



Eco-Critical Analysis of Elder Catherine in Novel, Wuthering Heights (1847) by Emile Bronte

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Abstract- Eco criticism as a literary theory which seeks to establish the relationship between man and the physical environment and their inter-dependency on each other. This theory investigates such relationship in literary texts to find out in what connection man and nature exist and what are the possible impacts of Nature on man and vice versa. This study is an attempt to explore the effects of nature on the characters in Wuthering Heights (1847) particularly the Elder Catherine and vice versa. Therefore, this study Eco-critically analyzes the characters specifically the Elder Catherine in the novel. A descriptive and exploratory mode of inquiry is employed to formulate this study. The text of the novel is critically interpreted under the lens of Eco-criticism. It is shown from the analysis of the text of the novel that man and nature are interdependent. Both have the same intensity of effect upon each other. The final statement to be made from the current study is that nature and man can prove either deep friends or foes, depending on the nature of their interaction with each other.

Keywords: Man, Nature, Eco-criticism, Interdependency

I. INTRODUCTION

Ecology and Wuthering Heights (1847)

Eco-criticism offers a new perspective for the study of Wuthering Heights (1847). In Wuthering Heights, the place of Wuthering Heights and the residents are the representatives of nature, while the place of Thrushcross Grange and the residents are the spokesmen of civilization. The history of the changing relationship between the human beings and the nature is reflected in the relationships of the main characters in Wuthering Heights (1847). Long ago, human beings lived in awe of the nature and admired it and then they exploited the nature excessively. At last, they return to respect the nature and formed a harmonious relationship between human beings and the nature under the guidance of the eco-ethic. With the deterioration of the environment, the relationship between human beings and the nature reflected in Wuthering Heights (1847) drives the modern people to think deeply.

It is not difficult to see the incredible comparison between the novel's characters and their environment. The juxtaposition between the two manors, Wuthering Heights and Thrushcross Grange, is especially illustrative. With just the names of each place, a person could assume their respective characteristics. By definition, 'Wuthering' means 'blustery and stormy, and often describes the ferocious, noisy winds that blow across English moors.' In the novel, the manor is described as grotesque, with strong, narrow windows... deeply set in the wall, and the corners defended with large, jutting stones. It is a bleak, dark and cold place. The characters and actions, which are most closely associated with Wuthering Heights, reflect the unpleasant environment. In particular, Heathcliff is cruel, grim, and moody. Even his physical appearance resembles Wuthering Heights: brows lowering, the eyes deep set and singular... black eyes withdrawn so suspiciously under their brow. Other associated characters include the drunken and brutish Hindley and the rigid and hateful Joseph.

II. PROBLEM STATEMENT

The study of the relationship between man and the physical environment has been the focus of many studies and writers. Eco-criticism as a literary theory investigates such relationship in literary texts to find out in what connection man and nature exist and what are the possible impacts of Nature on man and vice versa. Wuthering Heights (1847) is a conflicting novel between environments of two places, Wuthering Heights and Thrushcross Grange which are the representatives of nature and civilization, respectively. However, this aspect of the novel has been overlooked which this study attempts to investigate.

III. RESEARCH QUESTIONS

Q.1 what are the effects of Nature on the character Catherine in *Wuthering Heights* (1847)?

Q.2 How does Catherine find herself in the two very different landscapes?

Significance of Research

The relationship between man and Nature has been the most focused and debated topic among scholars and intellectuals. The very existence of man is dependent on nature and it is a serious issue of his survival. Nature in turn cannot exist without the care of man. This mutual inter-dependence is the major concern of Eco-criticism, a newly emerged literary theory. This study is too significant in the sense that it explores the relationship of man and nature on the one hand, while on the other, it strives to highlight that how Nature moulds the behavior, physical structure and mind set of the characters in the novel. This study aims to know that how characters behave differently according to their respective ecological settings. This study is unique in the sense that for the first time it explores the issue of interdependency of man and nature and the consequent impact of Nature on man in the selected novel.

IV. LITERATURE REVIEW

This section shows the literary struggle of different critics about the *Wuthering Heights* (1847). It shows the different perspectives of the novel from various angles. Further, it highlights the gap which the current study is supposed to fulfill. There are the different critical views of critics about the selected novel.

Shakury (2015) writes that Emily Bronte is the highly imaginative novelist of passion of the 19th century who produced only one novel, *Wuthering Heights*, in 1847 which is influenced by the times and social background and life experiences, her novel reflects a vision of human nature and of the society in which she lived. In *Wuthering Heights* (1847), Bronte tells a story of tragedy of passion in its two aspects of love and violence. This novel presents Bronte's view of the Nature of man and of the world in which he exists from different aspects. By analyzing the two main characters' different personalities, she reveals the internal reason of the tragedy. She also deals with women's status and the patriarchal society at that time, showing the influence of the society in which they lived, which was intensifying man's basic corruption. In addition, it also focuses on how Bronte's success stems from the fact that she was able to present her vision obliquely and imaginatively (Shakury, 2015).

