

APPENDICES

A. The subordinate and superordinate class reflected in *Wuthering Heights* novel

Subordinate Class

No	Data	Form of Data	Found in Novel		Reference	Comment
			Chapter	Page		
1	Poor Heathcliff! Hindley calls him a vagabond, and won't let him sit with us, nor eat with us any more; and, he says, he and I must not play together, and threatens to turn him out of the house if we break his orders. He has been blaming our father (how dared he?) for treating H. too liberally; and swears he will reduce him to his right place - '	Catherine's diary	3	24-25	Dahrendorf argues that society can be split up into the "command class" and the "obey class" (Tittenbrun 122).	It is Catherine's statement in her diary describing how low Hindley views Heathcliff: he is a vagabond for Hindley; a homeless child from unclear past whom Mr. Earnshaw brings to his house to join his family. This is why Hindley treats him badly; Hindley urges Heathcliff to obey his commands because of Heathcliff's subordinate position.

2	<p>We crowded round, and over Miss Cathy's head I had a peep at a dirty, ragged, black-haired child; big enough both to walk and talk: indeed, its face looked older than Catherine's; yet when it was set on its feet, it only stared round, and repeated over and over again some gibberish that nobody could understand.</p>	Prologue (Ellen)	4	42	<p>"The dimensions usually identified as stratifying individuals in a vertical regime, such as occupation, income, occupational prestige and education, are for the most part viewed as derivatives of the primary attribute, namely the relation of the person to his or her work, but also as attributes which tend to converge in their relative merit, that is, toward status consistency" (Stehr 365)</p>	<p>Heathcliff's description that he is in subordinate position. He is dirty, black, and no one understands his words, proved how low his education is. Someone who is in low education is assumed as the subordinate class.</p>
3	<p>'Some one mistress does not expect,' I replied. 'That Heathcliff - you recollect him, sir - who used to live at Mr. Earnshaw's.' 'What! the gipsy - the ploughboy?' he cried. 'Why did you not say so to</p>	Dialogue Edgar Linton to Ellen	10	112	<p>"The dimensions usually identified as stratifying individuals in a vertical regime, such as occupation, income, occupational prestige and</p>	<p>Heathcliff is called by Edgar as gipsy sarcastically. Heathcliff is in the subordinate position because he is a ploughboy. His occupational prestige</p>

	<p>Catherine?' 'Hush! you must not call him by those names, master,' I said. 'She'd be sadly grieved to hear you. She was nearly heartbroken when he ran off. I guess his return will make a jubilee to her.'</p>				<p>education, are for the most part viewed as derivatives of the primary attribute, namely the relation of the person to his or her work, but also as attributes which tend to converge in their relative merit, that is, toward status consistency" (Stehr 365)</p>	<p>is low, then he belongs to subordinate class.</p>
4	<p>'YOU bid him step up,' he said, addressing me; 'and, Catherine, try to be glad, without being absurd. The whole household need not witness the sight of your welcoming a runaway servant as a brother.'</p>	<p>Edgar 's statement to Catherine</p>	10	113	<p>“Where there are authority relations, the superordinate element controls by orders and commands, warnings and prohibitions, the behavior of the subordinate element” (Guclu 160)</p>	<p>Edgar assumes that Heathcliff is looked low as a servant: a servant cannot be reputed as brother. Servant has to obey the command because of his subordinate position.</p>
5	<p>He raised his missile to hurl it; I commenced a soothing speech, but could not stay his hand: the stone struck my bonnet; and then ensued, from the stammering lips of the</p>	<p>Prologue (Ellen)</p>	11	131	<p>"The dimensions usually identified as stratifying individuals in a vertical regime, such as occupation,</p>	<p>The prologue explains that Hareton transforms from superordinate to subordinate class. Hareton is grown up</p>

	<p>little fellow, a string of curses, which, whether he comprehended them or not, were delivered with practised emphasis, and distorted his baby features into a shocking expression of malignity. You may be certain this grieved more than angered me. Fit to cry, I took an orange from my pocket, and offered it to propitiate him. He hesitated, and then snatched it from my hold; as if he fancied I only intended to tempt and disappoint him. I showed another, keeping it out of his reach.</p>				<p>income, occupational prestige and education, are for the most part viewed as derivatives of the primary attribute, namely the relation of the person to his or her work, but also as attributes which tend to converge in their relative merit, that is, toward status consistency" (Stehr 365)</p>	<p>in his own home without education, that makes him uneducated. He lives in all wickedness. His behaviour is such uneducated boy.</p>
6	<p>'No!' thundered Earnshaw; 'should he offer to leave me, he's a dead man: persuade him to attempt it, and you are a murderess! Am I to lose ALL, without a chance of retrieval? Is Hareton to be a beggar? Oh, damnation! I WILL have it back; and I'll have HIS gold too; and then his blood; and hell shall have his soul! It will</p>	<p>Isabella's letter</p>	13	169	<p>Dahrendorf argues that we must "replace the possession, or non-possession, of effective private property by the exercise of, or exclusion from, authority as the criterion of class formation."</p>	<p>In Isabella's letter to Ellen, she states Hareton's transformation from superordinate to subordinate class. He is a beggar in his own house because he loses authority.</p>

