

Q 6

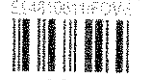
Q 7

Within *Wuthering Heights* it is clear that Brontë utilises the aspect of fear within her novels courtesy both of the characters she creates as well as the settings that are ~~peruse~~ featured.

Brontë's gothic protagonist of Heathcliff embodies a fearful persona and demeanour, from his animal like description "He's a fierce pitiless, wolfish man". Brontë's animalistic metaphor enforces the fear of which Heathcliff inflicted upon others. The use of "fierce and pitiless", having connotations of knowing no boundaries and embodying transgression of human to animal, "wolfish", and having no remorse for the actions which he commits. Heathcliff's animalistic portrayal is reinforced frequently by Brontë as a method of generating fear "His lips parted and sharp white teeth sneered too". This wolflike imagery that Brontë refers to portrays Heathcliff as being more than human, possibly inhumane. The image ~~do~~ suggests that Heathcliff is preparing to inflict danger and violence onto another, "sneered", insinuating the possible pleasure that Heathcliff gains from embodying this fearful persona.

Develops a possible interpretation of 'saw'

However, it is not just animalistic references that are exemplified in Brontë's portrayal of Heathcliff, the way in which he converses is another aspect of the fear within the novel that Brontë explores. Heathcliff's demeanour on the whole allows Brontë to use his character as a way of exploring fear ~~within~~ "What do you mean talking to me in this way? thundered Heathcliff with savage vehemence". Brontë displays Heathcliff to the audience as a man who does not know how to control his anger, "savage"



maintains the connotations that Heathcliff's actions are reckless, he creates fear in other characters without possibly being aware. Brontë's use of the term "thundered", incorporates the aspect of pathetic fallacy, as Brontë's depiction of the Heights is that always of "storms" and darkness. / Engaging link to symbolic structures

It could be argued that Heathcliff acts this way due to his treatment as a child ~~reared~~ earlier in the novel "gypsy brat". The ~~arg~~ derogatory term "gypsy brat" used by Cathy and Hindley may have been because they were fearful of the unknown. This may have been a common thought during the period that Brontë wrote this novel, as social classes were not used to mixing. As Heathcliff was a "dark skinned gypsy" from Liverpool, Cathy and Hindley Earnshaw would of been cautious as to whether they should accept him into the family or not. Focusing directly on Heathcliff's ethnicity "dark skinned", with the connotations it has of lower class, Brontë is demonstrating why people may of been in fear of him from when he was a young age. / clear contextual point integrated into argument

Brontë's use of setting is a key factor to the exploration of fear within the novel. Brontë utilizes the weather as a way of creating a dramatic and tense ambience "the sky and hills mingled in one bitter whirl of wind and suffocating snow". Brontë's illustration to the audience embodies violence and the fear it may enforce, "suffocating snow", the diction used by Brontë reinforces the violence that the Heights can inflict. The use of "suffocating snow" is to generate a fearful place that would not want to be encountered by an outsider, as well as foreshadowing later deaths within the novel. The term "suffocating" may also

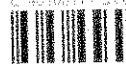


Some imagery is evident

embody the sense of entrapment. That the residents of Wuthering Heights have no escape apart from death. Brontë further makes use of weather imagery to explore fear within the novel, "the storm came rattling over the Heights in full fury". The image of "rattling" and "full fury" create the impression that the Heights is an uneasy, chaotic place to live, where fear of what is about to happen or what has happened is always prominent within the novel. Brontë's

~~As well as the weather~~ significant isolation of "Over the Heights" informs the audience that ~~the~~ Wuthering Heights is a place of isolation, and possibly loneliness, therefore the fear that is felt within the Heights is unknown anywhere else, allowing for dramatic events to take place.

As well as the weather, Brontë's description of the Heights itself in juxtaposition to Thrushcross Grange, implies a sense of fear, "large grotesque carvings". With the specific detailed description of the Heights including "grotesque carvings", suggests an almost gnawing nature of the Heights. The "carvings" will remain above the door of the Heights, possibly resembling that fear will remain at the Heights forever as well. The contrast with Thrushcross grange "gold bordered ceilings", ~~addresses~~ addresses the issue of class difference within the novel. The huttons lavish house embodies all things grand and pristine. The juxtaposition of the houses may be used by Brontë to influence the juxtaposition between Heathcliff and Edgar hinton. Heathcliff's dark and fearful nature with "black eyes", ~~embody~~ embodying the ambience of the Heights in contrast to Edgar hinton's "blonde" features and "kind" nature reinforcing the "crimson" lounge aroma of Thrushcross grange. Brontë has deliberately juxtaposed



both characters and houses as a way of stating that Edgar Hinton will be welcomed more due to his appearance and background, whereas Heathcliff's dark and brooding nature cause people to fear him.

Brontë is stating how depending on your background and appearance decided whether or not you would be successful. This idea was extremely prominent during the ~~to~~ era of which the novel was written.

Cathy's ghost is a definite use of Brontë exploring fear within *Wuthering Heights*, "let me in! let me in!".

The appearance of Cathy's ghost in front of Hockwood brings into play the supernatural and the effect it has on the novel. Cathy's ghost is demanding to be "let me in" back to Heathcliff an effort of trying to break boundaries that should not be crossed.

Brontë's use of Cathy's ghost not only implies fear onto the audience, but also Heathcliff "I've been tormented! I've been haunted," Heathcliff's language of "tormented" and "haunted" enforce the fear and trauma that Heathcliff has went too in order to try and reconnect with Cathy. The fact that Cathy's ghost seems so realistic "blood ran down and soaked

"the bed clothes" indicates the fear and paranoia he feels from that fear. Brontë ~~on suggesting~~ is ~~possibly rejecting~~ suggesting a possible rejection of Christian Heaven, which would most definitely of explored fear in the audience during Brontë's era, as she was challenging all ethics that were previously believed. relevant contextual point

Band 5 - 27

A confident, focussed response to task with several points fully developed and wide ranging textual support. Some slips in expression (401).