Sultana and Saleem (2016) argue that Eco-criticism emerged towards the close of the 20th century and at the dawn of the first decade of the 21st century. It is one of the few recent theories used and applied in the realm of literature to scrutinize literary piece of works by eco-scientific criteria. It is the analytical study of literature and environment from an interdisciplinary perspective where all subjects come together to analyze the environment and find out possible solutions to the current environmental issues. With the publication of two influential works, both published in the mid-1990s—*The Eco-criticism Reader* edited by Cheryll Glotfelty and Harold Fromm and *Environmental Imagination* by Lawrence Buell, the term "Eco-criticism" first officially came into our view. Eco-criticism offers a broad study approach and is recognized by a number of other designations, such as, "green cultural studies", "eco-poetics", and "environmental literary criticism". Since "Eco-criticism is the study of the relationship between literature and the physical environment", (Fromm, 1996). It may be said that any piece of literature which portrays nature as an instrument with intent of delivering a message to the reader may fall into the category of an eco-critical piece of writing. In this context, William Wordsworth might be entitled as an environmentally conscious literary preacher, since much of his poetry is a study of the relationship between literature and the environment conducted in a spirit of commitment to environmentalist praxis (Buell, 1995). Ecology is closely related to human beings and the natural world. When we talk about ecology, it is unavoidable to discuss the relation between man and nature. The relationship between man and nature is often described in Wordsworth's work, but is overlooked by many critics. Since the issue of ecology has become important in the 1990s, people start to pay attention to it and read Wordsworth from ecological point of view (Fromm, 1996; Buell, 1995).

Al Jumaili (2014) explores the ecological implications in major poetic works of Gary Snyder's *Riprap and Cold Mountain Poems* (1959), *Turtle Island* (1974) and *Mountains and Rivers without End* (1996). He reads the works from an ecological point of view to highlight the significance of the environmental concerns embodied in Snyder's poetry and states that Snyder believes nature as composition of microscopic organisms, animals, plants and human societies (Al Jumaili, 2014).

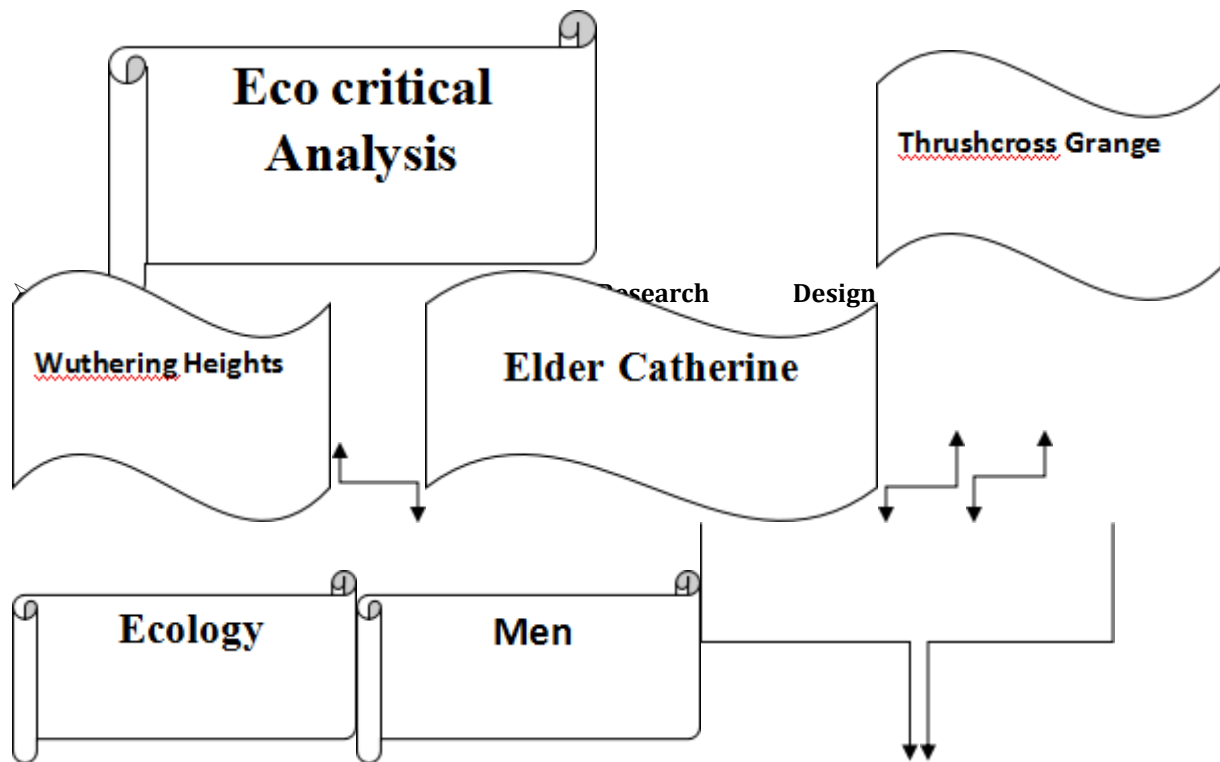
It is argued in by Nawazsakib (2014) that Keats' ideas and thoughts are related to Eco-criticism. For, his literature is mostly related to the nature and the human condition. Mortality, death, sex and shortness of life are major subjects of his poetry and he mostly talks about the idea of mortality/immortality. Often

