CHAPTER 3

ANALYSIS

This chapter will be contents the analysis of Victor Frankenstein and his creature. The analysis will begin by the characterization of each character. Like in the previous chapter, the characterization that explained by Abrams will be used to analyze each personal character of Victor Frankenstein and his creature. In this novel, there are two points of view that used by Mary Shelley when she wrote it. They are each point of view of Victor Frankenstein and his creature. So, the showing and telling theory of Abrams are used to analyze it. After mentioning each character, this study will compares each other by their characterization and from the comparison; it can show the psychology condition of each character.

The Jungian theory is used to show the persona and shadow of Victor Frankenstein. This psychology condition is the key of the deconstruction analysis later. The main idea of deconstruction in this study is based on the psychology condition of Victor Frankenstein as the creator of the monster in Mary Shelley's novel.

3.1 Character and Characterization of Victor Frankenstein and his creature

1. Victor Frankenstein

The first main character in this novel is Victor Frankenstein as the creator. Mary Shelley uses the first point of view to describe him. Actually, she uses two points of view to build the two main characters in her novel. These points of view ease the readers to understand each character from other side, what Frankenstein himself feels and his creature.

The novel starts from Frankenstein's point of view. Victor Frankenstein is a round character. He experiences some events that change his characteristic differently often. In this novel, Frankenstein shows two sides personality. These personalities are different when he meets his family and the creature. The telling method is used to write Frankenstein's characterization in this novel. He has some changeable personality like:

a. Well-educated

In this novel, Victor Frankenstein is described as a person who born in a rich family. From his childhood, he is already interesting with natural science. He likes to observe surrounding of his house. The law of nature makes him feels so glad when he can uncover the mystery. Sometimes, he can look so ambitious to learn about the world. However, he is only interesting about nature knowledge.

Elizabeth was of a calmer and more concentrated disposition; but, with all my ardour, I was capable of a more intense application and was more deeply smitten with the thirst for knowledge.While my companion contemplated with a serious and satisfied spirit the magnificent appearances of things, I delighted in investigating their causes. The world was to me a secret which I desired to divine. Curiosity, earnest research to learn the hidden laws of nature, gladness akin to rapture, as they were unfolded to me, are among the earliest sensations I can remember. (Shelley 31)

His curiosity begins when he found the book of Cornelius Agrippa on his holiday. This book brings some new knowledge for Frankenstein. When he talks about Cornelius Agrippa to his father, there is no good respond from him (his father). Even, his father said to stop reading the Agrippa's book without clear reason. The thing makes Frankenstein become anxious to find out their idea deeper (Shelley 34).

He experiences some events when he studied this book. Some years of his childhood, he spends to learn about Agrippa's theory seriously. Until, they move to their house in Belrive when Frankenstein in fifteen years old. He sees a hurricane with lightning strike an oak tree in front of his house. The following morning, he goes to this tree to look it closer. At this time, an investigator stays in Frankenstein's house. He (the investigator) explains about electric theory, which felt odd for Frankenstein. This theory is contrary to his favorite scientist. This contradictory brings Frankenstein to stop his research. He chooses mathematic to move his attention of science. He feel composed after leave his research about Agrippa's theory.

Thus strangely are our souls constructed, and by such slight ligaments are we bound to prosperity or ruin. When I look back, it seems to me as if this almost miraculous change of inclination and will was the immediate suggestion of the guardian angel of my life—the last effort made by the spirit of preservation to avert the storm that was even then hanging in the stars and ready to envelop me. Her victory was announced by an unusual tranquility and gladness of soul which followed the relinquishing of my ancient and latterly tormenting studies. It was thus that I was to be taught to associate evil with their prosecution, happiness with their disregard (38).

He feels that himself as protected by guardian angel. He can apart from this dark science as if he gets a power from this angel. Composure and happiness are like a sign of the angel winning oppose this dark science (38).

However, the fate is stronger than the angel is. After Frankenstein in seventeenth years old, his parents ask him to go to Ingolstadt University. In this university, he meets with some professors. The first professor is M. Krempe, professor of natural philosophy. He asks some question to Frankenstein about his progress in several branches of science. Frankenstein, finally, tells about Agrippa, Albertus Magnus, and Paracellus to M. Krempe. Frankenstein already supposes respond from M. Krempe. He considers that Frankenstein is already wasted his time to learn about Albertus Magnus and Paracelsus.

