

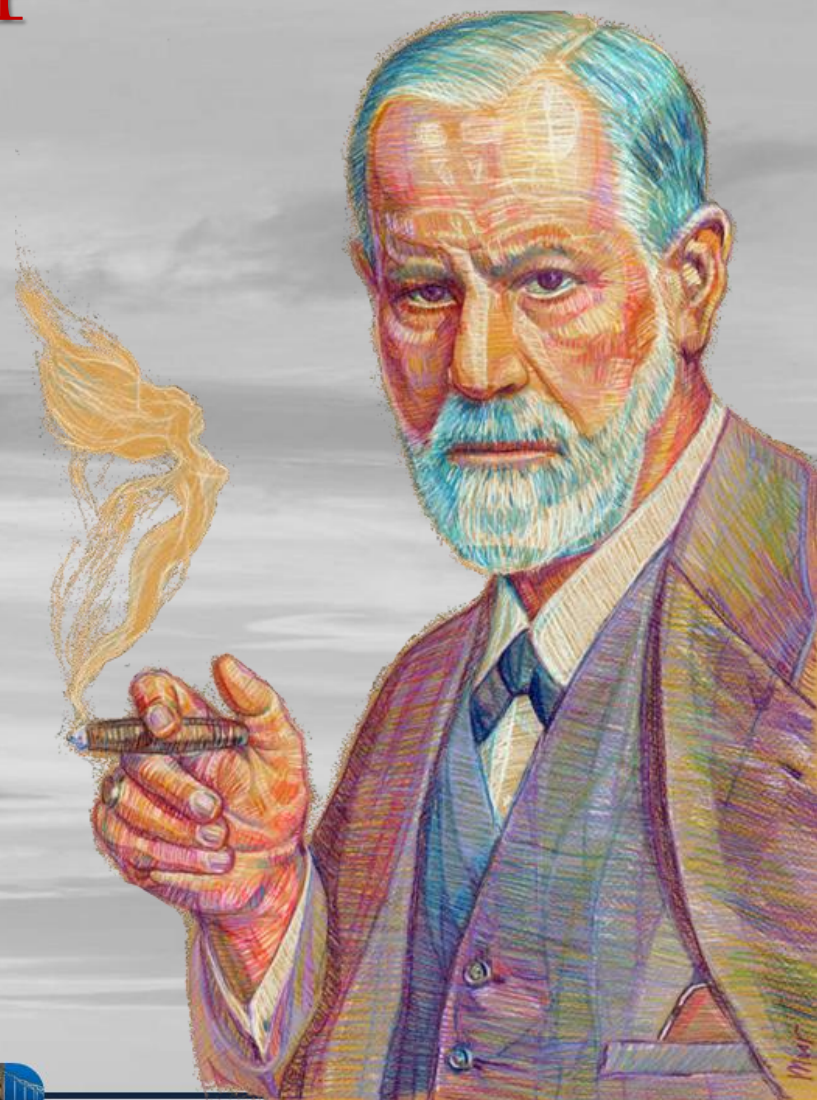


Psychological interpretation of Wuthering Heights



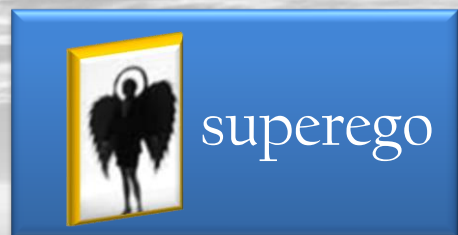
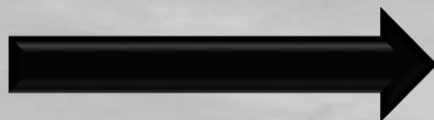