associated with the term love in his poetry, he talks about the nature and its relation with human being. The poem To Autumn is exemplified to bring forth eco-critical aspects of Keats poetry. The poem focuses on the relationship between nature and the literature. It talks about the human conditions and its surrounding effects. The season autumn is the part of our ecosphere and Eco-criticism is about the ecosystem and its relation with human (Nawazsakib, 2014).

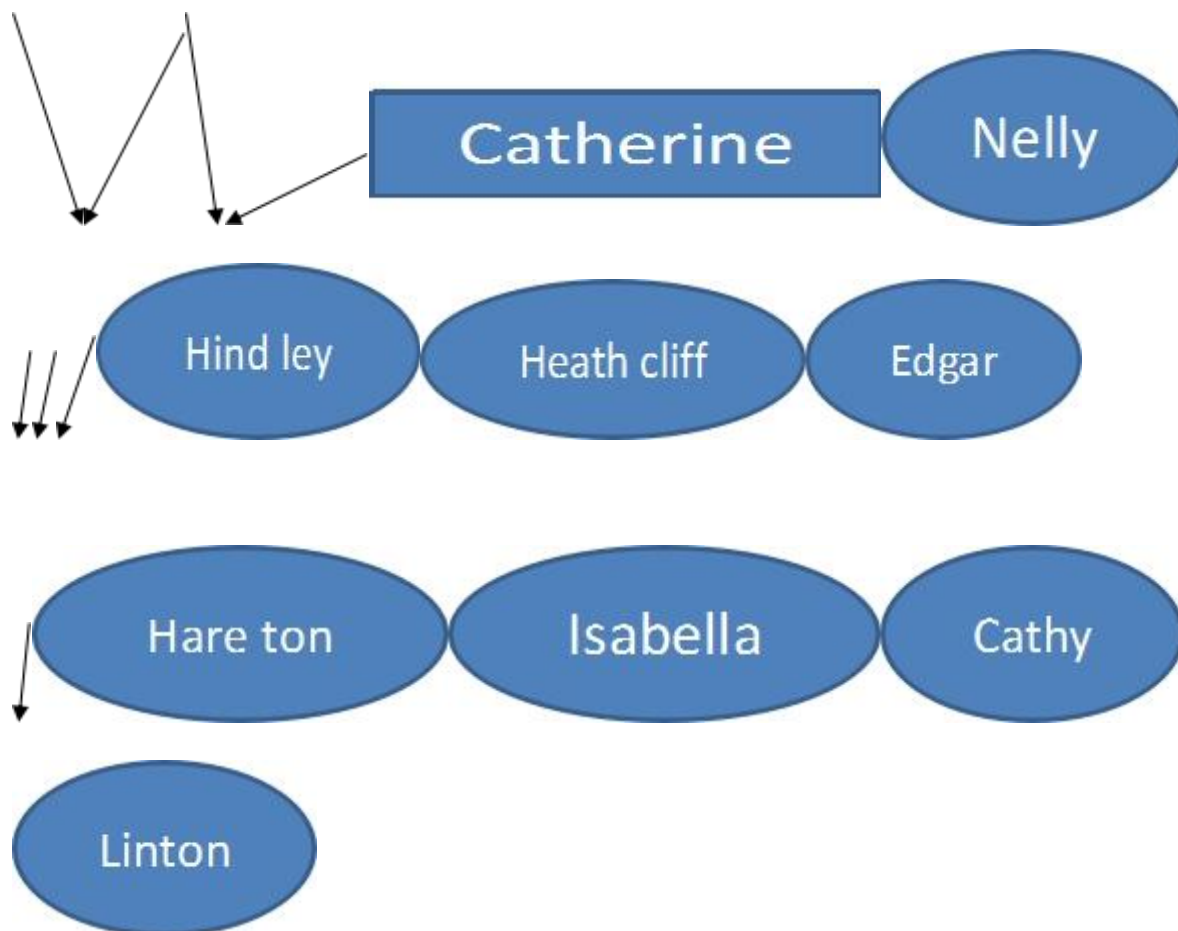
These critics confirm that there is close relationship between man and nature and both affect each other. Further, the above analysis shows that there is not a single work completely committed to eco-critical analysis of the character, Catherine. The current fulfills this gap.

V. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

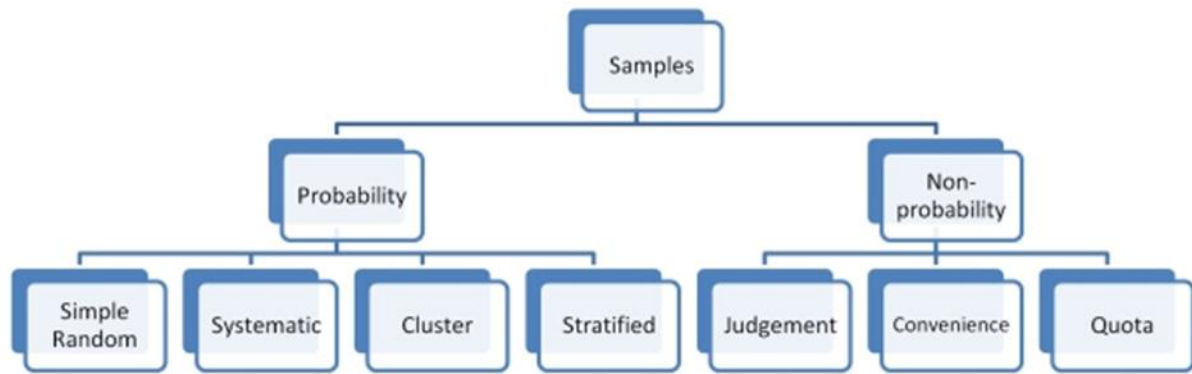
The mode of inquiry for this research is qualitative. It is based on textual analysis. The Eco-critical theory formulates the theoretical framework and form the parameter for analysis and discussion of the Wuthering Heights (1847) that how the nature affects the people especially the Elder Catherine and how she adopts herself in a strange environment the Thrushcross Grange.



Subjects and Participants



Sampling Techniques



Man and Ecology

Environment has much effect on human beings. Environment is everything that is around us. It can be living or non-living things. It includes physical, chemical and other natural forces. Living things live in their environment. They constantly interact with it and adapt themselves to conditions in their environment. In the environment, there are different interactions between animals, plants, insects soil, water, and other living and non-living things. Men are defined as social animal, so the relation of environment and men cannot be separated.

Man is an important part of the ecosystem of nature. All human activities have close connection with the ecological balance of the human environment. Every human society is more or less dependent on Natural resources.

Eco Critical Analysis of Elder Cathy in the Two Houses

Catherine is the principal heroin of the novel because she loves, and is loved by the most dominant character of the novel, Heathcliff. The central conflict of the novel is the Cathy-Heathcliff relationship. There is an immortal love. Cathy loves Heathcliff with the same intensity and the same passion with which Heathcliff loves Cathy, even though Cathy marries another man and tries her best to remain faithful to him.

There is some wild and untamable about the nature of Cathy throughout her life in the novel. This element is often seen in her especially on the vocation when Edgar came to meet her. She behaved very badly to Nelly when she “snatched the cloth” (72) from her hand and pinched (72) her, with “a prolonged wrench, very spitefully on the arm” (72). On this occasion, she was also harsh to the small Hareton, who called her “wicked Aunt Cathy” (72). Hearing this, Cathy “seized her shoulders, and shook him till the poor child waxed livid” (72). She also gave a blow to Edgar with whom she is very friendly. Edgar, then, wanted to live and ask Cathy “Can I stay after you have struck me?” (73) and told Cathy “You’ve made me afraid and ashamed of you.” “I’ll not come here again!” (73)

This side of her character is important and has been emphasized in the early chapters of the novel. Nelly gives her description as girl from the hour she came downstairs till the hour she went to bed, we had not a minute’s security that she wouldn’t be in mischief. Her spirits were always at high water mark, her tongue always going – singing, laughing and plaguing everybody who would not do the same. A wild wicked slip she was – but she had the bonniest eyes, the sweetest smile, and the lightest foot in the parish (49).

