data.....	27
<b>CHAPTER IV .....</b>	<b>28</b>
<b>FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION.....</b>	<b>28</b>
A.The Differences between Upper Class and Lower Class .....	28
B.The Effects of Class Stratification .....	38
B.1 Selfishness and Unethical Behavior .....	38
B.2 Racial Discrimination.....	42
<b>CHAPTER V .....</b>	<b>46</b>
<b>CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION .....</b>	<b>46</b>
A. Conclusion .....	46
B.Suggestion.....	47
<b>REFERENCES .....</b>	<b>48</b>
<b>APPENDICES.....</b>	<b>52</b>

## CHAPTER 1

### INTRODUCTION

This chapter conducts the introduction to the study that includes the background of the study, problem formulation, limitation of the study, objective of the study, significance of the study and outline of the study.

#### A. Background of the Study

Class stratification is part of social class which appears as the effect of economic and status difference. One researcher reviews that social status is defined as social estimations of worth honor and esteem to differentiate people into social power and social stratifications (Rivera 1). Life in society cannot be separated from social class and its effect. Worth, honor and esteem are important. These points are very concerned in society. The reality is people who have high worth and honor are respectable. Worth, honor and esteem make people considered to be held more social value than people who are less in it. Those are some foundation of class stratification appearance.

Class can be defined as stratification among individuals or groups in society or culture. In *Social Class*, a researcher states that classes are social categories sharing subjectively-salient attributes used by people to rank those categories within a system of social stratification; such as religion, ethnicity, gender and occupation, etc. (Wright 1), based on this quotation means that classes are system of agglomeration among individuals into some groups in hierarchy. Classes are

form of stratification in society and it shows about social relationship. Classes also describe the whole relationship between people and economic condition in society.

In another hand, stratification or distinction can be defined as the impact of class stratification. A researcher states that distinction is by no means only the impact of differences of economic and cultural capital on practices. (Weininger 35), it means that differences of economic as the main factor of distinction appearance. Stratification makes people treat differently each other. Furthermore, if people are less in economic it drives them to have been put in low. People can be classified as upper class and lower class based on their economics. In fact, upper classes are more respectable than lower classes.

Emily Bronte's *Wuthering Heights* describes about class conflict in England where Emily Bronte lives and as one of the great problems in 19<sup>th</sup> Century in England. In *Culture and Social Class* considers the definition of class social as categorization of groups of people into upper and lower strata, into superior and inferior is done by those who require such categorization to maintain their power, prevent others from obtaining of equal share of resources, and sustain the myth of superiority. (Gabrenya 2). It means that social class separates people into different group depends on their ability in power, resources and wealth. Those differences classify people into upper class or superior and lower class or inferior. Power, resources and wealth are economics criteria which bring people into differentiation; even it brings to social conflict as class stratification.

In *Wuthering Heights* there are three major characters; Heathcliff, Catherine Earnshaw and Edgar Linton. In *Upper Class in England*, a researcher states that upper class is traditionally people with inherited money, the wealthiest minority in the country. Includes some of the respected and oldest family, many of them are titled aristocrats. (Pospisilova 11), this quotation means that upper class people are they who have a lot of money. Money for upper class people are everything in life. They are known as bourgeoisie who spend a lot of money for happiness. Mostly, upper class people are born from wealthy family, but some people can raise their class by achievement in education, job and inheritance.

The opposite, lower class or working class is people who have less money and homeless. A researcher defines that working class relates to people who are in agriculture, mine and factory unskilled worker. (Pospisilova 11), this quotation means that lower class people are working class. They are not come from wealthy family, so they are working in agriculture, mine and factory. In additional, lower class are uneducated and or less educated. Lower class people are less respect and dignity and sometimes they are threatened badly by upper class people.

Class stratification gives people having different life chances according to their strata. In *Social Inequality*, a researcher stated that:

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 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)

According to above quotation means that people deserve to have life chances, but not everyone deserves to get better chance in their lifetime. Life chances are something that can change someone's life to be positive or negative. Positive chance refers to people who have better life than previous, while negative chance refers to people who are decrease their life because they are not loose of lack of something in their lives. Some factors bring for different life chances are class position, gender and ethnicity.

The most common factor of class stratification is the economics one. In *Class and Status: the Conceptual Distinction and its Empirical Relevance*, Chan and Goldthorpe believe that a class structure as one formed by the social relations of economic life or, more especially by relations in labor markets and production unit. (Chan and Goldthorpe 513), from statement above means that economic is the basic factor to separate people into class structure. In class structure there is hierarchy within from the highest position to the lowest position. People are worth to be called as higher classes because of economical thing, as well as people are called as lower class because they are less in economic.

Another factor brings to class stratification is a lifestyle. Individual has their own lifestyle depends on their ability. A researcher states that conflict of individual appears because of lifestyle differential. (Weininger18). It gives explanation that lifestyle has been a viewpoint how do people see each other. People who are wealthy must be in high lifestyle and it is totally different from

worker people because they do not consider the lifestyle. Lifestyle is part of secondary need in life like interest and behavior, so it changes every time. Upper class will spend a lot of money for their best lifestyle, while lifestyle for lower class simple.

