

CHAPTER III

ANALYSIS

A. Intrinsic Analysis

In this subchapter, the writer will only analyze the main character, the plot, and the manufactured settings of the novel which those support the writer's study about the analysis of Dr. Jekyll's consciousness. The writer considers that those three intrinsic elements are quite prominent and worth discussing, in which in intrinsic approach is intended to give access to the story itself so that the content of the story can be understood well.

A.1. Character analysis

There is a great number of characters in *Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde*. But, the writer only focus the analysis on Dr. Jekyll as he is both the central figure and the most representative character of intended topic. The main character is considered to be influential one due to their contribution to the development of the story of the novel.

A.1.1 Dr.Jekyll

Dr.Jekyll is a doctor and a scientist who was born in London. He comes from a wealthy family. He obtains education

well and leads him to be an eminent doctor. His reputation in society is so great and having influence. What he belongs and he gets bring him in an honorable circumstance. Due to the fact, he must keep the dignity in his society. All his behaviors and his acts cannot be free from society norms. He has to be able to hold his head high and shows a serious face to the public. His reputation as dignitary has swamped him.

Living in a conventional society in which it still takes hold of social norms forces everyone who live in to behave well. The misdeeds and mortify demeanors can not be tolerated. Tolerance for others and good behavior has been in pattern. Likewise in religion, adherence to a religion in Dr. Jekyll's society is very fervent. It can be seen in Dr. Jekyll's social intercourse, which his friendships are found in a similarity catholicity of a good nature. This shows that the society condition that time quite appreciate and keep moral values.

As usual in the life of an honorable society, having a party is a common case that is always done to wine and dine the colleagues. Likewise Dr. Jekyll, his life always is fulfilled by dinner-party that is only attended by intelligent and reputable men. He only associates with prominent persons. He can not deny his real life as a member of honorable society that is always surrounded by

prestigious people. However, Dr. Jekyll must keep his prestige in his society.

“A fortnight later, by excellent good fortune, the doctor gave one of his pleasant dinner to some fine or six old cronies, all intelligent, reputable men and all judges of good wine”. (28)

Nevertheless, Dr. Jekyll is a sociable man. His kindness makes his friends and society is very fond of him. However, this case is very connected with his profession as a doctor – he must give good service to the patients in a friendly manner and he has to be able to keep a good relationship with his clients. No doubt, if his colleagues are to be sympathetic to him when he is in trouble. Likewise Mr. Utterson as his best friend, he always devotes attention to Dr. Jekyll’s problems and attempt to help him.

“ Jekyll, said Utterson,” You know me, I am a man to be trusted. Make a clean breast of this confidence, and make no doubt I can get you out of it”. (29)

But, Dr. Jekyll is an introvert person. This also cause him to face the inner conflict such as when he knows the truth that his creation has brought him in suffering until the end of his life. Eventhough he has big problem and he cannot hand it, he quite keeps his problem by himself. It’s very difficult for an introvert person to express his feeling.

“It can make no change. You don’t understand my position, returned the doctor, with a certain incoherency of manner. “I am painfully situated, Utterson; my position is a very strong – a very strange one. It is one of

those affairs that cannot be mended by talking, "said Dr. Jekyll. (29)

In this story, Dr. Jekyll is also described as a brilliant scientist who always has a thirst for knowledge. He loves learning and drinks his lessons down in large, thirsty gulps, eager more and more knowledge. He reads so many theories and delights in doing the investigation of things. For him, human's personality is a secret, which he desires to divine.

From year to year, a scientific curiosity of him grows more and more strong. His scientific curiosity is to learn the hidden side of human personality. Focusing himself to that issue makes him to be a serious person. He observes in his own studies and always wants to know more and more. For him, as a scientist who desires for a discovery, he prefers to stay inside his room in all days for studying. He pours all of his concentration to that he becomes sullen in his study and his profession as a doctor.

Dr. Jekyll is not a mad scientist but a dangerously sane one. He makes some scientific study studies of the powers of the mind that can control human's behavior. He also has an odd desire that he wants to separate two opposing qualities, good and bad of human's body. Because he knows that human are not one person but two. This suggests the exiting possibility of dividing the two qualities. Research beckons to him strongly.