	be ten times blacker with that guest than ever it was before!' (Tittenbrun 119).					
7	'My young lady is looking sadly the worse for her change of condition,' I remarked. 'Somebody's love comes short in her case, obviously; whose, I may guess; but, perhaps, I shouldn't say.' 'I should guess it was her own,' said Heathcliff. 'She degenerates into a mere slut! She is tired of trying to please me uncommonly early. You'd hardly credit it, but the very morrow of our wedding she was weeping to go home. However, she'll suit this house so much the better for not being over nice, and I'll take care she does not disgrace me by rambling abroad.'	Heathcliff's statement to Ellen	14	180	Dahrendorf argues that we must "replace the possession, or non-possession, of effective private property by the exercise of, or exclusion from, authority as the criterion of class formation." (Tittenbrun 119).	Heathcliff's succeeds to deceive Isabella's heart makes him get authority in the Lintons. Then he treats Isabella badly because of her transformation from superordinate to subordinate class. Firstly, she is highly regarded woman and now she is lower rank.
8	Now, was it not the depth of absurdity - of genuine idiotcy, for that pitiful, slavish, mean-minded brach to dream that I could love her? Tell your master, Nelly, that I never, in	Heathcliff's statement to Ellen	14	182	Dahrendorf argues that we must "replace the possession, or non-possession, of effective private property by the	Heathcliff speaks to Ellen about Isabella's transformation from superordinate to subordinate class. She brings Linton's name,

<p>all my life, met with such an abject thing as she is. She even disgraces the name of Linton; and I've sometimes relented, from pure lack of invention, in my experiments on what she could endure, and still creep shamefully cringing back! But tell him, also, to set his fraternal and magisterial heart at ease: that I keep strictly within the limits of the law. I have avoided, up to this period, giving her the slightest right to claim a separation; and, what's more, she'd thank nobody for dividing us. If she desired to go, she might: the nuisance of her presence outweighs the gratification to be derived from tormenting her!</p>				<p>exercise of, or exclusion from, authority as the criterion of class formation." (Tittenbrun 119).</p>	<p>but she is foolishly willing to leave it for her blind love: Heathcliff. After being Heathcliff's wife, Isabella loses her authority in the Lintons that makes her subordinate class. Heathcliff treats her badly.</p>
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Superordinate Class

No	Data	Form of Data	Found in Novel		Reference	Comment
			Chapter	Page		
1	...in dress and manners a gentleman: that is, as much a gentleman as many a country squire: rather slovenly, perhaps, yet not looking amiss with his negligence, because he has an erect and handsome figure; and rather morose. Possibly, some people might suspect him of a degree of under-bred pride...	Prologue	1	4	"Social stratification is by definition a hierarchy ranking individuals or categories according to some criteria, such as income, prestige, etc" (Tittenbrun 117)	The situation shows when Heathcliff is assumed as the superordinate class. He seems educated and rich. Based on Tittenbrun, Heathcliff's wealth-looked condition enables him to be assumed as superordinate class.
2	'Rich, sir!' she returned. 'He has nobody knows what money, and every year it increases. Yes, yes, he's rich enough to live in a finer house than this: but he's very near - close-handed; and, if he had meant to flit to Thrushcross Grange, as soon as he heard of a good tenant he could not	Dialogue Ellen to Mr. Lockwood	4	38	"Social stratification is by definition a hierarchy ranking individuals or categories according to some criteria, such as income, prestige, etc" (Tittenbrun 117)	The dialogue happened when Ellen and Mr. Lockwood see the rich Heathcliff now. Based on Tittenbrun, the rich Heathcliff can be assumed for having high income and prestige. After

	have borne to miss the chance of getting a few hundreds more. It is strange people should be so greedy, when they are alone in the world!					gaining authority, Heathcliff takes every chance to make him even richer.
3	'Cathy and I escaped from the wash-house to have a ramble at liberty, and getting a glimpse of the Grange lights, we thought we would just go and see whether the Lintons passed their Sunday evenings standing shivering in corners, while their father and mother sat eating and drinking, and singing and laughing, and burning their eyes out before the fire. Do you think they do? Or reading sermons, and being catechised by their manservant, and set to learn a column of Scripture names, if they don't answer properly?' 'Probably not,' I responded. 'They are good children, no doubt, and don't deserve the treatment you receive, for your bad conduct.' 'Don't cant, Nelly,' he said: 'nonsense! We	Dialogue Ellen to Heathcliff	6	55	"Social stratification is by definition a hierarchy ranking individuals or categories according to some criteria, such as income, prestige, etc" (Tittenbrun 117)	The dialogue happens when Heathcliff tells about Linton's children after visiting Linton's house. Ellen responds by explaining that Linton's children are in high position. It means they should be treated properly as their position. Based on Tittenbrun, seeing prestige of Linton's children, they are definitely superordinate class.

	ran from the top of the Heights to the park, without stopping - Catherine completely beaten in the race, because she was barefoot. You'll have to seek for her shoes in the bog to-morrow.					
4	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 shower of glass-drops hanging in silver chains from the centre, and shimmering with little soft tapers.	Heathcliff's statement to Ellen	6	55	"Social stratification is by definition a hierarchy ranking individuals or categories according to some criteria, such as income, prestige, etc" (Tittenbrun 117)	Heathcliff tells Ellen about the Lintons' dwelling when he comes there with Catherine. The Lintons is highly regarded. Their dwelling is luxurious. The rich people like Linton is respected as the superordinate class.
5	'Are they at home? where is she? Nelly, you are not glad! you needn't be so disturbed. Is she here? Speak! I want to have one word with her - your mistress. Go, and say some person from Gimmerton desires to see her.' 'How will she take it?' I exclaimed. 'What will she do?	Dialogue Ellen to Heathcliff	10	111	"Authority does not necessarily arise from wealth but may accompany wealth" (Guclu 162)	Heathcliff's transformation from subordinate to superordinate class. Ellen is surprised to see Heathcliff's changes: now he is good looking, educated-looking, and rich. According to