Class stratification relates to social conflict. It brings them to the separation. This conflict cannot be separated from society because it grows every time. Class stratification raises a serious conflict and it makes differential personal treatment. Again, conflict in class stratification is real and unobjectionable. Person would get unequal treatment, different chance and under pressure. The effect of class stratification made people got different treatment according to their class. Class social is one of themes in *Wuthering Heights* novel. Emily Bronte wrote *Wuthering Heights* as reflected on life through the social class. Emily Bronte was a member of literary family. Emily and his sister lived in 19<sup>th</sup> Century and knew better how does class social was important in society. In this novel, Emily Bronte wrote about class stratification described in major characters of Heathcliff and Edgar Linton.

*Wuthering Heights* plays about the effect of class stratification toward the major characters of Heathcliff, Catherine Earnshaw and Edgar Linton. Heathcliff is an orphan no one knows where he comes from and he just adopted by Mr. Earnshaw while Edgar Linton comes from wealthy family. They both get different treatment by people surrounded because they are truly different. Heathcliff does many struggles to raise his status. Furthermore, when Heathcliff knows that the one he loves, Catherine Earnshaw decides marry to Edgar Linton who is rich, it



makes Heathcliff suffered. Hence, Heathcliff's struggle to raise his status is described. It is related to the effects of class stratification.

The study chooses Emily Bronte's *Wuthering Heights* as the object of the study because the novel describes about social class and its effects of class stratification in society. Heathcliff as lower class, Catherine Earnshaw as the mediator and Edgar Linton as upper class are major characters who experienced different treatment as the effects of class stratification.

### **B. Problem Formulation**

Based on the title and the background of the study, the problem of the study can be stated as follows:

1. What the differences between upper class and lower class are reflected in major characters of Heathcliff and Edgar Linton in the novel *Wuthering Heights*?
2. How do the effects of class stratification toward upper class and lower class reflected in major characters of Heathcliff and Edgar Linton in the novel *Wuthering Heights*?

### **C. Limitation of the Study**

This paper focused on describing the differentiation between upper class and lower class and its effects toward upper class and lower class described in major characters of Heathcliff as lower class and Edgar Linton as upper class in Emily Bronte's *Wuthering Heights*.

**D. Objective of the Study**

Based on the problem cited above, this study proposes the objectives of the study as follows:

1. First, to find out the differences between upper class and lower class as reflected in major characters of Heathcliff and Edgar Linton in the novel *Wuthering Heights*
2. Second, to know about the effects of class stratification toward upper class and lower class reflected in major characters of Heathcliff and Edgar Linton in the novel *Wuthering Heights*

**E. Significance of the Study**

This study is expected to be useful in the following ways:

1. This study hopefully can help people who are learning about class stratification to know about the differences between upper class and lower class in 19<sup>th</sup> Century.
2. This study hopefully can help people who interested in class stratification to get on the effects of class stratification toward upper class and lower class in 19<sup>th</sup> Century.

**F. Outline of the Study**

This study contains five chapters. The first chapter describes about the introduction. It introduces the study by giving a description of reason for choosing the topic in the background of the study. It also introduces the limitation of the study, problem formulation, objective of the study, significance of the study and outline of the study. The second chapter describes about reviews of related

literature. It contains about theory explanation. The last third chapter describes about research methodology. The fourth chapter is about finding and discussion that answering all the problem formulations. And the last chapter is giving conclusion and suggestion.

## CHAPTER II

### REVIEWS OF RELATED LITERATURE

In this chapter, Synopsis of *Wuthering Heights* Novel, Definition of Social Class and Effect of Class Stratification between Upper Class and Lower Class are widely explained.

#### A. Synopsis of *Wuthering Heights* Novel

Emily Bronte is an author of *Wuthering Heights*. Emily Bronte was born in Yorkshire in the north of England in 19<sup>th</sup> Century. Emily Bronte was member of famous literary family. Writing was amusement for Emily Bronte and *Wuthering Heights* was her writing influenced by her environment and culture in Victorian era. *Wuthering Heights* tells about class distinction between upper class and lower class described in major characters of Heathcliff and Edgar Linton.

The story of *Wuthering Heights* begins when Mr. Lockwood as a tenant goes to Heathcliff's dwelling. First impression when Mr. Lockwood meets Heathcliff is the arrogant landlord. Then they both come in the house. Mr. Lockwood feels so strange with everything he has seen. Heathcliff is a wealthy man because he is famous landlord, but his home is quite plain for such a wealthy man. The house looks so dusty and the properties are quite old. There must be a reason why does he want to stay in that house. The day after, Mr. Lockwood comes back to *Wuthering Heights*. He sees a young lady and a young man. The young lady is Catherine Linton and the young man is Hareton Earnshaw. In the

evening Mr. Lockwood decides to go home. He needs a guide because it is snowstorm and he cannot find the way to go, so he asks one of them to guide, but Heathcliff refuses it because Heathcliff does not want to give one. Mr. Lockwood has no choice and then he takes a lantern and run away. Fortunately, a dog of Heathcliff bites him and Mr. Lockwood is suffered. Mr. Lockwood stays one night in Wuthering Heights and he finds Catherine's diary and it makes Mr. Lockwood curious. In the morning Mr. Lockwood meets Mrs. Dean. Since Mr. Lockwood knows that Mrs. Dean used to work in Wuthering Heights, Mr. Lockwood asks Mrs. Dean to tell the life story of Heathcliff and Catherine.

Mrs. Dean tells that in Wuthering Heights there is Earnshaw family with two children named Hindley Earnshaw and Catherine Earnshaw. In the beginning of summer Mr. Earnshaw goes to Liverpool. After three days Mr. Earnshaw returns home with a child gypsy like. The child is an orphan, wearing ragged clothes, and so dirty then the child is christened as Heathcliff. People in the house hate him because he is stranger, homeless and unequal to be Earnshaw family. Heathcliff has nothing to raise Earnshaw's social status but it is contrary. Heathcliff is new burden for Earnshaw family because they have to share food, room and affection to a stranger. People in the house are truly rough to Heathcliff except Catherine Earnshaw.