Regarding her naughty behavior, her father statements to her are also noteworthy, “Nay, Cathy, I cannot love thee; thou’rt worse than thy brother. Go, say the prayers and ask God’s pardon. I doubt thy mother and I must rue that we ever reared thee!” (50) On one occasion, he also told her “Why canst thou not always be a good lass, Cathy” and she turned her face up to his, and laughed and answered, “Why cannot you always be a good man, father?” (50)

Cathy’s Early Love for Heathcliff

In the Earnshaw Family, Cathy is the one who keeps deep affinity for Heathcliff since he is brought to the house. They both share the quality of wilderness which brings them closer to each other. Heathcliff and she became playmate and often played on the moors together. Even after the death of his father, when Hindley treats him harshly and pushes him to the level of servants, she remains closed with Heathcliff and roams about with him whenever he finds free time from his labors. It is in his company that strays four mile away from her home and reaches Thrushcross Grange where is gets attacked by a the dog of the house and gets hurt. When after her stay she comes to Heights, she is quite changed and looks a more elegant and dignified girl than before. When she sees Heathcliff as dirty and ragged as ever, she mocks at him, “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” (58). After her stay at the Thrushcross Grange, she gets much change towards Heathcliff. Now, mostly she is interested in the Lintons. She gets more interested in herself and her status. She starts giving

less importance to Heathcliff or ignoring him. This side of Cathy puts a great change in Heathcliff's thoughts as well. He thought that now Cathy does not love him because she wanted the good looking and handsome Edgar. Heathcliff also started to desire to be wealthy, handsome or be anything to get the attention of Cathy once again. He also tells Nelly about this desire of him, "Nelly, make me decent, I'm going to be good." Heathcliff got the changed Cathy very serious and was grieved with it, he told Nelly "Well, I cried last night and I had more reason to cry than she has" (60).

Edgar Linton and Catherine

Edgar is the resident of Thrushcross Grange who becomes intimate to Cathy in course of time. Edgar and his sister often visit Wuthering Heights to meet Cathy. But they have no liking for Heathcliff. One day, when Edgar says something offensive, Heathcliff throws a plate of hot apple-sauce in his face. Edgar begins to sob at this insult, but Catherine tries to soothe him, saying "Well, don't cry. You are not killed. Don't make more mischief; my brother is coming. Be quiet" (62). On another occasion, Cathy herself gives a slap to Edgar on whom he gets ready to leave for the Grange. Cathy and Edgar reconciled and they also confess themselves lovers.

Edgar has been nicely described by Nelly in her comparison of Edgar and Heathcliff "The contrast resembled what you see in exchanging a bleak, hilly, coal country for a beautiful fertile valley; and his voice and greetings were as opposite as his aspect. He (Edgar) had a sweet, low manner speaking" (92).

Edgar proposes Cathy for marriage and Cathy accepts it. When Nelly asked Cathy about her the reason of getting married to Edgar, she replied to become "the greatest woman of the neighborhood" (78) and when Nelly tells her that "you will escape from disorderly, comfortless home into a wealthy respectable one; and you love Edgar, Edgar loves you. All seems smooth and easy: where is the obstacle?" (79) Catherine answers her "Here! Here!" replied Catherine, striking one hand on her forehead, and the other on her breast: "in whichever place the soul lives. In my soul and in my heart, I'm convinced that I'm wrong!" when Cathy asks her the reason of being wrong she tells Nelly her dream that "I was only going to say that heaven didn't seem to be my home; and broke my heart weeping to come back to earth; and the angels were so angry that they flung me out into the middle of the heath on the top of Wuthering Heights; where I woke sobbing for joy. That will do to explain my secret, as well as the other. I have no more business to marry Edgar Linton than I have to be in heaven; and if the wicked man in there had not brought Heathcliff so low, I should not have thought of it. 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 is more of 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" (80).

Cathy tells Nelly that she is marrying Edgar for wealth with will help her and Heathcliff in the coming time. After her marriage to Edgar she would be able to help Heathcliff with Edgar's money. She tells Nelly it is the best way to come out of miseries because Heathcliff's miseries were hers my great miseries in this world have been Heathcliff's miseries, and I watched and I felt each from the beginning: my great thought in living is himself. If all else perished, and he remained, I should still continue to be, and if all else remained and were annihilated, the universe would turn to a mighty stranger: I shall not seem a part of it. My love for Linton is like foliage in the woods: time will change it, I'm well aware, as winter changes the trees. My love Heathcliff resembles the eternal rocks beneath: a source of little visible delight but necessary. Nelly, I'm Heathcliff! He's always, always in my mind: not as a pleasure, any more than I am always a pleasure to myself, but as my own being. So don't talk of our separation again: and it is impracticable (80).

From the above mentioned references, it is very much clear that Cathy was deeply attached and in love with Heathcliff. Cathy and Heathcliff were not only in love with each other but they were each other. Their separation was the separation of a single body into two parts which would result into death of them. On the other side, the relationship of Cathy and Edgar was just an attraction of class and status for Cathy. This relation would finish with time when the status is achieved.

