

HEATHCLIFF'S SELF ACTUALIZATION IN *WUTHERING HEIGHTS* BY EMILY BRONTE

AKTUALISASI DIRI TOKOH HEATHCLIFF DALAM NOVEL *WUTHERING HEIGHTS*
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Abstract

This research discusses about 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 make the discussion of the topic brief. It means that the analysis starts from the specific concept goes to general conclusion. The data used in this thesis are collected by library research. This article also 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 article 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 result of this research shows that Heathcliff succeeded to accomplish his self actualization in Wuthering Heights. Although he uses immoral ways but finally he can achieve his self-actualization because he wants to become a total kind of person to reach his dreams. He is able to unify Wuthering Heights and Thrushcross Grange, and making Hareton as slave.

Keywords: *Heathcliff, Maslow, revenge, self-actualization, the needs*

Abstrak

Artikel ini membahas tentang Aktualisasi diri Heathcliff pada novel *Wuthering Heights* yang di tulis oleh Emily Bronte yang berada di Yorkshire, Inggris bagian utara. Penjelasan tentang aktualisasi diri Heathcliff dalam artikel ini, menggunakan metode induktif, yaitu untuk menganalisis dari hal-hal yang bersifat khusus ke hal-hal yang bersifat umum. Teknik pengumpulan data 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 cara Heathcliff mencapai aktualisasi dirinya terutama yang berkaitan dengan cara memenuhi kebutuhan fisiknya, cara mendapatkan kebutuhan akan rasa aman, cara mendapatkan rasa ingin dihargai dan kebutuhan untuk dicintai, dan akhirnya cara dia mengaktualisasikan dirinya. Pokok penulisan artikel ini membahas tentang cara Heathcliff mengaktualisasikan diri. Hasil kajian menunjukkan bahwa Heathcliff mampu mencapai aktualisasi diri sesuai dengan yang dikehendakinya dan menghalalkan segala cara. Aktualisasi diri yang telah dicapai oleh Heathcliff antara lain

dirinya 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: Heathcliff, Maslow, balas dendam, aktualisasi-diri, kebutuhan

INTRODUCTION

Problem is a part of human life. Some people assume that doing a mistake is not always mistake; actually they never learn something more in their life without making a mistake. Everyone solves his difficulty in his life in different ways, because different person has different characters, style, and the way of thinking. Moreover, literature deals with human life; it contains imagination and interpretation of life experience. Literature includes all of written materials that are valuable as a work of art which contains aesthetic values that are created by a process of thinking, imagining, and expressing. Cole and Lindemann (1990:9) state that:

“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”.

A literary work portrays the 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* (Scott, 1962:126) 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.

A novel is one of literary works besides drama and poetry. According to Shaw (1972:257), novel is a lengthy fictitious prose narrative portraying characters and presenting an organized series of events and settings He explains that settings, characters which have been presented in the novel are fictional but the story is real and it happens in human life. Novel concerns with human experience. Further, Hornby (1995:792) says that novel is an invented story in prose, long enough to fill a complete book Every novel usually has a moral message that gives kind of spirit for human life; it also gives something new about culture, the character of mankind, prosperity, history and how to solve the problem. These knowledges exist in every literary works. Strengthening the statement above, Wellek and Warren (1956:216) state “a novel is a picture of real life and manners, and of the time in which it is written. The romance, in lofty and elevated language, describes what never happened nor is likely to happen”.

From the descriptions above, we know that novel portrays a real life. The characters, setting of time are fiction, but the story happens in the real life although, it does not make a sense. It uses a verbal language which is used to touch the inner feeling of the reader.

Wuthering Heights is one of a gothic novels (sometimes referred to Gothic horror). It is a genre of literature that combines elements of both horror and romance. It is written by

Emily Bronte (1991). It was first published in 1847 under the fictitious name Ellis Bell, and a posthumous second edition. The name of the novel comes from the Yorkshire manor on the moors on which the story takes place. *Wuthering Heights* met with mixed reviews by critics when it first appeared; mainly because of the brutality of the narratives. It illustrates of mental and physical cruelty.

