

NATURAL ENVIRONMENT DESCRIBES THE PERSONALITY OF THE CHARACTERS IN EMILY BRONTE'S NOVEL WUTHERING HEIGHTS

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Abstrak

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mendeskripsikan bagaimana alam menggambarkan kepribadian tokoh dalam novel Wuthering Heights dan penulis juga ingin menyampaikan pesan moral yang terkandung dalam novel tersebut dengan tujuan agar pembaca dapat mengimplementasikannya dalam kehidupan sehari-hari. Agar fokus penelitian tetap menyeluruh dan mendalam, penelitian ini menggunakan penelitian kualitatif. Metode yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini menggunakan penelitian deskriptif. Teori yang digunakan adalah teori ekokritik sastra. Peneliti juga menerapkan strategi membaca cermat untuk memudahkan peneliti dalam memperoleh data. Penelitian ini menemukan bahwa dalam novel Wuthering Heights telah dijelaskan bahwa alam seringkali menggambarkan kepribadian tokoh-tokohnya seperti karakter hutan belantara, tempat tinggal dan binatang. Dalam novel ini juga terdapat pesan-pesan moral yang disampaikan seperti agama, demokrasi, introspeksi diri, saling menghargai dan kepedulian sosial. Pesan yang disampaikan juga dapat diimplementasikan oleh pembaca dalam kehidupan sehari-hari.

Kata Kunci: *ekokritik sastra, karakter, novel*

Abstract

The study aimed to describe how nature describes the character's personality in Wuthering Heights novel and the writer also wants to convey the moral message contained in the novel with the aim that readers can implement it in everyday life. In order to keep the research focus thorough and in-depth, this research uses qualitative research. The method used in the research use a descriptive research. The theory used is the theory of literary eco-criticism. Researchers also applied a careful reading strategy to facilitate researchers in obtaining data. This research finds that the novel Wuthering Heights had explained that nature often describes the personalities of the characters such as wilderness, dwelling, and animal characters. In this novel, there are also moral messages conveyed such as religion, democracy, self-introspection, mutual respect, and social care. The message conveyed can also be implemented by readers in their daily lives.

Keywords: *literary eco-criticism, character, novel*

INTRODUCTION

Today, the importance of English is undeniable. This language is widely used both as a second language and as a foreign language wherever we are (Basri, Ampa, & Ramdayani, 2020). Literature aids in understanding the complexity of language, which serves as our primary tool for interacting with, understanding, and influencing the environment. We become aware of the diversity of opportunities for self-expressiveness as we read more and more and learn how various writers utilize language to let us experience their pleasure, grief, affection, rage, or chortle. We gain vital experience in identifying, articulating, and defending our complex, frequently divergent opinions on both literature and life through both writing and discussion. According to Buell (2011), literary and environmental studies—commonly referred to as “ecocriticism” or “environmental criticism” by similarity with the broader term literary criticism—consist of multifaceted, diverse, and interdisciplinary initiatives aimed at exploring measures of environmental literature. Literature is an expression of thought conveyed based on existing guidelines. The existence of literature as a reference in the formation of 'words and messages to be conveyed. Literature can also be said as the art of language or expression of human expression that can create his work, such as written/oral works based on the opinions, experiences, and thoughts he created to positively impact others.

Understanding the object of the framework and genealogy of literature can affect the broad relevance and also the pleasure and knowledge that we get from reading itself. We can study to appreciate and also respect the work of someone we may never have met or read ourselves. We may misunderstand or dislike reading and listening to someone's creation based on the time and place. It is not easy to understand what literature is. Getting to know more about literature, requires strong skills in interpretation and communication. Something will feel easier if we learn it repeatedly. Moreover, what we do with literature, will change what it does to us. Literature is a genre of writing that persistently and indelicately examines the odd elements of competence, mental abilities, and sense of touch, however, it may also be characterized as a discussion on the extraordinary. Gill (2006) in Rexroth (2022) A diversity of equipment, encompassing words, country of origin, temporal era, category, and issue matter, can be used to categorize literature. Literature has an explanation and an origin story, so knowing them could drastically affect the level of comprehension and the type of happiness and awareness you get from it, according to Mays J (2016). According to Burgess (2022) Novels are lengthy and complicated written narratives that imaginatively explore the human experience. These narratives frequently contain a linked set of events connecting a group of individuals in a certain location. Picaresque, epistolary, gothic, passionate, reality, and historical to name a few are only a few of the different kinds of writing that have been contained within the novel's broad structure.