"I saw the two natures in my own person that I learned to recognize the thorough and primitive duality of man ... my scientific discovery had begun to suggest the most naked possibility of such miracle on the thought of the separation of these elements." (78)

Dr. Jekyll is a hard worker. To fulfill his desire, he works hard in his laboratory. He never gives up to realize his desire. He does not care his health since he strives for the perfect result. For long days, he just concentrates on his experiment. He continually seeks the attainment of one object of pursuit and is solely wrapped up in his experiment

Dr. Jekyll works hard for the sole purpose of scientific study in separating two opposing qualities of human. For this purpose, he deprives himself of rest and health. He does not care about himself. He lets himself growing pale and less sleep. He forgets his friends and environment surround him. His experiment has secluded him from the intercourse of other human being and rendered him unsociable.

" You stay too much in doors, said Utterson. You should be out, whipping up the circulation, like me. It's quite impossible, I dare not said the doctor, that is just what I was to venture to purpose." (50)

Actually he realizes it, but he cannot avoid his work because of his ambition for a discovery. He starts to feel tired and get sick. His appearance is very ill, so thin and pale. Because of his ambitions, he does something out of control, even he does not

think about the result before. So, after he knows the result, he becomes shock and afraid.

"I began to spy danger if this were much prolonged, the balance of my nature might equally displayed. It had totally failed me; since then I had been obliged on more than one occasion to double, and once with infinite risk of death." (87)

When he finally succeeds in his experiment as other success persons, he also becomes a little arrogant. He becomes dizzy with the immensity of the prospect, which it illustrates. He is surprised that among so many men of genius who have directed their inquires toward the some science, that he alone should be reserved to discover so astonishing a secret.

"... in that moment, the experiment delighted me like wine. I stretched out my hands, exulting in the freshness of these sensations. My new power tempted me until I feel in slavery." (80)

By drinking the potion that is produced in his experiment, Dr. Jekyll can transform himself into another. The great change happens to his body. He is completely different. There is something strange in his body, something indescribably new. He feels younger, lighter, happier in body. He feels that he breath of his new life, to be more wicked. His evil side has appeared in reality.

"At that time my virtue slumbered, my evil kept away by ambition, was about and swift to seize the occasion, and the thing that was projected was Hyde." (82)

His success in doing the experiment make him very proud. He feels that he is the first that ever does so far his pleasures without being known by another person. Dr. Jekyll can hide his true identity when he is as Hyde and freely he acts. (83-84)

Dr. Jekyll is a responsible man. As a creator who success in creating a remarkable discovery. He exactly feels proud, but actually his creation emerges so many troubles, for himself and for his society. These conflicts make him rethink what he did. He thinks the peace of human beings' life in the world. He does not want to let his creation, Mr. Hyde, banish the human beings and spread a great disaster all over the world. These also cause his great guilty feeling and frustration is never ending.

No one has ever suffered torments as Dr. Jekyll gets. The calamity that happens to him is as the result of his curiosity. He feels that he has obtained his punishment because of what he did. Despair feeling and callousness soul has covered his innermost heart and he can stand anymore. Eventually, he decides to end his life by committing suicide as the best way he chooses to finish his problems.

A.1.2 Mr. Hyde

Mr. Hyde is a name that is created by Dr. Jekyll for his creation which actually Mr. Hyde is other personality of Dr. Jekyll,

a very evil one. Hyde is the evil side of Dr. Jekyll's nature who has succeeded to be separated by the doctor. He has a horrible performance and a miserable deformity in which cause horrible for human eyes. In this story, Mr. Hyde is quite described as an extremely evil character and very controversial as compared with Dr. Jekyll.

Through his physical description, he is consistently described as odd, nobody could figure out him clearly. He is dressed in a fashion that would have made an ordinary person laughable; his clothes are of rich and sober fabric, but they are too large for him in every measurement. The trousers hangs on his legs and rolls up to keep them from the ground, the waist of the coat below his haunches and the collar sprawling wide upon his shoulders. There is something abnormal and misbegotten in the very essence of the creature. (72)

According to Mr. Utterson, a friend of Dr. Jekyll, Mr. Hyde is small, pale and dwarfish. He gives an impression of deformity without any nameable malformation. He has a displeasing smile and he speaks with a husky whispering and somewhat broken voice. (24)

The first impression for everyone who see him, obviously dislike him. Since his appearance is so frightening and uncommon

in taste. Even Dr. Jekyll himself as a creator also describes him as an ugly idol in the glass.

