

THE WUTHERING HEIGHTS OF EMILY BRONTE IN THE EYES OF CRITICAL ANALYSIS

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Abstract:

Reading is one of the skills that the reader or audience should have to understand beyond the text. I will apply different methods when analyzing the novel "Wuthering Heights". It was first published at 1847. It was divided into 34 with no titles for the chapter. Its language was feasible and very simple as well as the sentences and paragraphs are coherent. In spite of various changes in the body of the text. This depends on the translation language which is Arabic. One words in Arabic language has many meanings, while the English word has only one meaning. the sentences and paragraphs are conveyed carefully, but the translators didn't focus on the literal translation. The translator is like the painter who draws his paintings through his ideas and thoughts. Literary translation is a way of understanding the explicit meaning of a text, while the implicit meaning can be shown when using semiotics methods. I will show how the translator interprets the meaning and attempts to keep the exact meaning when translating the original text. I will divide the analysis of the study into various subheadings including the analysis original and target texts. In addition to that, I will mention a synopsis about the author's life and the translator. I will also deal with the proper nouns that are founded in the novel to show the purpose of this study, enabling the reader to comprehend different ways of evaluation. I will use the Systematic of Designificative Tendencies method in evaluating several interpretations that the original and target texts examined.

Key Words: Reading, Wuthering Heights, Analysis, Systematic of Designificative Tendencies, Interpretation, Translator.

1. Introduction:

Literary translation is a way of understanding the explicit meaning of a text, while the implicit meaning can be shown when using semiotics methods. The original text of the novel "Wuthering Heights" by Emily Bronte is a very coherent and its sentences and paragraphs are well-structured. While The writer Emily Bronte is one of the notable authors in the English Literature in spite of writing only this masterpiece. The translators, sometimes, faced difficulties in conveying the exact meaning of the original text. Suppose the translators experienced the method of semiotics in translation. In that case, s/he will be like the painter who draws the paintings by conveying the original text's suitable meaning according to his ideas and thoughts to be comprehended by the receiver. In this paper, the use of different key concepts of critical analysis will be presented.

2. Theory, Method and Corpus:

According to this study, each text has two categories, the producer and the receiver. The producer is the one who transfers the implicit meaning of the original text, whereas the receiver is the person who attempts to understand the text according to his ideas. Through our reading of the novel Wuthering Heights, we can notice that this novel's events formed a theory called the theory of racism and that of the racial discrimination used by Edgar and Hindley against Heathcliff. Hence, we can describe it as a racist novel against black people because Heathcliff was black and poor. In this section of the paper, we can notice that Pushkin described the translator as a 'bearer of the human spirit' and Goethe described literary translation as 'one of the most important and worthy enterprises of general commerce in the world'.

3. Analysis of the Original and Target Texts:

At the start point of analyzing the original and target texts, it might be favourable to identify that Wuthering Heights' novel was the first and last novel for Emily Bronte. Most of the events of this novel ran around an orphan called "Heathcliff." At the end of this novel, this orphan became the landlord of Thrush cross Grange.

3.1. A General Overview of the Original and Target Texts:

3.1.1 Synopsis of the Original Text:

The novel Wuthering Heights was first published at 1847. It was divided into 34 with no titles for the chapter. Its language was feasible and very simple as well as the sentences and paragraphs are coherent. It showed the way of living for two different families. Its events contain the notion of love hatred

and revenge. The method of repetition is appeared in the names of the characters to show the attraction and easy to understand by the reader. The voices of the characters emerge to express the circle of life; for example, Heathcliff played different roles, such as, at the beginning he was an illiterate orphan. After a while, he played the role of lover when loved Catherine, and after the death of Hindley, he played the role of the landlord of Thrush cross Grange. The issues of love experienced in this novel in the life and after death.

3.1.2. Synopsis of the Target Text:

The outline of the target text is as the original one. The novel is translated in Arabic by The Arabic cultural center at 2015 which located in two different places, in Beirut, Lebanon and in Casablanca, Morocco. It also divided into 34 chapters that have no titles. The translation of the text is somehow as the same sentences as the original text. In spite of various changes in the body of the text. This depends on the translation language which is Arabic. One word in Arabic language has many meanings, while the English word has only one meaning. The sentences and paragraphs are conveyed carefully, but the translators didn't focus on the literal translation. The translator is like the painter who draws his paintings through his ideas and thoughts.