According to Islam (2021) in *A Guide for the Understanding of Basic Literature; Introduction to Literature*. There are some elements of novels like themes, setting, plot, character and characterization, point of view, conflict, style, and tone. The novel is a work of literature that serves as a vehicle for the author to communicate his or her views in response to the conditions at hand. A novel is also commonly referred to as a variety of types of prose which is a form of a long story, involving many characters with each character being a series of events related to human life. Reading novels most people just want to enjoy the stories that are presented. They will be directly impressed general and vague sequence of stories and certain parts of the story that are interesting. The term novel is derived from the Italian novella, which means "a tale,

an item of narrative." The book is lengthier (at least 40,000 words) more complicated than short tales, and is not constrained to the structure and metrical limitations of plays or rhymes. Glotfelty, 1996 in James, E., & Morel, E. (2018) Ecocriticism is an exploration of the relationships between literature and the environment. Like feminist critique, which explores both literature and language from a gender-conscious context, and criticism based on Marxism, which incorporates an awareness of forms of manufacture and economic status in its interpretation of texts, ecocriticism takes an earth-centered viewpoint on the study of literature.

Humans are a species of living things, but our unique, rapidly growing, intelligent, and manufactured culture's impacts on ecological systems are not. According to this argumentation, it isn't reasonable to pass urine in the forests with an ax or deliberately ignite firewood using a lighted match, thinner, burning sticks, or any other form of technology. Based on the problem that the writer raised from the novel as a literary work the writer chose as the object of study how nature describes the characters in the novel *Wuthering Heights* and what is the moral message contained in the novel. Therefore the writer uses a close reading approach to help solve the problem. Because the writer wants to describe what are the ways nature describes a character in the novel *Wuthering Heights*. The writer also wants to convey to the readers the moral message contained in the novel. Researchers find it interesting to analyze how the natural environment describes the character's personality in the novel *Wuthering Heights*. The writers' interest arose in conducting research with the title, *The Relationship Between Characters and the Natural Environment in Emily Bronte's Novel Wuthering Heights: A Literary Ecocriticism Analysis*. In addition, writers' are also interested in knowing what moral messages are contained in the novel.

METHOD

This research was conducted by employing a descriptive qualitative method and the researcher applied a close reading strategy to accurately explain or portray the relationship between characters and the natural environment and the moral messages contained in the novel *Wuthering Heights* by Emily Bronte. Creswell & Poth (2018) stated that a feature or quality of a person or company that can be quantified or seen that differs between the individuals or institution being researched is referred to as an adaptable. In this study, there are variables and indicators. In the literary eco-critic variable, there are three indicators including Wilderness, Dwelling, and Animals. While the variables on the moral message are five indicators including religion, democracy, self-introspection, mutual respect, and social care.

