

HEATHCLIFF'S SELF ACTUALIZATION IN WUTHERING HEIGHTS BY EMILY BRONTE

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Article history:

Submitted November 12, 2019

Revised December 15, 20219

Accepted May 17. 2020

Published June 29, 2020

ABSTRACT

This study discusses Heathcliff's Self-Actualization in Wuthering Heights written by Emily Bronte which is set in the Yorkshire moors of Northern England. The inductive method is used to briefly discuss the topic. It means that the analysis starts from the specific concept goes to general conclusion. The data used in this article are technically collected by library research. This study applies Maslow's Hierarchical Theory of motivation. There are five hierarchies of needs which have to be fulfilled before someone goes through to accomplish self actualization, those are physiological needs, safety needs, belongingness and love needs and the last needs are self-esteem needs. This study focuses on how Heathcliff fulfil his psychological need, how he get his safety need, how he get the belongingness and love need, how he reach his self-actualization. The study seeks to find Heathcliff's success in Wuthering Heights in achieving his self-actualization. Heathcliff would achieve his self-actualization as he needs to become a total type of person to fulfill his goal whatever he has accomplished. He could unify Wuthering Heights and Thrushcross Grange, and turn Hareton into a slave.

Keywords: *postmodernist fiction; ontological dominant; world mythologies*

ABSTRAK

Studi ini membahas Aktualisasi Diri Heathcliff di Wuthering Heights yang ditulis oleh Emily Bronte yang bertempat di Moor Yorkshire di Inggris Utara. Metode induktif digunakan untuk membahas topik tersebut secara singkat. Ini berarti bahwa analisis dimulai dari konsep spesifik hingga kesimpulan umum. Data yang digunakan dalam artikel ini dikumpulkan secara teknis oleh penelitian perpustakaan. Teknik pengumpulan datanya dengan menggunakan data kepustakaan. Pendekatan yang digunakan adalah pendekatan psikologi dengan mengacu pada teori Abraham Maslow. Menurut Maslow agar aktualisasi diri manusia dapat terpenuhi maka dibutuhkan beberapa hal yaitu: kebutuhan fisik, kebutuhan akan rasa aman, kebutuhan akan cinta, rasa memiliki serta dimiliki dan kebutuhan akan penghargaan. Berdasarkan hal tersebut maka artikel ini meneliti bagaimana cara Heathcliff mencapai aktualisasi dirinya terutama yang berkaitan dengan bagaimana cara memenuhi kebutuhan fisiknya,

bagaimana cara mendapatkan kebutuhan akan rasa aman, bagaimana cara mendapatkan rasa ingin dihargai dan kebutuhan untuk dicintai, dan akhirnya bagaimana cara dia mengaktualisasikan dirinya. Pokok penulisan artikel ini membahas tentang bagaimana cara Heathcliff mengaktualisasikan diri. Heathcliff mampu mencapai aktualisasi diri sesuai dengan apa yang dikehendakinya dan menghalalkan segala cara. Aktualisasi diri yang telah dicapai oleh Heathcliff antara lain; dia mampu menyatukan Wuthering Heights and Thrushcross Grange serta membuat Hereton, anak dari Hindley Earnshaw dan menjadikannya seorang budak sesuai dengan pengalaman kecil Heathcliff yang dia alami.

Kata kunci: fiksi postmodernis; dominan ontologis; mitologi dunia

INTRODUCTION

Problem is a part of human life. Some people assume that making a mistake is not always a mistake; they never actually learn anything else without making a mistake in their lives. Everybody addresses their life problems in different ways, as different people have different characteristics, personalities and ways of thinking. Literature explores human nature and includes creativity and interpretations of the life experience. Literature includes all written materials as a work of art that contains aesthetic values created through a process of thinking, imagining and expressing, as emphasised by Cole and Lindemann.

“Literature is an artistic ordering of words, ideas, and emotions into a unified experience ordering of words, ideas, and emotions into a unified experience that interprets reality. The arrangement, the pattern of truth and experience found in art, is meant to be enjoyed. The author skilful use such of tools as powerful language, plot turns; symbols, character development, and irony are meant to give reader pleasure” (1990:9).