Frankenstein does not feel disappointed about M. Krempe's suggestion. He is already knows that the books, which he learned, are useless. He determines to start

from the beginning again. He tries to read a common book for other people to change his mind from Agrippa's book.

b. Ambitious

His resolve to learn the common book is only hold out some days, until him meet with M. Waldman. His words (M. Waldman) about chemistry's development, makes Frankenstein wants to learn about ancient science again. Moreover, M. Waldman gives warm reception when Frankenstein explains about what he was learned and his purpose in future.

'I am happy,' said M. Waldman, 'to have gained a disciple; and if your application equals your ability, I have no doubt of your success. Chemistry is that branch of natural philosophy in which the greatest improvements have been and may be made; it is on that account that I have made it my peculiar study; but at the same time, I have not neglected the other branches of science. A man would make but a very sorry chemist if he attended to that department of human knowledge alone. If your wish is to become really a man of science and not merely a petty experimentalist, I should advise you to apply to every branch of natural philosophy, including mathematics.' (Shelley 47-48)

M. Waldman's respond becomes new spirit for Frankenstein. He is more confident to learn about ancient chemistry after get M. Waldman's motivation. He is more diligent to attend the lecturing without pass one class. He can increase his knowledge faster than other collegian. Even, because he is too busy with this science, he forget to come back home. He is too *ambitious* to learn about science.

Two years, he spends to learn science hardly. After he learns almost all of branches of science, he finds his prominent purpose. One thing, that so interesting to Frankenstein is human anatomy and animal.

One of the phenomena which had peculiarly attracted my attention was the structure of the human frame, and, indeed, any animal endued with life. Whence, I often asked myself, did the principle of life proceed? It was a bold question, and one which has ever been considered as a mystery; yet with how many things are we upon the brink of becoming acquainted, if cowardice or carelessness did not restrain our inquiries. I revolved these circumstances in my mind and determined thenceforth to apply myself more particularly to those branches of natural philosophy which relate to physiology (Shelley 50-51).

He is a careful person to learn about death and anything that has relation with life until the smallest factor of it. He has unrestrained spirit, even, he is impressed like going too far from his fate as human. He feels so *confident* with his ability to revive a human.

After days and nights of incredible labour and fatigue, I succeeded in discovering the cause of generation and life; nay, more, I became myself capable of bestowing animation upon lifeless matter (52).

In this text, because of his efforts, Frankenstein says that he can give a soul to death things. Nevertheless, it is not a good thing. In next paragraph, he says that all of the knowledge has dangerous sides if the researchers of this science take reckless steps and pass his fate as human.

I see by your eagerness and the wonder and hope which your eyes express, my friend, that you expect to be informed of the secret with which I am

acquainted; that cannot be; listen patiently until the end of my story, and you will easily perceive why I am reserved upon that subject. I will not lead you on, unguarded and ardent as I then was, to your destruction and infallible misery. Learn from me, if not by my precepts, at least by my example, how dangerous is the acquirement of knowledge and how much happier that man is who believes his native town to be the world, than he who aspires to become greater than his nature will allow (53).

In this passage, Frankenstein notices all of the reader, that science can be source of sorrow when they cannot control it. His high imagination destructives all of his dream because he is already pass over his destiny as a human. He is not doubt to makes his creature in unusual size more than usual human.

When I found so astonishing a power placed within my hands, I hesitated a long time concerning the manner in which I should employ it. Although I possessed the capacity of bestowing animation, yet to prepare a frame for the reception of it, with all its intricacies of fibres, muscles, and veins, still remained a work of inconceivable difficulty and labour. I doubted at first whether I should attempt the creation of a being like myself, or one of simpler organization; but my imagination was too much exalted by my first success to permit me to doubt of my ability to give life to an animal as complete and wonderful as man (53).

His ambitious soul pushes him to make a creature like other human. He does not feel difficult although he has limit equipment and materials. Even, his imagination is over frightening because he has an idea to make a human in huge size.

c. Over confident

All the result of his invention make Frankenstein becomes stubborn person. He thinks that his creature will be say thanks for life who he gives upon him. In other side, he supposes that his creature will be a perfect and happy human.