FINDINGS

Table 1. Literary of Ecocriticism in the "Wuthering Heights" novel

No	Ecocriticism	Sentences in novel
1.	Wilderness	"Nelly, please assist me in persuading her of her insanity." Tell her Heathcliff is an unreclaimed monster, devoid of improvement and cultivating, a dry wilderness of furze and whinstone". (Emily Bronte, in Chapter X:1847:130).
2.	Dwelling	"Cathy lived at Thrushcross Grange for a duration of five weeks, from Christmas." Her ankle had been completely healed by that point, and her demeanor had greatly improved. During that time, the mistress paid her many visits and began her rehabilitation plan by attempting

		<i>to improve her self-esteem via elegant attire and enticement, which she happily accepted; so, rather than a wild, hatless limited savage leaping into the dwelling and rushing drowning us all, there 'lighted from a charming black pony a very respected human being, with brown ringlets getting from the covering of feathery bears, and a lengthy cloth custom, which she required to hold up with both fingers so she was able to get in". (Emily Bronte, in Chapter VII:1847:65).</i>
3.	Animals	<i>"Remove him from your mind, Miss," I advised. 'He's a terrible omen bird: no partner for you. Mrs. Linton talked passionately, and I can't argue with her. She knows his feelings better than I or anybody else, and she is not going to portray him differently than he is. Honest individuals do not conceal their actions" (Emily Bronte, in Chapter X:1847:132).</i>
		<i>"Cathy, your lamb looks such a bull!" he added. 'It's about to shatter its head on the back of my hand. By God! I'm sincerely sorry, Mr. Linton because you aren't worth tearing down!'. (Emily Bronte, in Chapter XI:1847:146).</i>
		<i>"Keep that hat on and hurry home," I urged. 'I'm heartbroken for you, Miss Cathy: you've accomplished so much wrong! It's pointless to mope and cry since it won't make up for the time I've spent combing the land for you. Think about how much Mr. Linton asked me for keeping you in, and you're taking so much! It demonstrates that you are a crafty little fox, and no one will believe you again". (Emily Bronte, in Chapter XVIII:1847:246).</i>
		<i>"...And do you think that lovely young woman, that fit, strong girl, is going to attach herself to a failing monkey such as you?" Are you holding out hope that anyone, let alone Miss Catherine Linton, will want you as a husband?". (Emily Bronte, in Chapter XXVII:1847:344-345).</i>
		<i>"Since Hareton was there, she usually stopped in an exciting section, and left a book reading about that which she did constantly; but he was as stubborn as a mule, and, rather than catching at her lure, in rainy conditions, he enjoyed cigarettes with Joseph;". (Emily Bronte, in Chapter XXXII:1847:394-395).</i>

Table 2. Moral Message in the “Wuthering Heights” novel

No	Moral Message	Sentences in the novel
1.	Religious	<i>"The rain had been pouring all day; we couldn't go to the chapel, so Joseph must have needed to gather the attendees in the garret". (Emily Bronte, in Chapter III:1847:26).</i>
		<i>"No, Cathy," the old guy replied, "I can't love thee; thou'rt terrible than thy brother." Go, child, and pray to God for forgiveness. I believe you're a mom and I can be proud of having raised thee!". (Emily Bronte, in Chapter V:1847:53).</i>

