

## **CHAPTER II**

### **THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK AND RELATED STUDIES**

This study is an attempt to analyze Dr. Jekyll's consciousness. In analyzing this subject, the writer will use the intrinsic approach. It means that the writer will interpret and analyze the literary work from the literary work itself and it is supported by Abram's theory: the Objective Theory.

To have a better explanation about Dr. Jekyll's personality, the writer will also use the psychological background of the main character supported by the concept of psychoanalysis that belongs to Freud. In this case, the writer will focus on Freud's ideas of levels of consciousness and id, ego, and superego, which is related to the frustration and committing suicide of man who lose his consciousness and affects his good and bad qualities of his personality.

#### **A. Intrinsic Approach**

In doing the analysis, the writer will concentrate on the novel of Robert Louis Stevenson itself. Therefore, the appropriate approach of the analysis is intrinsic approach. In the theory of literature, Rene Wellek and Austin Warren say that the natural and

sensible starting-point for work in literary scholarship is the interpretation and analysis of the works of literature themselves (139). It means that to attain the meaning of a literary work, the observation mainly concentrates on the intrinsic elements of the literary work such as character, plot, setting, and so on. The understanding, thus, is based on the work itself by disregarding any extrinsic aspect of the story. Relates to this approach, the writer also use the Objective Theory, which views literature in relation to its form.

### **A.1 The Objective Theory**

Our understanding to literary work is limited on the intrinsic elements of literary work such as characterization, plot, setting, and so on. So, our understanding based on the work itself without regarding the extrinsic elements. In the *Mirror and the Lamp*, Abram states:

“The objective orientation which in principle regards the work of art in isolation from all these external points of reference, analyzes it as a self-sufficient entity constituted by its parts in their internal relations and sets out to judge it solely by criteria intrinsic to its own mode of being (Abram 26).

By using this theory, we do not need to look at the outside elements of the work to get the meaning of a literary work. Based on the objective theory, we can derive the really important or valuable information only from the text of the work itself without any other references to the work.

### **A.1.1 Character**

Character in literature generally, and in fiction specifically, is an extended verbal representation of a human being, the inner self that determines thought, speech, and behavior (Roberts 143)

There are several ways of the author to give the readers the details for conclusions about character. The readers can see the personality of the character from the depictions of the character's appearance or clothes, the speech, the opinions of other characters, etc.

According to Roberts in his book *"Literature, An Introduction to Reading and Writing"*, in studying a literary character, we should determine the character's major trait or traits. A trait is a typical or habitual mode of behavior (Roberts 144).

We can develop our understanding of the character from the study of a character's traits. Sometimes a particular trait may be the primary characteristic of a person. Therefore, the character

may be seen as an ambitious person or secretive one, such as the character Dr. Jekyll in Stevenson's novel.

Roberts also confirms that when we study character, we have to be sure not only to consider physical depictions, but also be sure to relate the physical to mental or psychological. We can see from the character's reaction, thinking, and manner toward various situations and events.

There are two types of character according to Roberts: round and flat (145). In this study, the writer only discusses the round character. The basic requirement for the round character, usually one of the major figures in the work, is that he profits from experience and undergoes a change of some sort and because he undergoes change or growth as a result of his experience.

Roberts also states that usually, the round characters have the protagonist and the antagonist, which the protagonist is central to the action, moves against an antagonist and usually exhibits the human attributes.

In the study of character, the writer focuses on the behavior of the character since the character's behavior in this story is representative enough to recognize what is going on. The way of the character acts or reacts is one of the chief ways in which the writer can know the character's personality.

### **A.1.2 Plot**

In a story, the character must go through a series of actions or incidents, which totally make up the story. The interrelationship of incidents and character within a total design is the plot of the story (Roberts 57). So, plot is a carefully thought-out plan in which all the events, all the actions and reactions of the characters, contribute toward movement of the story.

In a plot, we will find the beginning, the middle, and the end of the story. The beginning of the story is the opening portion that sets the scene by introducing the main characters. It can also tell the readers what happened before the story opened or provided any other background information that we need in order to understand and care about the events that follow.

We will also find some conflicts in the middle of the story. The suspense will lighten our attention to the story, in our wondering how it will all turn out. The movement of high tension is called the climax of the story. It is followed by the denouement as an ending of the story.

Stevenson is one of the novelists who shape his plot with the past events, such as in his work, *Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde*. Thus, *Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde* is a kind of flashback story.

Although this study focuses on the main character of the story, the writer also needs to see the plot of the story especially

the main character's conflicts since it helps the writer in understanding the character's problems. So, the plot and the characterization are also intertwined. It means that if we are interested in the character, we can not escape from the plot of the story. The plot here is used to show Dr. Jekyll's conflicts whether the conflict against himself or the conflict against the society.

### **A.1.3 Setting**

In analyzing the story, we should pay attention to the setting because it can give a contribution to the story. It can reveal the mood and emotions of the characters, the situation of the characters, and the personality of the characters. Setting also has a relationship with the events of the story.

Setting covers the places in which characters are presented; the social context of the characters, such as their families, friends, and class; the customs, beliefs, and rules of behavior of their society, the scenes that are the background or the situation for the events of the novel, and the total atmosphere, mood or feel that is created by these. (Gill 106).