"I never saw a man I so disliked and yet I scarcely know why. I was struck besides with the shocking expression of his face." (32)

Besides that, Mr. Hyde also has actions or manners are truly evil. Seems that his life is just for crime. There is no goodness in himself that can be done. His exist always makes quailed and frightened people surround him. His evil has haunted the society and make them losing heart. Wherever Mr. Hyde is, there must be a crime. He ever tramples over a little girl. He also writes blasphemous scribbling in Dr. Jekyll's pious book. His manner cannot be handled anymore and he has overreacted.

Hyde bears a grudge toward Dr. Lanyon, a Dr. Jekyll's friend. Because Lanyon disagrees with Jekyll's experiment. This case causes Hyde to revenge what Lanyon does toward Jekyll. Hyde change himself in front of Dr. Lanyon to get back at him for their scientific disagreements and causes his eventual death.

"Lanyon, you remember your vows: what follows is under the seal of our profession. And now, you would have so long been bound to the most narrow and material views, you who have denied the virtue of transcendental medicine, you who have derided your superiors." (74)

To make a clear how his evil, it can be also seen from the reactions of the other characters of the novel. Such as Poole, Dr. Jekyll's butler, does not trust Mr. Hyde's existence as a person who

cause disaster in the town and very suspicious of him. Mr. Utterson also thinks that he is blackmailing Dr. Jekyll. Since all the money of Dr. Jekyll in the bank is signed in the name of Hyde. Utterson knows this case after he reads Dr. Jekyll's letter.

"He opened his safe, took from the envelope as Dr. Jekyll's will that all his possessions were to pass into the hands of his friend and benefactor Edward Hyde." (18)

Besides that, Richard Enfield, a cousin of Utterson also has the same opinion about Hyde as an evil man. Enfield thinks him to be a very cruel man for trampling over the little girl and has taken a loathing to the gentleman at the first sight. And all of London is outraged at Mr. Hyde for the brutal killing of Sir Danvers Carew. This is an immoral case and not in human's tastes. Hyde does not consider anymore human's life to live in peace. He breaks out it and spreads disaster in the world.

Based on the explanation above, we can know how the character of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde. Starting from the good person becomes the evil person. Here, Dr. Jekyll's change comes into Mr. Hyde because the experiences that he gets from his experiment, which finally leads him to undergo a certain change, as Mr. Hyde. Therefore, in this case Dr. Jekyll is considered as the round character and unavoidably if he is also as the protagonist and Mr. Hyde is the antagonist. This case can know clearly by seeing reacting of the society toward the "two character". In this

story both of them imply two opposite qualities of human nature that has been prosperous separated by the doctor.

A.2 Plot Analysis

The writer considers that *Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde* is presented in a well-plotted manner. Each prominent event surely brings about another following event in a sensible relation. As a result, the whole sequential happenings build up such believable story and lead to realistic ending.

The story begins with Dr. Jekyll's curiosity about mystery of human. The unique of human attracts his scientific mind to make an experiment. As a scientist, he has read so many books and theories, but he is just interested in human personality. He sees that all humans must have two opposite natures, good and evil, in which in the real life the evil side of human may not turned up since it is overly in contradiction with society norms.

Here, in Dr. Jekyll's society, moral value is very principally and is very glorified. There are no violations of rules or laws. Dwellers quite keep and adhere to the law orders. Person must be demanded to behave in goodness and prevent bad behaviors. Dr. Jekyll as a scientist is very tempted by this problem. His scientific imagination begins to act in practice. He wants to solve this secret and proves it in the experiment.

His will to set aside two opposite qualities of human nature is very tremendous. His ambition for a discovery has overpowered his mind. Then, he begins to make his experiment and persists in going on his idea although his close friend, Dr. Lanyon, does not agree with his idea. According to Lanyon, it is very impossible to be able to do his uncommon experiment. But, his tremendous ambition has defeated his ratio as a limited human being.

He spends all his time in the laboratory. Day by day, he only makes the experiment for achieving what he wants. Eventually, he succeeds in discovering a potion that can transform him self into another.