		<p><i>"I'm having to figure out how I'm going to repay Hindley." I have no regard for how much time I have to wait if I can finally accomplish it. I'm hoping he doesn't die before I do!"</i></p> <p><i>"For disgrace, Heathcliff!" I exclaimed. "It is up to God to punish evildoers; we are obligated to pardon". (Emily Bronte, in Chapter VII:1847:76).</i></p>
2.	Social Care	<p><i>"I'm hoping it will serve as a reminder to you not to attempt any more foolish excursions in those hills," Heathcliff said sternly from the entryway to the kitchen". (Emily Bronte, in Chapter II:1847:21).</i></p> <p><i>'I'll accompany him to the park,' he added.</i></p> <p><i>'You'll be going to hell with him!' shouted his lord, or whichever he looked. 'And who's in charge of the horses, eh?'</i></p> <p><i>'A person's life is greater than one evening's negligence of the horses: someone must go,' Mrs. Heathcliff muttered, more sweetly than I imagined". (Emily Bronte, in Chapter II:1847:21).</i></p> <p><i>"I adore him more than myself, Ellen, and I knew it by this: I wish each night that I might live after him; because I prefer to be wretched than for him to be unhappy: that indicates I adore him more than myself". (Emily Bronte, in Chapter XXII:1847:293).</i></p> <p><i>"Excellent statements," I said. 'But actions also have to verify it; and when he is effective, recollect you keep in mind commitments made in the moment of dread.'" (Emily Bronte, in Chapter XXII:1847:293).</i></p> <p><i>"I was astonished by the terrible event, and my mind immediately returned to earlier times with an unbearable sorrow." But Hareton, the most injured, was the only person who suffered greatly. He remained by the corpse all night, sobbing bitterly. He stroked its hand, hugged the sardonic, ferocious face everybody else shied away from, and regretted him with that great anguish that emerges spontaneously from a heart of kindness, even though it is as rough as hardened iron". (Emily Bronte, in Chapter XXXIV:1847:425).</i></p>
3.	Self-Intropection	<p><i>"It soon occurred to me, however, that attempting to right some of his wrongs would make sense rather than crying over them". (Emily Bronte, in Chapter VII:1847:68-69).</i></p>
4.	Mutual Respect	<p><i>"It came to an end. In the ultimate run, we have to care for ourselves; the calm and compassionate are rather honestly greedy than the domineering—and it finished when conditions prompted each to believe that the other's benefit was not the priority in the other's mind". (Emily Bronte, in Chapter X:1847:117).</i></p> <p><i>"Earnshaw wasn't able to be polished by a desire, and my young woman was no thinker or virtue of endurance, but both of them moving to the identical goal, one adoring and seeking to regard, while the other adoring and wanting to feel respected they conspired in their efforts to achieve it". (Emily Bronte, in Chapter XXXII:1847:400).</i></p>

5.	Democracy	<i>"Come on, Miss Catherine, dear!" I had to break in. 'I'm not going to reprimand you, but I don't appreciate your behavior there. If you had recalled that Hareton was your cousin as well as Master Heathcliff, you would have realized how inappropriate your behavior was. At the very least, his desire to be as accomplished as Linton was an admirable ambition; and I'm sure he didn't learn to show off: I'm sure you made him embarrassed of his ignorance previously, and he wanted to make up, and satisfy you. Sneering at his clumsy attempt was poor breeding."</i> (Emily Bronte, in Chapter XXIV:1847:316).
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DISCUSSION

a. Literary of Ecocriticism in the "Wuthering Heights" novel

1) Wilderness

"Nelly, please assist me in persuading her of her insanity." Tell her Heathcliff is an unreclaimed monster, devoid of improvement and cultivating, a dry wilderness of furze and whinstone". (Emily Bronte, in Chapter X:1847:130).

Based on the data in no. 1 chapter X:1847:130, Catherine describes Heathcliff as Wilderness where Heathcliff's character is wild and can harm those closest to him. In the wilderness, of course, there are wild animals that suit Heathcliff's character who likes to be arbitrary and likes to pounce on his prey.

2) Dwellings

"Cathy lived at Thrushcross Grange for a duration of five weeks, from Christmas." Her ankle had been completely healed by that point, and her demeanor had greatly improved. During that time, the mistress paid her many visits and began her rehabilitation plan by attempting to improve her self-esteem via elegant attire and enticement, which she happily accepted; so, rather than a wild, hatless limited savage leaping into the dwelling and rushing drowning us all, there 'lighted from a charming black pony a very respected human being, with brown ringlets getting from the covering of feathery bears, and a lengthy cloth custom, which she required to hold up with both fingers so she was able to get in". (Emily Bronte, in Chapter VII:1847:65).

Based on the data in no. 2 chapter VII:1847:65, the daily environment influences a person's personality. Catherine is originally from Wuthering Heights and is surrounded by strong-willed people who form her behavior quite rebellious and wild. However, when Catherine lived at Thrushcross Grange surrounded by people with gentle and dignified characters, Catherine's behavior was much better as she tried to increase her self-esteem by wearing beautiful clothes and compliments and making her no longer a wild little girl but like a dignified person.