3.2. Analysis of Author Life:

Emily Bronte was one of the notable figures in the English literature. IN spite of writing only this novel. It was considered as the masterpiece of Emily Bronte. She was born at 1818 in Thornton at Yorkshire. She grew with her sisters, and she was the fifth one among her family. She lost her mother at age of three at 1821. After that's he moved with her family to live in Haworth, at the border of Yorkshire moors. At the age of six, at 1824 she and her three sisters joined a school called Quan Bridge, a special institute for girls. As a result of studying at that institute, her sister Ann drew a dark picture about life due to uncomfortable and unhealthy factors of life in the institute especially for thin girls.

Emily lost two of her sisters due the tuberculosis disease at the year 1825. At 1831 they had their learning by their father. At 1836. Emily joined Miss waler school in Roo hid, when her sister charlotte was as working a teacher, but Emily did not endear the life there. That's why she decided to return home. At 1830, Emily accepted to work as a teacher in Lawhel School, and stayed theme at the end of 1838. Most of her poem were portraying the miserable moments that she lived in that school. At 1846, Emily and her two sisters. Ann and charlotte, decided to publish their writings. They published a book under the pseudonyms, chopper, Ellies and Acton Bill, to hide their identities. But unfortunately, this book had no effect. From that time, they decided to write stories, charlotte wrote the story of the Professor, Ann wrote the story of Agis Gray, and Emily wrote Wuthering Heights. At the beginning the publishers refused to issue their writing, but at the end one of the publishers accepted to publish wuthering Height for Emily. After a while, the writings of her sister were also accepted. Unfortunately, at 1848, Emily did not live long to see the success of her novel due to the infection of tuberculosis. She died at 19 of December, 1848.

3.3. Analysis of Major Characters:

3.3.1. Heathcliff:

Heathcliff is the protagonist of the novel wuthering Height latterly; he was the landlord of Thrushcross Grange. To everyone except Katherine and Hariton, Heathcliff appears to be an inhuman monster - or even an evil personification. He is, from a literary perspective, rather the incarnation of the Peronist hero (attributed to George Gordon, Lord Byron), a man of stormy passions who flees humanity because he has been ostracized; A rebellious hero who acts as a law for himself. Heathcliff is contemptible and pathetic. Her only passion is Catherine, but her commitment to her concept of higher love doesn't seem to include tolerance.

Readers must consider whether his revenge centers on his lost position in Wuthering Heights, his loss of Catherine to Edgar, or his assertion of his dignity as a human being. The difficulty for most readers regarding and understanding Heathcliff is that he hates it so much that he loves it; He despises him as much as he pities him. He failed in love with Catherine Earnshaw. He had a special treatment by Mr. Earnshaw who granted him this name Heathcliff.

3.3.2. Catherine Earnshaw:

The protagonist figure of the novel. Catherine Earnshaw at the beginning of the novel, loved Heathcliff and they were playing at the moors. After the dog accident they encountered, the Linton family welcomed Catherine and excluded Heathcliff. Catherine spent more in the house of Linton, Edger, proposed Catherine and they married. Heathcliff felt angry and left the Thrush-cross Grange. When Heathcliff returned Catherine was about to get her discover from Edgar. Kathy, his son, Earnshaw, Hendley's younger sister, and wife, Edgar Linton, is a beautiful, passionate girl who loves nature and is driven to love and hate her. When she was six years old, she was skilled in riding the toughest horse in the stable and at that time she asked her father, "Earnshaw," a whip before traveling to Liverpool After arriving from travel, she laughed when she knew that her gift had fallen along the way and where she spat on that gypsy bastard 'Heathcliff' in their first meeting and day after day she became very attached to him in her eccentric childhood, she never stopped playing and screaming, and after the death of her father One evening, she and Heathcliff were punished under the order of her brother, Hendley, until they disappeared together on a night of heavy rain and parted as Cathy found herself in the Grange and in her first

encounter with Edgar Linton in a family home The Linton. How do you see her image of the high-ranking lady?

3.3.3. Hareton Earnshaw:

The son of Hindley and France. He was mentioned in the novel more than his father, Hindley. He loved Heathcliff and treated him as the Master of Thrushcross Grange. Throughout the event of the novel Hareton was miserable and angry due to the bad treatment he encountered from Cathy Linton. Hareton loved reading and spent most of time alone. At the end of the novel, Hareton established a sincere relationship with Cathy. After the death of Mr. Heathcliff. Cathy and Hareton get married and their properties are granted for them.