No one can conceive the variety of feelings which bore me onwards, like a hurricane, in the first enthusiasm of success. Life and death appeared to me ideal bounds, which I should first break through, and pour a torrent of light into our dark world. A new species would bless me as its creator and source; many happy and excellent natures would owe their being to me. No father could claim the gratitude of his child so completely as I should deserve theirs. Pursuing these reflections, I thought that if I could bestow animation upon lifeless matter, I might in process of time (although I now found it impossible) renew life where death had apparently devoted the body to corruption (54).

His fantasy discovers his common sense. He permits all ways to makes his ambition to be true. He does anything secretly in order to he does not fail because stopping by others. His selfish personality appears in his process. He does not care to send a letter to his father because he is more focus on his work.

but then a resistless and almost frantic impulse urged me forward; I seemed to have lost all soul or sensation but for this one pursuit. It was indeed but a passing trance, that only made me feel with renewed acuteness so soon as, the unnatural stimulus ceasing to operate, I had returned to my old habits. I collected bones from charnelhouses and disturbed, with profane fingers, the tremendous secrets of the human frame. In a solitary chamber, or rather cell, at the top of the house, and separated from all the other apartments by a gallery and staircase, I kept my workshop of filthy creation; my eyeballs were starting from their sockets in attending to the details of my employment. The

dissecting room and the slaughter-house furnished many of my materials; and often did my human nature turn with loathing from my occupation, whilst, still urged on by an eagerness which perpetually increased, I brought my work near to a conclusion (55).

In this passage, Frankenstein's mood often changes. Sometimes, he feels disgusted with what he did. Nevertheless, the great motivation makes him does not able to stop this work. Because this project, Frankenstein ignores surrounding of him. Even, he forgets to write letter for his family.

d. Irresponsible

Almost two years, Frankenstein finishes this research. His confident always exists all this time. He believes that what he do will be ended by excellent work. However, the opposite of his expectation, all of his work ends horrifying. The human who he supposed will be a perfect creature, but instead frighten him as a creator.

The different accidents of life are not so changeable as the feelings of human nature. I had worked hard for nearly two years, for the sole purpose of infusing life into an inanimate body. For this I had deprived myself of rest and health. I had desired it with an ardour that far exceeded moderation; but now that I had finished, the beauty of the dream vanished, and breathless horror and disgust filled my heart. Unable to endure the aspect of the being I had created, I rushed out of the room and continued a long time traversing my bedchamber, unable to compose my mind to sleep (58-59).

In this part seen if, Frankenstein feels afraid with his work. The words "rushed out" sign that he does not be responsible to his work. He always runs away from his creature because it has ugly appearance. Even, when the creature will speak to him, Frankenstein flees away. He does not think whether the surrounding people will frighten or not about, the creature's existence. He is a selfish person. Because he is so busy to hide from this creature, he does not care what is already done with people surrounding of him.

Frankenstein is described as an ambitious person. He spends almost of his time to learn about natural sciences to prove that what he believes is not a nonsense thing. He works hard to prove his thought, but unfortunately, he cannot anticipate his failure in his future. Because of his arrogance, he cannot accept his failure. Even, he acts irresponsible to his work.

e. Selfish

All the incidents after he creates a human become the creature's fault. He considers that the creature is a devil that does not properly alive. He is not aware that all of these confusions are his mistake.

Day dawned; and I directed my steps towards the town.

The gates were open, and I hastened to my father's house.

My first thought was to discover what I knew of the murderer, and cause instant pursuit to be made. But I paused when I reflected on the story that I had to tell. A being whom I myself had formed, and endued with life, had met me at midnight among the precipices of an inaccessible mountain.

I remembered also the nervous fever with which I had been seized just at the time that I dated my creation, and which would give an air of delirium to a tale otherwise so utterly improbable (84-85).

In this paragraph, Frankenstein is already know, who the murderer of his brother is. He wants to hunt the creature and stop him. Nevertheless, he suddenly remembers that probably there is no one can believe his story and finally, he is only keep silent and let Justine to be defendant and punish as a murderer.

My abhorrence of this fiend cannot be conceived.

When I thought of him I gnashed my teeth, my eyes became inflamed, and I ardently wished to extinguish that life which I had so thoughtlessly bestowed. When I reflected on his crimes and malice, my hatred and revenge burst all bounds of moderation. I would have made a pilgrimage to the highest peak of the Andes, could I when there have precipitated him to their base. I wished to see him again, that I might wreak the utmost extent of abhorrence on his head and avenge the deaths of William and Justine (103-104).