In another hand, Mr. Earnshaw sends his son to college. He hopes that by education, Hindley Earnshaw will be competent as the heir of Earnshaw family. Education is one of the ways to raise social status. Earnshaw family is lower-middle class and wish that someday Hindley Earnshaw and Catherine Earnshaw

have a better future. Two years later, Mr. Earnshaw died because of illness. Hindley comes back home brings a wife named Frances. Frances is a silly girl and she loves Catherine but hates Heathcliff same as people at home do.

Meanwhile, on Sunday evening, Catherine and Heathcliff go to ThrushcrossGrange and there is sparkling brightly light in Linton's house. The house is extremely big like mansion and it looks so wonderful from outside. It seems that Linton's family is wealthy family. All members wear fine clothes and smell good. Both Catherine and Heathcliff are so curious what is going on inside then they try to peep from window. Fortunately, Isabella Linton sees them and screaming. Both Catherine and Heathcliff run away, but a dog of theirs bites Catherine. Linton's family knows that Catherine is Mr. Earnshaw's daughter, even less she is so beautiful and it makes Edgar Linton falls in love in the first sight. Catherine gets injured, so she has to stay for several weeks in Thrushcross Grange while Heathcliff is banned to come in the house. Heathcliff looks like beggar and messy. Heathcliff wears ragged clothes and his skin is dark, totally different with them. Linton's family is very classy. Classy family absolutely does not want to either know or has relationship with the poor. Linton's family refuses Heathcliff to come in the house to see Catherine.

After Catherine recovered and returned home, Edgar Linton often visits Catherine and it makes Heathcliff be jealous. Earnshaw family is really welcomed his arrival and serve a good food. Earnshaw family wishes that the relationship between Edgar Linton and Catherine will be a good sign for Earnshaw family. They wish that Edgar Linton will marry with Catherine, so that it raises

Earnshaw's social status in society. Catherine Earnshaw must be grateful because of her beauty Edgar Linton falls in love with her. It is such a good fortune to Earnshaw's family having a chance to raise social status.

Meanwhile, On June morning, Frances died after gives a birth to a baby boy named Hareton Earnshaw. Frances and Hindley were so happy but it is not long. Frances was sick and died because of cold. Hindley is so desperate. Since that time Hindley Earnshaw starts drinking and does not care of his child. Hindley Earnshaw is recently poor because of gambling. Hareton Earnshaw grows in bad manner and it makes Catherine Earnshaw hates him.

One day, Edgar Linton comes to Wuthering Heights and asks Catherine Earnshaw to marry him. Edgar Linton reflects as a boy who is handsome, has good style and has everything because his family is wealthy. Furthermore, character of Edgar Linton is rarely come to play. The proposal makes Catherine thinks so deep. Catherine decides to tell the proposal to Mrs. Dean and Catherine finally decides that she will marry to Edgar Linton because of his social status. Catherine says to Mrs. Dean if she marries Heathcliff their lives will be nothing, but if she marries Edgar Linton who is rich everything will be changed. Catherine thinks that Edgar Linton will raise her class. Although Heathcliff is her love, but Catherine also thinks about any possibility to be rich by marriage. Catherine realizes that love is not everything, but money. Money can buy happiness; money can make life more easily. Heathcliff hears that the one he loves, Catherine Earnshaw decides to marry Edgar Linton and it makes him shocked. Then Heathcliff left Wuthering Heights and since that time Heathcliff is disappeared.

Catherine Earnshaw and Edgar Linton are married, then they move to Thrushcross Grange with Mrs. Dean. It is kind of sort happiness because suddenly on November evening, there is someone appears and it changes everything. He is Heathcliff who comes with a perfectly alteration. Heathcliff dresses himself in a very good clothes and he is wealthy. His coming disturbs Catherine and Linton's relationship. Although Heathcliff is rich but he chooses to stay in Wuthering Heights.

Heathcliff appearance makes Isabella Linton falls in love. He is now classy and has a lot of money. Heathcliff marries to Isabella Linton because he wants to take over both Wuthering Heights and Thrushcross Grange, it is Heathcliff's revenge. From that marriage, Heathcliff and Isabella have a child named Linton Earnshaw, while Catherine and Edgar's marriage have a child named Catherine Linton or Cathy. Fortunately, Catherine Earnshaw died after she gets very ill while Isabella leaves Wuthering Heights because she is truly hates Heathcliff who treats her bad. When Linton Earnshaw and Catherine Linton grow up, they are married because Heathcliff pressures his son marries to Cathy so that Heathcliff easily to take over both Wuthering Heights and Thrushcross Grange. Cathy and Linton stay in Wuthering Heights with Hareton, Joseph and new servant, Zillah while Mrs. Dean stays still in Thrushcross Grange to keep the house. Poor Linton gets ill and died. Cathy is a widow and she tries to keep communication with Hareton Earnshaw, her cousin. After Heathcliff died, they live happily in Wuthering Heights with new hope.



## **B. Related Literature**

### **B.I Social Class**

Social Class is one of the big issues in society of 19<sup>th</sup> Century era in England. In *A- Level Sociology Teaching Notes*, a researcher defines society is created through social interaction and it involves the conscious behavior of thinking, individuals and reflective. (Livesey 8), the quotation means that society is something relates to social and it has interest within among individuals and environment. Individuals and environment are connected. The way how individuals think is influenced by environment. Furthermore, social interaction in society reflects the characteristic of individuals itself from the way how individuals appearances, acts, and behavior of thinking.