Catherine between the Two Estates

Catherine was spending life, in the mid of the nature, in Wuthering Heights. As a result of an accident, during her stay in Thrushcross grange, she gets the charm of civilization and is attracted towards the central character of Thrushcross Grange, Edgar Linton. When she returns from Thrushcross Grange, she is a changed girl in appearance. What was loved by her the most, Heathcliff, she mocked over him of his dirty, ragged, funny and grim look (58). She had started of dreaming a successful and wealthy life and for achieving this life, she rejected Heathcliff, whom she loved more than herself, and chose Edgar Linton to be "the greatest woman of the neighborhood" (78) and she would be "proud of having such a husband" (78) who would be a wealthy man in the town. She was so much ambitious about her success that she forgets her reality of being the part of Wuthering Heights and being in love with Heathcliff. As result of being neglected by Cathy and Cathy's increasing relationship with Edgar, Heathcliff leaves the house in search of his fate. This is moment when Cathy realizes the biggest mistake of her life. On the departure of Heathcliff,

Cathy falls ill and is extremely grieved which is indescribable but Cathy explains it as "I shall never forget what a scene she acted when we reached her chamber: it terrified me. I thought she was going mad" (86). After a three-years span, Cathy and Edgar marry each other and then Heathcliff returned. The news was of joy for Cathy and of sadness for Edgar. It was happy news for Cathy. Cathy's jubilation and joy on the return of Heathcliff are indescribable, putting her arms round her husband neck, she says, "oh, Edgar, Edgar! Oh, Edgar darling! Heathcliff is come back" (91). She tightened her embrace to a squeeze because it was the happiest news she had ever listened. When, however, Edgar refuses to receive him on equal social terms, she is disappointed and order Nelly to set two separate tables, one for Heathcliff and her and another for Edgar and Isabella. She doesn't hide her feelings in the company of Heathcliff, and feels not at least embarrassed. She also reprimands Heathcliff for being absent for a long period of time (92).

From here onwards, the divided personality of Cathy starts. On one side, she wants to remain the wife of Edgar Linton to be socially superior; and, on the other side, she wants to be a friend cum lover of Heathcliff. This relation is not accepted by both Edgar and Heathcliff. But she is much bended towards Heathcliff. After meeting Heathcliff, she was restless in the night and could not sleep, she said to Nelly, "I cannot rest, Ellen, and I want some living creature to keep me company in my happiness" (93). During all this time, Cathy is busy in the company of Heathcliff which is hated by Edgar. Being exhausted with the presence of Heathcliff, Edgar asks Cathy to quit the company of Heathcliff. Edgar tells Cathy, "will you gave up Heathcliff hereafter, or will you give up me? It is impossible for you to be my friend and his at the same time; and I absolutely require knowing which one you choose." But when in spite of this, Cathy continues her connections and meetings with Heathcliff which deeply tortures Edgar. On one occasion when Nelly tells Edgar about Heathcliff in the house, he tells Nelly, "It is insufferable that she should own him for a friend and force his company on me!" (106) Edgar wants the complete separation of Cathy and Heathcliff. He tells Heathcliff, "Catherine wishing to keep up your acquaintance, I acquiesced - foolishly. Your presence is a moral poison that would contaminate the most virtuous" (107). After this, there happens an argument between Edgar, Cathy and Heathcliff. During this argument, Cathy insults badly Edgar for his weakness as she said to Edgar, "if you have not courage to attack him, make an apology, or allow yourself be beaten" (107). Hearing the words of Cathy, he leant on the back of a chair, and covered his face, on which Cathy tells her, "O heaven! In old days, this would win you knighthood. We are vanquished! We are vanquished! Heathcliff would as soon lift a figure at you as a king would march his army against a colony of mice. Cheer up! You shan't be hurt! Your type is not a lamb, it is a sucking leveret" (108). This insult from his wife makes him extremely dishearten. And when Heathcliff spoke about him, Edgar could no more tolerate it and their argument changed into physical fight. Edgar "quickly sprang erect, and struck him full on the throat a blow that would have leveled a slighter man. It took his breath for a minute; and while choked, Mr. Linton walked out by the back door into the yard" (108).

This made the situation more complex and, hereafter, Heathcliff was forbidden on the doors of Thrushcross Grange. This was the second separation of Cathy and Heathcliff which was intolerable for Cathy. This time the pain of departure from her soul mate was greater and it grew greater and greater. She explained her agony to Nelly, "Oh, I will die since no one cares anything about me" (112). She is really sad with Edgar when she hears that Edgar is busy in his books while she is extremely ill. She tells Nelly, "I on the brink of the grave! My God! Does he know how I'm altered?" (112) The dejection through which she was passing is almost indiscernible. After this, the Thrushcross Grange seem to be a prison for Cathy from she wants to get free and she starts yearning for Wuthering heights. Now the things to which she was attracted seem as tools of her imprisoning. She wants to go back to old age and walk freely in Wuthering Heights and on the moors. Most of the times, she keeps dreaming about Wuthering Heights. She sees Wuthering Heights in her frenzy states. When she was extremely ill, she fell frenzy and told Nelly,