Frankenstein feels if all the chaos is the creature's fault. He thinks that the creature is only has an evil personality. He feels that he has the right to do the revenge and kill the creature because of his bad acts.

2. The Creature

In this novel, the creature of Frankenstein has an important role to build the story. Like told previously, this creature appears because Frankenstein's negligence when he practices his natural science. Frankenstein tells the physical characteristic of this creature clearly in the early chapter of this novel. This creature is a failed experiment of Frankenstein's curiosity.

Frankenstein also tells about their meeting first time after the creature is alive. Frankenstein tells how the creature looks like. All of his miseries in his eyes do not make Victor Frankenstein feels a pity for him.

How can I describe my emotions at this catastrophe, or how delineate the wretch whom with such infinite pains and care I had endeavoured to form? His limbs were in proportion, and I had selected his features as beautiful.

Beautiful! Great God! His yellow skin scarcely covered the work of muscles and arteries beneath; his hair was of a lustrous black, and flowing; his teeth of a pearly whiteness; but these luxuriances only formed a more horrid contrast with his watery eyes, that seemed almost of the same colour as the dun-white sockets in which they were set, his shriveled complexion and straight black lips (58).

In this paragraph, Frankenstein tells the body characteristic of his creature. He has different physical character from usual human. He has yellow skin which people can see the artery under of his skin. He seems so frightening for public because his unusual body. Even, his creator is afraid to see him.

He approached; his countenance bespoke bitter anguish, combined with disdain and malignity, while its unearthly ugliness rendered it almost too horrible for human eyes. But I scarcely observed this; rage and hatred had at first deprived me of utterance, and I recovered only to overwhelm him with words expressive of furious detestation and contempt (113).

Victor Frankenstein also tells about the creature's look when they meet first time. He knows that his creature experienced some incidents. There are not only the ugly appearance and huge body, from his face, Victor Frankenstein also see the deep suffering. Nevertheless, Victor Frankenstein ignores his expression.

a. Kind side

Mary Shelley writes the creature with his own point of view. This part of the creature begins in chapter 11. He tells his first feeling when he can open his eyes, how his senses first work, and his condition when he first appears. He feels if he is a pity creature where he is left alone by its creator and feels pains in all of his body.

'It was dark when I awoke; I felt cold also, and half frightened, as it were, instinctively, finding myself so desolate.

Before I had quitted your apartment, on a sensation of cold,

I had covered myself with some clothes, but these were insufficient to secure me from the dews of night. I was a poor, helpless, miserable wretch; I knew, and could distinguish, nothing; but feeling pain invade me on all sides, I sat down and wept (119).

In this passage told how his condition without anyone in surrounding of him is. He is like a child who left alone by his parents. He can feel his calamity and his pain, but he does not know what he should do. Even, his senses are not function well yet. However, he is a creature who has a will to learn anything from the beginning. He learns the little things from surrounding environment of him. He looks for fruits to overcome his hunger and heats his body in campfire which left by wanderer in middle of forest.

'One day, when I was oppressed by cold, I found a fire which had been left by some wandering beggars, and was overcome with delight at the warmth I experienced from it.

In my joy, I thrust my hand into the live embers, but quickly drew it out again with a cry of pain. How strange, I thought, that the same cause should produce such opposite effects! I examined the materials of the fire, and to my joy found it to be composed of wood. I quickly collected some branches, but they were wet and would not burn. I was pained at this and sat still watching the operation of the fire. The wet wood which I had placed near the heat dried and itself became inflamed. I reflected on this, and by touching the various branches, I discovered the cause and busied myself in collecting a great quantity of wood, that I might dry it and have a plentiful supply of fire. When night came on and brought sleep with it, I was in the greatest fear lest my fire should be extinguished. I covered it carefully with dry wood and leaves and placed wet branches upon it; and then, spreading my cloak, I lay on the ground and sank into sleep (120-121).

He learns anything quickly, analyze it little by little and know how he should do soon after it. Likewise, when he learns language and speaks from a family near his hiding place. He is a smart creature. His instinct sharpened well and faster than others did. He can meet his needs in forest easily because his ability to adapted well.