3.3.4. Cathy Linton (Daughter):

Cathy is the daughter of Edgar and Catherine. She died after giving birth to Cathy. Cathy continued the role of her mother of loving Heathcliff but Heathcliff tried to treat her badly by shouting and shed anger on her. The nature of Cathy, who is a mixture of her parents, is the key to reviewing the past. His brutality and stubbornness led him to the heights of Wuthering and the problems and pitfalls associated with it.

However, his continued loyalty, good nature, and perseverance ultimately bring order and love back to the farm, frustrating Heathcliff's plans for revenge. Just as Catherine's presence dominates the first half of the script, Cathy directs the second half. Edgar tries to keep her away from Wuthering Heights (and Heathcliff), but her male attraction and independent nature, characteristics that mirror his mother, once again render Edgar's calls ineffective.

3.3.5. Mr. Earnshaw:

Mr. Earnshaw was the Threshold of in Thrushcross Grange in Yorkshire. Hendley and Catherine's father, a wealthy farmer and landowner in the Wuthering Heights area, is a compassionate, if at times strict-hearted man. By 'Heathcliff' which is the name of Mr. Earnshaw's eldest son who died young, and since this child entered the circle of this family, whom Earnshaw loved, given his status as Catherine, Hendley and more Still until the death of Mrs. Earnshaw's wife two years later, a good atmosphere filled them with trouble. Earnshaw's health deteriorated and he quickly became a different person. He filled his sympathy and affection for Heathcliff, complaining about Hindley, who thinks he is a hopeless boy and struggles with Catherine with his lightness and misery. So what will happen to the Earnshaw family after this?

3.3.6. Nelly Dean:

The narrator of wuthering Heights events as well as she was the servant at Thrushcross Grange. Her first presence was at the first chapter when Mr. Lockwood came to visit the landlord of Thrushcross Grange. She kept up with the events that occurred in Wuthering Heights. Nelly acts as an outsider and insider while telling the core story of Wuthering Heights. While she doesn't flaunt the extreme cruelty that Heathcliff and Katherine displayed, Nelly is often an agitator who enjoys wrestling. Nelly can be seen as a mixture of Heathcliff's cruelty and Catherine's self-centeredness. The housekeeper in the Highlands then moved to the Barn, and the nanny is Catherine, mother and daughter, who is the narrator of the story of Heathcliff, the Earnshaw family, and the Linton family. With children, meeting her needs and helping in the work of agriculture and providing food for the cattle, and over the days she cared for 'Hariton Earnshaw' as a mother until he hit his fifth year, then called him because of his move with "Catherine Earnshaw" and Edgar Linton "clinging to her at the Barn, and that's what It counted years after she ran away from that devil-controlled house ... at that point as she recounted the chapters of the story until she left a message at the Heights at Through Lockwood at the end of her narration, and three months later, she returned to the heights to meet her children who hadn't. They were born to 'Catherine Linton' and 'Hariton Earnshaw'. So, what do you think the story of the sweet Najwa tone is only suitable for the young in life?

3.3.7. Mr. Lockwood:

Mr. Lockwood, a new tenant, of Thrushcross Grange, who firstly met the maid. Nelly Dean, before the coming of Mr. Heathcliff. Mr. Lockwood can be regarded as the narrator of this novel altogether with Miss. Nelly Dean. The new tenant of the country house in the district of Grange adjacent to the highlands, he resumed his journey after returning just to visit the owner of the house in those heights, and he is almost the only neighbor in this district so much He admired her very much and her penchants in her love for isolation and estrangement from people, then she was honored to meet him, grazing on him for lack of good His hospitality until that date was over with pleasure Thinking of repeating it if she had not felt that his host was not welcoming him, and in the afternoon of the next day he arrived at the garden gate of Mr. And because of an accident he did not Had not been allowed to refuse hospitality that night .. and he found himself in his strange rooms, caught his attention a row of books and the window painting had changed in every place with inscriptions carved in them and he There was only one name and that name is 'Catherine Earnshaw Aw 'in some places and' Catherine Heathcliff 'or' Catherine Linton 'in other places ... So, what do you see the truth about these ghosts approaching the window as they moan and squirm to enter?