By knowing the result of his experiment, for the first time he is very proud of himself. He enjoy himself as another person, in this case he is as Hyde. When he is being Hyde, he does anything freely. However, Dr. Jekyll also undergoes the inner conflicts related to his experiment.

The first inner conflict is when he feels vacillate that as a scientist who carries out the remarkable experiment, obviously there must be a risk. His risk is very dangerous and extinguishing, a risk of death. No one who believes his experiment and calls it as the scientific heresies. Those cause his inner conflict and boils down to his consideration for several days. But because of desire for a scientific discovery, he persists on his opinion that the

experiment must go on. Even, he frequently performs the experiment in order to get the better consequence as he wants.

(29)

The second inner conflict appears when the creation, Mr. Hyde come into being. Eventhough Dr. Jekyll is proud and happy, but he is also afraid of his own creation. Frustration and regret settles over him; he feels bitterness of disappoint, deeply humiliated, and unutterably weary. All he ever means is to do good case in scientific study. His theories are provable, but he has not taken result into being thoughtful and the results emerge events causing great suffering and destruction.

" I have brought on myself a punishment and a danger that I cannot name. If I am the chief of sinners, I am the chief of sufferers also. I could not think that this earth contained a place for sufferings and terrors so unmanning." (46)

His everlasting suffering that is obtained by Dr. Jekyll and causes his sick in serious condition. He keeps all his anguish about Mr. Hyde by himself. This inner conflict is the commencement of a nervous fever, which confine Dr. Jekyll for several weeks.

Dr. Jekyll's inner conflict is getting worse when his creation, Mr. Hyde, does the very barbaric manner, that is killing Sir Danver Carew. Hyde's act has been out of control. Dr. Jekyll as his creator cannot control him anymore in accordance with his request. He

cannot forgive himself because of Hyde's act. The guilty feeling, regret, and anger are mingled in his heart. A weight of despair and remorse presses on his hearth, which nothing can remove. Remove and the sense of guilt seize him.

The third inner conflict appears related to Dr. Jekyll's decision whether he will let and continue as Mr. Hyde or finish and conclude his life. Dr. Jekyll is faced on two difficult choices. One is that he feels pleasure and free. Since he can express all his desire by using his evil 'Hyde' without being known by anyone else and the other side is that Hyde cannot be handled and controlled, as he wants. Hyde has done the action by himself, out of control. He has to decide and choose one of them.

" I was slowly losing hold of my original and better self and becoming slowly incorporated with my second and worse. Between these two, I now felt I had to choose. My two natures had memory in common, but also other faculties were not unequally shared between them." (87)

Conflicts that are emerged by Hyde make Dr. Jekyll desperate. The fighting of the society toward Mr. Hyde shows the displeasure of the society toward Mr. Hyde. He could go about doing evil in the hours of darkness. The sobriety of night is always broken by his horror character. If he meets people, he must make a trouble even a crime. The conflicts always emerge because of his existence. He cannot restrain his temper. He knocks the girl down

just because he feels humble for the girl's act. For the case, the society gets angry and tries to attack him.

" We will bring shame on you, after this your name will smell from one end of London to the other. If you have any friends, you will lose them ..." (12)

There is nothing that can realize him, but he is more and more uncontrollable. His manner has been like a mad man, not use feeling and thinking. He even takes revenge against the society. This is the climax of the conflict. The following events are full of horror and terror. One by one, people in the city are disturbed and the worst thing that he did is he kills an old honorable man, Sir Danvers. This is really earth-shaking entire London.

" ...much of his past was unearthed, and all disreputable, tales come out of the man's cruelty, at once so callous and violent, of his vile life, of his strange associates, of the hatred that seemed to have surrounded his career." (44)

Thousand of pounds are offered as reward for the death of Sir Danvers, but Mr. Hyde has disappeared out of hen of the public as if he is never exist. Such condition makes anger of the society.

They quite dislike him. What he does is very immoral and not in human taste. They consider him as a bestial man and attempt to lose him. Knowing the case, Mr. Hyde runs out and hides himself in a hidden place in which no one recognizes him. To achieve the purpose, he moves into house in Soho. In the place, Hyde hides peacefully, free of chasing of the society. He lives in

loneliness. He has no friends to talk and to share. He is like a man who lives in an isolated place.