Freudian Interpretation



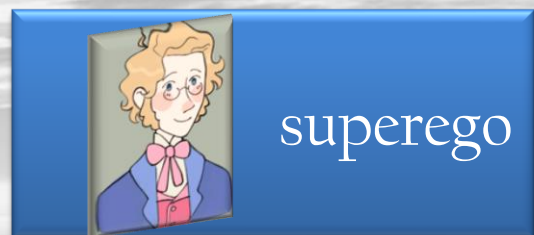
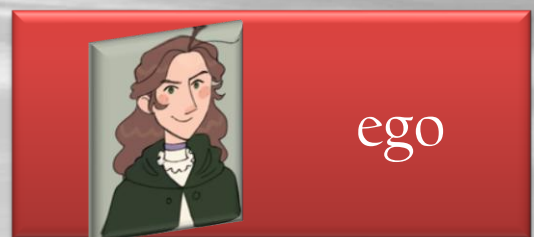
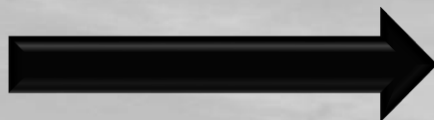
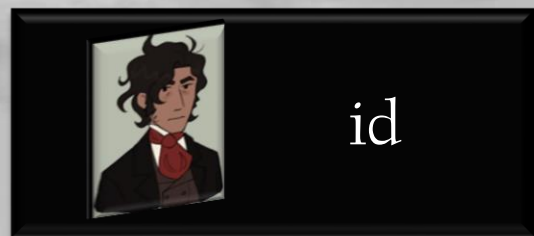


Freud's Tripartism





Freud's Tripartism in W.H.





The Id/Heathcliff

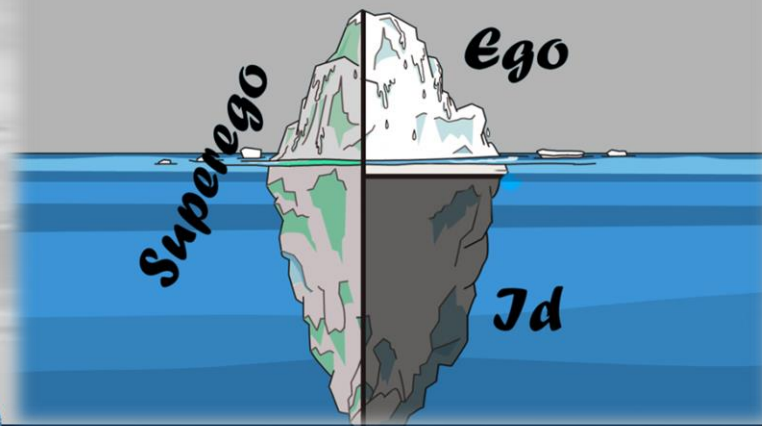
- Heathcliff expresses **the most primitive drives** (like sex)
- the id seeks pleasure and avoids pain
- the id is **not affected by time** and remains in the **unconscious**
- Heathcliff's origins are unknown:
 - a) he is dark,
 - b) he runs wild
 - c) he is primitive as a child
 - d) his three year absence remains a mystery





The Ego/Catherine

- Catherine, as the ego, **relates** to other people and society
- The ego:
 - a) tests the impulses of the id against reality (that is, if they can be satisfied)
 - b) tries to control the id
 - c) mediates between the desires of the id and the rule of the super-ego





The Superego/Edgar

- Edgar, as the superego, represents the rules of **proper behavior** and **morality** inculcated by:
 - a) teachers
 - b) family
 - c) society
- Edgar is civilized and cultured
- He compels Catherine to choose between Heathcliff and himself





Catherine's Weakness

- Catherine rejects Heathcliff because yielding would degrade her
- Her marriage with Edgar is a realistic social opportunity
- She expects Edgar to accept Heathcliff in their household and to raise him from his degraded state
- This would result in the integration of the disparate parts of **her** personality—id, ego, and superego—into one unified personality **=** happiness
- She dies because of the impossibility of integration of the three parts