	<p>The surprise bewilders me - it will put her out of her head! And you ARE Heathcliff! But altered! Nay, there's no comprehending it. Have you been for a soldier?</p>					<p>Guclu, wealth can come with authority. Because of his wealthy-look, Heathcliff is assumed as a man with authority and is in the superordinate class.</p>
6	<p>'Here,' he said, 'into the parlour?' 'Where else?' she asked. He looked vexed, and suggested the kitchen as a more suitable place for him. Mrs. Linton eyed him with a droll expression - half angry, half laughing at his fastidiousness. 'No,' she added, after a while; 'I cannot sit in the kitchen. Set two tables here, Ellen: one for your master and Miss Isabella, being gentry; the other for Heathcliff and myself, being of the lower orders. Will that please you, dear? Or must I have a fire lighted elsewhere? If so, give directions. I'll run down and secure my guest. I'm</p>	<p>Dialogue Catherine to Edgar</p>	10	113	<p>"Social stratification is by definition a hierarchy ranking individuals or categories according to some criteria, such as income, prestige, etc" (Tittenbrun 117)</p>	<p>Catherine's statement that Edgar is superordinate class, so he is not appropriate to sit together with subordinate class. Seeing Edgar's prestige from the Lintons, he is respected as the superordinate class.</p>

	afraid the joy is too great to be real!					
7	<p>Now, fully revealed by the fire and candlelight, I was amazed, more than ever, to behold the transformation of Heathcliff. He had grown a tall, athletic, well-formed man; beside whom my master seemed quite slender and youth-like. His upright carriage suggested the idea of his having been in the army. His countenance was much older in expression and decision of feature than Mr. Linton's; it looked intelligent, and retained no marks of former degradation. A half- civilised ferocity lurked yet in the depressed brows and eyes full of black fire, but it was subdued; and his manner was even dignified: quite divested of roughness, though stern for grace.</p>	Prologue (Ellen)	10	114	"Authority does not necessarily arise from wealth but may accompany wealth" (Guclu 162)	<p>It is Heathcliff's transformation from the subordinate to the superordinate class. Ellen expresses her shock seeing Heathcliff condition. He was poor, dirty, and uneducated. Now he is good looking, educated-looking, and rich. It relates with what Guclu says, that wealth can come with authority. Heathcliff is reputed as superordinate class in relation with his authority, because of his wealthy-look.</p>

8	<p>'I do,' she answered, 'but he needn't resort to whining for trifles. It is childish and, instead of melting into tears because I said that Heathcliff was now worthy of anyone's regard, and it would honour the first gentleman in the country to be his friend, he ought to have said it for me, and been delighted from sympathy. He must get accustomed to him, and he may as well like him: considering how Heathcliff has reason to object to him, I'm sure he behaved excellently!'</p> <p>'What do you think of his going to <i>Wuthering Heights</i>?' I inquired. 'He is reformed in every respect, apparently: quite a Christian: offering the right hand of fellowship to his enemies all around!'</p>	Dialogue Catherine to Ellen	10	117	<p>"Social stratification is by definition a hierarchy ranking individuals or categories according to some criteria, such as income, prestige, etc" (Tittenbrun 117)</p>	<p>Catherine describes Heathcliff's condition now to Ellen. He is respected and how lucky people who can be his friend. Because of his wealth, it is estimated as his high income, then he is assumed as superordinate class.</p>
9	<p>I determined to watch his movements. My heart invariably cleaved to the master's, in preference to</p>	Prologue (Ellen)	10	128	<p>The power of the dominant group may be derived from size, superior weapons,</p>	<p>Ellen expresses her opinion about Edgar in which he is kind, trusted and respected,</p>

	Catherine's side: with reason I imagined, for he was kind, and trustful, and honourable; and she - she could not be called OPPOSITE, yet she seemed to allow herself such wide latitude, that I had little faith in her principles, and still less sympathy for her feelings.				property, finances, skills, and eminence. (Eitzen 79)	as he is a superordinate class. Edgar's family (the Lintons) is respectful because they are rich (own property, good finance).
10	So much had circumstances altered their positions, that he would certainly have struck a stranger as a born and bred gentleman; and his wife as a thorough little slattern!	Prologue	14	177	The power of the dominant group may be derived from size, superior weapons, property, finances, skills, and eminence. (Eitzen 79)	Heathcliff's transformation from subordinate to superordinate class. He is now well off (has good finance).

