



A STUDY OF WUTHERING HEIGHTS FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF ECO-CRITICISM

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ABSTRACT This research paper attempts to explore the novel, Wuthering Heights, through the lens of Eco criticism and it explores the relationship between human and nature in the novel. Literature can be perceived as an aesthetically and culturally constructed part of the environment, which can, then, be linked to the problem of ecological consciousness that humans need to attain. The task of Eco-criticism is to express a conceptual foundation for the study of interconnections between literature and the environment. Through An Eco criticism viewpoint the researcher would like to discuss about the emotional and physical of characters Get along nature as essential for building development-based novel of ecological self.

KEYWORDS : Body and mind; ecological self; Emily Bronte; nature; Ecocriticism

INTRODUCTION

Wuthering Heights which was published in 1847 is the only novel of Emily Bronte. The novel received a universal cold acceptance and severe derogation at its first appearance, but in the 20th century, there appeared "a tide of Emily". Wuthering Heights published in mid nineteenth century, considered to be one of the most passionate and heartfelt novels ever written, a tale of the relationship between Catherine and an orphaned boy Heathcliff adopted by her father. Many experts and critics analyzed Wuthering Heights from various perspectives. English critic, Cecil regarded Emily was a mysterious person. Keitel thought that Wuthering Heights was a good theme of class struggling theory. Wuthering Heights can be interpreted as a criticism against the social class system. Bronte describes two families that belong to the gentry, who have a constant struggle to keep their position. Bronte indeed he brings out person's character and behavior do not depend on class. Wuthering Heights is a groundbreaking book, exposing the evolving relationships between human beings and nature from the worship of nature by humans, reverence for nature and gross abuse of nature in order to honor nature Culture and the ecological belief that human beings and culture have a harmonious connection. Ecocriticism is the study of the relationship between literature and the physical environment- stated by Cheryl Glotfelty. In a wider sense eco criticism is the study of the relationship of the human and non-human, throughout human cultural history and entailing critical analysis of the term human itself. Many critics have investigated nature at Wuthering Heights, among them we find feminist scholars who have mapped out Emily's place of creativity around this concept. Like nature, interpretation of Emily Bronte herself is elusive. Victorian Ecocriticism hopes to identify, establish, and organize its content based on six themes: Ecocrisis, Ecofeminism, Ecogothicism, Ecohistoricism, Ecotheology, and Ecological Interdependence

DISCUSSION

By writing Wuthering Heights Emily Bronte attacked the social conventions that existed in her lifetime. These ideas were considered "the eccentricities of woman's fantasy", by critics of her own time. The marriage between Catherine Earnshaw and Edgar Linton gives the reader a hint of how devastating it can be to let social class be more important than love and happiness.

Catherine Earnshaw is described in a manner that made her contemporaries raise objections to how she spoke and acted. Catherine was not the soft and tame woman she ought to be, if she was to be accepted by society. At the beginning of Ellen Dean's story, it is known that Catherine, at the age of six, could ride any horse in the stable, and she chose a whip when her father promised to bring her something from Liverpool. In the 18th century this was unusual for a girl of Catherine's age and it gives the reader a picture of a tomboy with her own ideas, and of a rather unusual father, who taught his daughter such things even if he had an older son. Throughout the story Catherine continues to be very eager to have her way. She is described by Ellen as a girl whose «spirits were always at high-water mark, her tongue always going - singing, laughing, and plaguing everybody who would not do the same. He is very constant and tender, especially to his daughter Catherine, and he is indulgent towards his nephew, Linton. In the editor's preface to the novel it is explained that Bronte did not like the thought, that such feelings and qualities were typical of women,

only. To her, every human, created by God All Mighty, had these features.

