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A Comparative Study between Gatsby in Jay Gatsby and Heathcliff in Wuthering Heights

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بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِیْمِ

{ذٰلِكَ مَبْلَغُهُمْ مِنَ الْعِلْمِ ۗ اِنَّ رَبَّكَ هُوَ اَعْلَمُ بِمَنْ ضَلَّ عَنْ سَبِيْلِهِ وَهُوَ اَعْلَمُ بِمَنْ اهْتَدٰى} (النجم، ۳۰)

In the name of God, the Merciful, the Compassionate

(That is their sum of knowledge. Indeed, your Lord is most knowing of who strays from His way, and He is most knowing of who is guided.)

(Al- Najem, 30)

Dedication

This graduating paper is dedicated to Allah SWT, all praises to Allah The most Gracious and the Most Merciful . It's also dedicated to our beloved parents who give us love, cares, supports, endless prayers, great responsibilities as parents, motivations, and the very best also most anything they have for us. we also dedicate this work to our best friends, classmates, and colleges.

Acknowledgement

We would like to express our gratitude words to everyone who helped, supported, and encouraged us to finish this paper. First, to our lovely parents, we'll never forget how much you got tired just to let us fulfill our dreams.

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Lastly, To our friends, who always encourage us to do our best .

Abstract

Heathcliff's nature as a 'poison' that could corrupt any person, even if they are 'virtuous'. Bronte further explores Heathcliff's personality in this confrontation when Heathcliff retorts that Cathy's 'lamb' (Edgar) is 'in danger of splitting its skull against my knuckles' – demonstrating Heathcliff's violent and passionate nature. This confrontation also serves to demonstrate Bronte's use of narrative device in having the narrator, Nelly, present in major events of the novel as when she is asked to fetch assistance for Edgar, she is thwarted in leaving by Cathy.

'The Great Gatsby' is a short American tale arising out of the jazz age during the 1920's. It is full of love, expectations and ultimately loss. The eponymous Gatsby is the focal point around which Fitzgerald presents his story, through the narrator Nick Carraway. In much the same way that 'The Great Gatsby' was a product of its era, Bronte's 'Wuthering Heights' is largely a result of the romantic movement that was sweeping Europe, intellectually and artistically in the late eighteenth to mid nineteenth centuries. The focus on freedom, emotion and the individual come across strongly during the novel, with the protagonist, Heathcliff

The Aim of the Research

This research aims at highlighting the most apparent differences as well as similarities between two famous characters in the 1920's. Fitzgerald's Jay Gatsby and Bronte's Heathcliff. Both are critically analyzed as well as discussed.

The present research paper aims at analyzing the two characters, Gatsby and Hethcliff, and showing the similar features and spot points both in their lives and personalities.

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Chapter One

Fitzgerald's and Bronte's Lives and Works

1.1 F. Scott Fitzgerald

Francis Scott Key Fitzgerald was born in U.S. at September 24,1896. The American short-story writer, essayist and a novelist was the only son of an unsuccessful, aristocratic father and an energetic, provincial mother. He thought of himself as the heir of his father's traditions that contained the writer of "*The Star – spangled Banner*" after whom he was named 'Francis Scott Key'. While half a time as "Straight 1850 Potato- Famine Irish" because of which a contrastive American feelings about American life, that was seemed to him as lean and a great promising in the same time (Mizener,2021:4). He is considered as one of the pre-eminent writers in the history of American literature because of the huge success that his third book, *The Great Gatsby*, accomplished. The core American novel and definitive social history of the Jazz Age , *The Great Gatsby* has become a needed reading for all American High school students and has an important effect on generation after generation of readers (The Biography .com Website) .