3) Animals

"Remove him from your mind, Miss," I advised. 'He's a terrible omen bird: no partner for you. Mrs. Linton talked passionately, and I can't argue with her. She knows his feelings better than I or anybody else, and she is not going to portray him differently than he is. Honest individuals do not conceal their actions" (Emily Bronte, in Chapter X:1847:132).

Based on the data in no. 3 chapter X:1847:132, Catherine tells Isabella that Heathcliff is a bird of bad omen. Where the bird is based on Heathcliff's character who likes to cause trouble so that it can damage good relations in the family. The Bird that is often symbolized in Birds of bad signs is the turtledove. Heathcliff often destroys good relations in the family, because, before

Heathcliff's arrival to Wuthering Heights, the Earnshaw family was a family that lived in peace and harmony. However, with the emergence of Heathcliff, the family has torn apart due to Mr.'s favoritism. Earnshaw loves his adopted son more than his own. So that made Hindley jealous and hate Heathcliff because he thought that Heathcliff was the cause of all his father's changes.

"Cathy, your lamb looks such a bull!" he added. 'It's about to shatter its head on the back of my hand. By God! I'm sincerely sorry, Mr. Linton because you aren't worth tearing down!'". (Emily Bronte, in Chapter XI:1847:146).

Based on the data in no. 3 chapter XI:1847:146, Heathcliff describes Linton as a lamb and he thinks that Linton is a weak person and completely dependent on his shepherd. He said that because he thought that Linton would never repay Heathcliff for what he had done to him and thought that Linton had always depended on Catherine.

"Keep that hat on and hurry home," I urged. 'I'm heartbroken for you, Miss Cathy: you've accomplished so much wrong! It's pointless to mope and cry since it won't make up for the time I've spent combing the land for you. Think about how much Mr. Linton asked me for keeping you in, and you're taking so much! It demonstrates that you are a crafty little fox, and no one will believe you again'". (Emily Bronte, in Chapter XVIII:1847:246).

Based on the data in no. 3 chapter XVIII:1847:246, Cathy is described as a fox, where the fox is usually known as a cunning animal because it can get what it wants with minimal effort. Because Miss Cathy was ordered by her father Linton to stay at home but because of her cunning she preferred to sneak out to go to Gimmerton.

"...And do you think that lovely young woman, that fit, strong girl, is going to attach herself to a failing monkey such as you?" Are you holding out hope that anyone, let alone Miss Catherine Linton, will want you as a husband?". (Emily Bronte, in Chapter XXVII:1847:344-345).

Based on the data in no. 3 chapter XXVII:1847:344-345, Master Linton who is under Heathcliff's control wants to invite Miss Cathy to marry him with the aim that all of Miss Cathy's wealth can fall into Master Linton's hands and also Heathcliff can control all of it. However, Mrs. Dean described Master Linton as like a monkey because he has a greedy character.

"Since Hareton was there, she usually stopped in an exciting section, and left a book reading about that which she did constantly; but he was as stubborn as a mule, and, rather than catching at her lure, in rainy conditions, he enjoyed cigarettes with Joseph;". (Emily Bronte, in Chapter XXXII:1847:394-395).

Based on the data in no. 3 chapter XXXII:1847:394-395, Cathy describes Hareton as Mule in that he is both stupid and inconsistent. He considered that this Hareton was not by what he had said or done.

b. Moral Message in the "Wuthering Heights" novel

1) Religious

"The rain had been pouring all day; we couldn't go to the chapel, so Joseph must have needed to gather the attendees in the garret". (Emily Bronte, in Chapter III:1847:26).

Based on the data in no. 1 chapter III:1847:26, the novel tells that Joseph and the others could not carry out the service in the church because it had been raining heavily all day, so they had to carry out the service in the attic. This sentence explains to us that never leave an obligation for a reason. Worship can be done anywhere, the most important thing is our intention to carry out our obligations.