A literary work portrays human's aspects of life. Therefore, the character and social condition of the people can be observed and analyzed. A literary work and social life are closely related. Literary work is the reflection of human life in general, and the life experiences itself are the basic of literary work. Lavin in *Five Approaches of Literary Criticism* also states that between literature and

society are reciprocal. It means not only the effect of social causes; it is also the causes of social effect (1962:126).

In addition to drama and poetry, a novel is a literary work. According to the Oxford Learner Dictionary (2000:300), novel is a lengthy fictitious prose narrative featuring characters and presenting an organized series of events and settings. It is further explained that settings, characters presented in the novel are fictional but the story is real and it happens in human life. Novel concerns with human experience. Hornby (1995:792) further notes that novel is an invented prose narrative, long enough to fill a complete book. Each novel usually has a moral message that provides a kind of spirit to human life; it also offers a new insight into society, the nature of mankind, wealth, history, and the solution to the problems. In every literary work, such knowledge exists. In line with the above thought, a novel according to Wellek and Warren is a picture of true life and ways and the period when it was published.. The romance, in lofty and elevated language, describes what never happened nor is likely to happen". (1956:216). Thus, novel portrays a real life. The characters, time-setting, are fiction, but in real life the story takes place, although that makes no sense. It uses a visual language that affects the reader's inner feeling.

Wuthering Heights is one of the Gothic novels (sometimes related to the horror of the Gothic). It is a literary genre which combines elements of romance and horror written by Emily Bronte. The first issue was published in 1847 under the fictitious name Ellis Bell. This novel is named after the Yorkshire manor, set on the moors that tell the tale. As it first appeared, *Wuthering Heights* received mixed reviews from critics; mostly because of the violence of stories. It portrays physical and emotional cruelty.

Wuthering Heights is a novel of romantic love and revenge. This tells the stories of two families; the Earnshaw living at the heights and Lintons at Thrushcross Grange. It portrays the life of an orphan boy who struggled in his youth, but due to his social status, he could not meet his love. In *Wuthering Heights* the main character is Heathcliff Earnshaw. He is a poor boy who, when

he traveled to Liverpool, was taken by Mr Earnshaw. He's got a girl, and a son. The name of the daughter is Catherine Earnshaw while the son is Hindley Earnshaw. Catherine, Hindley, and Heathcliff grow up together in one place. Hindley is extremely jealous with Heathcliff because he thinks that his father is more impressed to the orphan boy than him as his own child. Moreover, his sister loves Heathcliff. He always accompanies her wherever she goes. It is one of the motives which makes Hindley hate him besides his jealousy inherits Wuthering Heights since his father died. He expels Heathcliff after the returning from the funeral of Mr Earnshaw. He forces Heathcliff to be a servant and a labour. His life is more suffering when Catherine decides to marry Edgar Linton. She marries him because of financial and social advantages. She thinks that she will be happy if she marries him because she will get anything she wants. In addition, she becomes a famous girl and all people will respect her. Few years later, Catherine died and she is not happy with her marriage. She regrets what she did. Her love to Heathcliff never changes. She realizes that Heathcliff is her true love. People believe that Catherine becomes a ghost. She will never rest peacefully before they are united together. At the end of the story, Heathcliff passes away.

Wuthering Heights is a truly interesting novel to discuss. Discussing this novel enables us to know how Heathcliff's personality as one of the main male characters and how he obtained self-actualization in his life. There are so many problems in his life; such as, his efforts to solve his problem and getting his needs until self-actualization. Mostly, people believe that the spirit of Catherine always waits for Heathcliff for long time until he dies. At the end of the story, Heathcliff finally passes away when he sees and reaches her waving hand. The writer chooses self-actualization because it is really needed in life. Gaining self-actualization takes everlasting efforts to get the happiness come true.