Nevertheless, he cannot survive in this forest because the food supply is running low. He moves to one area to another one, to get a better home. Until, he finds a house of herdsman. At this time, the herdsman is preparing his breakfast when the creature enters at his house. The first reaction of the herdsman is afraid of the creature's appearance and he runs away from his house. Likewise, the people in the village near of herdsman do the same thing to the creature. Even, they hit the creature with the stone and sharp things.

How miraculous did this appear! The huts, the neater cottages, and stately houses engaged my admiration by turns. The vegetables in the gardens, the milk and cheese that I saw placed at the windows of some of the cottages, allured my appetite. One of the best of these I entered, but I had hardly placed my foot within the door before the children shrieked, and one of the women fainted.

The whole village was roused; some fled, some attacked me, until, grievously bruised by stones and many other kinds of missile weapons, I escaped to the open country and fearfully took refuge in a low hovel, quite bare, and making a wretched appearance after the palaces I had beheld in the village (123).

It is the first attack for the creature. He does not know the reasons of the people of that village attack him. This attack makes him trauma, he always hides and is out from his place when it is night.

The creature is a good character in the beginning of his emergence. He learns about goodness and love from the family near his hiding place. How they share affection and do interaction makes the creature amazed.

I learned, from the views of social life which it developed, to admire their virtues and to deprecate the vices of mankind.

'As yet I looked upon crime as a distant evil, benevolence and generosity were ever present before me, inciting within me a desire to become an actor in the busy scene where so many admirable qualities were called forth and displayed (151).

In this passage, the creature says if he wants to be a good person. He is only knows about goodness from this family. From this family, he learns how to love others and care. He tries to meet with De Lacey in order to be able to communicate with outside world.

b. Evil change

There are so many incidents which the creature experiences. Those incidents change him from a good creature to be a cruel one. Isolating, refusing, competing and some bad act that accepted by him, bring him into being an evil one. Even, the family, who he believes will be accepting him, does the same thing like the people in village.

'At that instant the cottage door was opened, and Felix, Safie, and Agatha entered. Who can describe their horror and consternation on beholding me? Agatha fainted, and Safie, unable to attend to her friend, rushed out of the cottage.

Felix darted forward, and with supernatural force tore me from his father, to whose knees I clung, in a transport of fury, he dashed me to the ground and struck me violently with a stick. I could have torn him limb from limb, as the lion rends the antelope. But my heart sank within me as with bitter sickness, and I refrained. I saw him on the point of repeating his blow, when, overcome by pain and anguish, I quitted the cottage, and in the general tumult escaped unperceived to my hovel' (161).

The responds of the family already make the creature disappointed. The creature feels so angry to his creator. He blames his creator who already creates him with terrifying look and body. All of bad lucks in his life are his creator's mistake.

The mildness of my nature had fled, and all within me was turned to gall and bitterness. The nearer I approached to your habitation, the more deeply did I feel the spirit of revenge enkindled in my heart (167).

The creature's purpose, after all refusing act that he accepts from other, is revenge. What he did to other is always misinterpreted by other as a threat of danger because his ugly appearance. He wants to ask a responsibility from his creator because of his unfair act which he is accepted from others.

I am malicious because I am miserable. Am I not shunned and hated by all mankind? You, my creator, would tear me to pieces and triumph; remember that (174).

The text above is a dialogue between Victor Frankenstein and his creature. It is the creature's word. From the above dialogue, the creature says that what he did has a reason. The refusing from all human even his creator causes his evil personality.

'I intended to reason. This passion is detrimental to me, for you do not reflect that you are the cause of its excess. If any being felt emotions of benevolence towards me, I should return them a hundred and a hundredfold; for that one creature's sake I would make peace with the whole kind! But I now indulge in dreams of bliss that cannot be realized. What I ask of you is reasonable and moderate; I demand a creature of another sex, but as hideous as myself; the gratification is small, but it is all that I can receive, and it shall content me. It is true, we shall be monsters, cut off from all the world; but on that account we shall be more attached to one another. Our lives will not be happy, but they will be harmless and free from the misery I now feel (175-176).

He also says that his anger makes him damage. His creator causes all of these confusions. He is only reacted of the act, which he accepts. The creature wants to ask the same creature like him with other gender as the final responsible from victor Frankenstein as his creator.

