

## 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



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).



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





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.







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 Victor Frankenstein and his creature

Victor Frankenstein		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.



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.







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.