3.4. Book's covers of Original and Target Text:

3.4.1. Book's covers of Original Text:

In the annex part of this study these are seven covers. Four belonged to the original text and three related to the target text. I numbered these covers as follow:

- In this cover, we can see a man holding a stick, probably, Mr. Heathcliff, the landlord of Thrushcross Grange. There is a woman and a tree behind this man, who seemed unpleasant and not satisfied with the situation of the Thrushcross Grange. Besides, the season seemed to be between winter and Autumn because the tree behind them has no leaves. The atmosphere of the situation looked like gloomy and miserable.
- In this cover, we can notice that there are two persons, man and woman, likelihood there are Heathcliff and Catharine. Those persons are not real, they are ghosts or their sprits gathered after death. Inside the cover, there is a quotation which represents the ultimate relation between Heathcliff and Catherine in their lives and as well as after their death. There is also a horse. Which refers to the tranquility and peace they feel.
- The third cover express the anger and wrath of Heathcliff when he lost Catherine to Edgar. Heathcliff expressed these adjectives when he said "I am torn with Desire. tortured by hate" Besides, Edger and Hindely are trying to kill Heathcliff because they feel that he replaced their places in the hearts of their fathers. In addition to that, Catherine's calm hardens the situation of Heathcliff that's why he decided to leave Thrushcross Grange.
- The fourth cover represented the two lovers playing om the moors who forget what is going on around them. Usually, the colour of the moors is green, but in this cover, designer painted the moor with red colour, this may represent the revenge that Heathcliff wanted to achieve when he lost Catherine in there. The designer of the cover, announced that this novel "Wuthering Heights" is the most a hunting love story in the English language due to the loyal link between Heathcliff and Catherine in their lives and after death.

3.4.2. Book's Covers of Target Text:

There are three covers for the target text which carried the same translation for the name of the author Emily Bronte and the name of the novel "Wuthering Heights". The translators did not use an exaggerated interpretation when translating the name of the novel, these covers are as follow:

- The fifth cover showed the protagonist of the novel, Catherine in three positions. We can notice that there are three women in this cover. The images of two of them are obvious while the third one is hidden behind the design of the cover. The image of the third women is belonged to Catherine who sat on a branch of tree waiting for her lover Heathcliff.
- The sixth cover showed as two persons, woman and man. The woman is playing with her hair and look at herself in the mirror. Whereas the man, who wears a hat, looked as an educated one. This man is Heathcliff, when he lost Catherine to Edger Linton, he left Thrushcross Grange, but when he returned, his position in the society changed as well as his personality. Now, he is an educated man who spent three of his age in learning. Here, the translator did not change the name of the novel which is Wuthering Height.
- In the seventh cover there is a white flower which referred to the calm situations as well as for peace. This flower refers to Catherine and her pure soul. There is a red tie around the flower which represents the difficult circumstances that surrounds Catherine. These circumstances are the love feelings towards Heathcliff at the beginning of the novel and the marriage life she spent with Edgar. Here, the translator refers to the name of the novel without using alternative interpretations. The word "murtafaat" is the equivalent word of "Heights". He translated the name literally, because the word "wuthering" means "aasuf" (the weather blows strongly).

3.5. Analysis of Proper Nouns:

This novel "Wuthering Heights" contains many proper nouns. Each noun has its own function. The first name that serves the writer Emily Bronte on writing her novel is the name of the place where the two families reside which is Thrushcross Grange in Yorkshire. This is aa isolated place where one can live peacefully and in tranquility. Emily Bronte spent most of her life in such a place. The other name that plays the essential roles in the novel is the name of Heathcliff. This name was taking from a Christianity, which represents the character of Heathcliff in a bad way. In spite of the repetition process of names in this novel, such as the name of Catherine which wasused more than once in memory of Catherine, while the name of Heathcliff referred to the character of Heathcliff himself and no one among the two families baptize their children in this name.

3.6. Estimation of Multiple Reading for Wuthering Heights:

Looking at the above analysis of Emily Bronte's novel "Wuthering Heights", we can say that this novel is one of the interesting and enjoyable novels because it contains events of love, hate and revenge. The events of the novel were all interconnected and coordinated, and each chapter gives a brief introduction to the chapter that follows it. The sentences and words were selected in a smooth and sound manner, which was easy for the reader to understand without the need to examine them or extract their meanings in the dictionary.

The characters played their roles exceptionally in terms of love and hate, marriage, and control of land and property. Although the novel appeared in the middle of the nineteenth century, it still attracts many readers because it contains interesting events that transport the reader to the place of the novel that it was issued from. All words of the characters were clear, understandable and direct. The writer used simple expressions and sentences to convey the events of the novel as if she were one of the characters in the novel. Heathcliff is a truly magical character who bewitches everyone around him, as he calls them spells ... as I have been bewitched since the opening of the scenes as I look around me in Wuthering Heights.