Oh! My creator, make me happy; let me feel gratitude towards you for one benefit! Let me see that I excite the sympathy of some existing thing; do not deny me my request!'(176)

Even, he asks truly to Victor Frankenstein. He thinks that it is a best way to get love from other, although just one person. With this way, he can forget his revenge and tries to live happily with his woman.

The Comparison characterization of	f Victor Frankenstein and his creature
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Victor F	rankenstein	The	creature
The persona	The shadow	His beginning life	After refusing
Well-educated	Learn useless thing	kind creature	An evil one
Careful	Irresponsible	Innocent	Revenge
Loving his family	Egoist	Having fast respond to learn something	Feel isolated
Over-confident	Full of fear to his creature	Ignoring that all human is a kind person	Expecting love from other

From this table, it shows the changing of each character personality in a whole of this story. In this study, the *persona* and *shadow* of Victor Frankenstein becomes the data of the deconstruction analysis. The persona and shadow of Victor Frankenstein will deconstruct the image of monster in this study.

3.2 The Monster: who is more appropriate?

This part will reconcile one character from two main characters above who is more appropriate to be called as a monster. The monster in this study is seen by his

characteristic. The Jungian theory "persona & shadow" is used to analyze the characteristic of the person who is more appropriate to called as a monster.

In the previous chapter is already explained about the Jungian theory, persona and shadow. Carl Jung, in his book *Personality types*, tells, "The persona would live up to what is expected, what is proper. It is both a useful bridge socially and an indispensable protective covering; without a persona, we are simply too vulnerable to others" (Sharp 95). From this statement, Carl Jung says that persona is an important thing in humankind. It is used to protect humankind itself from other people.

In Mary Shelley's novel *Frankenstein*, tells that Victor Frankenstein shows his persona and shadow side in a whole story. The *persona* of Victor Frankenstein is showed from his usual act in his daily life. He is an educated man, smart and loving his family very well.

The changing personality of Victor Frankenstein is more showed when he did his project. The gentle of Victor Frankenstein changes become an ambitious man. He feels that what is he learned would be success and become his pride in front of his family and his teachers. Even, he become a selfish person, with ignore his family because the intention of studying science at the university in Ingolstadt in Germany.

Meanwhile, the shadow side of Frankenstein appears when he begins his project. His ambitious side, which he called as "the variety of feelings which bore me onwards", becomes the shadow of him. This shadow side brings Frankenstein to the obsession of his work.

No one can conceive the variety of feelings which bore me onwards, like a hurricane, in the first enthusiasm of success. Life and death appeared to me ideal bounds, which I should first break through, and pour a torrent of light into our dark world. A new species would bless me as its creator and source; many happy and excellent natures would owe their being to me. No father could claim the gratitude of his child so completely as I should deserve theirs (Shelley 54).

From the paragraph above, Frankenstein shows how this variety of his feelings brings him into enthusiasm feelings because he succeeds to find the death and life boundary. This success makes Frankenstein defrauded with satisfaction and vanity in a moment.

Carl Jung, in his book *Personality Types*, says that, "The shadow is comprised of personality characteristics that are not part of one's usual way of being in the world, and therefore more or less alien to one's sense of personal identity" (Sharp 94). Carl Jung explains that *the shadow* is something strange in humankind self that it is never appeared to other. He also explains that *the shadow* brings two sides of human when it appears, creative and destructive.

The shadow is potentially both creative and destructive: creative in that it represents aspects of oneself that have been buried or that might yet be

realized; destructive in the sense that its value system and motivations tend to undermine or disturb one's conscious image of oneself (95).

In Victor Frankenstein's case, the shadow shows these two sides. The creative side appears when he succeeds to find the power to revive a human. He can work with simple materials to build a human like what is in his mind.

It was with these feelings that I began the creation of a human being. As the minuteness of the parts formed a great hindrance to my speed, I resolved, contrary to my first intention, to make the being of a gigantic stature, that is to say, about eight feet in height, and proportionably large. After having formed this determination and having spent some months in successfully collecting and arranging my materials, I began (Shelley 54).

From this paragraph, Frankenstein can make a good plan for his creature. A good plan, which he estimates will be a great innovation in history. His imagination works well to build a human with uncommon body. He thought that it would be a great idea, makes his creature to be a strong man and it eases his work.