Class in society is perfectly important in the prospect of life. In *Facts, Themes, and Principles of Victorian Culture*, a researcher states that it is true that character by class- not merely one's social class, but all those characteristics that made one "classy": educational/intellectual refinement, good manners, a sense of fine styles, the "right" friends, good breeding, etc. (Snodgrass 10), this quotation means that to looked classy and good personal in society people have to fulfill all those habits in their life. People like to evaluate each other by classy look such as people have to be smart in education, people have to be in polite or good manner, people have to be friends with the right people like in the same class, and the last is people have to come from good family in economics. Being classy like what the quotation above mentioned, it will make people be respected by another.

Life in society cannot be separated from differentiation and it drives to social conflict. In *Social Conflict*, a researcher states that conflict is what happens when the interests of individuals or groups are antagonistic and they are in conflict for status or power. (Wievorka 3), the statement means that in society there is competition among individuals or groups relate to status and power. Status and power are two big things in society because it is like a symbol for individuals or groups to show up their position. Conflict of status and power happens in every stratum from the highest to the lowest depend on the thing they are competing for. The only way to avoid the conflict by admits it. Furthermore, if people are having an interest they will fight for it no matter what.

Again, society deserves class structure which is giving different opportunity of living for individuals according to their stratum. In *Social determinants and Their Unequal Distribution: Clarifying Policy Understandings*, a researcher states that social position marks the point in the model in which societal-level resources enter and affects the live of individuals. (Graham 107), this quotation means that in society there are people with different background in their lives like education, childhood, healthy care, and many more. Indeed, social status affects to them because it is a culture that individuals with different social status will get different opportunity of living. For instance, in education individuals with high social status will get good facilities because they pay a lot for best studying than individuals who are in lower social status. In fact, differential of social status influences different opportunity in some aspects like education, childhood, healthy care, and many more.

There are two big issues in society due to social class. In *Class and Status: The Conceptual Distinction and its Empirical Relevance*, two researches give a statement that 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), this quotation means that society can not be separated from two big issues; economic conditions and life chances. Economics is the basic discussion in society which can put people in high position or low position. Economics for people is something that can be identity for them to show society who they are. People are easily recognized each other based on economics condition do they in high position or low position in society. In another hand, life chances are giving opportunity for individuals to change their class position to be better than previous. Between economics condition and life chances are two different things but connected. Life chances depend on economics condition. Individuals with good economics condition have more opportunities to get better life chances.

Social values are something needed in society to make life more valuable. In *Social Value and Value Education*, a researcher states that social values are moral beliefs and principles as truthful opinion and criteria set for what is accepted by society. Only in society, morals, arts, religion and tradition can appear the result of which is the accepted core of a society. (Turkkahraman : 2014), quotation above means that value is something really needed in society to create harmony in society. Value itself is created by people and agreed by society so that live in

society more controlled and more valuable. Social values have to be respected by people of all strata. By following and respecting social values life will be more precious and more organized.

Again, lifestyle is part of individual's habit which cannot be separated from society. In *Class and Status: The Conceptual Distinction and its Empirical Relevance*, two researches state that:

Lifestyle is the most typical way through which members of different status group, even within the purely conventional and relatively loose status orders of modern societies, seek to define their boundaries that is to establish cues or markers of inclusion and exclusion. Furthermore, a number of more recent authors emphasize cultural taste and consumption as an aspect of lifestyle that is of particular importance as a means of the symbolic communication. ( Chan and Goldthorpe 522)

Based on quotations above, it explains that lifestyle is typical way of life of an individual, group and culture. Lifestyle can be seen from fashion, habit, or another way as a reflection of themselves. Lifestyle also can be changed by moment or technology development for existence to make themselves different from others. Nowadays, people stay keep and improve their lifestyle to build an image because it influences how people reacting each other in society.

As explained above that social status is very important in 19<sup>th</sup> Century era because social status shows people about their position of hierarchy system in society. Hierarchy system has stratification within. According to *Social Class and*

*Stratification*, a researcher states that social stratification is the study of how these different groupings or strata relate to one another includes economic resources and class position which are giving impacts toward individuals living. (Saunders 2), this quotation means that social stratification is kind of grouping people into levels due to some categories such as economics, power of class position, wealth, education and many more. Social stratification is giving impacts for human lives because it drives people to differentiate themselves to another. Social stratification is phenomenon about culture inequality because by this differentiation there will be powerless people and powerful people.

Class stratification can be divided into three classes; upper classes, middle classes and lower classes. But, the class distinction among the classes are upper classes and lower classes because it looks discrepancy from the way how their living. Based on *Facts, Themes, and Principles of Victorian Culture*, a researcher defines 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), the statement above means that there are three classes in Victorian era; upper classes, middle classes and lower classes, but the discrepancy among classes is upper classes and lower classes. Upper classes are people with a good living because they have big house or mansion and there are good things or property. The word landed aristocracy means for upper classes means that they are also having big lands as kind of their wealthy. In another hand, lower classes are people with no education or very low in knowledge

because they have no ability to have good education. Furthermore, lower classes are also living from charity because they are poor and homeless.