Fitzgerald was born in an upper-middle class family. He joined Princeton University but because of his unsuccessful relationship and being busy with writing, he dropped out in 1917 to join the Army. In Alabama, Fitzgerald fell in love with a rich socialite Zelda Saryre. They have married after publishing the commercially successful "*The Side of Paradise*" 1920, although Zelda has rejected him initially because of his financial situation (Brucoli,2002:13)

Fitzgerald was influenced by the modernist authors and artist of the 'Lost Generation' especially Ernest Hemingway. In 1922 he became one of the New York City elites due to publishing his second novel "The Beautiful and Damned". His third novel, *The Great Gatsby*, was inspired by his rise to fame and relationship with Zelda in 1925. The novel that is widely praised and sometimes labeled by 'Great American Novel' (Brucoli, 2002 :14) all of his divided nature is in this novel, the naïve Midwesterner a fair with possibilities of the 'American Dream' in its hero, Jay Gatsby, and the compassionate Yale gentleman in its narrator, Nick Carraway. However, at the conclusion of that novel, Fitzgerald connects Gatsby's dream, his 'platonic conception of himself' with the dream of discoverers of America (Mizener, 2021:8)

After years of toil, Fitzgerald published his fourth novel "Tender is the Night" 1934 which was about an American psychiatrist in Paris, France and his terrible marriage to a wealthy patient. That inspiration came from his mental illness wife, Zelda. Although this novel commercially failed due to its chronologically jumbled structure, yet it has gained reputation and is now regarded among the great American novels (The Biography.com Website) with the failure of this novel and his despaired over Zelda, Fitzgerald was about to become an alcoholic, at 1937 he became a scriptwriter in Hollywood where he met and fell in love with Sheila Graham who was a famous Hollywood gossip columnist (Mizener, 2021:11)

After a long struggle with alcoholism, he died of heart attack in 1940 at the age of 44. He died before he could complete his fifth novel. Its manuscript which contained extensive notes for the unwritten part of the

novel's story was finally completed by his friend, the literary critic Edmund Wilson (Brucoli,2002:15). Wilson included *The Great Gatsby* within the finished version of *The Last Tycoon* 1941 (Mizener, 2021: 12).

1.2Emily Bronte

The English novelist and poet, Emily Jane Brontë, was born in July 30, 1818, Thornton, Yorkshire, England, who produced but one novel, *Wuthering Heights* (1847), a highly imaginative work of passion and hate set on the Yorkshire moors. Emily was perhaps the greatest of the three Brontë sisters, but the record of her life is extremely meager, for she was silent and reserved and left no correspondence of interest, and her single novel darkens rather than solves the mystery of her spiritual existence. (Tompkins, 2020: 1) At home in Haworth, Brontë enjoyed her quiet life. She read extensively and began to make up stories with her siblings. The surviving Brontë children, which contained brother Branwell, had strong imaginations. They created tales inspired by toy soldiers given to Branwell by their father. In 1835, the shy Emily tried leaving home for school. She went with Charlotte to Miss Wooler's school in Roe Head where Charlotte worked as a teacher. But she stayed only a few months before heading back to Haworth. (Biography.com Editors). Emily Brontë remains a mysterious figure and a challenge to biographers because there is limited information about her because of her solitary and reclusive nature. Except for Ellen Nussey and Louise de Basso Pierre, Emily's fellow student in Brussels, she does not seem to have made any friends outside her family. Her closest friend was her sister Anne. Together they shared their own fantasy world, Gondal, and, in childhood they were "like twins", "inseparable companions" and "in the very closest sympathy which never

had any interruption". (Sage, 1999:90) Some of Emily's earliest works contained a fictional world called Gondal, which she created with her sister Anne. She wrote both prose and poems about this imaginary place and its inhabitants. Emily also wrote other poems as well. Her sister Charlotte discovered some of Emily's poems and sought to publish them along with her own work and some by Anne. The three sisters used male pen names for their collection—Poems by Currer, Ellis, and Acton Bell. Published in 1846, the book only sold a few copies and garnered little attention. (Gerin, 1969:93). Again publishing as Ellis Bell, Brontë published her defining work, *Wuthering Heights*, in December 1847. The complex novel explores two families—the Earnshaws and the Lintons—across two generations and their stately homes, *Wuthering Heights* and *Thrush Cross Grange*. Heathcliff, an orphan taken in by the Earnshaws, is the driving force between the action in the book. He first motivated by his love for his Catherine Earnshaw, then by his desire for revenge against her for what he believed to be Rejection. (Davies,1994:16)

Emily died of tuberculosis on December 19, 1848, nearly two months after her brother, Branwell, succumbed to the same disease. Her sister Anne also fell ill and died of tuberculosis the following May. Interest in Brontë's work and life remains strong today. The parsonage where Brontë spent much of her life is now a museum. The Brontë Society operates the museum and works to preserve and honor the work of the Brontë sister. (Austin, 2002:594)