However, this plan is destructive in same time. When all his work is success and his creature can alive, he is frightened by the creature's body itself. All of his expectation before that the creature will be a proud of him is destroyed. He feels that his creature is a devil that will brings fears for human.

How can I describe my emotions at this catastrophe, or how delineate the wretch whom with such infinite pains and care I had endeavoured to form? His limbs were in proportion, and I had selected his features as beautiful.

Beautiful! Great God! His yellow skin scarcely covered the work of muscles and arteries beneath; his hair was of a lustrous black, and flowing; his teeth of a pearly whiteness; but these luxuriances only formed a more horrid contrast with his watery eyes, that seemed almost of the same colour as the dun-white sockets in which they were set, his shriveled complexion and straight black lips (Shelley 58).

From paragraph above, Frankenstein shows, his feeling towards his creature when the creature is alive first time. Frankenstein before does not predict the ugly appearance. He does not supposed if his great idea can makes all of people afraid with this creature's appearance.

Oh! No mortal could support the horror of that countenance.

A mummy again endued with animation could not be so hideous as that wretch. I had gazed on him while unfinished; he was ugly then, but when those muscles and joints were rendered capable of motion, it became a thing such as even Dante could not have conceived (Shelley 60).

He is already realizes the ugly appearance of his creature in the middle of his work, but he ignores this fact. Until, the creature is alive, he just felt afraid. His ego side chooses to run off from his responsible. He ignores the fact of his irresponsible act causes the creature in difficult. Indirectly, his egoist attitude is the reason of the creature's personality changing from a kind creature to be an evil one.

3.3 The Deconstruction of monster image

In Frankenstein novel, the readers are made confused by who the real monster role is, Victor Frankenstein or the creature. Both of these characters show their each bad side in this novel, Victor Frankenstein with his irresponsible act and the creature with his revenge. There are many readers, who suppose if the monster/villain in this novel is the creature. His huge body and ugly appearance (the creature) support the judgment from reader to call him as a monster. Adding with his revenge in some ending parts to Victor Frankenstein makes some readers believe that he is the real villain in this novel.

This study will deconstructs this judgment. Like Jacques Derrida says if all the texts, whether it is a literary work or not, can deconstruct (Carter 111). In this occasion, this study will show the other side of villain role in *Frankenstein* novel. The main idea of deconstruction in this study is the image of monster. The personality of Victor Frankenstein will be the main data to deconstruct the image of monster is.

The greater part of people says if monster is a person or creature with enormous body and the ugly appearance. In Frankenstein novel, also shows the same perception of monster character. The point of view, which is used by Mary Shelley, eases the readers to understand each main character in this novel. The monster character in this novel has same characteristic with the common monster in other story. Differently, Mary Shelley also writes the monster's part to show his own feeling.

In some previous part, Mary Shelley tells the monster's feeling when he appears first time. How his personality in the beginning of his life as a kind person and some events that change his characteristic to be an evil one is. Refusing, isolating, and some bad acts that he accepts from other human, make he change him being a bad creature.

I sickened as I read. 'Hateful day when I received life!' I exclaimed in agony. 'Accursed creator! Why did you form a monster so hideous that even you turned from me in disgust? God, in pity, made man beautiful and alluring, after his own image; but my form is a filthy type of yours, more horrid even from the very resemblance. Satan had his companions, fellow devils, to admire and encourage him, but I am solitary and abhorred (Shelley 155).

In this paragraph shows how the creature's feeling with his enormous body and ugly appearance. How the pity he is. He must live alone and isolated because there is no someone who wants be in contact with him. In this paragraph also shows that he is a sacrifice of his creator.

The monster in Mary Shelley's novel does not appear suddenly. He is a brainwork from Victor Frankenstein, who has big ambition to natural science. Frankenstein's big ambition causes a big trouble not only for himself but also to the people around of him. Even, it is also make his creature in difficulty.

His irresponsible act in time when he finishes his work causes all of people suffering. They must live in a terror of the creature who wants to do the revenge.

Even, Frankenstein is already kill two person of his family indirectly through the creature of his work.