Class differentiation between upper class and lower class impacts to health condition. In *Are rich people or poor people more likely to be ill? Lay perceptions, by social class and neighborhood, of inequalities of health*. A researcher states that the poor people and the rich people are equally likely to have accidents, cancer, heart disease and mental illness, and that the rich people are more likely to be fitter and to live longer. (Macintyre et al. 316), this statement means that rich people or the upper classes are having a chance to live longer because the way how they live are more better and secure than the poor people. Indeed, upper class people have high awareness to take care of themselves. Being healthy can be gotten from food, clean house, clean clothes, and many more. Furthermore, upper classes have an ability to get best need in their lives because they have money. They will spend a lot of money to make their life stay healthy. Unfortunately, lower class people do not have a capability to do that because they are poor.

Again, upper class people have a great existence in society. In *The Class-Domination Theory of Power*, a researcher gives a statement that member of upper class live in exclusive suburban neighborhoods, expensive downtown co-op, and large country estates. (Domhoff 4), this statement shows that upper class people have power to make their life really exclusive by living in exclusive suburban and more. This is kind of luxurious lifestyle that does not anyone can feel this, but only wealthy people. Live in the exclusive downtown and large

country estates give a great pleasure for upper class that can enjoy this lifestyle. Meanwhile, lower class people only can imagine it without can feel it. Poor people are just like useless people and minority that only can live in the edges area, streets and dump place.

Lower class people are more difficult to get a good relationship than upper class people. According to *Patterns of Middle and Upper Class Homicide*, a researcher states that upper class persons are more secure in their love relationship than lower class persons. ( Green and Wakefield 177), this statement means that love is a need. Everybody needs love to keep the relationship. Love is a gift from God to anyone else. Fortunately, everyone does not have good love relationship because some reasons. For raising social status people are prefer to choose money than the real love. That is why upper class people mostly have good love relationship than lower class people. Upper class people have a chance to make their mates happy by giving happiness such as giving a gift, money, go for shopping and many more. Looking at this condition, it gives a statement that upper class people are great people because they can hold the situation.

Stratification appears because of different material in society. A researcher gives statement that system of stratification based on status or social honor as the impact of stratification between different castes are rigid yet have little to do with wealth as such. Rather, caste defines in term of lifestyles or kind of occupation you do, whom you married, how and what you eat and parentage. ( Saunders 22), the statement above means that social stratification appearance caused by class stratification in society. Social honor like written in the statement above is very

important as the identity and pride. Social honor can be reached through marriage, occupation, daily habits and parentage. That is called social lifestyle. People from all strata have different lifestyle in their lives depend on their ability to fulfill live needed. Wealthy people will choose good quality of lifestyle than poor people because wealthy people have a lot of money so that they can do anything they want.

Economics is the most important thing in social stratification. According to *The material and the symbolic in theorizing social stratification: issues of gender, ethnicity and class*, a researcher states that social stratification has also been identified with form of sociality and economics inequality. (Anthias 370), the quotation means that both sociality and economics inequality are the great points for driving social stratification. Sociality is kind of relationship among people and society that involves class position so that make people famous and can be honored by society. In another hand, economics inequality influences social stratification because economics is like a power. Economics inequality makes people are threaten differently and put them into different strata.

Social stratification damages social unity. According to *The material and the symbolic in theorizing social stratification: issues of gender, ethnicity and class*, a researcher states that the issues of social categories of difference and identity raises the problem of the unities and divisions of class, gender, and race. (Anthiyas 9), the statement means that live in society there are a lot of class, gender and race differentiation. This multiculturalism describes that individuals are unique because each other is quite different from all aspects such as gender,



class and race. Unfortunately, by making class division based on gender, class and gender, it drives to social conflicts and damage the unity. Unity is truly valuable to build a peace and happiness for living together in society, but by dividing people into some classes it will make them think that they are not same and not proper to be in same level. Indeed, it appears jealousy each other and it damages unity.

### **C. The Effects of Class Stratification**

As mentioned in the background of the study that class stratification is part of social class which appears as the effect of economic and status differential. A researcher reviews found that social status is defined as social estimations of worth, honor and esteem to differentiate people into social power and social stratifications (Rivera 1). Class stratification appears social conflict due to differentiate people into some levels in society. Below are some impacts of class distinction. Class stratification is distinguished between the powerful of upper classes and the powerless of lower classes. Here are the effect of class stratification between upper classes and lower classes.

#### **C.1 Selfishness and Unethical Behaviors**

In *The Psychology of social class: How socioeconomic status impacts thought, feeling and behavior* mentioned that social class gives rise to culture-specific selves and patterns of thinking, feeling and acting...People from different class backgrounds and found that whereas upper class individuals were more disengaged non-verbally, lower class individuals exhibited more socially engaged eye contact (Manstead 271). It gives explanation that social class appears the

pattern of thinking, feeling and acting. Upper class and lower class may have different pattern of thinking, feeling and acting. Those patterns emerge because of different class background and it drives to different action. It also explains that upper class people are doing non-verbally which mean they like to face conditions and or interest by action, while lower class people are only engaged eye contact to face condition among them. Upper class people like to show their action than just keep quiet because they think according what their family taught. In case they have interests they will face it because they think they are proper. In another hand, the only thing lower classes can show are only engaged eye contact. It means that they are having no authority to against.

Selfishness and unethical behavior are patterns of thinking and feeling of upper class people and it is commonly happen in society. In *Social Class, Power, and Selfishness: When and Why Upper and Lower Class Individuals Behave and Unethically*, a researcher defines that selfishness is a heightened concern with one' own personal profit or pleasure. (Dubois, Rucker and Galinsky 3), this quotation means that selfishness is a characteristic of human being due to their profit and pleasure. Selfishness is commonly happening in society because it is natural as human being. This characteristic is normally happening between upper class to the lower class. The reasons why do people from upper classes are selfish because they have something they can be proud of in their lives such as high education, wealthy family, have a power to give command, and many more.

Lower class individuals are more generous to stranger in society than the upper class individuals. A researcher states that individuals from upper class

backgrounds are also less generous and altruistic. In one study, upper class individuals proved more selfish in economic game, keeping significantly more laboratory credits which they believed would later be exchanged for cash- than lower class participants who shared more of their credits to strangers. (Piff et al. 1), this statement means that upper class individuals are selfish in economic game to stranger than lower class individuals. They who come from upper classes are considering that what they do for another is like a credit and they want it back in cash. They are afraid of giving a hand for strangers because they think it will make them lose out in economics. The statement above also mentions that lower class individuals are more generous for giving a credit for stranger without any reward. Lower class individuals are kind-hearted people to give a help.

In another hand, unethical behavior can be defined as any action that is illegal or morally unacceptable to the large community because unethical behavior depends on social norms. Recent empirical work has found that higher class individuals have greater tendency to behave unethically than lower class individuals (Dubois, Rucker & Galinsky 3), this statement means that unethical behavior appears when people do action but it breaks social norms in society. Norms are made by society as a controller people to be in good in society. People with unethical behavior will be considered as bad people because they do not know how to obey the rules and they do not know how to socialize with another. Again, upper class individuals like to do unethical behavior because they have pride and pleasure in their lives. It can be looked by money, property, high education, good lifestyle and many more.

There are some facilities which are driving upper class individuals do unethical behavior. In *Higher Social Class Predicts Increased Unethical Behavior*, a researcher states that the upper class may be more disposed to the unethical. Greater resources, freedom and independence from others among the upper class give rise to self-focused social cognitive tendencies, which we predict will facilitate unethical behavior. (Piff et al. 2), this quotation gives meaning that upper classes individuals are commonly to do unethical behavior because they are supported by good facilities in their lives. For instance, they have great resources for living; they are free to do anything they want because being upper classes mean that they can control the rule. Living surrounded by good things is the great blessing for upper classes because not everyone deserves to be like that in the real life.

## **C.2 Racial Discrimination**

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); the quotation means that discrimination is something refers to different services based on characterization. Discrimination is treating, or proposing to treat someone unfavorably because of someone's characteristic; such as age, race, disability, style, physical feature and many more. Racial discrimination appearance in action and it is commonly happening between minority and majority people. Racial discrimination is wicked thing because it drives to make the victim down. Generally, agent of the discriminator is majority individuals in a society and the victim is the minority. Again, racial discrimination

is the worst phenomenon because it makes people have unfair treatments in society.

As a consequence, racial discrimination affects mental health. In *The Role of Racial Identity in Perceived Racial Discrimination*, researchers state that social psychological research has shown that negative treatment and experiences can have adverse consequences for mental health. (Sellers and Shelton 1081), the quotation means racial discrimination is something bad because it causes mental health. If individuals are experienced racial discrimination they will feel that they are shoved aside in society. Furthermore, mental health is very crucial to maintain body and mind stay healthy. If individual's mental health is injured so that it affects to mental psychology.

## **CHAPTER III**

### **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

Research methods are strategy employed in collecting and analyzing data to solve the problems that become the object of the study. It is divided into three parts. Those points are types of the data, data organizing, and analyzing data. Those points will be elaborated to complete the discussion of the study.

#### **A. Types of Research**

This study is a descriptive study. The use of this type of research has intention to analyze a work of art which is included into a social science as C.R Kothari mentioned in his book about qualitative research:

Qualitative research, on the other hand, is concerned with qualitative phenomenon, i.e., phenomenon relating to or involving quality or kind. For instance, when we are interested in investigating the reason for human behaviour.... (16)

The purpose of using descriptive qualitative type of research is to find the answer toward the question which appears as hypothesis of a study. Henceforth, the descriptive qualitative method is necessary to analyze a work of art as the research goes into a conceptual analysis with description and identification of text.

#### **B. Data Organizing**

The writer arranged the organized data in the best way according to reliable research method.

## **B.1 Data Collecting Method**

In data collecting method, there were four steps; reading the novel, identifying the data, classifying the data and reducing the data.

### **B.1.1. Reading the Novel**

To get better understanding about the theory line or about the all elements of the story, novel *Wuthering Heights* by Emily Bronte was read several times. Thus, it also aimed for getting elements that were needed for further analysis.

### **B.1.2. Identifying the Data**

The next step after reading the novel was identifying the data. In this step is more specific to get the data which is needed. This study made groups in data that used to answer the problem formulation. In this study, the writer needed to read the content of the novel to get more understanding for identifying the data. It found as monologue, prologue and dialogue in the novel.

### **B.1.3. Classifying the Data**

Classifying means listing all identified data and put them in the table. The table consists of columns of numbers, form of the data, and where the data found. The table of inventoried data was called Appendices.

### **B.1.4. Reducing the Data**

Reducing the data is the process of choosing from a big number of the data to the smaller number due to the lack of interrelation from one data to the

other. In this process relevant technique is used in order to get correlated data to answer the problem.

## **B.2 Types of the Data**

In this study, there were two types of data. The first data was primary data and the second data was secondary data as supporting data.