THEORY AND METHOD

Maslow's hierarchical need theory is one of psychological theories that explains that the major characteristics of human life is that human beings always want something. This Maslow's hierarchy of needs is represented in the shape of a pyramid, with the largest and lowest levels of needs at the bottom. The diagram is illustrated as follows.



Figure 1: A schematic representation of Maslow's need-hierarchy theory

The meaning of the scheme above shows that the low-order needs at least must be satisfied and fulfilled before an individual can become aware or motivated by higher-order needs. That is, as order need emerges and becomes operative in the person's life.

Based on the statement above, it means that the lowest level is related to physiological needs. It is the basic of human need. Therefore, it is the most important needs because it is one of the requirements to survive in the world. The uppermost level is associated with self-actualization. When a general type of need is satisfied, another higher actualization needs. It is the main purpose for individual to get their dream or the achievement of satisfaction.

Typical research model used in this study is library research. It is a research model that uses non experimental design. The data cannot be easily quantified and the analysis is interpretative (descriptive) (Macky & Gass, 2005: p. 2). Qualitative data are used in this research. The data analyzed in this study are in the form of written texts which are taken from Emily Bronte in

Wuthering Heights is collected by applying documentary technique. It deals with Blaxter, Hughes, Tight (2006: p. 60) qualitative research, on the other hand, is concerned with collecting and analyzing information in as many forms, chiefly non-numeric, as possible.

The data in this study are collected through documentation techniques. It means that the data are taken from document and internet browsing. Data are not obtained from the field such as by doing interview or giving questionnaires to informant or to respondent. Blaxter et al (2006, p. 187) mentions that documentary (bibliographical) study proceeds by abstracting from each document, that element which may consider to be important or relevant, by grouping together those findings, or settings them alongside other which we believe to be related. The techniques of analyzing in this research are descriptive method and interpretative method. Inductive method is a method to take description, illustration, explanation, accurately and systematically. In addition, As Blaxter, Hughes, Tight (2006: 219) mentioned; interpretation is the process by which you put your own meaning on the data you have collected.

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

Heathcliff's Self Actualization

The desire of Heathcliff to achieve his self-actualization stems from the intrinsic motivation, because he does it for the pleasure and enjoyment of his life. It is not easy to achieve self-actualization, he requires tremendous efforts. According to Maslow's theory of the hierarchy of human needs, he will move to several levels of needs, starting with the simple needs up to the top level. His struggles to get self-actualisation would also be explained as follows.

Physiological Needs

Physiological Needs are the satisfaction of primary need for most persons and they are extremely necessary to be completed. In addition, Hjelle and Zielger (1976:257) state that physiological needs is the most basic, powerful

and obvious of all human needs is the needs for physical survival It is called for physical survival of every individual to stay alive. The physiological needs include the needs for food, water, activity, sleep, protection from extreme temperature, oxygen, protein, salt, sugar, calcium, and other minerals and vitamins.

Heathcliff is one of the main characters in this novel. He is a dark and a dirty boy who was found by Mr. Earnshaw when he travelled to Liverpool. He takes him home and adopts him to become Earnshaw's family. Unfortunately, his coming is not welcome by Earnshaw's family.

"We crowded around, 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. I was frightened, and Mrs. Earnshaw was already to fling it out of doors; she did fly up, asking how he could fashion to bring that gipsy brat into the house" (Bronte, 1991: 40).

From the assertion above, it shows that Mrs. Earnshaw does not like him very much and wants to drive him out the door. It is the beginning of his suffering. She asks Nelly Dean to clean him and allows him sleep with the children, but Hindley and Catherine refuse him in the bed with them or even in their room. The quotation above proves that Heathcliff's physiological needs does not complete yet.

Safety needs

The next level is safety needs. When physiological needs have been gratified, somebody may move to the higher order need that is often called the safety needs. Safety needs are the needs when the individual yearning for physical, safety and shelter, freedom from threat or security, calmness, certainty and order. Safety and Security needs include: Personal security, financial security, health and well-being, safety needs against accidents or illness and their adverse impacts.