During the whole of this wretched mockery of justice I suffered living torture. It was to be decided whether the result of my curiosity and lawless devices would cause the death of two of my fellow beings: one a smiling babe full of innocence and joy, the other far more dreadfully murdered, with every aggravation of infamy that could make the murder memorable in horror. Justine also was a girl of merit and possessed qualities which promised to render her life happy; now all was to be obliterated in an ignominious grave, and I the cause! A thousand times rather would I have confessed myself guilty of the crime ascribed to Justine, but I was absent when it was committed, and such a declaration would have been considered as the ravings of a madman and would not have exculpated her who suffered through me (90).

In passage above, tells how Frankenstein's curiosity causes two of his loveable family face the death. He also takes an egoist act with his silent about the truth. He feels doubt to tell about the creature and causes Justine died.

I had been the author of unalterable evils, and I lived in daily fear lest the monster whom I had created should perpetrate some new wickedness. I had an obscure feeling that all was not over and that he would still commit some signal crime, which by its enormity should almost, efface the recollection of the past. There was always scope for fear so long as anything I loved remained behind (103).

In passage above explain, that Victor Frankenstein is already admit all these disasters, is his mistaken. Nevertheless, he does not want to say this reality to other. He always hides the truth of the creature's existence from his family and his teachers. My abhorrence of this fiend cannot be conceived.

When I thought of him I gnashed my teeth, my eyes became inflamed, and I ardently wished to extinguish that life which I had so thoughtlessly bestowed. When I reflected on his crimes and malice, my hatred and revenge burst all bounds of moderation. I would have made a pilgrimage to the highest peak of the Andes, could I when there have precipitated him to their base. I wished to see him again, that I might wreak the utmost extent of abhorrence on his head and avenge the deaths of William and Justine (103-104).

Even, he also saves a vengeance to his creature. He wants to kill the creature who is already destroyed Justine and William. He does not realize if in his beginning of his college, he is not too ambitious of science, probably this chaos never happens.

'Devil,' I exclaimed, 'do you dare approach me? And do not you fear the fierce vengeance of my arm wreaked on your miserable head? Begone, vile insect! Or rather, stay, that I may trample you to dust! And, oh! That I could, with the extinction of your miserable existence, restore those victims whom you have so diabolically murdered!' (Shelley 113)

Even, when they meet at first time, Frankenstein gives a rude response to his own creature. He calls his creature as a devil. Although the person who change the character of his creature is himself. His irresponsibility to his work is the real monster in this case. He runs off from his responsibility for the result of his ambitions.

Frankenstein's irresponsibility is also the main causal factor of the creature personality alteration. If he does not run when the creature is alive, maybe the creature still be a kind person, his family is not died, the people does not live in a

terror. His ambition also has the role of this chaos. His greed of confession by other is the monster in himself and is added by his curiosity without thinking the effect of his act in future.

Carl Jung says that to call someone as a monster, is not only see his appearance, but also four mental functions. They are intellect, sensation, emotion and intuition (Carter 80). From fourth mental functions above, the emotion of Frankenstein is the main problem why he called as monster is. He has an easy changeable feeling, sometimes he can so ambitious but sometimes he can also feel afraid with his work. In other side, he is also an irresponsible person. He lets his work without thinking the consequence in future. His irresponsibility is already change the kind personality of his creature in beginning of his life become an evil one.

The mildness of my nature had fled, and all within me was turned to gall and bitterness. The nearer I approached to your habitation, the more deeply did I feel the spirit of revenge enkindled in my heart (Shelley 167).

I am malicious because I am miserable. Am I not shunned and hated by all mankind? You, my creator, would tear me to pieces and triumph; remember that, and tell me why I should pity man more than he pities me? (174)

From both the creature's conversations to Frankenstein, he tells if his evil personality appears because his surrounding situation who refuse him. The refusing is a result of his horrible appearance.

Frankenstein's ambitious and irresponsibility act are the other form of monster image. These acts make everyone around him in difficult. The appearance of the creature is the result of Frankenstein's ambition to his natural science. He wants to prove the other about what he learned is not a stupid thing. His rage act without think the consequence causes all the people in a trouble belong his family and his creature itself. Meanwhile, his irresponsibility causes the kind personality of his creature becomes an evil character and make difficult to other.

Frankenstein causes all of this chaos, his families' death, the terror to other people surrounding him, the alteration of the creature's personality and his own suffering life. All of these disasters are caused by his knowledge. He cannot to control his curiosity and makes all people suffering. His greed, his irresponsible act, his revenge, and his egoist step are the monster that it is already proven by this study.