2. Jay Gatsby Summery

Great Gatsby is considered as an amazing piece of social commentary, providing a direct peek into American life in the 1920s. Distinct groups were set up in this novel, in the end; each group has its own problems to centerwith, leaving a powerful reminder of what a precious place the world really is. By creating a distinct social classes –old money, new-money and no-money. Fitzgerald sends strong messages about the elitism running throughout every class of society (Maurer, 2021:5)

The Great Gatsby, third novel by F. Scott Fitzgerald, published in 1925 by Charles Scribner's Sons. Set in Jazz Age New York, the novel tells the tragic story of Jay Gatsby, a self-made millionaire, and his pursuit of Daisy Buchanan, a wealthy young woman whom he loved in his youth. Unsuccessful upon publication, the book is now considered a classic of American fiction and has often been called the Great American Novel. The book is narrated by Nick Carraway, a Yale University graduate from the Midwest who moves to New York after World War I to pursue a career in bonds. He recounts the events of the summer he spent in the East two years later, reconstructing his story through a series of flashbacks not always told in chronological order. The Great Gatsby has been read as a pessimistic examination of the American Dream. At its centre is a remarkable rags-to-riches story, of a boy from a poor farming background who has built himself up to fabulous wealth.(Martinez, 2021: 1).

Jay Gatsby is someone who once had nothing but who now entertains rich and celebrated people in his enormous house on Long Island. However, even though Gatsby's wealth may be commensurate to the likes of Tom Buchanan's, he is ultimately unable to break into the "distinguished secret society" of those who were born wealthy. His attempt to win Daisy Buchanan, a woman from a well-established family of the American elite, ends in disaster and his death. This tension between "new money" and "old money" is represented in the book by the contrast between West Egg and East Egg. West Egg is portrayed as a tawdry, brash society that "chafed under the old euphemisms," full of people who have made their money in an age of unprecedented materialism. East Egg, in contrast, is a refined society populated by America's "staid nobility," those who have inherited their wealth and who frown on the rawness of West Egg. In the end, it is East Egg that might be said to triumph: while Gatsby is shot and his garish parties are dispersed, Tom and Daisy are unharmed by the terrible events of the summer. The Great Gatsby is memorable for the rich symbolism that underpins its story. Throughout the novel, the green light at the end of Daisy's dock is a recurrent image that beckons to Gatsby's sense of ambition. It is a symbol of "the orgastic future" he believes in so intensely, toward which his arms are outstretched when Nick first sees him. It is this "extraordinary gift for hope" that Nick admires so much in Gatsby, his "heightened sensitivity to the promises of life." Once Daisy is within Gatsby's reach, however, the "colossal significance" of the green light disappears. In essence, the green light is an unattainable promise, one that Nick understands in universal terms at the end of the novel: a future we never grasp but for which we are always reaching. Nick compares it to the hope the early settlers had in the promise of the New World. Gatsby's

dream fails, then, when he fixates his hope on a real object, Daisy. His once indefinite ambition is thereafter limited to the real world and becomes prey to all of its corruption. (Martinez, 2021: 2).

The valley of ashes—an industrial wasteland located between West Egg and Manhattan—serves as a counterpoint to the brilliant future promised by the green light. As a dumping ground for the refuse of nearby factories, it stands as the consequence of America’s postwar economic boom, the ugly truth behind the consumer culture that props up newly rich people like Gatsby. In this valley live men like George Wilson who are “already crumbling.” They are the underclasses that live without hope, all the while bolstering the greed of a thriving economy. Notably, Gatsby does not in the end escape the ash of this economy that built him: it is George Wilson who comes to kill him, described as an “ashen” figure the moment before he shoots Gatsby. Over the valley of ashes hover the bespectacled eyes of Doctor T.J. Eckleburg, which appear on the advertising billboard of an oculist. These eyes almost become a moral conscience in the morally vacuous world of *The Great Gatsby*; to George Wilson they are the eyes of God. They are said to “brood” and “[keep] their vigil” over the valley, and they witness some of the most corrupt moments of the novel: Tom and Myrtle’s affair, Myrtle’s death, and the valley itself, full of America’s industrial waste and the toiling poor. However, in the end they are another product of the materialistic culture of the age, set up by Doctor Eckleburg to “fatten his practice.” Behind them is just one more person trying to get rich. Their function as a divine being who watches and judges is thus ultimately null, and the novel is left without a moral anchor. (Martinez, 2021: 3) .