Further, Hjelle and Zielger (1976:259) declare that the neurotic's safety needs often find specific expression in a search for a protector, or a stronger person on whom he may depend, perhaps a Fuehrer. They will try to find someone, something or place that they will be comfortable with. If one can not fulfill these needs he may not become independent enough to exercise his concurrent need.

Childhood experiences are memorable. Whatever has happened in the last time when he was child, it will always keep in his mind until he grows up. It is really essential for all parents to give a good education to their children, especially in their childhood. It will much influence to their growth of manner. Hence, it is the basic knowledge for them to become a good boy. The children who have always been slapped by his parents when he makes a mistake, probably he will do the same things to his own child if he makes the problems. Demsey and Zimbardo state that:

"Human development seems to be the product of two streams of influence what we are born with and what happens to us after we are born, environment and experience both help to shape the growing individual, often modifying the effects of inborn qualities". (1978:140)

The point of the statement above describes that experience and development are extremely influence to shape the characters and behavior of individual, such as the babies who receive consistent love and attention from their parents are more likely to be warm and loving when they get older. By contrast, children who are punished excessively and severely tend to be a punisher as adult when they have children of their own.

Heathcliff as an adopted boy who is taken by Mr. Earnshaw faces his suffering alone when he was a child. From the very beginning since he arrived in Wuthering Heights, he becomes an unexpected boy in the house. There is no one members of Earnshaw's family accepts him, except Mr. Earnshaw.

“And at the end of it to be flighted to death!’ he said, opening his great-coat, which he held bundled up in his arms. ‘See here, wife! I was never so beaten with anything in my life: but you must e’en take it as a gift of God; though it’s as dark almost as if it came from the devil”. (Bronte, 1991: 40)

It is obvious that Mr. Earnshaw tries to convince his wife, in order that she may receive the foundling and the dark boy namely Heathcliff. Finally, Mrs. Earnshaw asks the house keeper, Nelly Dean to clean him and let him sleep with the two children, Catherine and Hindley. They decline to sleep with him because they disappoint with their father. Their father promises that he will bring some apples after doing the travel from Liverpool. In fact he brought the dirty boy to their house.

Belongingness and Love Needs

After physiological and safety needs are fulfilled, the third layer of human needs is social and involves feelings of belongingness. This aspect of Maslow's hierarchy involves emotionally based relationships in general, such as friendship, intimacy, and family. Hjelle and Zielger say that an individual motivated on this level longs for affectionate relationship with others, namely for a place in his or her family or reference groups (1976:259). Love is a basic need condition for healthy development of the human being write. Furthermore, Maslow mentions that what a man can be, he must be. He must be true to his own nature (1970:46). From the illustration above, the needs for self-actualization are the needs for growth, development and strive to use his potential to accomplish his self-fulfillment.

Heathcliff's Desire to Inherit Wuthering Heights

Hindley is Mr. Earnshaw's son. Mr. Earnshaw takes Heathcliff as an adopted child and gives him a lot of attention and affection. He thinks that Heathcliff is an orphan boy who needs more affection than Hindley, his own child. The acts of Mr. Earnshaw emerges his son envious to Heathcliff, because

he thinks that Heathcliff has seized his privilege from his father. Hindley does not love Heathcliff so much since his coming to Wuthering Heights for the first time. He always treats him savagely, since Mr. Earnshaw passed away. Hindley forbids him to come inside to Wuthering Heights and orders him to stay in the stable.

Heathcliff's Desire to Take Away Thrushcross Grange

Coming back after the disappearance, Heathcliff plans something to Edgar through his family. Catherine is very happy and surprised when she knows that Heathcliff wants to see her. Moreover, he is indifferent style; he looks more handsome and classy. This situation makes Edgar Linton jealous. Heathcliff visits Thrushcross Grange for the second times. He knows that Isabella likes him. He thinks that it is the chance for him to approach Isabella, because Isabella is the woman who inherits Thrushcross Grange besides Edgar. Heathcliff succeeds to make Catherine jealous. He often sends a rose to Isabella. She thinks that Heathcliff really loves her. Due to Catherine's love to her sister-in-law, she tries to convince that actually Heathcliff never loves her. He uses her as the tool to take the revenge to his brother.