Wuthering Heights is a novel of revenge and romantic love. It tells the stories of two families; the Earnshaw living at the heights and Lintons living at Thrushcross Grange. It portrays the life of an orphan boy who suffered in his life and cannot reach his love because of his social status. The main character in *Wuthering Heights* is Heathcliff Earnshaw. He is a poor boy who was taken by Mr Earnshaw when he travelled to Liverpool. He has a girl and a son. The girl's name is Catherine Earnshaw and the son's name 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. Society believes that Catherine becomes a ghost. She will never rest peacefully before they become one. At the end of the story, Heathcliff passes away.

Wuthering Heights is really interesting to discuss. We are able to know the personality of Heathcliff as one of the main male characters and to know how he gets 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.

THE SYNOPSIS OF WUTHERING HEIGHT

Wuthering Heights is a novel that is told in a series of narratives, a gentleman named Lockwood is one of the narrators in *Wuthering Heights*. He rents a fine house and park called Thrushcross Grange in Yorkshire. This novel tells about the histories of two local families. Mr. Lockwood learns from a housekeeper, Ellen Dean, who had been with one of the two families for all of her life.

Mr. Earnshaw is the owner of *Wuthering Heights*. One day he goes to Liverpool on a business trip. He finds a little boy who looked like a gypsy. He names him Heathcliff. Mr. Earnshaw decides to bring the child home with him. Unfortunately, all the other members of the household were opposed to the introduction of a strange boy, except Catherine, who was

a little younger than Heathcliff and becomes best friends with him. Hindley often treats him badly. Earnshaw's wife died, so Hindley was sent away to college in a last attempt to turn him into a worthy son, and to ease pressures at home.

After some years, Earnshaw's health declined and he grew increasingly alienated from his family: in his peevish old age he realized that everyone dislikes Heathcliff, because he loves him. Finally he died. Hindley was married to a young woman named Frances; all the member family surprised. Hindley used his new power to reduce Heathcliff to the level of a servant, although Heathcliff and Catherine continued their intimacy.

Catherine stayed at the Grange for 5 weeks, and came home dressed and acting like a proper young lady to make Hindley and his wife delight. In the next few years, Catherine struggled to maintain her relationship with Heathcliff, and to socialize with the elegant Linton children. Frances gives birth to a son, Hareton, and she died soon after suffering from tuberculosis. Hindley becomes frustrated and drink alcohol, and the household fell into chaos. Heathcliff was harshly treated, and came to hate Hindley more and more.

Edgar Linton falls in love with Catherine, although she loves Heathcliff much more seriously. They become engaged, and Heathcliff runs away. Catherine gets illness after looking for Heathcliff all night in a storm. Edgar and Catherine were married. They live fairly harmoniously for almost a year then Heathcliff returns. His mysteriously acquires gentlemanly manners, education, and some money. Catherine was overjoyed to see him. It makes Edgar jealous.

A few months later, Catherine passed away on that night after giving birth to a daughter. Edgar was terribly grieves and Heathcliff wildly so he begs Catherine's ghost to haunt him. A few days later Hindley attempts to murder Heathcliff, but he fails. Isabella escaped from *Wuthering Heights* and went to live close to London, where she gave birth to a son, Linton. Hindley died a few months after his sister Catherine.

Catherine and Edgar's daughter, Catherine Linton, grows to be a beloved and charming child. She was brought up entirely within the confines of the Grange, and she becomes unaware of the existence of *Wuthering Heights*, Heathcliff and her cousin, Hareton stay over there. Once she found the farmhouse while exploring the moors. He is upset to think that such an ignorant rustic as Hareton could be related to her. Ellen told her she could not return there.

Isabella died when Linton was about 12 years old, and Edgar fetchs him to the Grange. Linton is a peevish and effeminate boy, but Catherine was pleased to have a playmate. Heathcliff sends Joseph to fetch his son to *Wuthering Heights*, when Catherine wakes up the next morning her cousin was gone. Though she is sad at first, she soon got over it, and continued her happy childhood.