However, Hyde cannot bear in such condition and determines to back in London. But, the people have been very hateful for him. His cruelty is unforgiving and uncivilized. The accidents that are stirred up by him so sinister and horrible. His manner is not like human beings. So, they unanimously decide to make end Hyde because he has spread the disaster in London.

Knowing the case, day after day, week after week, pass away and he still cannot collect the courage to recommence his decision. Eventually, Dr. Jekyll cannot stand anymore on what Hyde did. Hyde has made his life full of suffering. His scientific desire is to be boomerang for himself. His evil creation turns against him.

The story is ended by destroying all his experiment and finishes his life. The way he takes is his final decision after he gets so many troubles and he himself can do nothing. If he wants to stop Hyde, it's meant that he must also end his life subsequently to Jekyll and Hyde is in one body.

A. 3 Setting Analysis

The manufactured things are the prominently setting of the story since they become a consideration to know Dr. Jekyll's and Mr. Hyde's life. Here, the writer focuses the analysis of the setting

on manufactured since the places that are mentioned in the novel and support the main discussion are the places made by human. Such as buildings, houses, and roads, in which all of them are concluded in a city, that is London. In this regard, the writer considers that such manufactured things have a great deal with the contribution toward the liveliness of the situation events within the story and thus become essential. Besides that, the manufactured setting also emphasizes the mood and the atmosphere of the situation, the events or the main character's behavior.

The entire story takes place in London. In this case, the writer intends to describe the setting in accordance with its contribution toward the opposite actions performed by "two characters", namely Dr. Jekyll's and Mr. Hyde's. The setting here significantly sustains the strict differences of their qualities, good and bad. The way the setting generally strengthens the occurrences of Dr. Jekyll's and Mr. Hyde's behaviors is through the portrayal of vivid atmosphere which surrounds the city.

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study is most related to the manufactured setting of the novel. In order to get the better understandings, the writer will divide this analysis into two major discussions.

Beginning with the circumstance of London where Dr. Jekyll live with the daily activities and socializes with the society. London at the time still has the small streets and calmly without ever getting traffic jam. The shop fronts stand along that thoroughfare with an air invitation, like rows of smiling saleswoman. The streets shine out in contrast to its dingy neighborhood comparatively empty of passage, like a fire in a forest. The buildings with their freshly-painted shutter, well-polished brassier, and general clean-lines and gaiety of note, instantly catch and please the eye of the passenger. (10)

Those situation shows how peace and beautiful of London. There are no riots and rioters that disturb the composure of the city. All go through well without any disturbances. The inhabitants are all doing well and seems that all emulously hoping to do better and laying out the surplus of their gains.

The bells of the church always ring out every time, coloring the life of the people around it. The religion in the society life embeds so strong. The circumstance indicates that they still hold to norms and moral values. They hold in high the dignity of human and keep in demeanor as the member of dignified society.

Round the corner from the street, there is a square of ancient, handsome houses. These apply to all sorts and conditions of men; map-engravers, architect, shady lawyer, and the agents of obscure enterprise. One of them is Dr. Jekyll's house in which his doors wear a great air of wealth and comfort. The house is so large with comfortable hall, paved with flags warmed by a bright, open fire, and furnished with costly cabinet of oak. The manufactured setting seems so clearly in that location. The conditions show that Dr. Jekyll lives in honorable environment and surrounding the reputable men.

Dr. Jekyll has bought the house from the heirs of a celebrated surgeon and there is also the building that is indifferently known as the laboratory or the dissecting room. His own tastes being rather chemical than anatomical since he prefers to make an experiment. His curiosity about science grows strongly and he completes his laboratory with chemical apparatus and experimental tables. The atmosphere in his room is so dimly and only a little light to shine. The laboratory appears so horrible and it is a private room, no body can enter it.

Dr. Jekyll spends his life in the laboratory and from the table of his laboratory he has an idea to make the experiment. In his laboratory, he pours his concentrations toward his experiment. The

use of the manufactured setting emphasizes on Dr. Jekyll's hard work.