Jungian Interpretation





The Collective Unconscious

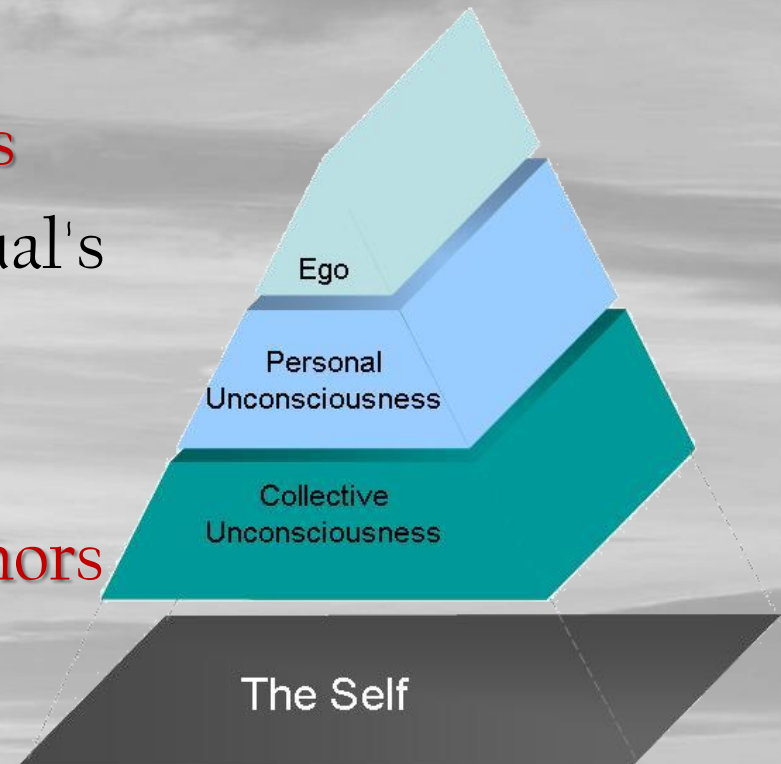
- The collective unconscious is **inherited**, **impersonal**, and **universal**
- It is made mainly of archetypes which may find expression in **myths** and **fairy tales**
- An archetype is **primitive mental image** inherited from the earliest human ancestors
- Through myths and fairy tales we have been taught what is good or evil
- The most common archetypes are the **shadow**, **the animus**, and **the anima**.





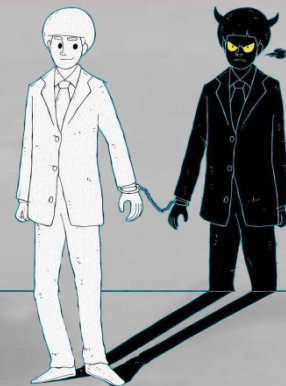
The Personal Unconscious

- The material that was once conscious but has been forgotten or repressed is stored in the **personal unconscious**
- The personal unconscious **adapts** archetypes based on the individual's experiences
- The personal unconscious finds expression in **dreams** and **metaphors**





The Shadow



- In the collective unconscious, the shadow is **absolute evil**
- In the personal unconscious, the shadow consists of those **unconfessable drives/feelings**
- The shadow is **emotional, uncontrollable**, if it is not satisfied it becomes obsessive or possessive

HENCE

Heathcliff is Catherine's shadow—he represents her darkest side and desires





Heathcliff the Shadow



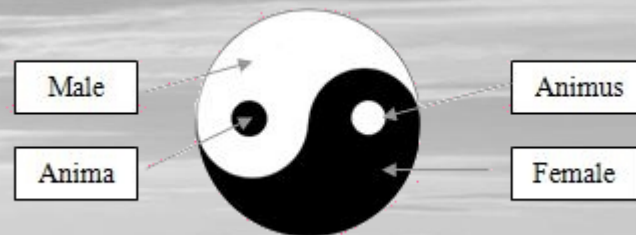
- Catherine rejects this part of herself by marrying Edgar, this explains Heathcliff's mysterious disappearance
- Heathcliff/ the shadow can't be repressed permanently
- The shadow tries to resist moral control and can rarely be changed
- Her inability to affect Heathcliff's behaviour can be seen in his ignoring her prohibition about Isabella
- Heathcliff obsessively seeks possession of Catherine to insure his own survival





The Animus and the Anima

- The **persona** is the outer or social self that faces the world
- The **animus** is the archetype that completes women. It contains the male qualities which the female persona lacks
- The **anima** represents the female traits that a man's persona lacks
- The animus of a woman and the anima of a man take the form of a "soul-image" in the personal unconscious
- This soul-image may be transferred/projected to a real person who naturally becomes the object of intense feeling (love or hate).





Soul Mates?



- For Catherine **Heathcliff** is the **animus**, and for Heathcliff **Catherine** is the **anima**
- For Catherine, Heathcliff expresses: anger and hostility, freedom, command, irresponsibility, rebellion, and spontaneity.
- For Heathcliff, Catherine is: beauty, love, status, and belonging.
- The projection of their soul-images explains their profound sense of connection or identity with each other, e.g., Catherine's "I am Heathcliff" or "He is more myself than I am"





Transcendent Love

- In the act of projection a triad arises, which includes a transcendent part
- The triad consists of the man, the woman, and the transcendent anima/animus
- The object of the projection will be unable to live out the lover's animus or anima permanently
- Catherine and Heathcliff's love transcends life and will exist after death, when they will stay together at last