- a. Primary data as the main source are taken from the object, *Wuthering Heights* by Emily Bronte. In the novel, the data are sentences, narration, prologue, dialogue, and descriptions.
- b. Secondary data as the supporting data are take from journals, articles, sites which have relation to the topic of the study. Secondary data is expected to help author to find out the information of the topic or theory related to the study as well.

## **C. Analyzing the Data**

The purpose of the study was to analyze the data which the object was taken from the novel to prove the secondary data that collected from journals, book, etc., about social class theory. The novel that used Emily Bronte's novel entitled *Wuthering Heights*. In analyzing the data, it used quotations and statements from the references about social class theory completed with the evidence from the novel. The writer explained with the interpretations and discussions to strengthen the analysis and arguments in this study.



## CHAPTER IV

### FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

In this chapter, this paper explains the findings and discussion of the research related to the problem formulation that has been made in the first chapter. The study has 2 problem formulations explaining about the differences between upper class and lower class and the effects of class stratification described in major characters of Heathcliff and Edgar Linton in Emily Bronte's *Wuthering Heights*. This findings and discussion put quotations from the references that are taken from journals, book, etc about social class theory. Those quotations will be used to analyze and to prove the effects of class stratification reflected in the characters of the novel. It also gives explanation to correlate the quotation of the references and the contents of the novel to get understanding and result of the discussion.

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

The differences between upper class and lower class can be seen from their background. Snadgrass 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. Looking at the quotation means that having property is a must for people. This condition makes people classified themselves into class

differentiation. Edgar Linton and Heathcliff are characters who reflect as upper class and lower class in *Wuthering Heights*.

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 with little soft tapers. (Bronte 33)

It happens when Heathcliff and Catherine Earnshaw are playing far away from their home. They find something bright inside a house and they are getting curious. 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 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.

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 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. (Bronte 25)

The evidence tells that Heathcliff is categorized as lower class. It explains that when Mr. Earnshaw brings home a gypsy child. Even though his wife does not like to adopt stranger but Mr. Earnshaw still stand on his decision. Mr. 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.

Social life is completely unique in many ways. People like to see something different from the way how they think and it drives them to behave differently. One of researchers says social class is a context rooted in both the material substance of 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. It shows that there are some characteristics which people like to different each other due to the material substance and it goes to social rank. Everybody has different ability how to get those material substances. Some may get wealth, good education and nice work by achievements and or inheritance. This is social phenomenon which brings social differentiation. Looking at those measures is clearly defined that being rich is a social goal. By having good

wealth, education and work will make people put them self in high rank while people are less of it will be on the contrary. In *Wuthering Heights* character of Edgar Linton reflects as one of people who is rich and put himself in high rank in society, while Heatchcliff is in other way.

“What culpable carelessness in her brother! Exclaimed Mr. 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.” (Bronte 35)

“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.” (Bronte 35)

The conversations are said by The Lintons 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 has 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 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

Economic condition and life chances are two things which differentiate people between upper class and lower class. That explanation is contained by Chan and Goldthorpe's quotation explain that 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. One of the ways to gain that accomplishment is by marriage. Characters of Heathcliff and Edgar Linton are having different economics condition and life chances. It can be seen from the conversation below.

Then I put her through the following catechism: for a girl of twenty-two, it was not injudicious.

"Why do you love him, Miss Cathy?"

"Nonsense, I do – that's sufficient."

"By no means; you must say why?"

"Well, because he is handsome, and pleasant to be with."

"Bad!" was my commentary.

"And because he is young and cheerful."

"Bad, still."

"And because he loves me."

"Indifferent, coming there."

"And he will be rich, and I shall like to be the greatest swoman, of the neighbourhood, and I shall be rich of having such a husband."

“Worst of all. And now you say love him?”

“As everybody loves – You’re silly, Nelly.”

“Not at all – answer.”

“I love the ground under his feet, and the air over his head, and everything he touches, and every word he says. I love all his looks, and all his actions, and him entirely and altogether. There now!”

(Bronte 55-56)

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, 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

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 the happiest man alive on the day he led her to Gimmerton chapel, three years subsequent to his father's death.

(Bronte 64)

At the time, Catherine Earnshaw is sick and feels 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 make her in sufficiently everything she need.

Another differentiation between upper class and lower class is about having love relationship. In *Patterns of Middle and Upper Class Homicide*, Green and Wakefield states that upper class persons are more secure in their love relationship than lower class persons. Everyone deserves for having good relationship. Unfortunately, class stratification makes a relationship does not running well as a plan. There is consideration in having relationship to achieve a goal for better life. Mostly people might think that having love relationship with upper class people would make their live better because of raising their social status. In another way, having love with people from lower class would give nothing because they do not have supporting or properties to raise their couple social status. In *Wuthering Heights* character of Heathcliff proves that he failed for having love relationship with the one he loves, Catherine Earnshaw. She compares Heatcliff to Edgar Linton that are totally different from their background.

“.....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 *am* 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 - .....” (Bronte 59)



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 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.

Again, life changes become one of issues in social class stratification. According to Hiraide, 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 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. Character of Catherine Earnshaw in *Wuthering Heights* has consideration due to life changes.

“He quite deserted! We separated!” she exclaimed, with an accent of 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 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 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.” (Bronte 58)

Catherine Earnshaw makes a decision which Nelly thinks that is nonsense. Nelly thinks that her decision will make Heathcliff more miserable, but 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.