B. Conflicts between superordinate and subordinate class reflected in *Wuthering Heights* novel

No	Data	Form of Data	Found in Novel		Reference	Comment
			Chapter	Page		
1	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	Prologue	4	42	“While the upper class has a tendency to keep their privilege, the lower class wants to change	Mrs. Earnshaw dislikes the fact that Mr. Earnshaw brings a vagrant child (Heathcliff) to their

	their own bairns to feed and fend for?				it for the sake of their interests” (Guclu, 164).	house, moreover Mr. Earnshaw asks her to be kind to Heathcliff. Mrs. Earnshaw does not want her respected family's social status is threatened because her husband takes a homeless child along with him to the house and then nursing the child.
2	Cathy, when she learned the master had lost her whip in attending on the stranger, showed her humour by grinning and spitting at the stupid little thing.	Prologue	4	43	“In every conflict, one party attacks and another defends. The defending party wants to retain and secure its position, while the attacking party has to fight it in order to improve its own condition” (Guclu, 163-164).	Catherine feels that her position is threatened because Mr. Earnshaw prefers to give attention to Heathcliff when in Liverpool to give attention to her order. She orders a whip but it lost. She grins and spits to Heathcliff to secure her position.
3	They entirely refused to have it in bed with them, or even in their room, or even in their room; and I had no more	Prologue	4	43	Every position in an imperatively co-ordinated group can be recognized as	Catherine and Hindley do not want to share their room to Heathcliff because his

	<p>sense, so I put it on the landing of the stairs, hoping it might be gone on the morrow. By chance, or else attracted by hearing his voice, it crept to Mr. Earnshaw's door, and there he found it on quitting his chamber. Inquiries were made as to how it got there; I was obliged to confess, and in recompense for my cowardice and inhumanity was sent out of the house.</p>				<p>belonging to one who dominates or one who is dominated. (Dahrendorf, 177)</p>	<p>lower position. They do not want their position are equated with Heathcliff's by occupying the same room. For them, Heathcliff should stay in worse room because he is a stranger, not a part of the Earnshaws. He should not come and dominate.</p>
4	<p>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.</p>	<p>Dialogue Hindley to Heathcliff</p>	4	45	<p>Class relations inherently involve conflicting interests, the command class having an interest in maintaining the authority structure and the obey class having an interest in overthrowing it. (Robinson, 40)</p>	<p>Hindley snarls rough and bad words to Heathcliff to make him afraid and there is no intention to resist. It is Hindley's form of maintaining the authority structure. Hindley thinks if he treats Heathcliff well, Heathcliff will oppose Hindley's authority.</p>
5	<p>'Take my colt, Gipsy, then!' said young Earnshaw. 'And I pray that he may break your neck: take him, and he</p>	<p>Dialogue Hindley to Heathcliff</p>	4	45	<p>Class relations inherently involve conflicting interests, the command class</p>	<p>Hindley mocks Heathcliff as a low beggar Gipsy and imp of Satan. Hindley</p>

	<p>damned, you beggarly interloper! and wheedle my father out of all he has: only afterwards show him what you are, imp of Satan. - And take that, I hope he'll kick out your brains!</p> <p>Heathcliff had gone to loose the beast, and shift it to his own stall; he was passing behind it, when Hindley finished his speech by knocking him under its feet, and without stopping to examine whether his hopes were fulfilled, ran away as fast as he could.</p>				<p>having an interest in maintaining the authority structure and the obey class having an interest in overthrowing it. (Robinson, 40)</p>	<p>never say good words to Heathcliff in order to assert the owning of authority in <i>Wuthering Heights</i>. The low subordinate strange boy could not receive the good words.</p>
6	<p>This was especially to be remarked if any one attempted to impose upon, or domineer over, his favourite: he was painfully jealous lest a word should be spoken amiss to him; seeming to have got into his head the notion that, because he liked Heathcliff, all hated, and longed to do him an ill-turn.</p>	Prologue	5	47	<p>“In every conflict, one party attacks and another defends. The defending party wants to retain and secure its position, while the attacking party has to fight it in order to improve its own condition” (Guclu, 163-164).</p>	<p>All of people in <i>Wuthering Heights</i> hate Heathcliff, except Mr. Earnshaw. They try to defend their position by not too be kind to Heathcliff. If they are too kind, they worry about Heathcliff for being haughty and threatens their</p>

						position.
7	<p>'I recommenced cursing - don't be angry, Nelly - and so Robert was ordered to take me off. I refused to go without Cathy; he dragged me into the garden, pushed the lantern into my hand, assured me that Mr. Earnshaw should be informed of my behaviour, and, bidding me march directly, secured the door again. The curtains were still looped up at one corner, and I resumed my station as spy; because, if Catherine had wished to return, I intended shattering their great glass panes to a million of fragments, unless they let her out.</p>	Prologue	6	58	<p>A status hierarchy occurs when a behaviour, social practice or policy expresses a particular kind of unequal relationship between a person or group of people, and others. More specifically, it is a relationship between inferiors and superiors. In this relationship, one person is deemed to be an inferior in relation to another person, who is either directly deemed to be a superior or who, by virtue of their relationship to an inferior person, automatically becomes the superior. (Fourie,</p>	<p>Heathcliff is expelled from the Lintons' dwelling, while Catherine is not. The prologue proves that Heathcliff is assumed as inferior or subordinate class. The Lintons do expelling to secure their position from Heathcliff's revolt.</p>

					111)	
8	Mrs. Linton took off the grey cloak of the dairy-maid which we had borrowed for our excursion, shaking her head and expostulating with her, I suppose: she was a young lady, and they made a distinction between her treatment and mine.	Heathcliff's statement to Ellen	6	59	A status hierarchy occurs when a behaviour, social practice or policy expresses a particular kind of unequal relationship between a person or group of people, and others. More specifically, it is a relationship between inferiors and superiors. In this relationship, one person is deemed to be an inferior in relation to another person, who is either directly deemed to be a superior or who, by virtue of their relationship to an inferior person, automatically becomes the superior. (Fourie,	When Heathcliff is expelled from the Linton's dwelling, Catherine is asked to stay there and be nursed of her wound. Heathcliff is assumed as subordinate, so his presence in the respected Lintons is not acceptable. On the other hand, Catherine is acknowledged as the same elegant class as the Lintons, thus her presence is welcomed honourably.