Edgar becomes ill. Heathcliff asks Catherine to return to *Wuthering Heights* because Linton is breaking his heart for her. Ellen fell is unable to prevent Catherine from visiting *Wuthering Heights*. She obliges to help Linton, and despised Hareton for being clumsy and illiterate. Edgar is in poor health and does not know about Linton's equally bad health and bad character, so he thinks that it would be good for Catherine to marry him since both Linton and Catherine will inherit the Grange. Linton is increasingly ill. He seems to be terrified of something. His father forces him to court Catherine. Heathcliff fears

Linton die before Edgar does. He is kidnapping Catherine and Ellen, and he tells them Catherine can not go home to see her dying father until she married Linton. Catherine marries Linton, and she visits her father before he passed away.

Heathcliff begins to act more strangely, and he is incapable of concentrating on the world around him, as though Catherine's ghost would not let him. He stops eating and sleeping. Ellen finds him died one morning, with a savage smile on his face. He is buried next to Catherine, as he had wishes. Hareton grieves for him. Fortunately, he is going to marry Catherine and move to the Grange and they live happily.

MASLOW'S THEORY DIAGRAM

Maslow's hierarchical theory of needs is one of theories of psychology which describes that it is the characteristic of human life that people almost always desire something. Maslow's hierarchy of needs is often portrayed in the shape of a pyramid, with the largest and lowest levels of needs at the bottom. It can be seen in the diagram below.

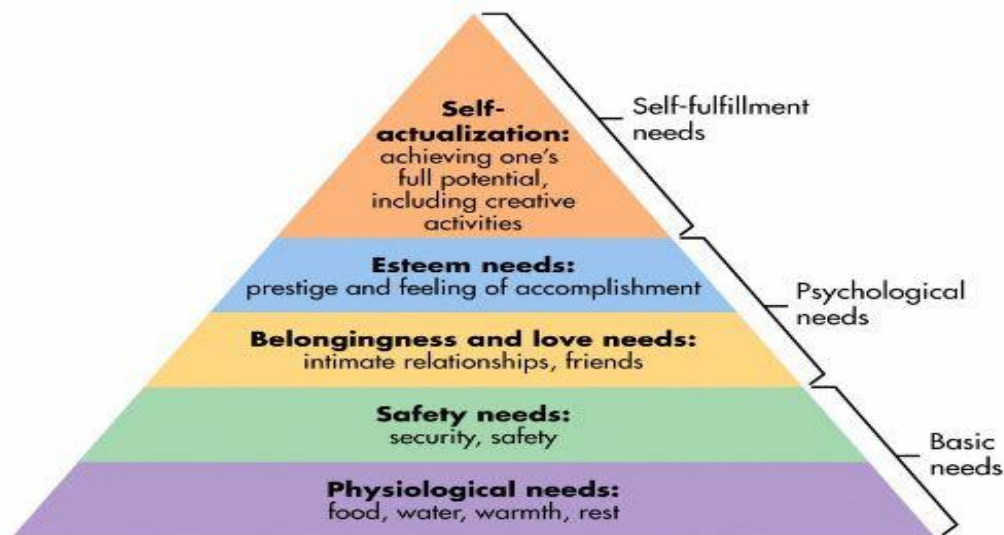


Figure 1: A schematic representation of Maslow's need-hierarchy theory

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-one 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.

HEATHCLIFF'S SELF ACTUALIZATION

Heathcliff's desire to reach his self-actualization comes from the intrinsic motivation because he does it to get the pleasure and enjoyment in his life. To reach self-actualization is not easy, he needs huge efforts. According to Maslow's theory, hierarchy of human needs,

he has to pass many steps of needs, starting from the basic needs up to the top level. Therefore, his struggles to get self-actualization will 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” (*Wuthering Heights*: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 (1978:140) 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”.

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”. (*Wuthering Heights*: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 (1976:259) say that an individual motivated on this level longs for affectionate relationship with others, namely for a place in his or her family on reference groups. Love is a basic need condition for healthy development of the human being write. Furthermore, Maslow (1970:46) mentions that what a man can be, he must be. He must be true to his own nature. 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!” (*Wuthering Heights*: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 Heathcliff. Those are his relationship with Catherine 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 (*Wuthering Heights*: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” (*Wuthering Heights*: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 Thrusscross 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” (*Wuthering Heights*: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 and Zielger (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 touch 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” (*Wuthering Heights*: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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