"I don't mind the conversation," she answered: "I wanted to be with—" "Well?" said Catherine, perceiving her hesitate to complete the sentence. "With him: and I won't be always sent off!" she continued, kindling up. "You are a dog in the manger, Cathy, and desire no one to be loved but yourself!" "You are an impertinent little monkey!" exclaimed Mrs. Linton, in surprise. "But I'll not believe this idiotcy! It is impossible that you can covet the admiration of Heathcliff—that you consider him an agreeable person! I hope I have misunderstood you, Isabella?" "No, you have not," said the infatuated girl. "I love him more than ever you loved Edgar, and he might love me, if you would let him!" . (Bronte,1991:116)

It is obvious that Isabella ignores the advice of Catherine. She accuses her that Catherine is jealous because Heathcliff does not love her anymore. On the contrary, she tries to convince Catherine that her love to Heathcliff is much more than Catherine's love to Edgar. In one of the nights, Isabella runs away with Heathcliff to Wuthering Heights. They go without any permission of

Edgar and they decide to marry. It causes Edgar furious and he does not want to forgive his sister. Isabella regrets with her marriage because she is not happy.

Love Needs

There are two kinds of love needs that has been done by Heatcliff. Those are his relationship with Caterine Earnshaw and Isabella Linton which will be explained in detail below.

Heathcliff's Relationship with Catherine Earnshaw

Catherine is one of the main female characters in the novel of Wuthering Heights. She is the second daughter of old Earnshaw. She does not like Heathcliff for the first time because he is a dirty and a dark foundling boy, but he puts his dirty clothes off and changes the proper coat, she has special intention with him. Both of them are very closed. Time goes on; they love each other since they were child without any consideration that his brother refuses his coming. They are always doing anything together, playing even punished by Hindley.

“Miss Cathy and he were now very thick; but Hindley hated him: and to say the truth I did the same; and we plagued and went on with him shamefully: for I wasn't reasonable enough to feel my injustice, and the mistress never put in a word on his behalf when she saw him wronged. (Bronte, 1991: 41)

“Heathcliff bore his degradation pretty well at first, because Cathy taught him what she learnt, and worked or played with him in the fields. They both promised fair to grow up as rude as savages; the young master being entirely negligent how they behaved, and what they did, so they kept clear of him”. (Bronte, 1991: 51)

It is obvious that even Hindley does not like Heathcliff very much, Catherine always supports Heathcliff when he is punished by her brother. One day, when they try to avoid coming to the church. They decide walk out the house in the stormy night, they reach Thrushcross Grange, the big house in the district where the rich Linton lives. They are trying to see how the Linton's children spend their Sunday evening. They find a splendid crimson and white

drawing room as beautiful as paradise. When they look into the window, the Lintons hear them laugh and send them a bulldog. It bites Catherine and she is injured. The Lintons decide to bring her in but Heathcliff is left out. Catherine stays there for five weeks until she recovers.

Heathcliff's Relationship with Isabella Linton.

Isabella Linton is the second child of Mr. Linton; she is eleven years old when she is introduced to the reader. She lives in Thrushcross Grange that stands in the park, surrounded by a wall. The Linton lives in luxury house. Heathcliff tells Nelly Dean about the situation of Thrushcross Grange in his escape from Wuthering Heights together with Catherine.

"We crept through a broken hedge, groped our way up the path, and planted ourselves on a flower-plot under the drawing-room window. The light came from thence; they had not put up the shutters, and the curtains were only half closed. Both of us were able to look in by standing on the basement, and clinging to the ledge, and we saw—ah! it was beautiful—a splendid place carpeted with crimson, and crimson-covered chairs and tables, and a pure white ceiling bordered by gold, a shower of glass-drops hanging in silver chains from the centre, and shimmering with little soft tapers" (Bronte, 1991: 53).