					111)	
9	Nobody but I even did him the kindness to call him a dirty boy, and bid him wash himself, once a week; and children of his age seldom have a natural pleasure in soap and water.	Prologue (Ellen)	7	61	All minorities are singled out because they differ from the majority in physically and/or cultural traits which are held ill low esteem by the dominant group. The minority, again by definition, must be objectively or subjectively identifiable (Eitzen, 79)	Heathcliff is let dirty, on the other hand, Hindley and Catherine are kept clean. Only Ellen (the servant) who sometimes pay attention to Heathcliff's cleanliness. Heathcliff is made as different as possible from the rest of the Earnshaws. He is not acknowledged as the member of the Earnshaws.
10	'Why, how very black and cross you look! and how - how funny and grim! But that's because I'm used to Edgar and Isabella Linton.'	Catherine's statement to Heathcliff	7	62	All minorities receive differential and unequal treatment in the host society. (Eitzen, 79)	When Catherine meets again with Heathcliff after her long stay in the Lintons' house, she makes her first conflict with Heathcliff, a boy she used to play with: she bluntly mocks

						Heathcliff's appearance and somehow considers Heathcliff is contemptible. Her consideration to Heathcliff is unequal, because it is different from her considerations to the Lintons.
11	She gazed concernedly at the dusky fingers she held in her own, and also at her dress; which she feared had gained no embellishment from its contact with his.	Prologue (Ellen)	7	62	All minorities receive differential and unequal treatment in the host society. (Eitzen, 79)	Catherine does not want Heathcliff to touch her gown because he is dirty, while the others may touch. Her treatment to Heathcliff is unequal.
12	Mrs. Linton begged that her darlings might be kept carefully apart from that 'naughty swearing boy.'	Prologue (Ellen)	7	63	"The dimensions usually identified as stratifying individuals in a vertical regime, such as occupation, income, occupational prestige and education, are for the most part viewed as	Mrs. Linton does not want her family to meet Heathcliff because Heathcliff speaks rough words, indicates low education. She wants to keep her family safe from Heathcliff.

					derivatives of the primary attribute, namely the relation of the person to his or her work, but also as attributes which tend to converge in their relative merit, that is, toward status consistency” (Stehr, 365)	
13	They met, and the master, irritated at seeing him clean and cheerful, or, perhaps, eager to keep his promise to Mrs. Linton, shoved him back with a sudden thrust, and angrily bade Joseph 'keep the fellow out of the room send him into the garret till dinner is over.	Prologue	7	67	All minorities receive differential and unequal treatment in the host society. (Eitzen, 79)	Hindley harshly pushes Heathcliff out of the dining room in order to forbid Heathcliff to have dinner together with the Earnshaws and the Lintons. His treatment to Heathcliff is different from the other Earnshaws and Lintons because of Heathcliff's subordinate position.
14	To-day, Edgar Linton has asked me to marry him, and I've given him an answer. ... 'I accepted him, Nelly.	Dialogue Catherine to Ellen	9	91-92	Dahrendorf explains, “In every conflict, one party attacks and another defends. The	Catherine accepts Edgar's proposal because she wants to maintain her

					defending party wants to retain and secure its position, while the attacking party has to fight it in order to improve its own condition (Guclu, 163-164)	dominant social status. By doing so, she sets aside Heathcliff's love to her. Catherine tries to defend her position in superordinate class (the Earnshaws) by marrying Edgar.
15	It would degrade me to marry Heathcliff now; so he shall never know how I love him : and that, not because he's handsome, Nelly, but because he's more myself than I am. Whatever our souls are made of, his and mine are the same; and Linton's is as different as a moonbeam from lightning, or frost from fire.'	Catherine's statement to Ellen	9	95	Dahrendorf explains, "In every conflict, one party attacks and another defends. The defending party wants to retain and secure its position, while the attacking party has to fight it in order to improve its own condition (Guclu, 163-164)	Catherine betrays Heathcliff's love because he is in subordinate class. She chooses to marry Edgar Linton in superordinate class. Catherine tries to defend her position in superordinate class (the Earnshaws) by marrying Edgar. If she marries Heathcliff in subordinate, her social status will decrease.
16	Nelly, I see now you think me a selfish wretch; but did it never strike you that if Heathcliff and I married, we	Dialogue Catherine to Ellen	9	97	Dahrendorf explains, "In every conflict, one party attacks and another defends. The	Catherine neglects the possibility that Heathcliff will be a heart-broken man if