"No, Cathy," the old guy replied, "I can't love thee; thou'rt terrible than thy brother." Go, child,

and pray to God for forgiveness. I believe you're a mom and I can be proud of having raised thee!". (Emily Bronte, in Chapter V:1847:53).

Based on the data in no. 1 chapter V:1847:53, the character of Catherine is happy when the whole housesolds her, her rebellious character with a face that is brave and spicy, and her words are always ready to come out and do what her father hates the most. Making his father unable to love him because he is more mischievous than his older brother. So her father said to Catherine "Go, say thy prayers, child, and ask God's pardon". This sentence teaches that we should not maintain bad traits such as disobedience to parents, it would be nice for us to immediately ask God for forgiveness. God's pleasure lies in the pleasure of both parents because God commands us to obey our parents.

"I'm having to figure out how I'm going to repay Hindley." I have no regard for how much time I have to wait if I can finally accomplish it. I'm hoping he doesn't die before I do!"

"For disgrace, Heathcliff!" I exclaimed. "It is up to God to punish evildoers; we are obligated to pardon". (Emily Bronte, in Chapter VII:1847:76).

Based on the data in no. 1 chapter VII:1847:76, at first Heathcliff was the adopted son of Mr. Earnshaw who is the father of Hindley and also Catherine. But Mr. Earnshaw loves his adopted son more, causing social jealousy that is felt by Hindley, which makes him treat Heathcliff less well. From here Heathcliff thought of getting his revenge on Hindley. However, Mrs. Dean kept reminding Heathcliff that Only God has the right to punish bad people. We as people should learn to forgive.

2) Social care

"I'm hoping it will serve as a reminder to you not to attempt any more foolish excursions in those hills," Heathcliff said sternly from the entryway to the kitchen". (Emily Bronte, in Chapter II:1847:21).

'I'll accompany him to the park,' he added.

'You'll be going to hell with him!' shouted his lord, or whichever he looked. 'And who's in charge of the horses, eh?'

'A person's life is greater than one evening's negligence of the horses: someone must go,' Mrs. Heathcliff muttered, more sweetly than I imagined". (Emily Bronte, in Chapter II:1847:21).

Based on the data in no. 2 chapter II:1847:21, from this incident, we are taught never to make rash decisions. Because the fate of our lives can depend heavily on the decisions we make before. On the other hand, Mr. Lockwood was a foreigner and so did not know which areas of the road he was visiting. So he arrived at Wuthering Heights and met Hareton and also Heathcliff. Hareton insisted on accompanying Mr. Lockwood even though he was forbidden by Heathcliff because there was no one to look after the horses. However, it was with Hareton's generosity that he accompanied Mr. Lockwood because he thought a man's life was more important than abandoning the horses overnight.

"I adore him more than myself, Ellen, and I knew it by this: I wish each night that I might live after him; because I prefer to be wretched than for him to be unhappy: that indicates I adore him more than myself". (Emily Bronte, in Chapter XXII:1847:293).

"Excellent statements," I said. 'But actions also have to verify it; and when he is effective, recollect you keep in mind commitments made in the moment of dread.'" (Emily Bronte, in Chapter XXII:1847:293).

Based on the data in no. 2 chapter XXII:1847:293, Cathy's sentence shows that she loves

her father more than herself and she even prays every night to be allowed to live longer than her father so that her father does not feel the misery of having lost his daughter. Therefore, Mrs. Dean emphasized to Cathy that his words must be proven by deeds and not to forget all the sweet promises she made during difficult times.

"I was astonished by the terrible event, and my mind immediately returned to earlier times with an unbearable sorrow." But Hareton, the most injured, was the only person who suffered greatly. He remained by the corpse all night, sobbing bitterly. He stroked its hand, hugged the sardonic, ferocious face everybody else shied away from, and regretted him with that great anguish that emerges spontaneously from a heart of kindness, even though it is as rough as hardened iron". (Emily Bronte, in Chapter XXXIV:1847:425).