It is obvious that the condition in Thrushcross Grange is really different from Wuthering Heights. They see from the window that the room is splendid carpeted with crimson which they never see before. Both Catherine and Heathcliff are caught by the guard and she is bitten by the dog. Fortunately, Linton's family let Heathcliff a way. In this case, Catherine should stay in Thrushcross Grange for a few weeks. Isabella Linton is a weak and spoiled girl. She can get anything she wants easily. She is serviced by her servant. She becomes infatuated by Heathcliff, seeing him as a romantic hero. He despises her and uses her purely as a tool in his revenge. Both Catherine and Isabella are very closed at the first time. Their relation has totally changed since the man from Gimmerton comes. Isabella loves Heathcliff while she knows that her sister-in-law and him loved each other a long time ago. Catherine warns her

and tries to make Isabella perceive that Heathcliff never loves Linton's family even Isabella.

Esteem Needs

Self-esteem needs are the fourth level of needs. When one's needs for being loved and for loving others have been completed, they can move to the higher order needs. Maslow classifies these needs into two subsidiary sets. These are, first, the desire for competence, for confidence, for personal strength, for adequacy, for achievement, for independence and for freedom. Secondly, is the need for the respect of others, includes prestige, recognition, attention, status, reputation, appreciation (1976:260-261). Strengthening the illustration above, Hjelle and Zielger (1976:261) also say:

"Satisfaction of the self-esteem needs generates feelings and attitudes of self- confidence, worth, strength, capability, and of being useful and necessary in the world; in contrast the thwarting of these needs leads to feeling and attitudes of inferiority ineptness, weakness and helplessness".

From the explanation above, it means that all human have a need to be respected, to have self-esteem. Esteem needs present the normal human desire to be accepted and valued by others. People need to engage themselves to gain recognition and have an activity that give a person a sense of contribution to feel accepted and valued by others. The important statement is given by Maslow which is quoted by Hjelle (1976:261), he informs that the most healthy self-esteem is based on earned respect from others rather than on fame, status or adulation.

Self Actualisation Needs

The last and the highest level in the Maslow's hierarchy of human needs are the needs for self-actualization. When all the foregoing needs are contented, and only then there are the needs for self actualization arise. Maslow expresses that characterized self-actualization as the desire to become everything that one is capable of becoming (Hjelle and Zielger, 1976:261). Self-actualization is to

become the total kind of person that one wants to become to reach the peaks of his or her potential, such as a musician must make music, an artist must paint, a poet must write. The detail explanation about Heathcliff's self- actualization will be explained in the following subchapter.

Making Hareton Earnshaw as Slave

Hareton is the son of Hindley Earnshaw and Hindley's wife, Frances. Hareton's mother dies of weakness shortly after she gives birth to Hareton. Locked in great agony of his wife's death, Hindley, Hareton's father gives no love to anybody, not even his own son. He comes home, always drunken, losing his rights over Wuthering Heights to Heathcliff little by little. On catching his father's sight, Hareton is usually scared beyond measure as if he met a ghost.

It is even worse when his father happens to touches Hareton. Therefore, he is ignored and somewhat abandoned; in the mean time, he is living his life like a foundling with everything taken away from him. Nevertheless, the luckiest thing that could ever happen to Hareton, that he is fortunately put into the care and shelter of the female servant Nelly Dean, who performs her service at Wuthering Heights loyally and whole-heartedly. She always gives help and protection to him.

The Unification of Wuthering Heights and Thrushcross Grange

Heathcliff's desire is to unify two buildings; those are Wuthering heights and Thrushcross Grange. He is not satisfied making Hareton as a slave in his own house. He continues his action by planning a strategy to seduce Catherine Linton, Edgar's daughter with Catherine Earnshaw. She is a bit of a demanding, headstrong wild child, like her mother. Since she is born the day her mother dies, she never knows her mother. One day Heathcliff meets Catherine Linton in Gimmerton. She becomes a teenager and beautiful like her mother.