	should be beggars?				defending party wants to retain and secure its position, while the attacking party has to fight it in order to improve its own condition (Guclu, 163-164)	she marries Edgar. While Catherine is the only Heathcliff has. Catherine only wants to secure her social status by marrying Edgar and for that she is ready to sacrifice Heathcliff's love to her and also hers to him. Catherine does not want to be a beggar by marrying Heathcliff.
17	He seemed a sullen, patient child; hardened, perhaps, to ill-treatment: he would stand Hindley's blows without winking or shedding a tear, and my pinches moved him only to draw in a breath and open his eyes, as if he had hurt himself by accident, and nobody was to blame.	Prologue	4	43	Dahrendorf explains, "In every conflict, one party attacks and another defends. The defending party wants to retain and secure its position, while the attacking party has to fight it in order to improve its own condition (Guclu, 163-164).	Heathcliff strengthens himself to face the superordinate's domination (Hindley's). Heathcliff, as the dominated one, tries not to drop his tears in facing Hindley's insult.
18	He struggled long to keep up an equality with Catherine in her studies, and yielded with	Prologue	8	80	Dahrendorf explains, "In every conflict, one party attacks and	Heathcliff tries to level his position with Catherine by

	<p>poignant though silent regret: but he yielded completely; and there was no prevailing on him to take a step in the way of moving upward, when he found he must, necessarily, sink beneath his former level. Then personal appearance sympathised with mental deterioration: he acquired a slouching gait and ignoble look; his naturally reserved disposition was exaggerated into an almost idiotic excess of unsociable moroseness; and he took a grim pleasure, apparently, in exciting the aversion rather than the esteem of his few acquaintance.</p>				<p>another defends. The defending party wants to retain and secure its position, while the attacking party has to fight it in order to improve its own condition (Guclu, 163-164)</p>	<p>increasing his ability. Heathcliff fights in order to improve his own condition, because there is no one supports him to be better.</p>
19	<p>He swore it was not, nor ever should be, mine; and he'd - but I'll not repeat his language, nor describe his habitual conduct: he is ingenious and unresting in seeking to gain my abhorrence! I sometimes wonder at him with an intensity that deadens my fear:</p>	<p>Isabella's letter to Ellen</p>	13	174-175	<p>“In every conflict, one party attacks and another defends. The defending party wants to retain and secure its position, while the attacking party has to fight it in order to improve its</p>	<p>Isabella feels her expression to Ellen in a letter. She realizes that Heathcliff marries her for a tactic. Heathcliff treats her worse when they are married. It is Heathcliff's way to</p>

	yet, I assure you, a tiger or a venomous serpent could not rouse terror in me equal to that which he wakens.				own condition” (Guclu, 163-164).	improve his condition. He marries Isabella in order to get authority in the Lintons.
20	Whatever he may pretend, he wishes to provoke Edgar to desperation: he says he has married me on purpose to obtain power over him; and he sha'n't obtain it - I'll die first! I just hope, I pray, that he may forget his diabolical prudence and kill me! The single pleasure I can imagine is to die, or to see him dead!	Isabella's statement to Ellen	14	183	By subjection shall be understood the exclusion from authority, i.e., the duty to obey authoritative commands. (Dahrendorf, 237)	Isabella states to Ellen that Heathcliff marries her for getting authority from Edgar, not sincerely love. Heathcliff tries to turn the situation by marrying Isabella. If Isabella becomes his wife, then she should obey Heathcliff's authoritative commands.
21	Oh, I owe him so much. On only one condition can I hope to forgive him. It is, if I may take an eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth; for every wrench of agony return a wrench: reduce him to my level. As he was the first to injure, make him the first to implore pardon.	Isabella's statement to Ellen	17	217	“In every conflict, one party attacks and another defends. The defending party wants to retain and secure its position, while the attacking party has to fight it in order to improve its own condition” (Guclu, 163-164).	It is Isabella's explanation how she suffers from Heathcliff's inhuman treatments. By Heathcliff's succeed to deceive Isabella's heart and marry her, he starts to do improvisation to improve his own

						condition.
22	"Oh, if God would but give me strength to strangle him in my last agony, I'd go to hell with joy," groaned the impatient man, writhing to rise, and sinking back in despair, convinced of his inadequacy for the struggle.	Hindley's statement to Isabella and Ellen	17	218	"In every conflict, one party attacks and another defends. The defending party wants to retain and secure its position, while the attacking party has to fight it in order to improve its own condition" (Guclu, 163-164).	It is Hindley's complain of how he suffers from Heathcliff's inhuman treatments. By Heathcliff's success to use his wealth by giving debts to Hindley, he starts to gain authority in <i>Wuthering Heights</i> , because Hindley pawns every part of <i>Wuthering Heights</i> for his debts. Heathcliff starts to use his authority to treat Hindley bad.
23	When I recollect how happy we were - how happy Catherine was before he came - I'm fit to curse the day."	Isabella's statement to Ellen	17	218	"While the upper class has a tendency to keep their privilege, the lower class wants to change it for the sake of their interests" (Guclu, 164).	It is Isabella's complain about how happy her family was, before Heathcliff coming and tortures all of family. She regrets that her family is dominated by