"...as I have said a side light began to shine upon the subject from the laboratory table." (79)

Day by day, Dr. Jekyll concentrates on his research. He cannot stop and eventually, he has succeeded in making the chemical powder. To examine his experiment, he drinks off the potion in his laboratory. He chooses himself to be guinea pig for his experiment and what he wants is to be come true. Through his potion, he can transform his nature in accordance with his will. He is able to be a very good man and a very evil man. Two opposite qualities in him can be separated into two different shapes. But, more and more his evil creation is uncontrollable. He has taken victims. His potion has been not appropriate and unnecessarily.

At all hours of the day and night, he sits and stares dreamily for the result of his experiment. The gloom and the misery seem hang on above him. The feeling of guilty begin to swamp him. He feels that as a creator he cannot control his creation and it makes his long anguish. He confines himself to the cabinet over the laboratory where he usually spends all his time.

"The court was very cool and a little damp and full of premature twilight...The middle one of three windows was half a way open; setting beside it, taking the air with an infinite sadness of the doctor." (49)

The ordinariness and astonishing demeanor always intensify the horror. His cruelty has been to be a darkness that shadow in each the wheel of life in London. The atmosphere of fear covers in the heart of everyone. It is related to occurrences emerged by Mr. Hyde. His first action that makes surprised the people entire London when he knocks down a little girl.

” ... about three o'clock of a black winter morning, a part of town where there was literally nothing to be seen but lamps. Street after street ... a little man and the girl who was running as hard as she was ...” (12)

From the time that, various evil act of Hyde begin to spread in London. All people without exception cannot be free from his disturb. His manner is really aggravated. London is to be in uproar over the event.

Mr. Hyde, then moves to Soho for hiding. The atmosphere of terror always follows him. The dismal quarter of Soho seems under the changing glimpses with its muddy ways. Its lamps which never be extinguished or never be kindled a fresh to combat this mournful reinvention of darkness like a district of some city in a nightmare. (35)

The manufactured setting appears clearly on the condition of the house. It is overly different with the outside. The house is so nice and furnished with luxury a good taste. A closet is filled with wine, the plate is of silver, the napery elegant, and there is a good

picture hang upon. Beside that, the walls and the carpets are many piles and agreeable in color. Hyde really makes the different atmosphere for his house.

However, London is still haunted by terror and horror. There is a forbidden district where Hyde in his action. The sinister building thrust forward its gable on the street is one of the forbidden district. The building is exactly so horrible with two stories high and no window, nothing but a door on the lower story. The discolored wall and the door equipped with neither bell nor knocker add the sinister condition.

Hyde's coming from Soho to London causes in serious circumstance. London is to be very silent. The street is very solitary, even the lamps are like unshaken by any wind. The small sound carries far and domestic sounds out of the house is clearly audible on either side of the roadway. The atmosphere of London after the disaster of Hyde is to be quite different. The sinister haunts in each corner door of the houses, and the shops. In the morning before office hours, at noon when business is plenty and time scarce, at night under the face of the fogged city moon, by all lights and at all hours of solitude or concourse. Now, London really changes like a death city.

B. DR. JEKYLL'S CONSCIOUSNESS

Based on this preceding analysis, in this subchapter, the writer will analyze the main problems the reason of Dr. Jekyll to be a different person, Dr. Jekyll's feeling as a different person, and the change of Dr. Jekyll after becoming a different person. Therefore, this analysis is divided in to three parts.

B. 1 Dr. Jekyll's Wish to become a Different Person

The respectable life of Dr. Jekyll becomes a trigger of his boredom in passing through his daily life. It is connected with Dr. Jekyll's carrier, his friends, and his society. However, Dr. Jekyll has a bright future, which his ability is admired by intelligent men. He also lives in high society stratum and surrounded by the honorable friends. His environment is a world of prosperity, peace, and full of norms. Obviously, the condition demands him to behave in accordance with the society patterns. But, actually that is not in tune with his commanding desire. He prefers to enjoy worldly pleasures without restrictions of the social patterns and he just keeps this problem in his deepest heart.

"...I found it hard to reconcile with my imperious desire to carry my high and wear a more than commonly grave countenance before the public ...I concealed my pleasures." (77)

Eventhough he feels that he is a strange in himself, but he can still hides it. However, during the time, his thirst of knowledge and his curiosity about life increase together with the increasing of the quantity of the scientific theories he has read. Eventually, he finds a theory that human actually have the provinces of good and bad which divide and compound human's dual nature.