Heathcliff cheats her by writing a letter for her as the name of his son, Linton Heathcliff. He says that he loves her and he is unable to sleep because he always thinks about her and he can not forget her. Catherine believes that the letter comes from her cousin. He asks her to come to Wuthering Heights because Linton is getting sick, but there is a requirement that she may not tell anyone else, especially his father, Edgar Linton. She decides to come to Wuthering Heights without any permission of her father. After coming to Wuthering heights, she is so surprised because Linton admits that he never sends a letter for her. Heathcliff does it deliberately. He does it because it is one of the ways to possess Thrushcross Grange by kidnapping Catherine Linton to live with him. Catherine is furious to Linton because she thinks that he has deceived her.

“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 expectation, and should she second my wishes,” she’ll be provided for, at once, as joint successor with Linton.” “and if Linton died,” I answered,” and his life is quite uncertain, Catherine would be the heir.”

“No, she would not,” he said.” There is no clause in the will to secure it so; his property would go to me; but, so prevent disputes, I desire their union and I’m resolved to bring it about.” (Bronte, 1991: 246)

The quotation above explains that Heathcliff plans something in order that Linton marries Catherine, because she is the only woman who inherits Thrushcross Grange, therefore he can take both of Wuthering Heights and Thrushcross Grange. He becomes richer than before. Linton attempts to explain to Catherine that from the deepest of his heart that he never means to cheat her. He has to do that because he is afraid of his father. His father is going to kill him if he does not succeed to make her love him.

CONCLUSION

Everyone has an internal, natural, drive to become the best possible person he can be. He has basic, biological and physiological needs that have to

be fulfilled in order to be free enough to feel the desire for the higher levels of realization. Self-actualization is the desires for self-fulfillment namely to the tendency for him to become everything and actualized that one is capable to become a total kind of person that one wants to reach the peaks of his potential. Heathcliff is one of the main male characters in *Wuthering Heights*. He has strong desire to stand from the cruelty in his life and to fulfill all what he needs. He attempts to accomplish his physiological needs. He suffers of abuses in his childhood. He faces physical harsh from Hindley. Heathcliff is expelled by Hindley after the death of Mr. Earnshaw, he has to spend the night outside. He gets trembled because the condition in *Wuthering Heights* is stormy. He is able to handle the condition by staying in the stable and squeezes the horse's milk himself.

The second need of Heathcliff is safety needs; he attempts to accomplish this need to get safe and comfortable. Since he was a child, Earnshaw's family does not attract to Heathcliff. Hindley hates Heathcliff because he thinks that he has taken the love of his father. He always treats Heathcliff badly. The only one man who loves him is Mr. Earnshaw. He always protects him as his own child. He feels much better being with Mr. Earnshaw because Mr. Earnshaw will do anything for him.

The third need of Heathcliff is belongingness and love needs. He tries to fulfill the belongingness and love needs by cheating Hindley to pay his debt. Therefore, he belongs to be Earnshaw family who inherits *Wuthering Heights* and *Thrushcross Grange*. Heathcliff possesses the house because Hindley is not capable to return Heathcliff's money. Heathcliff takes away *Thrushcross Grange* by marrying Isabella Linton. He also loves Catherine so much. The seed of their love appears when they were children.

The last need of Heathcliff is self actualization. He tries to take revenge to Hindley by making his lovely son, Hareton Earnshaw as a servant. He manipulates Hareton as the reflection of his experience. He gives a little education and a position as a servant within *Wuthering Heights* household. He

never knows that he is the truly the master of Wuthering Heights. It does not stop here; he tries to gain control Wuthering Heights and ThrushCross Grange. He manipulates Catherine Linton in a marriage with his son, Linton Heathcliff. His son's death gives Heathcliff as the owner over both Wuthering Heights and Thrushcross Grange. This thesis concludes that there are many needs for individual to achieve his self-actualization. Firstly, he has to be able to fulfill his needs and to solve the problems by believing and struggling for his self actualization. Secondly, it is crucial to convince ourselves that we can be what we want to be, as long as suitable with our talent. The true happiness never comes if we do not create it.

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