						Heathcliff. Now, Heathcliff treats the Earnshaws and the Lintons as bad as he wishes.
24	"But then," I continued, holding myself ready to flee, "if poor Catherine had trusted you, and assumed the ridiculous, contemptible, degrading title of Mrs. Heathcliff, she would soon have presented a similar picture! SHE wouldn't have borne your abominable behaviour quietly: her detestation and disgust must have found voice."	Isabella's statement to Heathcliff	17	219	"In every conflict, one party attacks and another defends. The defending party wants to retain and secure its position, while the attacking party has to fight it in order to improve its own condition" (Guclu, 163-164).	It is Isabella's description about Heathcliff's wickedness, assumes if Catherine was marrying Heathcliff, then Catherine will feel this pain, not her. Heathcliff tries to improve his condition wickedly.
25	And far rather would I be condemned to a perpetual dwelling in the infernal regions than, even for one night, abide beneath the roof of <i>Wuthering Heights</i> again.	Isabella's statement to Ellen	17	220	"Conflict embraces a range of situations from latent tensions to violent conditions, which does not necessarily to be ethnic or religious oriented" (Sirkeci 7).	Isabella is uncomfortable to live in <i>Wuthering Heights</i> because she lives together with Heathcliff who treats her badly. <i>Wuthering Heights</i> is more like hell to Isabella because Heathcliff handles the authority

						there. He treats the Earnshaws and the Lintons as bad as he wishes.
26	The guest was now the master of <i>Wuthering Heights</i> : he held firm possession, and proved to the attorney who, in his turn, proved it to Mr. Linton - that Earnshaw had mortgaged every yard of land he owned for cash to supply his mania for gaming; and he, Heathcliff, was the mortgagee. In that manner Hareton, who should now be the first gentleman in the neighbourhood, was reduced to a state of complete dependence on his father's inveterate enemy; and lives in his own house as a servant, deprived of the advantage of wages: quite unable to right himself.	Prologue (Ellen)	17	226-227	Class relations inherently involve conflicting interests, the command class having an interest in maintaining the authority structure and the obey class having an interest in overthrowing it. (Robinson, 40)	Heathcliff was a guest in <i>Wuthering Heights</i> long time ago, but now he is an owner, after doing some steps to get authority. When the heir (Hindley) is dead with many debts, then the dwelling is the payment for those debts. Moreover, Hareton, the son of Hindley, is reduced to the state of servant by Heathcliff.
27	He appeared to have bent his malevolence on making him a brute: he was never taught to read or write; never rebuked for any bad habit which did	Prologue (Ellen)	18	237	“Conflict embraces a range of situations from latent tensions to violent conditions, which does not	Explanation on how Heathcliff treats Hareton. He intentionally dominates Hareton by

	not annoy his keeper; never led a single step towards virtue, or guarded by a single precept against vice.				necessarily to be ethnic or religious oriented” (Sirkeci 7).	not giving Hareton any education of knowledge or manners. Then Hareton becomes uneducated man.
28	'No, she would not,' he said. 'There is no clause in the will to secure it so: his property would go to me; but, to prevent disputes, I desire their union, and am resolved to bring it about.'	Dialogue Heathcliff to Ellen	21	259-260	Class relations inherently involve conflicting interests, the command class having an interest in maintaining the authority structure and the obey class having an interest in overthrowing it. (Robinson, 40)	Heathcliff plans to marry off Linton with Cathy forcedly. He forecasts that when Edgar Linton dies, the inheritance and authority of Lintons will fall into his hand. It proves Heathcliff's interest to overthrow the authority structure in the Lintons.
29	My master, perceiving that she would not take his word for her uncle-in-law's evil disposition, gave a hasty sketch of his conduct to Isabella, and the manner in which <i>Wuthering Heights</i> became his property.	Prologue (Ellen)	21	269	Minorities are generally viewed by the majority as threatening to their dominant position (Eitzen, 79)	Edgar warns Cathy towards Heathcliff because Cathy still does not know well about her uncle's (Heathcliff) bad attitude. Edgar sees Heathcliff as a threat to the Lintons' dominant position.

30	<p>Her affection tired very soon, however, and when she grew peevish, Hindley became tyrannical. A few words from her, evincing a dislike to Heathcliff, were enough to rouse in him all his old hatred of the boy. He drove him from their company to the servants, deprived him of the instructions of the curate, and insisted that he should labour out of doors instead; compelling him to do so as hard as any other lad on the farm.</p>	Prologue	6	53	<p>By domination shall be understood the possession of authority, i.e., the right to issue authoritative commands. (Dahrendorf, 237)</p>	<p>Hindley's hatred to Heathcliff, a strange boy with no clear identity who is judged will endanger the Earnshaws' social status, drives him to an unimaginable conflict with Heathcliff: he treats Heathcliff as bad as a servant, even he pushes Heathcliff to labour out of doors. Although Mr. Earnshaw considers Heathcliff as his foster child, but Hindley considers him as low as a servant. Hindley asserts his possession of authority in <i>Wuthering Heights</i> to make Heathcliff obey him, as much as a servant obeys his master.</p>
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31	<p>'The charge exploded, and the knife, in springing back, closed into its owner's wrist. Heathcliff pulled it away by main force, slitting up the flesh as it passed on, and thrust it dripping into his pocket. He then took a stone, struck down the division between two windows, and sprang in. His adversary had fallen senseless with excessive pain and the flow of blood, that gushed from an artery or a large vein. The ruffian kicked and trampled on him, and dashed his head repeatedly against the flags...</p>	Isabella's statement to Ellen	17	214	<p>"While the upper class has a tendency to keep their privilege, the lower class wants to change it for the sake of their interests" (Guclu, 164).</p>	<p>It is Isabella's statement to Ellen describes that conflicts between Heathcliff and Hindley has mounted into a physical duel. It is because Heathcliff tries to overtake Hindley's privilege by torturing Hindley in Wuthering Heights. If Hindley is dead, then privilege, authority, and wealth of the Earnshaws falls to Heathcliff because Hindley has many debts to Heathcliff.</p>
32	<p>'He shall have his share of my hand, if I catch him downstairs till dark,' cried Hindley. 'Begone, you vagabond! What! you are attempting the coxcomb, are you? Wait till I get hold of those elegant locks - see if I won't pull them a bit longer!'</p>	Dialogue Hindley to Heathcliff	7	67	<p>All minorities receive differential and unequal treatment in the host society. (Eitzen, 79)</p>	<p>Hindley threatens Heathcliff in order to make Heathcliff out of the dining room. Harsh words and threats are applied frequently by this son of Mr. Earnshaw every time he has conflict with</p>