Based on the data in no. 2 chapter XXXIV:1847:425, remembering the story of Hareton, who suffered greatly from Heathcliff's treatment of him, did not make him hate his tormentor. Even with Heathcliff gone, Hareton was the one who was devastated by Heathcliff's death. He sat by the corpse all night, wailing sincerely and bitterly. He squeezed Heathcliff's hand and kissed that sarcastic and savage face. This Hareton trait teaches us not to repay someone's bad deeds with bad deeds too. Keep doing good because no one is harmed by doing good deeds. Keep ourselves away from haters and also traits that like to take revenge.

3) Self-introspection

"It soon occurred to me, however, that attempting to right some of his wrongs would make sense rather than crying over them". (Emily Bronte, in Chapter VII:1847:68-69).

Based on the data in no. 3 chapter VII:1847:68-69, this sentence from Mrs. Dean explains that there is no point in shedding tears for the mistakes we have made. It is much better if we immediately correct the mistake and try not to repeat it.

4) Mutual respect

"It came to an end. In the ultimate run, we have to care for ourselves; the calm and compassionate are rather honestly greedy than the domineering—and it finished when conditions prompted each to believe that the other's benefit was not the priority in the other's mind". (Emily Bronte, in Chapter X:1847:117).

Based on the data in no. 4 chapter X:1847:117, never be someone else to get compliments, be yourself because people who are gentle and generous are usually selfish in a fairer way than those who like to colonize.

"Earnshaw wasn't able to be polished by a desire, and my young woman was no thinker or virtue of endurance, but both of them moving to the identical goal, one adoring and seeking to regard, while the other adoring and wanting to feel respected they conspired in their efforts to achieve it". (Emily Bronte, in Chapter XXXII:1847:400).

Based on the data in no. 4 chapter XXXII:1847:400, this quote teaches us to respect each other and not to be selfish. Because to achieve a goal we have to work together and strive to achieve it, which requires mutual respect.

5) Democracy

"Come on, Miss Catherine, dear!" I had to break in. 'I'm not going to reprimand you, but I don't appreciate your behavior there. If you had recalled that Hareton was your cousin as well as Master Heathcliff, you would have realized how inappropriate your behavior was. At the very least, his desire to be as accomplished as Linton was an admirable ambition; and I'm sure he didn't learn to show off: I'm sure you made him embarrassed of his ignorance previously, and he wanted to make

up, and satisfy you. Sneering at his clumsy attempt was poor breeding." (Emily Bronte, in Chapter XXIV:1847:316).

Based on the data in no. 5 chapter XXIV:1847:316, Nelly Dean tried to show Catherine never to discriminate against someone because everyone has the same status. Even though Hareton is not as smart as Master Heathcliff, at least he wants to learn and has the ambition to get achievements like Linton. Never sneer at someone's efforts because that is a very bad breeding. Mr. Lockwood a tenant of Thrushcross Grange is curious about the history of the Earnshaw family.

CONCLUSION

The conclusion section relates to the analysis in Chapter IV. After analyzing the relationship between the characters and the natural environment in the novel *Wuthering Heights*, the researcher concludes that there are two findings and conclusions that can be drawn from the two problem formulations. How does the natural environment describe the character's personality? In the novel, the researcher uses three parts of literary eco-criticism to solve the first problem formulation, which is described as Wilderness, Dwelling, and Animals. Also, Humans and nature are inseparable units. There are moral values contained in the novel "*Wuthering Heights*". These values are none other than religion, democracy, self-introspection, mutual respect, and social care. The moral message in the novel can be implemented in everyday life. By implementing moral values in everyday life it can make us fortify ourselves from bad things, this is intended so that someone feels limited in doing everything. Existing restrictions are usually related to association, lifestyle, way of talking, how to dress, and others. The most important benefit of a moral implementation is respect for fellow human beings. Treat someone fairly, and don't act excessively if someone makes a mistake.

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