The theory really affects his mind and arises his scientific imagination. He wants to discover a potion that enables him to shed his respectable daytime personality. Here, Dr. Jekyll is aware that the suppressed feeling on behalf of his career is so irritating him. This case makes up his mind to find a way to be able to release his animalistic nature, free to enjoy the pleasure without considering as respected member of society.

The same as other scientist, Dr. Jekyll also wants to show the knowledge he has gotten in practice. Because of his desire for a discovery is so strong and deep, so it gives his courage to perform the experiment.

” The direction of my scientific studies which led wholly towards the mystic and transcendental, reacted, and shed a story light on this consciousness of the perennial war among my member with every day, and from both sides of my intelligence, the moral and the intellectual ...
(78)

Dr. Jekyll is very attracted by the theory of man's dual nature and it is to be his reason to make the experiment where no body has ventured before.

B. 2 Dr. Jekyll's Experience as a Person with a Split Personality

His pride toward his experiment quite embeds and grows strong in his scientific mind and he starts to be out of control. It is getting worse after he succeeds in his experiment in discovering a potion that can transform his body into another being, whom he called as Mr. Hyde. He is very pleasure on what he found. His creation, Mr. Hyde becomes a front for Dr. Jekyll's worse self. The change in his character involves such a metamorphosis of appearance that the former cannot be recognized in the latter. He bears an aura of distaste and horror, which Jekyll diagnosis as other's unwelcome recognition of affinity.

Related to the sequence of events that are stirred up by Hyde, Jekyll discovers that his creation, Hyde makes him impossible to keep his unacceptable impulses hidden. He has hopes to save his reputation while lust and anger have a heyday.(RLS 50) But, Dr. Jekyll fails to realize that society will not countenance Hyde in any form. Society will execute Hyde and therefore, to save himself, Hyde must return to the form of Jekyll.

to Hyde and the potion eventually can no longer bring him back to his former self.

Dr. Jekyll, however succeeds in doing the experiment. He is the only one who can release a wild nature of the human. Nevertheless, instead of being satisfied, Dr. Jekyll is so afraid of his creation. The result of his experiment shocks him. Hyde as his new creation seems to commit an act of violent sadism. There is evil all time. The potion that is usually used by Dr. Jekyll as media to change his body into Hyde has lost its effect. The change into Hyde comes upon Jekyll no longer at his command, but of it his own volition.

Dr. Jekyll starts to avoid his society because of his guilty feeling. He also realizes that Hyde is so disliked by the society. He is overwhelmed sadness and pain. He feels that he has no pride anymore and he cannot stand for so long. Because of the great frustration, he loses his sensation. The disappointment and the darkness in him are the only object that presses upon him. His soul suffers from the reality of life is far from his expectation. He really does not want to stay alive and he puts himself in a solitary room. His experiment becomes a boomerang for himself. The fact that he has to face the reality of his desire into a willing of destroying.

B. 3 The Impact of Dr. Jekyll's Change after Becoming a Different Person

Analysis of Dr. Jekyll's case is overly connected with Freud's psychoanalysis theory, a theory of personality structure that emphasizes on the role of biological and unconscious factors in the determination of human behavior. According to this theory, basically human behavior is irrational and results from the interaction of the id, ego, and superego which consecutively corresponding to instinctual core (aggressive or primitive instinct), an orientation toward reality, and moral values (Pervin 71). Likewise Dr. Jekyll's case, his uncontrollable behavior and irrational are related to the unconscious factor in himself that gets disturbance in the interaction of the id, ego and superego. Such condition is imbalance in person's control of consciousness, which later be influential on his personality. Similarly, Dr. Jekyll's personality also gets in disorder. His personality often changes in accordance with his impulse. He has two personalities in which each of them can work well.

As stated in the explanation before, Dr. Jekyll's desire to make the experiment is to know and prove the knowledge that he got. The theory of man's dual nature really affects his scientific curiosity. Dr. Jekyll is also aware that each human being must

curiosity is stimulated to be able to create something new. So, his subject of his experiment is the theory of man's dual nature and he practices on himself. He takes risk of his experiment. Dr. Jekyll, actually feels the oddity in himself that his bad nature or his wild impulse sometimes emerges strongly, defeating his good nature. Therefore, he wants to release his qualities in separate shape by doing the experiment.