An exceptional novel in itself, when the reader examined through some of what was related to it, especially in the real part of the Bronte family life, when feeling a lot of things blending with the reader. While opening the first page of her story, it was somewhat astonished to reflect on their life and daily biography with their dramatic father who directed his life series in a storyline in which the characters were his family, scenes and attitudes. And as Lockwood smelled those ghosts on the Wuthering Heights window, the reader can feel it completely and like it's here in the realm of classic English literature.

4. Evaluation of the Translations:

In this section I will present different examples from the target text and comparing them with the example that are found in the original one by using the Systematic of Designificative Tendencies. This method of evaluation has nine different ways for showing the interpretations of the original texts. These nine ways assist the researcher on understanding the benefit and aestheticism method of Semiotics in translation.

4.1. Section 1:

In the first section the sign "Wuthering" refers to a fickle atmosphere in Yorkshire, whereas the Arabic translator did not illustrate this word when he kept the name of the novel as it is by saying "Wuthering". He regarded this word as a proper noun. From the utterance above, the way of translating this word is called Under-interpretation of the meaning.

4.2. Section 2:

In the second section the sign "Thrushcross Grange is my own, sir," refers the place where Mr. Heathcliff resided in English when interpreted into "in a Thrushcross grange mulki" for the Arabic translator (That Thrushcross Grange is mine), here the translator did not translate the word "sir" which means Mister in English and he also used the possessive pronoun "mulki" (mine) instead of the word "my own." From the utterance above, the way of translating this word is called Under-interpretation of the meaning.

4.3. Section 3:

In the third section the sign "never told my love" appeared in chapter 1 which refers to keep silent in English, whereas the Arabic translator did not mention this sentence in the chapter one of the novel. From the utterance above, the way of translating this sentence is called Wiping-out of the meaning.

4.4. Section 4:

In the fourth section the sign "The Lord help us" refers to the assistance that comes from the God or sometimes from a mister in English Language. The Arabic translator here, interpreted this sentence according to the Arabic structure of sentence when he puts the verb "help" in the beginning of the sentence when saying "falusauduna Allah Tallah" (let Allah help us). From the utterance above, the way of translating this word is called Sliding of the meaning.

4.5. Section 5:

In the fifth section the sign "Wretched inmates" refers to the poor prisoners in English, whereas the translator did not mention the accurate meaning when he translated this expression by saying "Taban lakum ayoha altuassa" (Damn you wretched). From the utterance above, the way of translating this word is called Alteration of the meaning.

4.6. Section 6:

In the sixth section the sign "There's nobbut t' missis" refers to a lady who lived inside the house in Latin, whereas the Arabic translator illustrate this sentence clearly when he said "la youjad ahad sewa alsaieda" (there is no one except the lady). From the utterance above, the way of translating this word is called Over-interpretation of the meaning.

4.7. Section 7:

In the seventh section the sign "Rough weather" refers to unclear weather in English, whereas the translator exaggerated when he translated this expression by saying "ina altaqus qasen alyoum" (that the weather is rough today). From the utterance above, the way of translating this word is called Over-interpretation of the meaning.

4.8. Section 8:

In the eighth section the sign "Umph" refers to a sexual attraction in English, whereas the Arabic translator did not mention this expression in the novel. He never put this expression into consideration. From the utterance above, the way of translating this word is called Wiping-out of the meaning.

4.9. Section 9:

In the ninth section the sign “Mrs. Heathcliff, your wife, I mean” refers to the wife of Mr. Heathcliff in English, whereas the translator depends on the structure of the Arabic Language when he said “aqsed alsaeida Heathcliff” (I mean, Mrs. Heathcliff). From the utterance above, the way of translating this word is called Sliding of the meaning.

4.10. Section 10:

In the tenth section the sign “black boy” refers to a boy who origin is from Africa in English, whereas the translator illustrated this word as it is in when he translated the novel. He regarded this word as a proper noun. From the utterance above, the way of translating this word is called Under-interpretation of the meaning.

4.11. Section 11:

In the Eleventh section the sign “if I could hinder it” refers to action of hindering of doing something by someone, whereas the translator did not mention this expression when he translated the novel. From the utterance above, the way of translating this word is called Wiping-outs of the meaning.

4.12. Section 12:

In the Twelfth section the sign “he interrupted wincing” refers to interruption action with an anger in English, whereas the translator illustrated this expression by adding the pronoun “me” when he said “gadaiany mumtaedan” (he interrupted me wincing). From the utterance above, the way of translating this word is called Over-interpretation of the meaning.

4.13. Section 13:

In the Thirteenth section the sign “Mr. Earnshaw” refers to a mister called Earnshaw in English, whereas the Arabic translator mentions the literal meaning of this word when he said “mister Earnshaw” (Mr. Earnshaw). From the utterance above, the way of translating this word is called Under-interpretation of the meaning.

4.14. Section 14:

In the Fourteenth section the sign “to stay at his home” refers to spending a night in one’s house in English, but this expression did not find in original text, whereas the translator mentions this expression in his translation when he said “ill aleqama fi baitehi” (to stay at his home). From the utterance above, the way of translating this word is called Over-interpretation of the meaning.

4.15. Section 15:

In the fifteenth section the sign “revenge” refers to a bad action in English, whereas the translator illustrated this word as it is when he said “alentigam” (revenge). From the utterance above, the way of translating this word is called Sliding of the meaning.

5. Conclusion:

This novel “Wuthering Heights” contains many proper nouns. Each noun has its own function. The first name that serves the writer Emily Bronte on writing her novel is the name of the place where the two families reside which is Thrushcross Grange in Yorkshire. This is an isolated place where one can live peacefully and in tranquility. The outline of the target text is as the original one. The novel is translated in Arabic by The Arabic cultural center at 2015 which located in two different places, in Beirut, Lebanon and in Casablanca, Morocco. It also divided into 34 chapters that have no titles.

The translators, sometimes, faced difficulties in conveying the exact meaning of the original text. If the translators experienced the method of semiotics in translation, s/he will be like the painter who draws the paintings through conveying the suitable meaning of the original text according to his ideas and thoughts to be comprehended by the receiver. In this paper, the use of different key concepts of critical analysis will be presented.

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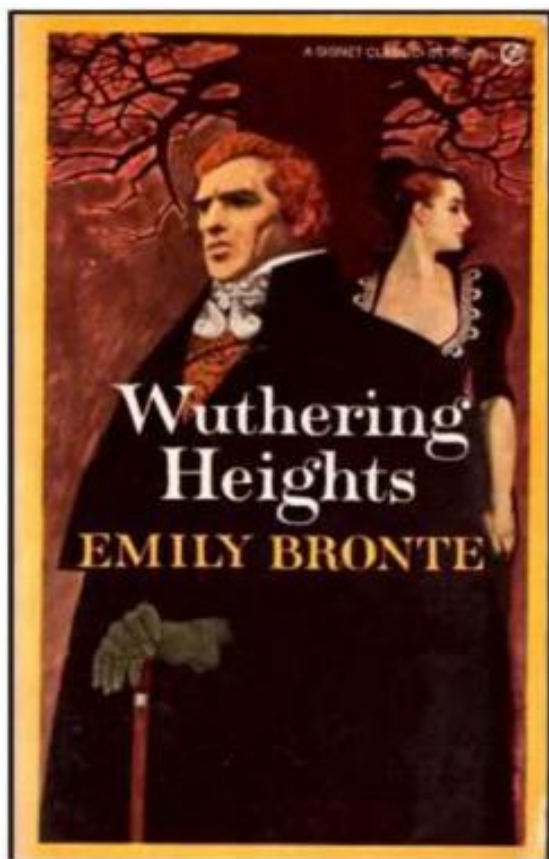
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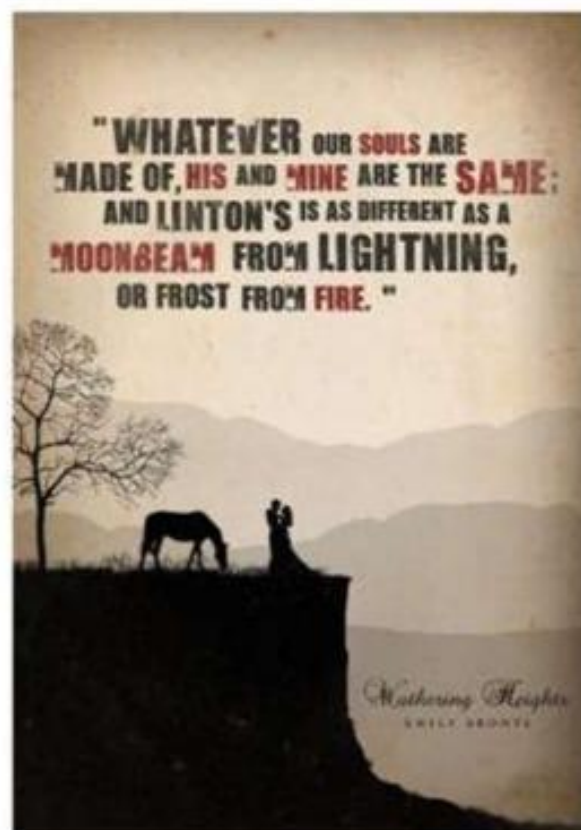
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6. Annex:

6.1. Books' Covers of Original Text:



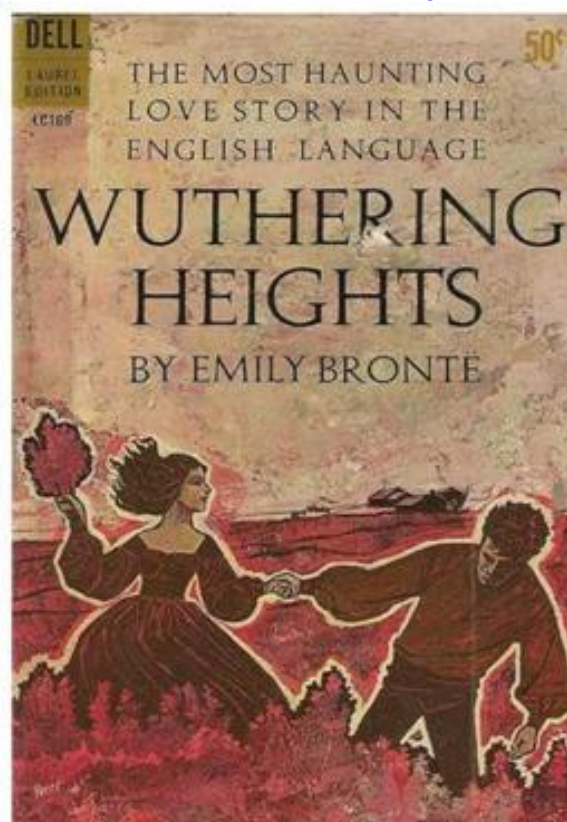
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-2-



-3-

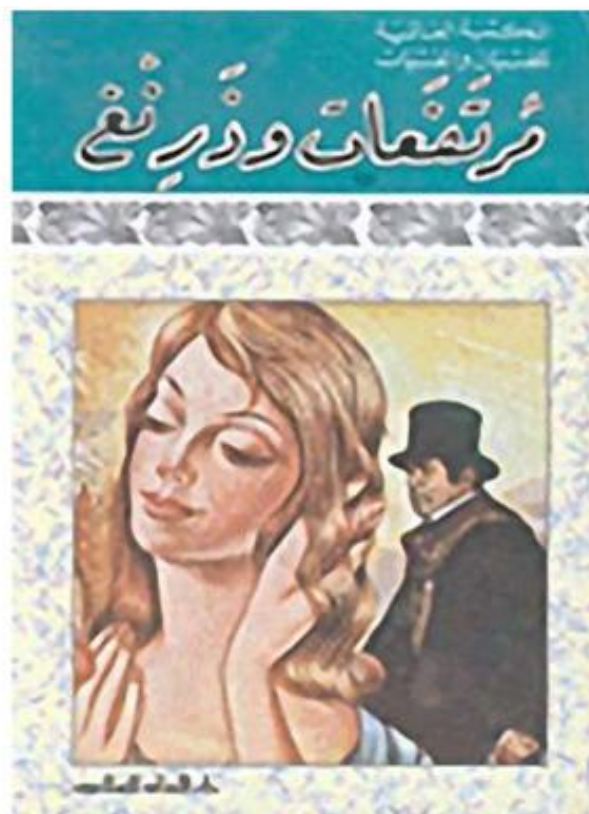


-4-

6.2. Books' Covers of Target Text:



-5-



-6-



6.3. Publication Information Page of Original Text:

الكتاب
مرتفعات ودرينغ
تأليف
إميل برونتي
الطبعة
الأولى، 2015
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