						Heathcliff. Hindley never say good words to Heathcliff in order to make Heathcliff always be afraid to Hindley as well as obey him.
33	He had the hypocrisy to represent a mourner: and previous to following with Hareton, he lifted the unfortunate child on to the table and muttered, with peculiar gusto, 'Now, my bonny lad, you are MINE! And we'll see if one tree won't grow as crooked as another, with the same wind to twist it!'	Heathcliff's statement to Hareton	17	226	"Conflict embraces a range of situations from latent tensions to violent conditions, which does not necessarily to be ethnic or religious oriented" (Sirkeci 7).	Heathcliff takes revenge to Hindley through Hindley's son: Hareton. Heathcliff blatantly says to Hareton that he is his, after his father (Hindley) is dead. Heathcliff deceives Hindley with his money, he gives many debts to Hindley with <i>Wuthering Heights</i> as the assurance. Because Hindley is dead before paying his debts, so <i>Wuthering Heights</i> belongs to Heathcliff, and also its contents (includes the servants

						and Hareton, Hindley's son). Heathcliff intends to make Hareton a servant.
34	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 the fortune-teller that stole my tame pheasant.	Isabella's statement to Mr. Linton	6	57	All minorities are singled out because they differ from the majority in physically and/or cultural traits which are held ill low esteem by the dominant group. The minority, again by definition, must be objectively or subjectively identifiable (Eitzen, 79)	Isabella does not like Heathcliff because of his bad-looking. Heathcliff is physically different from other residents of Thrushcross Grange. He is looked like a Gypsy: black and dirty. Isabella makes a conflict with Heathcliff since the day he comes into the house by urging Heathcliff to be treated as low as possible merely because of his bad-looking.
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	Mrs. Linton's statement to Mr. Linton	6	58	According to Dahrendorf, two kinds of inequality are to be distinguished:	Mrs. Linton does not like Heathcliff because he has low education indicated by his rough words.

	children should have heard it”				Productive inequality is considered to be a source of social conflict and strongly connected to classes, resulting from the unequal distribution of power. Social stratification on the other hand denotes the system of distributive inequality, related to the distribution of income, prestige, education and sometimes also power (Noll, 109).	This decent lady makes her conflict with Heathcliff by insulting that he is unfit to be in her decent house. According to Mrs. Linton, educated people does not speak rough words. She does not want her children to hear, moreover imitate Heathcliff’s language. Mrs. Linton’s reaction is in line with Dahrendorf’s view about the system of distributive inequality (caused by education absence).
36	'my son is prospective owner of your place, and I should not wish him to die till I was certain of being his successor. Besides, he's MINE, and I want the triumph of seeing MY descendant fairly lord of their estates; my child hiring	Dialogue Heathcliff to Ellen	20	251-252	“In every conflict, one party attacks and another defends. The defending party wants to retain and secure its position, while the attacking party has to fight it in	Because the members of Thrushcross Grange never do good treatments to Heathcliff, he has a vengeance to them. He has the plan that Linton (his son) will

	their children to till their fathers' lands for wages.				order to improve its own condition” (Guclu, 163-164).	inherit Thrushcross Grange. Heathcliff utilizes his own son into his personal conflicts with Thrushcross Grange’s residents in order to seize the estate and its residents into his mastery.
37	'My design is as honest as possible. I'll inform you of its whole scope,' he said. 'That the two cousins may fall in love, and get married. I'm acting generously to your master: his young chit has no expectations, and should she second my wishes she'll be provided for at once as joint successor with Linton.'	Dialogue Heathcliff to Ellen	21	259	“In every conflict, one party attacks and another defends. The defending party wants to retain and secure its position, while the attacking party has to fight it in order to improve its own condition” (Guclu, 163-164).	In the process of winning his conflicts with Thrushcross Grange’s residents, Heathcliff tells his detail plan to Ellen: he will marry off Linton and Cathy forcedly for controlling authority over Thrushcross Grange.
38	'No, it was not because I disliked Mr. Heathcliff, but because Mr. Heathcliff dislikes me; and is a most diabolical man, delighting to wrong and ruin those he hates, if they give him the slightest	Dialogue Edgar Linton to Cathy	21	268	While the upper class has a tendency to keep their privilege, the lower class wants to change it for the sake of their interests. (Guclu,	It is Heathcliff’s mission to shift the Lintons’ privilege and authority for the sake of his own interests is revealed by Edgar to Cathy. It is because

	opportunity.				164)	Heathcliff has personal conflicts with the Lintons because of their rejection to him when he was a boy and Edgar's marriage to Catherine Earnshaw, a lady that Heathcliff love.
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