3. Wuthering Heights Summery

Wuthering Heights, novel by Emily Brontë, published in 1847 under the pseudonym Ellis Bell. This intense, solidly imagined novel is distinguished from other novels of the period by its dramatic and poetic presentation, its abstention from authorial intrusion, and its unusual structure. The story is recounted by Lockwood, a disinterested party, whose narrative serves as the frame for a series of retrospective shorter narratives by Ellen Dean, a housekeeper. All concern the impact of the foundling Heathcliff on the two families of Earnshaw and Linton in a remote Yorkshire district at the end of the 18th century. Embittered by abuse and by the marriage of Cathy Earnshaw—who shares his stormy nature and whom he loves—to the gentle and prosperous Edgar Linton, Heathcliff plans a revenge on both families, extending into the second generation. Cathy's death in childbirth fails to set him free from his obsession with her, which persists until his death. The marriage of the surviving heirs of Earnshaw and Linton restores peace. Some of Emily's earliest known works involve a fictional world called Gondal, which she created with her sister Anne. She wrote both prose and poems about this imaginary place and its inhabitants. Emily also wrote other poems as well. Her sister Charlotte discovered some of Emily's poems and sought to publish them along with her own work and some by Anne. The three sisters used male pen names for their collection—Poems by Currer, Ellis, and Acton Bell. Published in 1846, the book only sold a few copies and garnered little attention. (Wasowski, 2020: 3)

Again publishing as Ellis Bell, Brontë published her defining work, Wuthering Heights, in December 1847. The complex novel explores two

families—the Earnshaws and the Lintons—across two generations and their stately homes, Wuthering Heights and Thrushcross Grange. Heathcliff, an orphan taken in by the Earnshaws, is the driving force between the action in the book. He first motivated by his love for his Catherine Earnshaw, then by his desire for revenge against her for what he believed to be rejection. The story is told by Nelly Dean, the housekeeper, to Mr. Lockwood, a visiting aristocrat, of two isolated Yorkshire families and their various relationships. The complicating matter for the Earnshaw family at Wuthering Heights is Mr. Earnshaw's bringing home a child, a boy, whom he claimed to have found in the streets of Liverpool. This boy grows up with the Earnshaw children, Hindley and Catherine, as an equal. Catherine becomes obsessed with Heathcliff and declares her love for him; Hindley hates Heathcliff. When Mr. Earnshaw dies and Hindley (the eldest boy) becomes master of the household, he relegates Heathcliff to the servant's quarters and treats him as a servant who has no family rights. Catherine will not marry below her station, so instead of marrying Heathcliff, she marries Edgar Linton, the son of another more sophisticated family from Thrushcross Grange. When Catherine declares her intention to marry Edgar, Heathcliff runs away from Wuthering Heights; he returns mysteriously three years later with a large sum of money and the airs of a gentleman. Heathcliff gambles with Hindley Earnshaw, who has become a drunkard and somewhat mad since the death of his young wife, and Heathcliff wins all the Earnshaw money and lands; at the same time, Heathcliff attempts to reestablish his relationship with Catherine, who is now Edgar's wife. (Wasowski, 2020: 4)

There is a fierce argument and fight between Heathcliff and Edgar, which ends with Heathcliff leaving to elope with Edgar's sister Isabella. Heathcliff marries her for property, not love. Isabella soon escapes from Wuthering Heights and moves to London, where she bears Heathcliff's son Linton. She dies when Linton is about twelve years old. Just after the fight between her husband and Heathcliff, Catherine makes herself very ill and eventually dies after delivering Edgar's daughter, Cathy. Heathcliff is determined to have revenge on both the Earnshaws and the Lintons for his treatment at their hands; when Cathy comes of age, Heathcliff forces her to marry his son Linton, who is sickly and dies shortly after the marriage. Heathcliff has also reduced Hindley's son, Hareton, to the status of a kind of servant in the household at Wuthering Heights. However, Heathcliff cannot help liking the boy, despite his efforts not to do so. Heathcliff is finally emotionally unable to enjoy his revenge. Soon after the death of Linton, Heathcliff also dies and Cathy at the end of the novel is to be married to Hareton (Britannica, 2017: 1-2)

Mr. Earnshaw, a Yorkshire Farmer and owner of Wuthering Heights, brings home an orphan from Liverpool. The boy is named Heathcliff and is raised with the Earnshaw children, Hindley and Catherine. Catherine loves Heathcliff but Hindley hates him because Heathcliff has replaced Hindley in Mr. Earnshaw's affection. After Mr. Earnshaw's death, Hindley does what he can to destroy Heathcliff, but Catherine and Heathcliff grow up playing wildly on the moors, oblivious of anything or anyone else — until they encounter the Lintons. Edgar and Isabella Linton live at Thrush Cross Grange and are the complete opposites of Heathcliff and Catherine (Heathcliff), he leaves Wuthering Heights and is gone for three years.

Catherine continues to court and ends up marrying Edgar. Their happiness is short-lived because they are from two different worlds, and their relationship is strained further when Heathcliff return. (Wasowski, 2020:4) Heathcliff vows revenge and does not care who he hurts while executing it. He desires to gain control of Wuthering Heights and Thrush Cross Grange and to destroy everything Edgar Linton holds dear. At the end of the novel, Heathcliff and Catherine are united in death, and Hareton and Cathy are going to be united in marriage..(Wasowski, 2020: 4)

Chapter Two

Jay Gatsby Analysis

The character of Gatsby, the hero, tries to increase his social class with lies of his own, he lies about things that might increase his class. Descending from a higher social class that self-earned money does (Warner, Meeker&Eels,2006: 74) that lies represents Gatsby's own view of social class. He then tries to change his new-money into to old-money as he claims to be the heir of San Francisco family. This change would not be far from Tom and Daisy's that upgrade him to a similar social class to them (Falth, 2013:10) in making Gatsby a soldier, Fitzgerald highlights the issue of social class. Gatsby is able to hide his social background and to become an accepted person among the upper class as he wears a uniform. Fitzgerald highlights the importance of social class in Daisy's world and that is clarified by Gatsby's first visit to her .He went to her house, at first with other officers from Camp Taylor, then alone. It amazed him – he had never been in such a beautiful house before. But what gave it an air of breathless intensity was that Daisy lived there – it was as casual a thing to her as his tent out at camp was to him (Fitzgerald 139)

As a soldier, he is temporarily accepted in her house. The uniform hides Gatsby's real social background, without it, he

would not be able to be there (Bloomfield, 2010:67) .In assessing Gatsby, his blind pursuit of Daisy is noted. Everything he does, every purchase he makes is all part of his grand scheme to bring Daisy back into his life for good. In one sense, this is a lovely romantic gesture, but in another sense, it perpetuates a childish illusion. He moves further and further into a fantasy world by that focusing. He is unable to deal with reality and that sets him outside the norm and eventually leads him to his death .what makes matters worse is that, Gatsby Nis in love with the idea of Daisy, not Daisy as she herself is (Maurer,2021:15). Gatsby's inability to achieve the American Dream is ascribed to entrenched class disparities in American society. the novel highlights the limits of the American lower class to boost their station of birth (UKEssay) Many scholars have written on the novel's treatment of race and displacement; in particular, a perceived threat posed by newer immigrants to America, triggering concerns over a loss of socio-economic status. [138] in one instance, Tom Buchanan—the novel's antagonist—claims that he, Nick, and Jordan are racially superior Nordics, and decries immigration and advocates white supremacy. (Streissguth, 2007: 87)

Fitzgerald presents a harsh picture of the world he sees around him. The 1920s marked a time of great post-war economic growth and Fitzgerald

highlights the frenzy of the society well the world he presents in *The Great Gatsby* seems clearly to be headed for disaster. They have assumed skewed worldviews, mistakenly believing their survival lies in stratification and reinforcing social boundaries. They erroneously place their faith in superficial external means (such as money and materialism), while neglecting to cultivate the compassion and sensitivity that, in fact, separate humans from the animals (Maurer,2021:20)

Heathcliff Analysis

Reed(1989) states that Heathcliff has an unconscious childhood. An orphan was brought back to *Wuthering Heights* by a warm and generous man Mr. Earnshaw and was brought up by Earnshaw's family. Earnshaw treated Heathcliff as his own child and hence Heathcliff had a rather warm childhood and enjoyed himself even though he was abandoned by his original parents and he did what he wanted, which shaped his characteristics: on the one hand, he had an optimistic view; on the other hand, he thought he was a free person---free-repression. All these unconscious elements are the decisive factors to form his performance of id. "First, there is the remoteness of the period concerned, which is recognized here as the truly determining factor---in the special state of the memory, for instance, which in the state of these childhood experiences we classify as 'unconscious.'...It was not easy, to be sure, to introduce the idea of the unconscious into group psychology." In the third place, Heathcliff came back after three years and began his revenge schemes. In the second place, Heathcliff has both happy and bitter adolescence. (220)

Bitter, he was insulted by Hindley after Earnshaw died; happy, Earnshaw's daughter, Catherine often played with him and they became best friends on the basis of same interests. For Heathcliff, it is just a piece of case to be insulted by Hindley, for he even felt happy under the accompanying of Catherine. In the third place, Heathcliff came back after three years and began his revenge schemes. Heathcliff step by step made his plan come true. Firstly, when he came back he commenced interrupting Catherine's peaceful and happy life. Secondly, he tempted Isabella Linton. Why he did so? I ensure that in his mind, he thought, "yes, your brother snatches my beloved woman and I will take revenge to you in turn." And Isabella was attracted by handsome, cool as well as good-mannered Heathcliff and decided to elope with Heathcliff. And unfortunately, her incredible pitifulness began and she could not imagine how cruel Heathcliff was, considering him as a beast not a human being, for example, Isabella in a letter to Ellen wrote, "Is Mr. Heathcliff a man? And if so, is he mad? And if not, is he a devil?" During the whole process of his cruel revenge, he felt afraid of nothing and he never felt guilty.(Reed,1989:225)

All he completed was logical and acceptable for him because in his opinion he was a non-wrong man. Nothing could stop him from taking plans. And as far as I am concerned, he during this time, as an adult, he had strong energy to finish his ambition. His inner heart had been injured and his soul and spirit had been twisted and hence what he wanted was to fill the emptiness of his wounded heart and soul. In the final place, Heathcliff woke up from his dream and died at the middle age. On owning everything he longed for, he in return had a lone feeling that almost everyone escaped from him even though Hareton and Young Catherine

lived with him, for the two felt frightened facing him, they often keeping quiet. In my opinion, Heathcliff was somewhat like a patient and did mad matters before and in his middle-aged era he was cured by his conscience and turned to be a normal person and wanted to have a peaceful, harmonious and happy life and his inner stone-filled heart was melted. I think at last his quitting his revenge as well as letting Young Catherine and Hareton marry also shows his id due to his willingness.. (Hack, 2006: 279)

And finally, miserable, he died in that Room. the light of psychological analysis, Heathcliff , the id, illustrates the most primitive drives or desires, seeks pleasure and excitement and avoids pain. The id, Heathcliff, is not affected by time, and he remains in the unconscious status. No one knows what have happened to him during the three years after he was away from Wuthering Height, which leaves a myth. And we can see that Heathcliff, the shadow of Catherine, for Catherine, , Heathcliff expresses anger, hostility, freedom, command. irresponsibility, rebellion and spontaneity. Sometimes it seems that Catherine was afraid of Heathcliff, his savage and his boldness. And some critics views that Heathcliff would have been monomaniac. And Jean Etienne Dominique Esqiroldefined monomania as “the disease of going to extremes, of singularizing, of one-sidedness.” It is obvious that inWuthering Heights , Heathcliff acts vividly as a patient influenced by this kind of disease. His ruthless revenge explores this, which shows his primitive drives and his performance of id. .(Gorsky,1999:173)

Similarities Between Heathcliff and Gatsby

Although Gatsby and Heathcliff are undeniably different characters they are both presented by Fitzgerald and Bronte to possess a number of similar character traits and have comparable instances befall them . They are both driven with an almost insatiable desire to materially and , in the case of Gatsby socially , better themselves in pursuit of a woman possessed of greater social standing. They are also both rejected in favor of men who of greater wealth and higher station . This pursuit for their love seems to be the driving factor in both of their lives , to raise themselves up to an equal level in society to be accepted and loved . They are both from poor backgrounds and brought up to a higher social stratum by a kind hearted individual , Dan Cody in the case of Gatsby and Mr Earnshaw in the case of Heathcliff. Gatsby and Heathcliff are both enigmatic in regard to how they gained their money in the space of time where they were apart from their love. Gatsby is slightly less so as it is revealed to us that he set up a chain of 'drugstores' and that he also has dubious business 'gongnegtions' with Meyer Wolfsheim. In regard to Heathcliff we know nothing ; Either Bronte viewed the detail to be unimportant or purposely didn't include it to add more mystery to Heathcliff's character . By not revealing all they create an unknown detail that is intriguing to the reader – this being another example of similar presentation by Fitzgerald and Bronte . Another similarity between the two characters is that they both seem to have a disregard for money. Heathcliff lives in squalor while Gatsby only holds his parties to entice Daisy where he can meet her again . Finally, both characters are tragically parted by death from their love. The death of Cathy in Heathcliff's case and Gatsby's touching murder separating him from Daisy . In both authors' novels , Gatsby and Heathcliff are seen to die . Even though they both perish as a result of indirect , or in the case of

Heathcliff direct , ties with their love , the reader's response to both of their deaths is very different. With Heathcliff we learn of his death after it has actually occurred – with Nelly recounting the details to Lockwood. It is an incongruous description , Heathcliff is seen to almost will himself to die by refusing the bodily requirement of food . Bronte presents him as having adopted a euphoric , almost seen to will himself to die by refusing the bodily requirement of food . Bronte presents him as having adopted a euphoric , almost unearthly state – as if he partially enters the afterlife where Cathy resides before leaving this life. We sense of peace and relief which contrasts feelings heavily with the 'misanthropist' image formed at the start of the novel. In Gatsby's case we are left with a strong sense of injustice at his death ; shot by a mistaken Wilson because Tom Buchanan ruthlessly manipulates his grief. There is also an element of tragic nobility arising from the fact that Gatsby takes the blame for Daisy : ' but of course I'll say I was ... driving ' . This nonchalant courage endears us towards Gatsby and also fuels our indignity felt at his death . There is no peace or tranquillity as experienced in 'Wuthering Heights', only emptiness and disgust felt by Nick, and us, towards Daisy and the rest of her affluent society which rejects Gatsby, not even attending his funeral. Here Fitzgerald is contrasting the characters , ethics and morals of the West and East of America . New York representing the east and the land ' full of money ' that Nick consciously abandons . 'Both Fitzgerald and Bronte use confrontation as a means to develop Gatsby and Heathcliff's character . In conclusion both Bronte and Fitzgerald use a variety of techniques in their presentations of Gatsby and Heathcliff . Despite the fact that both novels were written centuries apart there are many similarities in the author's. presentation. On the other hand the periods in which the novels were

written come across evidently such as the Romanticism influences in 'Wuthering Heights' and the insights into the jazz era in 'The Great Gatsby'. Gatsby is presented to be a character of noble heart, almost too good for the society into which he raises himself up to and who is ultimately, and tragically, destroyed by it. Heathcliff is presented as a 'tyrant', capable of cruelty and malice that is balanced out by the overwhelming grief experienced by him. Central to both novels is the theme of love and the immense acts of human ability and suffering that can stem from it. They also explore love as an all-consuming force that can act as , in Gatsby's case a reason for living and bettering himself , or in Heathcliff's case a reason for dying.

Conclusion

Both Fitzgerald and Bronte use confrontation as a means to develop Gatsby and Heathcliff's character. In conclusion both Bronte and Fitzgerald use a variety of techniques in their presentations of Gatsby and Heathcliff. Despite the fact that both novels were written centuries apart there are many similarities in the author's presentation. On the other hand the periods in which the novels were written come across evidently such as the Romanticism influences in 'Wuthering Heights' and the insights into the jazz era in 'The Great Gatsby'.

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