There are two types settings: natural and manufactured. In Stevenson's *Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde*, the manufactured setting gives a great contribution to the story. As in life, literature includes

all the forces that may be generated among people by objects of value and convenience (Roberts 230).

In this study, the writer also needs to analyze the setting since the setting in Stevenson's novel has a great effect upon the personalities, actions, and way of thinking of Dr. Jekyll.

### **B. Psychological Approach**

To complete an understanding about Dr. Jekyll's psychological condition related with his control of consciousness, the writer uses psychological background of the main character. As Wellek and Warren state in their book:

By "psychology of literature", we may mean the psychological study of the writer, as type and as individual, or the study of the creative process, or the study of psychological types and laws present within works of literature, or finally, the effects of literature upon its readers (Audience psychology 81)

Based on the statement above, the writer sees that psychology can be used to interpret and evaluate the literary works. The characters in literary works can be judged psychologically. Situations and plots of the stories also have the power to show the psychological condition in the stories.

Although the writer uses psychological background of the main character, it does not mean that this study tends to turn into other field of study. It is used only to support the analysis of Dr. Jekyll's consciousness.

## **B.1 The Concepts of Psychoanalysis**

In *Personality: Theory and Research*, the term psychoanalysis has three meanings: theory of personality, a method of therapy for personality disturbance, and a technique for investigating an individual's unconscious thoughts and feelings. According to Freud, person's personality is determined by both conscious and unconscious power. To understand the unconscious exerts its control over conscious thought and action, we need to explore Freud's view of the structure of personality (Pervin 670).

### **B.1.1 Id**

The operations of id are completely unconscious. The id contains instinctual biological urges that energize human's behavior. The energy for a person's functioning originally resides in the life and death or sexual and aggressive instinct. The id seeks the release of excitation, tension, and energy. It operates according to the pleasure principle -- the pursuit of pleasure and the avoidance of pain. In operating this way, the id seeks immediate,



total release. The id cannot tolerate frustration and is free of inhibitions. It shows no regard for reality and can seek satisfaction through action or through imagining that it has gotten what it wants – the fantasy of gratification is as good as the actual gratification. It is without reason, logic, values, moral, ethics. In sum, the id demanding, impulsive, blind, irrational, asocial, and selfish (Pervin 76).

### **B.1.2 Ego**

The ego is the decision-making component of the psychic's apparatus that seeks to express and gratify the desires of the id in accordance with reality and the demands of social reality. Whereas the id operates according to the pleasure principle, the ego operates according to reality principle -- gratification of the instincts is delayed until an optimum time when the most pleasure can be obtained with the least pain or negative consequence. According to the reality principle, the energy of the id may be blocked, diverted or released gradually, all in accordance with the demands of reality and the conscience. In sum, the ego is logical, rational, tolerate of tension, the executive of personality, but it is a poor creature because it must serve and reconcile the claims or demands of the id, reality, and the superego. In other words, the id is as subject to control by those (Pervin 78).

### **B.1.3 Superego**

The superego is the last component of personality to be developed and represented an internalized version of society's norms and standards of behavior. This structure functions to control behavior in accordance with the rules of society, offering rewards for good behavior and punishment for bad behavior. The superego is also the moral arm of personality that tries to inhibit completely any id impulse that would be condemned by society, also attempts to guide the person toward absolute, perfection in thought, word, and deed. In short, the superego tries to persuade the ego that the pursuit of perfectionist goals is better than the pursuit of realistic ones (Pervin 76).

### **C. Related Studies**

In *the Oxford History of English Literature* states that *Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde* is a profound ethical parable. In this, Stevenson believed that in the power of evil in his unconscious nature and was afraid that if he allowed it to come up, it would swamp his whole personality. Stevenson as man and writer, there is the most unusual fact about him, is the coupling of the infinitive variety of his character and intellect with the extraordinary degree in which he was moved by every thought and every feeling – the unfailing spirit of chivalry and the combination of qualities that

went to make up his peculiar and individual charm. (Lettice Cooper 55).

*Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde* has taken great suspense classic and drained it of all its terror, shocks, and mystery. The suffering of Dr. Jekyll in the story connects with Stevenson's life. Stevenson not only has manic-depressive illness but also his father death brings a deep depression. Stevenson wrote that his father had a most profound underlying pessimist and tragic view of life, his innermost thoughts were ever tinged with the Celtic Melancholy (Lyle Penner 6). This story is one of those which people can summarize without ever having read it. There is something interesting rather ominously attractive in movie version, Dr. Jekyll is decidedly more aware of humanity's ambiguous nature than his politically correct associates, yet, he ends up such a pathetic victim of his own arrogance (Lyle Penner 158)

Another more interesting commentary is from Philip Mc. Kinley in a musical version that Dr. Jekyll as he first uses drugs to unleash his represented evil and then discovers he has lost control over his transformation. Under the circumstance also includes the conflict between scientific research and religion, the pattern of abusive relationship and the destructive characteristic of mind-altering drugs

However, there are more studies of this novel in which the writer finds quite difficult to get other sources completely. The writer hopes that the study on this particular novel will enrich the research of this novel since it is based on different point of view.

## **CHAPTER III**

## **ANALYSIS**