

# Supernatural Elements in the novel

## Wuthering Heights

Wuthering Heights is a masterpiece of Emily Bronte in the department of novel. She believes in both indestructibility of the soul and the immortality of love. If she believes in the immortality of the soul in this world, she also believes in the tribulation of love in this world even if the lovers die. Physical death is not the death of love. Body dies but the soul continues to live. Since love is a spiritual entity, it continues to exist even after death. Since the soul is immortal, Heathcliff and Catherine exist as ghosts after their death. Since love is indestructible, they are united in their spiritual form after their death.

Characters in Wuthering Heights have a faith in the continuity of life after death. They not only believe in existence after death, but also think that in their state of existence their natures will be able to flow out unhindered love and at peace; a peace not of annihilation, but of tribulation. Death in the world of Emily Bronte is a gate way to a better and better state of existence. Since love can be tribulated in this life, a better existence after death is needed in which the lover and the beloved can't be eternally united without any obstruction or fear of separation. It is this idea which Emily Bronte presents through the ghosts of Heathcliff and Catherine and their eternal and unbreakable association after death.

It there is superhuman end...

## DIPHTHONGS, CLUSTERS AND SYLLABLES

A diphthong is a combination of a vowel and a glide. If the glide is distinct enough to be heard, the vowel + glide is treated as a sequence of two vowels. If the glide is not prominent, the vowel + glide is treated as a diphthong.

A diphthong consisting of an oo-glide and a vowel is a rising diphthong; a vowel followed by an oo-glide is a falling diphthong. These terms refer to the position of the glide in relation to the vowel. The diphthongs with a central oo-glide are called retracting diphthongs eg 'cow' [k<sup>h</sup>au]; diphthongs with a front oo-glide are called fronting diphthongs eg 'maid' [meid].

Sequences of consonants are called consonant clusters. In 'straight' [streit] there is a consonant cluster [str] in the beginning followed by a diphthong [ei] and a final consonant [t].

The vowel or diphthong is the nuclear or peak of a syllable. The consonant before the peak is called the onset and the consonant coda.

The onset and coda are optional. In 'I' [ai] there is no onset or coda. In words like [pi:ɔ] and [fa:ɔ] the vowels fall into two separate syllables [pi:] [ɔ:] the vowel combinations are to be treated as sequences and not as diphthongs.

If the syllable ends with a vowel, it is called an open vowel syllable. If it ends with a consonant, it is called closed syllable.

In some languages like English the consonants [l], [m], [n], and [ŋ] function as peaks and they are known as syllabic consonants.