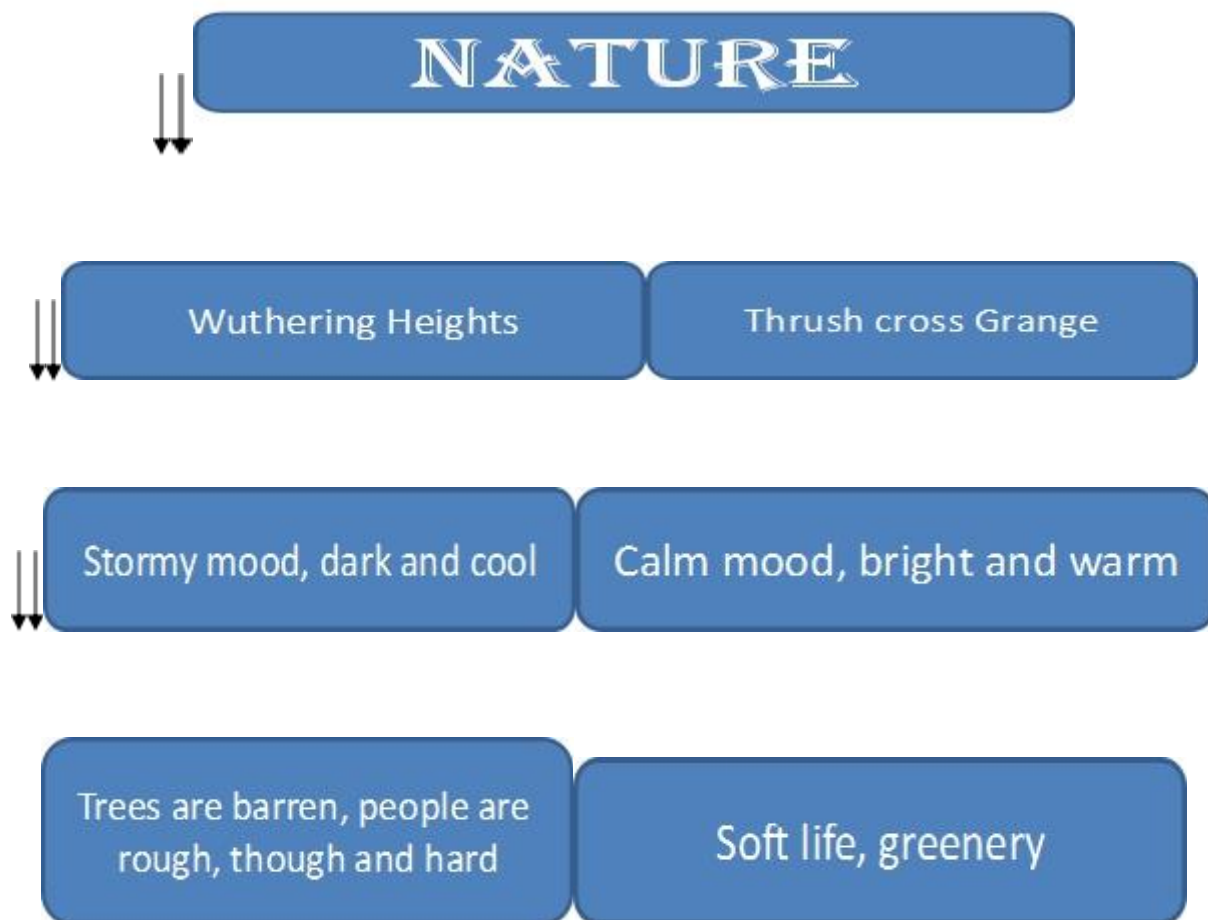
That's a turkey's, and this is a wild duck's; and this is a pigeon's. Ah, they put pigeons' feathers in the pillows no wonder I couldn't die! Let me take care to throw it on the floor when I lie down. And here is a moor-cock's; and this I should know it among a thousand it's a lapwing's. Bonny bird; wheeling over our heads in the middle of the moor. It wanted to get to its nest, for the clouds had touched the swells, and it felt rain coming. This feather was picked up from the heath, the bird was not shot: we saw its nest in the winter, full of little skeletons. Heathcliff set a trap over it, and the old ones dared not come. I made him promise he'd never shoot a lapwing after that, and he didn't. Yes, here are more! Did he shoot my lapwings, Nelly? Are they red, any of them? Let me look (113).

Then tells Nelly, "I see in you, Nelly, an aged woman: you have grey hair and bent shoulders. This bed is the fairy cave under Penistone crags, and you are gathering elf-bolts to hurt our heifers; pretending, while I am near, that they are only locks of wool. That's what you'll come to fifty years hence: I know you are not so now. I'm not wandering: you're mistaken, or else I should believe you really were that withered hag, and I should think I was under Penistone Crags; and I'm conscious it's night, and there are two candles on the table making the black press shine like jet" (114). When Nelly told her that it is the mirror that you are

watching yourself and me, she realized that she was in the Thrushcross Grange and not in the Wuthering Heights. She told Nelly, "Oh, dear! I thought I was at home. I thought I was lying in my chamber at Wuthering Heights. Because I'm weak, my brain got confused, and I screamed unconsciously. Don't say anything; but stay with me. I dread sleeping: my dreams appall me" (115). Now she is all the time thinking of home and Thrushcross Grange is a cell for her. During this time she also recalls her past to Nelly and tells her that since last seven years of hers had been in completely agony and it was a mistake of her life to marry Edgar instead of Heathcliff. She considers Nelly responsible of it and tells her that she should have told Edgar to leave her quiet, "I pondered, and worried myself to discover what it could be, and, most strangely, the whole last seven years of my life grew a blank! I did not recall that they had been at all. I was a child; my father was just buried, and my misery arose from the separation that Hindley had ordered between me and Heathcliff. I was laid alone, for the first time; and, rousing from a dismal doze after a night of weeping, I lifted my hand to push the panels aside: it struck the tabletop! I swept it along the carpet, and then memory burst in: my late anguish was swallowed in a paroxysm of despair. I cannot say why I felt so wildly wretched: it must have been temporary derangement; for there is scarcely cause. But, supposing at twelve years old I had been wrenched from the Heights, and every early association, and my all in all, as Heathcliff was at that time, and been converted at a stroke into Mrs. Linton, the lady of Thrushcross Grange, and the wife of a stranger: an exile, and outcast, thenceforth, from what had been my world. You may fancy a glimpse of the abyss where I groveled! Shake your head as you will, Nelly, you have helped to unsettle me! You should have spoken to Edgar, indeed you should, and compelled him to leave me quiet! Oh, I'm burning! I wish I were out of doors! I wish I were a girl again, half savage and hardy, and free; and laughing at injuries, not maddening under them! Why am I so changed? Why does my blood rush into a hell of tumult at a few words? I'm sure I should be myself were I once among the heather on those hills. Open the window again wide: fasten it open! Quick, why don't you move?" (116) Now, Catherine completely gets unsettled in the Grange. It is because she was not for Grange, she belonged to Heights and Heathcliff and she still does. As it is stated before that she and Heathcliff are each other, and they will be. If they are parted they will surely die and the same happens. This takes the life of Cathy.

VI. CONCLUSION

To conclude, *Wuthering Heights* (1847) is an eco-critical novel where the characters are representations of their environments. Heathcliff and Cathy are the representatives of Nature whereas Edgar Linton and Isabella Linton are the representatives of civilization. Elder Catherine is the part of Nature as she has several times spoken about herself that she is Heathcliff. A man is always a part of his/her reality and society and Cathy's reality is Nature, which is Heathcliff. Before the arrival of Heathcliff there are two environments, one is of Wuthering Heights which is violent and harsh and another is of Thrushcross Grange which is calm and civilized. The environment of Heights is disturbed by the arrival of Heathcliff where Mr. Earnshaw gets in conflict with his own son, Hindley, and Hindley also gets in conflict with Heathcliff. Though, Heathcliff also possesses violent nature but, as an intruder, he is not accepted by the family members, especially Hindley. Thus, the environment of heights is disturbed. On the other hand, Thrushcross Grange is unbalanced by the unnatural marriage of Cathy to Edgar; Cathy has the nature of storm and Edgar has the nature of calamity, and it is for sure that storm and calamity cannot stay together. For some time, in the absence of Heathcliff, Cathy is successful in keeping the harmony but when her other part, Heathcliff, comes back, it gets out of her control to be calm and she returns to her original form. Thrushcross Grange, then, becomes a prison for her and she wants to go back to her original residence, Wuthering Heights. It is because her nature is not accustomed to be prisoner in a singular place, so she needs the freedom of Wuthering Heights and Moors. Cathy is kept in Thrushcross Grange where she is yearning for Heathcliff and Wuthering Heights but she is not let to be united with any of them. As a result of this separation, Cathy gets extremely ill and she dies. Thus, it is investigated that a man cannot be separated from his reality whether it is the reality of nature or civilization, and if it done so, the result of it will be same like Cathy and Isabella. It is further investigated in this study that if nature is disturbed by civilization, nature always returns strongly and takes the revenge from those who are responsible for the disturbance. It is the representative of Victorian age where the industrialization disturbed the natural life of England and this, later on, became a source of violent harm for the people of England. Therefore, if nature is disturbed, nature will take its revenge from the responsible ones of it, as in *Wuthering Heights* (1847).



TOOLS AND PROCEDURE OF DATA COLLECTION

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