## **B. The Effects of Class Stratification**

### **B.1 Selfishness and Unethical Behavior**

Dubois, Rucker and Galinsky state that selfishness and unethical behavior are actions which appear social life. Relate to social life, selfishness and unethical behavior are human being characteristics. In social life, there is gap between upper class and lower class. This action is normally happen in society. The reasons why do superior are selfish because they have something they have pride and kindly make priority for themselves. The pride itself can be gotten from nice manner, wealth, good attitude and nice clothes even power to give command. Selfishness is a heightened concern with one' own personal profit or pleasure. Selfishness attitude can be seen in character of Catherine Earnshaw after coming back from Trushcross Grange.

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." (Bronte 41)

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.

Again, Catherine Earnshaw shows her selfishness by comparing Linton's appearance and Heathcliff's appearance. It can be seen in the utterance below.

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?" (Bronte 37)

From the way how Catherine speaks, it is clearly shown that she is comparing her old friend, Heathcliff with her new friends, 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. It explains that several weeks Linton family take care of Catherine Earnshaw after the last accident in 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 Heathcliff shows that she turns to be selfish.

Another effect of class stratification is about appearing unethical behavior according to Dubois, Rucker and Galinsky. Unethical behavior is normally unacceptable. It drives the superior as subject and the inferior as a victim. Recent empirical work has found that higher class individuals have greater tendency to behave unethically than lower class individuals. Unethical behavior occurs anytime towards anyone as long as there is hate each other. People can do such the things but mostly people who have power is the subject to do unethical behavior. In *Wuthering Heights*, character of Heathcliff is the one who always get unethical behavior.

“You must exchange horses 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 out of the doors....” (Bronte 27)

It happens when Hindley and Heathcliff 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. Heathcliff 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 Heathcliff. So, Hindley thinks that he has right to do that.

In a journal states that recent empirical work has found that higher class individuals have greater tendency to behave unethically than lower class individuals. Unethical behavior is also given by Isabella Linton to Heathcliff.

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?"(Bronte 34)

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.

## **B.2 Racial Discrimination**

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. The quotation means that discrimination is something refers to different services based on characterization. Discrimination is treating, or proposing to treat someone unfavorably because of someone's characteristic; such as age, race, disability, style, physical feature and many more. Character of Heathcliff experiences discrimination in Thruscross Grange.

“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)

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 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.....  
(Bronte 35)

Racial discrimination in that quotation is tended to Heathcliff. It explains that when Heathcliff and Catherine Earnshaw in Linton's house. They are truly insulting Heathcliff who comes from whereas they do not care. Furthermore, they tell that Heathcliff is lascar and consider as American and Spanish castaway. It is an evidence that racial discrimination by means of physical feature is experienced by Heathcliff. Among Heathcliff, Linton family and Catherine Earnshaw are physically totally different. Heathcliff is describing like gypsy, while Linton and Catherine are Caucasian that have white skin. Linton considers 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.

Again, Linton family is mocking Heathcliff even they rugged him. It can be seen in the dialogue below.

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?” hallooed 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..... (Bronte 34)

In this case, Linton families 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 wants to make sure that Catherine is alright. He used to get this bad treatment.

Racial discrimination affects mental health. In *The Role of Racial Identity in Perceived Racial Discrimination*, researchers state that social psychological research has shown that negative treatment and experiences can have adverse consequences for mental health. The quotation means racial discrimination is something bad because it causes mental health. If individual’s mental health is injured so that it affects to mental psychology. In *Wuthering Heights*, character of Heathcliff injured mental health because of racial discrimination.

“You needn’t have touched me!” He answered, following 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!” (Bronte 37)

Here, Heathcliff feels so down when Catherine Earnshaw touch on his 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 knows that Heathcliff black skin inborn and it should be that Catherine no needs 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.

## CHAPTER V

### CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

In this chapter, it concludes two subchapters which are conclusion and suggestion. The conclusion contains of problem formulation's answers and the resume of the discussion in chapter IV. Again, suggestion gives note to the readers to be more pay attention due to process of writing final project by reading this study.

#### A. Conclusion

This study briefly reports that social life cannot be separated from class stratification. Using *Wuthering Heights* by Emily Bronte as the object of the study and social class theory, it takes two main characters, Heathcliff reflects as lower class, Catherine Earnshaw is the mediator and Edgar Linton who represents as upper class. They are having social class differentiations and it reveals to answer the problem solutions in this study. Conflict of the story comes when the one they love, Catherine Earnshaw decides marry to Edgar Linton than Heathcliff because of social class differentiation. Character of Heathcliff reveals as a character that lives from charity of Mr. Earnshaw, while Edgar Linton comes from wealthy family who has everything. There are many differentiations between Heathcliff and Edgar Linton that has been described in this study and how does class stratification give different effects to them.

It concludes that as lower class, Heathcliff always get bad treatment from people in the surrounding area. In another hand, character of Edgar Linton reveals as character that is valuable. Social class is common phenomenon. There is still scheme about class stratification and it drives different treatment to one another.

### **B. Suggestion**

This study provided about class stratification and its effects in society between upper class and lower class. Considering that object of the study is *Wuthering Heights* by Emily Bronte, there are more theories can be applied in the object unless social class theory. This study is expected as one of sources for the readers who need source about the story of the novel, how to analyze and how the process of writing is. For the next research is expected the students can widely discuss many kinds of issues their writing with social class theory or analyze the novel *Wuthering Heights* by Emily Bronte using another character that is related. By reading this study the readers are expected get more knowledge about social class theory and give the best for society by doing right and do not treat differently for people that have different background.

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# APPENDICES

## 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 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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