The Residence Of Nature

Bronte has put the social classes in opposition to each other, in order to make a clear point. She has used the same tool to put forward her thoughts about culture and nature as being parts of life. She lets the reader feel the sensation of freedom which a long walk over the heather entails. In the preface of Wuthering Heights it can be read that Bronte's life as the daughter of a curate had given her experiences from a bleak childhood, being looked after by her very strict aunt, which could be a reason for her emotional descriptions of nature. There is a conflict going on between the two families. Nature is described in this text as being harsh and dangerous. Lockwood becomes aware of this in the first chapter, when the snow stops him from returning home after visiting his landlord. Though the people at Wuthering Heights are very meager and short in tone toward him, they don't want him to leave due to the wild moor and the risks that come with walking through it at night. The moors are very close to Emily Bronte's heart and she describes them as dangerous but at the same time she depicts them with love. They are a place where Catherine and Heathcliff find freedom, and where the wind blows constantly. When Catherine experiences her saddest moments she longs for her old home on the moors and her own room, where she could breathe the wind coming from the desolate wide open spaces: "Oh, if I were but in my own bed in the old house!" she went on bitterly, wringing her hands, "And that wind sounding in the first by the lattice. Do let me feel it! -it comes straight down the moor - do let me have one breath!" (Bronte 115) Nature is both insensitive to its inhabitants and a force that inevitably punishes all those who do not have the necessary strength to manage it, or the intelligence to compromise. Wuthering Heights, which is a stone building with very small windows to cope with the strong winds, visualizes the power of enduring the force of nature. The intellect is imbued with the few trees that grow on them. Civilization is portrayed as a balanced gentleman, who does their not show his true feelings or fight with his bare hands. All is in order and well organized in this kind of setting. The weather is perfect, and a fire burns inside a civilized house to warm a frozen soul. This event shows how prejudices concerning differences and poverty ruled the lives of people in higher social classes and the effect which this kind of thinking had on the working class and people with a darker skin than a native Englishman. Heathcliff explains to Ellen that the children at Thrush cross Grange seem to be spoiled and jealous of each other.

Heathcliff thought it a weakness to be too fond of material things, and to him love for Catherine was much more important. When Catherine returned from The Grange everything was different. She does not dare to hug either Ellen or Heathcliff because she is afraid to get dirt on her new dress. Civilization makes it impossible for Catherine to follow her heart and marry Heathcliff. This marriage makes her feel trapped and she longs for the moors and Heathcliff until she dies. Catherine's actions make Heathcliff suffer too. Heathcliff leaves the Heights for three years and during that time he plans a monstrous revenge. Described in this way, Heath cliff's and Catherine's view of life is not as free from following norms as they would like it to be. Catherine marries Edgar due to the social conventions that are prevailing in society and Heathcliff is a victim of his own passion and of the fact that he has to save face. This might give us a hint that she favored nature

before culture and civilization Wuthering Heights and the people who lived there personify nature. Joseph becomes mad when they plant some flowers in his garden and Heathcliff does not approve when Hareton is taught how to read by Catherine. Suddenly one night he dies and with him dies the last existing element of nature. This ending of the novel seems to favor civilization, but considering the fate of Heathcliff and Catherine I, other thoughts are brought to the surface.

Humans have also evolved unique representational powers, especially those of language, through which they convey information in non-genetic ways. From the Darwinian perspective, culture does not stand apart from the genetically transmitted dispositions of human nature. Bronte would of course have had no access to the concept of adaptation by means of natural selection, but she did have access to a folk concept of human nature. To register this concept's importance as a central point of reference in the story, consider three specific invocations of the term "human nature." The older Catherine reacts with irritated surprise when her commendation of Heathcliff upsets her husband. Nelly Dean explains that enemies do not enjoy hearing one another praised: "It's human nature." Reflecting on the malevolent mood that prevails under Heathcliff's ascendancy at Wuthering Heights, Isabella observes how difficult it is in such an environment "to preserve the common sympathies of human nature" (Bronte, 106 Both the valley and the stream are filled with gurgling and melodious water, which is the wonderful sounds of nature before the summer leaves rustling" (Bronte, 22). Rough and wild image arrives in the paper and appears before the readers. When spring comes or after long rainy days the sun appears, wonderful music performed by nature fills the air at Wuthering Heights. Wuthering Heights residents rigidly observe the lifestyle of sunrise work and return at the before the sunset. They have an intimate relation too.

CONCLUSION

To conclude Emily Bronte's novel Wuthering Heights is complex in the sense that it is possible to interpret it in several different ways. Eco-criticism offers a new perspective for us to study Wuthering Heights. 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. At last they return to respect the nature and form a harmonious relationship between the human beings and the nature under the guidance of the eco-ethic. With the fast development of science and technology, people exploit nature excessively and take from nature crazily. Heathcliff, the representative of nature takes on his crazy revenge on Catherine and Edgar, the spokesman of civilization after his return. Nowadays, people have to face up the current ecological problems and think about how to get along with nature. Gradually, people begin to realize that they are not able to conquer nature and they are not the owner of nature. The only right and proper way is to utilize and develop nature properly and reasonably. At the end of the novel, little Catherine, the new representative of civilization, gets married with Hareton, the spokesman of nature, which reveals the new relationship of modern people and nature. People start to respect nature, protect nature and learn to set up a good relationship with nature Bronte gives the characters features that makes the reader reflect on the contents of her story.

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