Since Dr. Jekyll makes the experiment, his psychological condition is rather disturbed and further it brings an effect on his behavior. His behavior starts to become uncontrollable. He often studies and works in his laboratory during the night as if there is no other time for tomorrow. He almost never socializes with his friend because his heart and his soul become ensnared in the pursuit of discovery. He hopes to make a transcendental experiment.

Nevertheless, Dr. Jekyll actually has gotten some facts, which brings him to face the choices whether he continues his experiment or not. The risk of his experiment is death. But, his scientific curiosity and his ambition for a discovery is more and more powerful and supports him to keep going on his experiment. Here, Dr. Jekyll frees to choose his attitude toward his condition. His decision to persist in the experiment because his tremendous

curiosity has dominated his thought and forgotten his healthy mind.

His idea to make a potion that can release his wild nature so controversial. He is considered as a mad scientist. He has lost his sense of rational direction and the ability to take a step backward to rethink. He is veering out of control. He does not think rights or wrongs of this endeavor. He does not care what the results of his experiment. He has been dominated by his id that demands him to be able to express in reality. There is no balance among tripartite of the structure of personality; the id, ego, and superego.

The id that constitutes the unconscious desire has dominated the ego and superego. Here, the id is Dr. Jekyll's desire to express his wild nature. But, the ego that should be to express and satisfy the desire of the id in accordance with reality has lost his function since gets conflict from the superego that more emphasize on the moral values. The contradictory in the ego toward demand of the id and the superego cause the ego loses its role and makes the id free in action.

Dr. Jekyll's id is to crime and it's very contradictory with the superego. A crime for the superego is not appropriate with norms in the society.

"...no man morally sane could have been guilty of that crime upon so pitiful a provocation..."(89)

Dr. Jekyll's impulse to crime is so powerful but there is conflict from the superego, so the ego that is orientation toward reality, cannot stand this condition. The ego is out of control and the superego that obstructs the wild id is in vain. As the result, the id dominates the ego and the superego. So, Dr. Jekyll's desire to crime cannot be handled by the superego and the id itself has feared the ego. Therefore, there is only Dr. Jekyll in bad actions.

The brute personality is winning. Eventhough in Dr. Jekyll's pride as a creator he believes that he can both enjoy and control his impulses, but he cannot deny his own wildness. The result of his experiment is different from his expectation. The lost of Dr. Jekyll's control of consciousness as the impact of there is no cooperation well among the id, ego and superego and influences his personality.

Dr. Jekyll passes his days wretchedly. Feeling of guilty and disappointment causes him in serious illness. Hyde, as the result of his experiment makes his condition worse. Terror and horror by Hyde makes his bitterness of disappointment. His soul reminds him on what he has done. He has done something, which is overly uncommon. He realizes that what he has done is wrong and becomes a hell to him. The change is so rapid and the overthrow so complete for him. Dr. Jekyll is aware of his mistake that his deed is

a deviance action. But, his id has overpowered him and he can do nothing to against it. The brute personality has swamped him.

Dr. Jekyll's heart is often in the sickness of fear. He is in reality very ill. His experiment brings him to the disaster physically and mentally. He is also conscious that the creation, Hyde, becomes a monster for him and makes several problems toward the creator as the impact of his creation. He feels as an evil since he has committed deeds of mischief beyond depiction horrible.

When Dr. Jekyll as Hyde, seems that he has lost his control of consciousness. He cannot differentiate what he did is good or bad. He just wants to express his true desire. The control of the ego and the superego in his structure of personality does not work well because one of them has dominated all his structure of personality. So, the ego and the superego cannot play their role in accordance with their function. Therefore, Hyde's personality is more visible than Jekyll's.

We see the very unstable personality of Dr. Jekyll. He suffers from the threat of Hyde that sometimes emerges accidentally. In this situation, he often wants to die. He wants to commit suicide. He knows that he has lost control and his suffering becomes worse when Hyde has killed the honorable man in London. Knowing this case, Dr. Jekyll's condition is frightful and he calls himself as the murderer. He screams aloud with agony and

terror. He really wants to die. He feels so guilty because of Hyde's uncontrollable act. He finally dies in suffering by committing suicide. That is the best way to finish his problems. Death is the only cure for a life of endless wickedness.

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION