# DR. JEKYLL'S STRANGE CASE IN THE STRANGE CASE OF DR. JEKYLL AND MR. HYDE BY ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON

# **THESIS**



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#### ABSTRACT

Sa'diyah, Irodatus. 2019. Dr. Jekyll's Strange Case in The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr.

Hyde by Robert Louis Stevenson. English Department. Faculty of Arts and

Humanities. State Islamic University of Sunan Ampel Surabaya.

Thesis Advisor : Abu Fanani, M.Pd.

Key Terms : Characterization, Multiple Personality

This thesis discusses about Dr. Jekyll's strange case in *The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde* novel. The writer analyzes this novel because because this novel has an actual issues about scientific experiments, discoveries and technology that can affect humans, become better or worse, and also the writer wants to know what the strange case that happen in Dr. Jekyll is.

The method of the research is descriptive qualitative. To know the strange case of Dr. Jekyll the writer should know the character and characterization of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde first. So the writer uses new criticism theory that focused on character, characterizatio, and the plot of the story. To conduct this study, the writer takes the data from the novel *The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde* by Robert Louis Stevenson. Furthermore, the researcher uses book and online sources in order to get more information in doing analysis.

The results of this study indicated that the strange case of Dr. Jekyll is multiple personality. In addition, Dr. Jekyll tried to separate the good side and the bad side that was inside him. He had made research for years, and as a result he created two concoctions, the one that first transformed him into Mr. Hyde, an evil, ugly, dwarf, very arrogant and inhumane. While, the other concoction was used to turn itself back into Dr. Jekyll as a good person, handsome, tall, white, and smooth-faced man of fifty. The multiple personality of Dr. This Jekyll was revealed by himself to his best friend named Lanyon. But in the end the bad side of Dr. Jekyll is more dominating himself, and he belief that his experiments have failed to make him suffer and decide to end his life by suicide.

#### **ABSTRAK**

Sa'diyah, Irodatus. 2019. *Kasus Aneh Dr. Jekyll dalam novel The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde oleh Robert Louis Stevenson*. Sastra Inggris. Fakultas Adab dan Humaniora. Universitas Islam Negeri Sunan Ampel Surabaya.

Dosen Pembimbing : Abu Fanani, M.Pd.

Kata Kunci : Karakterisasi, Kepribadian Ganda

Tesis ini membahas tentang kasus aneh Dr. Jekyll dalam The Strange Case dari novel Dr. Jekyll dan Mr. Hyde. Penulis menganalisis novel ini karena novel ini memiliki masalah aktual tentang eksperimen ilmiah, penemuan dan teknologi yang dapat mempengaruhi manusia, menjadi lebih baik atau lebih buruk, dan juga penulis ingin tahu kasus aneh apa yang terjadi pada Dr. Jekyll.

Metode penelitian ini adalah deskriptif kualitatif. Untuk mengetahui kasus aneh dari Dr. Jekyll penulis harus mengetahui karakter dan karakterisasi Dr. Jekyll dan Mr. Hyde terlebih dahulu. Jadi penulis menggunakan teori kritik baru yang berfokus pada karakter, karakterisasi, dan alur cerita. Untuk melakukan penelitian ini, penulis mengambil data dari novel The Strange Case dari Dr. Jekyll dan Mr. Hyde oleh Robert Louis Stevenson. Selanjutnya, peneliti menggunakan sumber buku dan online untuk mendapatkan lebih banyak informasi dalam melakukan analisis.

Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa kasus aneh Dr. Jekyll adalah kepribadian ganda. Selain itu, Dr. Jekyll mencoba memisahkan sisi baik dan sisi buruk yang ada di dalam dirinya. Dia telah melakukan penelitian selama bertahun-tahun, dan sebagai hasilnya dia menciptakan dua ramuan, yang pertama kali mengubahnya menjadi Mr. Hyde, iblis, jelek, kerdil, sangat sombong dan tidak manusiawi. Sementara, ramuan lain digunakan untuk mengubah dirinya kembali menjadi Dr. Jekyll sebagai orang yang baik, tampan, tinggi, putih, dan pria lima puluh tahunan yang mempunyai wajah yang halus. Kepribadian ganda Dr. Jekyll terungkap oleh dirinya sendiri kepada sahabatnya yang bernama Lanyon. Tetapi pada akhirnya sisi buruk dari Dr. Jekyll lebih mendominasi dirinya sendiri, dan ia percaya bahwa percobaannya telah gagal membuatnya menderita dan memutuskan untuk mengakhiri hidupnya dengan bunuh diri.

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#### **CHAPTER I**

#### **INTRODUCTION**

#### 1.1. Background of the Study

Literature is an expression of reality. Beside that, literature also expresses ideas, motivations, suggestions, reviews, and comparisons in written texts as a response to the feelings of people, community, and era at that time (Sutarjo,2011). It means that most of the realities and important phenomena in human life that are expressed in the literature are the capture of situations and conditions that originate from the feelings and attitudes of writers, educational backgrounds, beliefs, and etc.

Literature, basically is an imaginative action from the author's imagination in choosing, ordering, and interpreting life experiences (Taylor, 1981:1). From the statement above, it can be said that literature is the result of imagination and thought that create the imagination and express it into some of work of art that call as literary work.

There are some part of literary work such as novel, poetry and play. In this thesis the writer choose the novel as the data souce. According to Taylor, Novel is a prose works with a quite long complexity that try to reflect something that expresses the equality of values of human experience. it means that the novel is a long prose that works in a great detail in every description of the situation. The effect of this detail can help the reader to understand what the situation, the feelings of the characters, and the atmosphere that the writer wants to convey. (1981:46)

Novel is a fiction and part of prose, it has many genres such as advanture romance, detective, science fiction, horror, mistery, and etc. In this thesis the writer want to analyze a novel with horror and mistery genre, that is *The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde* which is written by Robert Louis Stevenson.

The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde story is about a lawyer in London, Mr. Utterson, who investigates a strange case between his friend, Dr. Henry Jekyll and a bad guy named Mr. Edward Hyde. Dr. Jekyll is one of the names of the main characters in *The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde* novel by R. L. Stevenson. The novel was first published in 1886 and also considered to be one of the best novels that focuses on a scary event originating from a scientific experiment conducted by Dr. Henry Jekyll.

The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde was publish in Victorian era. It is the time of scientific, economic and social change. The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde is a short novel that conveys three important aspects of the Victorian period, that are the advancement in science, the economic growth, and the awake of socially repressed feelings and behaviours. The novel is considered as a classic novel in Victorian literature, and this novel become famous among the English because of its story about the multiple personalities experienced by Dr. Jekyll. This work is generally related to a rare mental conditions which are generally called "dissociative identity disorder or multiple personality disorder", where in

the same person there are two or more different personalities. Psychologists often use this story to describe the symptoms of multiple personality disorders. (Roger, 2003)

The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde is talked about two side of human characteristics. The man has two personalities, that are good and bad side. The novel shows the connection of very strong elements of science fiction. Victoria's life gave a very heavy social burden that made them tend to be very dualistic because the burden was focused on prominent members of society such as doctors. This may indicate that the only personality deep within us is an evil and animal personality who knows the moral rules but chooses not to obey them. This also concern the identity of human being.

Identity is important for human being. Identity can show human categories in bad side or good side. However, in *The Strange Case of Dr.*Jekyll and Mr. Hyde, the author tries to separate the main character's good and bad sides of personality. Actually, in the reality human just have one personality which is most represented our character. It is true that human has good side and bad side but there are a lot of side which will be represented to our personality, but usually it will not change our identity thoroughly. It is different when someone has two or more personalities and also has another name based on their other personality. It can make the person suffer psychological problem.

In this research the writer uses *The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde* by Stevenson (by Planet Ebook) as the data source. And the writer

only focuses on the main character, Dr. Jekyll. The writer chooses *The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde* as the data source because the language of the novel is easy to read and the writer is interested to analyze this novel because this novel has an actual about scientific experiments, discoveries and technology that can affect humans, wheter better or worse.

Based on the previous reason the writer will observe *The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde* by using new criticism theory. To prove that the character has dissociative identity disorder, the writer look from the characterization of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde. Therefore, the writer constructs the title "Dr. Jekyll's Strange Case in *The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde* by Robert Louis Stevenson"

#### 1.2. Statements of the Problem

Based on the background of the research described above, the writer formulates the problem as follows:

- 1. How are Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde's characters and characterizations in *The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde*?
- 2. How are Dr. Jekyll's strange case in *The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde?*

#### 1.3. Objectives of the Study

1) To describe the character and characterization of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde in *The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde* novel.

 To describe Dr. Jekyll's strange case in The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde novel.

#### 1.4. Significants of the Study

With this research, the writer hope to contribute to the development of literary studies, especially for the department of English literature. Hopefully the results of this study can be a reference for other related authors in the future. The writer hopes that this research will increase the knowledge about scientific experiments, discoveries and technology that can affect humans become better or worse. And also this research will help the curiousity of the readers about the strange case of Dr. Jekyll.

#### 1.5. Scope and Limitation

In order to avoid misunderstandings about this research, the author uses *The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde* as the data source. And this research will use new criticism as the theory, so that the limitations of this study are focused on the character and characterization of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde and also the plot of the story to analyzes Dr. Jekyll's strange case in the novel *The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde*.

#### 1.6. Methods of the Study

In this section, the writer discusses how research is conducted. There are four main sub-sections. Those are : research design, data sources, data collection, and data analysis.

# 1.6.1. Research Designs

The writer used a qualitative descriptive method as a type of research focused on analyzing textual data. The author will analyze based on the novel *The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde* by R. L. Stevenson. This type of research is used to explore data. Thus, the data is used to find the character and characterization of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde and also the plot of the story to analyzes Dr. Jekyll's strange case in the novel. In addition, this research also uses library research since this study use novel as its data source. So, the study does not observe the participants in the field or laboratory.

#### 1.6.2. Data Sources

This study uses a novel named *The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde* which is written by R. L. Stevenson as a data source. The data can be taken from words, phrases, or sentences. And supporting data comes from reference books, articles, journals, and websites that related to the topic. these data are used as additional sources to help the writer to understand the topic and make the results of the research become accurate.

## 1.6.3. Data Collection

Data is an important part of managing a research, so data must be collected effectively and completely according to the needs of the writer. In collecting data for the research based on qualitative research methods. There are several steps in collecting data, the processes are as follows:

- a. Read the novel for many times to get more understanding about the content.
- b. Underlying data which are suitable with the character and the elements that related with the topic.
- c. Read and choose related references that support the data collection.
- d. Classifying the data and relates the theory.

# 1.6.4. Data Analysis

The study use several steps for analyzing the data as follows:

- a. The writer looks for intrinsic elements in the novel, but from the intrinsic elements the writer only focuses on the character and characterization of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde, and the plot to analyzes Dr. Jekyll's strange case in *The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde* novel.
- b. The writer identifies character and characterization of Dr. Jekyll and also the plot of the story to analyzes Dr. Jekyll's strange case in the novel.
- c. The writer concludes the results of data analysis to answer the problem statement.

#### **CHAPTER II**

#### **REVIEW OF LITERATURE**

# 2.1. Theoretical Framework

In this chapter, the writer explains about the theories that are going to be used to analyzes the character and characterization of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde as the main character in *The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde* novel. The novel has mystery story which is investigation of some case, scientific experiments and multiple personality or dissociative identity. In analyzing this object the writer use new criticism to know the characterization of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde, and also the plot of the story to know what the strange case of Dr. Jekyll is.

#### 2.1.1. New Criticism

The emergence of a new theory of criticism was the first in America before structuralism developed (Rokhmansyah: 68). Carter said that new criticism is also known as the name for learning that studies the focus of critical attention on literature itself. Like Russian formalism, new critics develop speculative positions on reading techniques that complement the emergence of literature and the art of modernism. On the other hand, we can call the new criticism a "close reading" of the literature itself.

New criticisms refuse studies that focus on biographical and sociological issues with literary works. New criticism is a theory that focuses

on intrinsic elements such as themes, points of view, plot, background, symbols, characters, and characterization. (Carter:23)

From the intrinsic elements mentioned above, the author only chooses character and characterization, so the author will explain character and characterization based on the theory of new criticism.

#### **2.1.1.1.** Character

Abraham said that character is very important in creation of literary works such as novel, drama, or even some poems. Character is a person's representation which appears in prose or narrative text (33). It can be said that character is the important elements in the literary works who handle the story after the plot.

Character has important role to take action in the novel. Character becomes the center in the story. The readers can imagine the character who inside in the story is reflection of the person in real life. Character also important to make the story will go on. Thus, it will be known that without character there will be no story to be told.

According to Nurgiantoro, the writer describes or introduces character figures in a story into two ways. The first, in a direct way (the author mentions the character traits in the story, such as stubbornness, humility, etc.). The second, the author describes the character through several things such as name selection, dialogue between characters in stories, actions, and so on. (2005: 74-80)

Based on its development, there are two types of character, they are protagonist character and antagonist character. Actually there are several types of character, but the writer only chooses the important type of character that are protagonist and antagonist character. In a story character has many roles and purposes, here the author will explain a little about the protagonist's character and antagonist character

# 1. Protagonist Character

The term "protagonist" comes from ancient Greek and roughly translates to "one who play the first part". The protagonist is the main character and becomes the dominant character who plays a central role in the action. This character often takes the role of a good person, but this is not an important attribute of the protagonist, so the protagonist does not always have to be a good person. (The Balance Careers)

In the novel *The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde*, Stevenson put Dr. Jekyll as one of the protagonist character who takes the role of a good person.

#### 2. Antagonist Character

The word "antagonist" comes from the Greek "antagonist" which means a rival, opponent, or competitor. Antagonist character is a character or group of characters that stands opposite the protagonist (main character). This character is usually referred to as a villain (bad person) who fights good people or protagonists character (Literary

Devices Editors). In *The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde* novel, Robert Louis stevenson take Mr. Hyde as one of the antagonist character who takes the role of a bad person.

Based on the explanation above, the writer wants to analyze the character wheter protagonist or antagonist characters based on author's description of the figures of the character in *The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde* such as the stubbornness, humility, or the selection of names, dialogue between characters, actions, and so on which explained in the story.

#### 2.1.1.2. Characterization

In literature, characterization refers to a step-by-step process where the author introduces and explains the character. Characters can be described directly or indirectly by the author through actions, speech, and character thoughts. (Literary device)

Robert Satanton states that in fiction, characterization can be seen from two sides. The first side is seen from the person or character playing in the story, while the second side can be seen from a mixture of desires, emotions, and morals from the individual playing in a story (Semi, 1984: 31). So, characterization refers to two things, namely the character and how the personality possessed by the characters described in the story.

According to Millie and Yates (1982:228), we can understand how the characterization of the character by looking the words and commentary on the literary works. There are several ways that makes by the author to show character :

- a. From what the person said
- b. From what other people say
- c. From his actions
- d. From his thoughts
- e. From the way other people treat him/her
- f. From the author's direct words.

In making a story, the author not only shows external words and actions, but also thoughts, feelings, and character responsiveness to an event. the author only makes the characters speak and act, and allows the reader to deduce the motives and dispositions behind what they say and do (Abrams, 2009: 43). So, characterization can be said as the way of the author shows the character based on what they say and their actions.

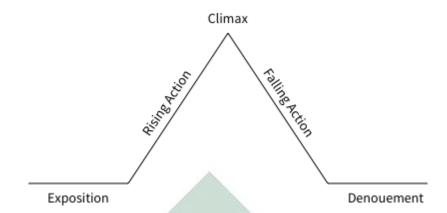
#### 2.1.1.3. Plot

Plot is an important element of literary work, because the plot tells the event that occur in the story. Plot is used to indicate almost any kind of action that found in a story. The plot is a sequence of events that are interconnected in the story of a drama, novel, film, or other narrative literature. the plot not only explained what happened, the plot also revealed a causal relationship between the events that occurred. on the other hand, the plot also tells us how the events are connected to each other and why the story happened. (Bocker: 1963:91)

Staton (2007:26), stated that plot is a series of events in a story. How certain events affect other events that cannot be ignored, because those events will affect all stories. The plot is very close to the character's existence. If the story has only a few characters, then the plot will be easier, on the contrary a novel that has many characters in the story, then the plot will become more complicated. The plot also helps readers understand novel stories. Clarity of the plot makes the reader easier to understand the story. Usually a good or popular novel uses a simple plot, so the power of a novel also depends on the plot.

Staton (2007:29) was stated that the character is affecting the plot, if the story only has a few in characters, there will be more close and simple story. If we do not know the plot of the story, it will be hard to understand what the story tells about. Like another intrinsic elements, plot also have his own rule. There should be clear, real, and logic, where the beginning, middle, and the end of the story.

Gustav Freytag was the first 19th century German writer and most influential person in creating a framework for analyzing plots. he argues that all plots can be divided into five stages: exposition, rising action, climax, falling action, and resolution. Freytag initially developed this theory as a way of describing drama plots, but this five-layer "pyramid" could also be used to analyze other types of story plots, including novels, short stories, films, and television shows. (Litcharts.com)



Source: https://www.litcharts.com/literary-devices-and-terms/plot

- 1.) Exposition is the first part of the plot. During the exposition, the audience is introduced to the background information of the main actors, including their characters and relationships with each other, the settings (time and place) of events, and other ideas that are relevant, detailed, or historical contexts. exposition usually occurs in the first round.
- 2.) Rising actions begin with "inciting incidents" or "complications", which are events that create problems or conflicts for characters, moving a series of events that are increasingly significant. Some critics describe rising action as the most important part of the plot because the climax and results of the story will not occur if the action event does not occur.
- 3.) The climax of the plot is the main turning point of the story, where the exposition and actions that increase are directed upwards. The peak is the moment with the biggest tension or conflict. Although the climax is also sometimes called a crisis, it is not necessarily a negative event. In a tragedy, the climax will produce an unhappy end; but in a comedy, the climax usually makes it clear that the story will end happily.

- 4.) If the rising action is a series of events that lead to climax, the falling action is a series of events that follow the climax, ending with resolution, an event that shows that the story reaches its end.
- 5.) Dénouement is a French word meaning "result", or in literary theory commonly referred as resolution, this refers to the part of the plot that ties the loose ends and reveals the final consequences of the story event. During the resolution, the author resolves the final or extraordinary question about the character's fate, and can even reveal a little about the character's future after the completion of the story. (Litcharts.com)

# 2.1.2. Previous Study

In this study the writer will mentioned the previous study to compare with the study that the writer conduct. The first previous study is the thesis from Winda Sari Purba, the student of Northern Sumatra University entitled An Analysis of Robert's Multiple Personality Disorder as Portrayed in Robert B. Oxnam's novel a Fractured Mind: My Life with Multiple Personality Disorder. In her thesis she discusses about the effect and the treatment of multiple personality disorder experienced by Robert as the main character in *A Fractured Mind by Robert B. Oxnam* novel. The results of this study are that Robert experienced multiple personality disorders for decades, he has eleven other personalities in him and has made his life destroyed, besides that he experienced several effects frommultiple personality disorder, including: Depression, changes in mood, alcoholic, amnesia, suicidal tendencies, andbulimia. The treatment he did has several

phases or stages, including:Establishing safety, stabilization, and symptom reduction; Confronting, working through, and integrating traumatic memories; and Identity integration and rehabilitation. From the treatment that has been carried out has helped him reduce eleven personalities into three personalities.

The second previous study is the thesis from Doby Subianto, the student of Sanata Dharma University of Yogyakarta entitled Multiple Personality Disorder of the central character in Robert Louis Stevenson's The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde. In his thesis, Doby Subianto focus on the symptoms and what are the moral values that can be adopted from the description of multiple personality disorder, which means he explain about the symptoms of multiple personality disorder that occur in The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde and also he find the moral values that appropriate with the description of multiple personality disorder. In his thesis, he conclude that Dr. Jekyll and his co-heir Mr. Hyde have manifested abnormal behavior.a nd the result of his analysis show that the central character's behavior exhibits the symptoms of an individual who suffers from multiple personality disorder. And he also describes the moral values that can be adopted from the description of multiple personality disorder, that is "Anyone has to cautions of hisor her evil side, so that it may not take control over and morover destroy us, such as experiences by the protagonist, Dr. Jekyll".

The differences between the writer and the previous study is the first previous study use A Fractured Mind by Robert B. Oxnam novel, while the second previous study is use The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde as the object. The first previous study discusses about the effect and the treatment of multiple personality disorder experienced by Robert as the main character in A Fractured Mind by Robert B. Oxnam novel. While the second previous study is analyze the symptoms of multiple personality disorder suffered by the central character and what are the moral values that can be adopted from the description of multiple personality disorder, while the writer analyze the character and characterization of Dr. Jekyll and also the writer analyze Dr. Jekyll's strange case. The first previous study use the theory of psychology of literature approach by Wellek and Warren, DSM IV about multiple personality disorders, and the theory of the effects of multiple personality disorder by Eshter Gillerand theory of the treatment by Pierre Janet to overcome research problems. And the second previous previous study use theory of critical approaches and characterization and also use the theory of psychology, while the writer use new criticism theory that focuses on character and characterization of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde, and also what Dr. Jekyll strange case is.

#### **CHAPTER III**

#### **ANALYSIS**

In this chapter, the writer analyze Dr. Jekyll's strange case based on the data from *The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde*. The writer devides the analysis into two parts. First, the writer analyze the character and characterization of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde and the plot of the story. Second, from the plot of the story the writer analyze what Dr. Jekyll's strange case is.

# 3.1. Character of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde

# 3.1.1. Dr. Jekyll's Character

Dr. Jekyll is a prominent middle-aged doctor who described as a tall and handsome man. He is also extremely wealthy with a fortune well over two million dollars. All that know him describe him as respected and proper person. He is a popular London scientist, he is large, white and handsome man of perhaps fifty. The figure or character of Dr. Jekyll is described by his lawyer in a pleasant dinner when he was there with Dr. Jekyll. In the chapter titled "Dr. Jekyll Was Quite at Ease," the story's anonymous narrator offers a brief physical description of Jekyll that stands in stark contrast to the earlier descriptions provided of Mr. Hyde. It is in this chapter that Dr. Jekyll is introduced to the reader rather than serving as a narrative device in those earlier discussions of Hyde. The lawyer Utterson is remaining late following a small dinner party hosted by Dr. Jekyll. Jekyll, the narrator points out, has asked Utterson to remain behind after the other guests have departed for the

night, and the doctor's request, it is suggested, is a common occurrence, as the "dry lawyer's" advice is frequently sought. It is during this scene at the opening of this chapter where Stevenson's narrator provides a brief description of Dr. Jekyll:

#### - White and handsome

Dr. jekyll is born with perfect shape of body, handsome and also has white skin.it can be seen from the hand's description in the novel. This statement can be seen from the quote below:

".. a large, well-made, smooth-faced man of fifty, ..."
(Stevenson:23)

"... Now the hand of Henry Jekyll (as you have often remarked) was professional in shape and size: it was large, firm, white, and comely." (Stevenson:82)

In the story, Dr. Jekyll described as someone who has prossional in shape and size, and can be said as a perfect man. Because he has large, firm, white, and comely hand.

#### 3.1.2. Mr. Hyde's Character

In this part, the writer will explain the main character, Mr.Hyde's character. After read the story, the writer found several character of Dr. Jekyll. The character in here means the physical appearance of Mr. Hyde.

#### - The Name

Mr. Hyde is the incarnation of Dr. Jekyll, the name of Mr. Hyde was given by Richard Enfield

'Well,' said Mr. Enfield, 'I can't see what harm it would do. It was a man of the name of Hyde.' (Stevenson: 10)

The name was uttered by Richard Enfield when Mr. Utterson ask the name of a man who walked over the child.

#### Pale and Dwarfish

The figure of Mr. Hyde was described by Mr. Utterson when he was met Mr. Hyde.

"Mr. Hyde was pale and dwarfish, he gave an impression of deformity without any nameable malformation, he had a displeasing smile, he had borne himself to the lawyer with a sort of murderous mixture of timidity and boldness, and he spoke with a husky, wisphering and somewhat broken voice; all these were points against him, .." (Stevenson:19)

Mr. Utterson describe Mr. Hyde as a pale and dwarfish, with a smile that is a murderous mixture of timidity and boldness. He also said that there is something troglodytic about Mr. Hyde and he seems hardly human.

# Troglodytic

Mr. Utterson said that Mr. Hyde is not someone who deserves to be called as a human. He looks like a hardly human. And Mr. Utterson read his face like there was a sign of Satan in Hyde's face.

"There is something more, if I could find a name for it. God bless me, the man seems hardly human! Something troglodytic, shall we say? Or can be the old story of Dr. Fell? or is it the mere radience of a foul soul that thus transpires through, and transfigures, its clay continent? The last, I think; for O my poor old Henry Jekyll, if ever I read Satan's signature upon a face, it is on that of your new friend." (Stevenson:19)

#### Detestable

Mr. Hyde or Edward Hyde actually is the evil side of Dr. Jekyll. Richard Enfield (Mr. Utterson's cousin) said that there is something wrong with Mr. Hyde appearance, something detestable that is hard to explain.

"He is not easy to describe. There is something wrong with his appearance; something displeasing. Something downright detestable. I never saw a man I so disliked. And yet I scarce know why. He must be deformed somewhere; he gives a strong feeling of deformity, although I couldn't specify the point." (Stevenson:10)

# - An extraordinary-looking man

Although Richard Enfield said that he can see him (Mr. Hyde) in his eyes, he cannot find the words to explain his appearance. He doesn't want to remember how the look of Mr. Hyde.

"He's an extraordinary-looking man, and yet I really can name nothing out of the way. No, sir; I can make no hand of it; I can't describe him. And it's not want of memory; for I declare I can see him this moment." (Stevenson;10)

#### 3.2. Characterization of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde

#### 3.2.1. Dr. Jekyll Characterization

In this part, the writer will explain the main character, Dr. Jekyll's character. After read the story, the writer found several characterization of Dr. Jekyll. As the writer explained before in second chapter, The protagonist character often takes the role of a good person, but this is not an important attribute of the protagonist, so the protagonist does not always have to be a good person

The following are the good and bad traits possessed by the main character, Dr. Jekyll in the novel The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll that was found by the writer:

#### - Snobbish

This can be seen from the quote in *The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde* novel in the chapter "Henry Jekyll's Full Statement Of The Case":

"I was born in the year 18 – to a large fortune, endowed besides with excellent parts, inclined by nature of industry, fond of the respect of the wise and good among my fellowmen, and thus as might have been supposed, with every guarantee of an honourable and distinguished future" (Stevenson:73)

The quotation above illustrates that Dr. Jekyll is the person who born in a wealthy family which is considered a fortune. From the story, it can be seen that Dr. Jekyll represents the upper middle class with abundant wealth and the intelligence, and the higher education he has making him highly respected in society in the Victorian Era in Englang. In order to maintaned his honor, he must be able to protect himself from despicable acts such as killing, getting drunk, stealing, and etc.

#### - A Very Rich Man

Besides intelligent, Dr. jekyll also known as a rich person. It can be seen from the property that he has.

"Round the corner from the by-street, there was a square of ancient, handsome houses, now for the most part decayed from their high estate and let in flats and chumbers to all sorts and conditions of men: map-engravers, architects, shady lawyers, and the agents of obscure and enterprises. One house, however, second from the corner, was still occupied entire;

and at the door of this, which wore a great air of wealth and comfort, though it was now plunged in darkness except for the fan-light, Mr. Utterson stopped and knocked. A welldressed, elderly servant opened the door." (Stevenson:19-20)

He has two houses, the first house is located in the square, a nice but rather old-fashioned house. He also has a hous that has laboratory and parks.

He also has several servants.

# - Crazy Treasure

Besides being respectful, Dr. Jekyll is also a person who doesn't want to lose his property, even when he has turned into Mr. Hyde. He took the initiative to write a will to his lawyer, Mr. Utterson. In order to give all of his assets and authority to Mr. Hyde. That is also the reason that even though Dr. Jekyll has turned into Mr. Hyde he did not lose all his wealth and power.

"On other side, I announced to my servants that a Mr. Hyde (whom I described) was to have full liberty and power about my house in the square; and to parry mishaps, I even called and made myself a familiar object, in my second character. I next drew up that will to which you so much objected; so that if anything befell me in the person of Dr. Jekyll, I could enter on that of Edward hyde without pecuniary loss. And thus fortified, as I supposed, on every side, I began to profit by the strange immunities of my position. (Stevenson:80)

Mr. Utterson explained that in Dr. Jekyll's house there is a laboratory or indifferently known as dissectingrooms, located across a yard which had once been a garden.

"IT was late in the afternoon, when Mr. Utterson found his way to Dr. Jekyll's door, where he was at once admitted by Poole, and carried down by the kitchen offices and accross a yard which had once been a garden, to the building which was indifferently known as the laboratory or the dissectingrooms. The doctor had bought the house from the heirs of a celebrated surgeon; and his own tastes being rather chemical than anatomical, had changed the destination of the block at the bottom of the garden." (Stevenson:32)

Dr. Jekyll also has a room that he calls a cabinet, a large room with glass presses, and a business desk.

"At the further end, a flight of stairs mounted to a door covered with red baize; and through this, Mr. Utterson was at last received into the doctor's cabinet. It was a large room, fitted round with glass presses, furnished, among other things, with a chevalglass and a business table, and looking out upon the court by three dusty windows barred with iron. (Stevenson:32)

### Very Generous Person

In the story, Dr. Jekyll described as a very good human being toward everyone. His good character was seen when he gave power of his house to Mr. Hyde, this is showed when Dr. Jekyll write a will to Mr. Utterson which contents that Dr. Jekyll give all of his liberty and power about his house in the Square, it can be seen from the quote below:

"... On other side, I announced to my servants that a Mr. Hyde (whom I described) was to have full liberty and power about my house in the square; ..." (Stevenson:80)

Besides that, Dr. Jekyll also makes charity events, and he also provides health service. His wealth and his good-looking face make him look very kind and generous person.

".. and whilst he had always been, known for charities, he was now no less distinguished for religion. He was busy, he was much in the open air, he did good; his faced seemed to open and brighten, as if with an inward consciousness of

service; and for more than two months, the doctor was at peace." (Stevenson:38-39)

- Wild

This can be seen from the quote in the chapter "Search For My Hyde" in the dialogue between Mr. Utterson (Dr. Jekyll's lawyer) and Poole (Dr. Jekyll's servant):

"... Poor, Henry Jekyll,' he thought, 'my mind misgives me he is in deep waters! He was wild when he was young; ..." (Stevenson:21)

Even though in his youth Dr. Jekyll is known as a noughty enough person. But he still maintains the honor of his family. In other hand, in the novel this naughty nature is precisely described by Mr. Utterson.

The quotation above show that Dr. Jekyll has desire to do whatever he wants. Dr. Jekyll pretend to be a good man, but actually he hide his true feelings because of the rules and the moral of his society. So he emraces the freedom through the mask of Mr. Hyde.

The naughty which described by Dr. Jekyll's freind and lawyer is more referring to the ambition of Dr. Jekyll itself. The description of his childhood mischief show that he relly wants freedom. He missed freedom like in his childhood. He wants to be free to do what he wants without having to think of sanctions from what he has done.

#### - A liar man

A liar also a traits possessed by Dr. Jekyll. He tried to cover up who Mr. Hyde was actually when the authorities investigated some strange events

that happen in London where Dr. Jekyll lives. As found in the following quote:

"Utterson, I swear to God' cried the doctor,' I swear to God I will never set eyes on him again. I bind my honour to you that I am done with him in this world. It is all at an end. And indeed he does not want my help; you do not know him as I do; he is safe, he is quite safe; mark my words, he will never more be heard of." (Stevenson:33)

# - Friendly and loyal friend

Dr. Jekyll is also described as a very friendly and loyal friend. It can be seen from the contents of his letter to his best friend, Lanyon in the chapter Dr. Lanyon's Narrative:

"10 December, 18-"

'DEAR LANYON, you are one of my oldest friends; and altough we may have differed times on scientific questions, I cannot remember, at least on my side, any break in our affection. .... Lanyon, my life, my honour my reason, are all at your mercy;" (Stevenson:63)

From the letter above, Dr. Jekyll show his friendly to Dr. Lanyon, even though they have differed times on scientific questions. It does not make their relationship cut off.

# - Intelligent person

Dr. Jekyll's intelligent is also seen from the title described by the author that he is a very clever person.

"Henry Jekyll, M.D., D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S., etc.," (Stevenson:12)

The title given by the author is an illustration of the genius level of Dr. Jekyll in his Field. And etc. In here is identificated that Dr. Jekyll has many more title.

#### - Respectable man

Dr. Jekyll is well-respected and charitable person with the society. He is respected because of his reputation as a charitable man and his discoveries in science. He is very respectable with his friends, he had a dinner with his friends to gather with them and talk about things that happened.

"... the doctor gave one of his pleasant dinners to some five or six old cronies, all intelligent, reputable men, and all judges of good wine;" (Stevenson:23)

This show that Dr. Jekyll is well-liked and rescreeted in the society of Victorian London. As all of the men are judges of 'good wine' it indicates their wealth and respectability.

## - Full of Secret

The relationship between Mr. Hyde and Dr. Jekyll also very mysterious for Mr. Utterson. It made him suspicious with their relationship. Because Dr. Jekyll always defends Mr. Hyde though Mr. Hyde is not a part of his family, he is a bad person and cannot be called as a human. Even Mr. Utterson didn't know where Mr. Hyde come from. Until Dr. Jekyll begged Mr. Utterson to no longer brought up about Mr. Hyde.

"I believe you fully; I would trust you before any man alive, ay, before myself, if I could make the choice; but indeed it isn't what you fancy; it is not so bad as that; and just to put your heart at rest, I will tell you one thing: the moment I choose, I can be rid of Mr. Hyde. I give my hand upon that; and I thank you again

and again; and I will just add one little word, Utterson, that I'm sure you'll take in good part: this is a privat matter, and I beg of you to let it sleep." (Stevenson:25)

From the quotation above, it is very obvious that Dr. Jekyll has a mysterious relationship with Mr. Hyde. Actually Mr. Utterson really wanted to get rid of the young man, but he couldn't. Even though Dr. Jekyll know that Mr. Hyde is dangerous person, but Dr. Jekyll paid great attention to him. He even saying that Mr. Hyde is a poor man. Mr. Utterson could not do anything because he see his friend's determination. Because that is indeed a personal matter of Dr. Jekyll. Even though Mr. Utterson know that there is something that the doctor had hidden from him; he could not urge his friend to tell him everything. Until finally there was a heinous murder that everyone was sure that Mr. Hyde is the culprit

Mr. Hyde who seemed impolite, aroused Mr. Utterson suspicion. He thought that his bestfriend, Dr. Henry Jekyll, caught in a complicated case, and the young evil man used it to own his entire treasure, because Dr. Jekyll does not have a wife or child, and also relatives. But it turned out that Dr. Jekyll was calm and did not suspect Mr. Hyde. He even defended the young man, even saying that Mr. Hyde is not as bad as seems.

# 3.2.2. Mr. Hyde Characterization

In this part, the writer will explain Mr. Hyde's character. After read the story, the writer found several characters of Mr. Hyde. As the writer explained before in second chapter, An antagonist character is a character or group of characters who stand opposite the protagonist (main character). This character

is usually referred to as a villain (bad person) who fights good people or protagonists character.

According to the indefinite remarks made by his overwhelmed observers, Hyde appears repulsively ugly and deformed, small, shrunken, and hairy. His physical ugliness and deformity symbolizes his moral hideousness and warped ethics. Indeed, for the audience of Stevenson's time, the connection between such ugliness and Hyde's wickedness might have been seen as more than symbolic. Many people believed in the science of physiognomy, which held that one could identify a criminal by physical appearance. Additionally, Hyde's small stature may represent the fact that, as Jekyll's dark side, he has been repressed for years, prevented from growing and flourishing. His hairiness may indicate that he is not so much an evil side of Jekyll as the embodiment of Jekyll's instincts, the animalistic core beneath Jekyll's polished exterior.

In *The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde* novel, Robert Louis stevenson take Mr. Hyde as one of the antagonist character who takes the role of a bad person. The following are all of the statements which possessed a wickedness of Mr. Hyde in The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll that was found by the writer:

That made Mr. Utterson curious, who is the mysterious figure behind Mr. Hyde. Actually he had seen a figure as described by Richard Enfield, he had seen the man figure when he walked and then there was a little girl running around and bumping into him, and the man did not help her, even he

trampled the little girl and then left her and let the little girl scream on the ground.

"All at once, I saw two figures: one a little man who was stumping along eastward at a good walk, the other a girl of maybe eight or ten who was running as hard as she was able down a cross street. Well, sir, the two ran into one another naturally enough at the corner; and then came the horrible part of the thing; for the man trampled calmly over the child's body and left her screaming on the ground." (Stevenson:6)

That keep on thinking in Mr. Utterson and came into his dream but his dream there is no apparent face of that person.

"The figure in these two faces haunted the lawyer all night; and if at any time he dozed over, it was but to see it glide more swiftly and still the more swiftly, even to dizziness, through wider labyrinths of lamplighted city, and at every street-corner crush a child and leave her screaming. And still the figure had no face by wich he might know it; even in his dreams, it has no face, or one that beffled him and melted before his eyes; and thus it was that there sprang up and grew apace in the lawyer's mind a singularly strong, almost an inordinate, curiosity to behold the features of the real Mr.

Hyde." (Stevenson:15-16)

Driven by curiosity, Mr. Utterson finally decided to meet the man who was his friend's legitimate heir. Yes, Mr. Utterson had never met Mr. Hyde, because Dr. Jekyll never introduced him to himself or his friend.

Mr. Utterson who finally got to meet Mr. Hyde also has the same first impression as his cousin, Mr.Enfield. he also felt displeased with the young man, even though he himself did not know the reason. The young man was not at all friendly, nor did he try to be friendly to the lawyer of the person who would give him his abundant treasure.

#### - Pure Evil

In general, human are a combination between good and evil, but Mr.

Hyde is the only person who is pure evil.

"This, as I take it, was because all human beings, as we meet them, are commingled out of good and evil: and Edward Hyde, alone in the ranks of mankind, was pure evil" (Stevenson:78)

Lanyon, Utterson, and Enfield, all describe that they are looking something indefinably evil and horrific in Edward Hyde's face. Mr. Hyde also describe as being much smaller than Dr. Jekyll, he also many years younger than Dr. Jekyll.

"And hence, as I think, it came about that Edward Hyde was so much smaller, , slighter, and younger than Henry Jekyll." (Stevenson:78)

# - A Rude Man

Mr. Hyde also a rude men, he trampled someone and struck with an attack like a storm, until the victim's bones were smashed to pieces and the body jumped onto the road.

".. And next month with ape-like fury, he was trampling his victim under foot and hailing down a storm of blows, under which the bones were audibly shattered and the body jumped upon the roadway." (Stevenson:27)

"Well, when the masked thing like a monkey jumped from among the chemicals and whipped into the cabinet, it went down my spine like ice. Oh, I know it's not evidence, Mr. Utterson. I'm book-learned enough for that; but a man has his, feelings, and I give you my Bible-word it was Mr. Hyde! (Stevenson:55)

In the story, Mr. Hyde often compared with an animal, because his behavior is very inappropriate for human being. It is represent that he is not fully evolved as human being.

#### Violent

All of the character that have been met with Mr. Hyde are described that Mr. Hyde is a violent person:

"Much of his past was unearthed, indeed, and all disreputable: tales came out of the man's cruelty, at once so callous and violent; of his vile life, of his strange associates, of he hatred that seemed to have surrounded his career; but of his present whereabouts, not a whisphers. (Stevenson:38)

From the quotation above, the author show that Mr. Hyde is unfriendly and also he does not care about the people around him. He does not have any concern for others, therefore, he commits crimes and violence; such as he tortured a children and murder Sir Danvers Carew. Then from Mr. Hyde appearance he also pictured as someone who looks scary and terrible.

Someone who looking at his face will gues that he is a murderer.

# Misterious person

Many person do not know who is Mr. Hyde, including Dr. Lanyon as a friend of Dr. Jekyll. Even almost can be said that Dr. Jekyll himself who knows Mr. Hyde actually is. Because Mr. Hyde is a hiding figure behind the kind of Dr. Jekyll. Even his close friend had never heard the person named Mr. Hyde.

"Did you ever come across a protege of his – one Hyde?' Mr. Utterson asked.

'Hyde?' repeated Lanyon. 'No. Never heard of him. Since my time' (Stevenson:14)

#### - A cruel murderer

Mr. Hyde is a cruel murderer, since he has killed Sir Danvers Carew.

"The old gentlemen took a step back, with the air of one very much surprised and a trifle hurt; and at that Mr. Hyde broke out of all bounds and clubbed him to the earth.

And next month with ape-like fury, he was trampling his victim under foot and hailing down a storm of blows, under which the bones were audibly shattered and the body jumped upon the roadway." (Stevenson:27)

"... 'Yes,' Said Mr. Utterson, I recognise him. I am sorry to say that this is Sir Danvers Carew" (Stevenson:28)

The quotation above show that Mr. Utterson know that the murderer of Sir Danvers Carew.

# 3.3. Dr. Jekyll's Strange Case

In this part, the writer will analyzes Dr. Jekyll strange case from the plot of the story. The plot is divided into five part, that are exposition, rising action, climax, falling action, and resolution.

# 1. Exposition

The first part is Exposition. As the writer explained in chapter two, Exposition is the first part of the plot. This is the part when the author introduces the background information of the main actors, including their characters and relationships with each other, the settings (time and place) of events, and other ideas that are relevant, detailed, or historical contexts.

In the begining of the story, the author describe the appearance of Mr. Utterson. He is a lawyer who is described as a person who never smiles, cold, slender, and his face looks gloomy. The physical appearance of Mr. Utterson was described when he was having a meeting with his friends.

MR. UTTERSON the lawyer was a man of a rugged countenance, that was never lighted by a smile; cold, scanty

and embarrassed in discourse; backward in sentiment; lean, long, dusty, dreary, and yet somehow lovable. (Stevenson: 3)

The author also describes the close relationship between Mr. Utterson with his relatives, Richard envil. He is a relative and friend who helped Mr. Utterson to solve problems when there are difficulties in his investigation.

Hence, no doubt, the bond that united him to Mr. Richard Enfield, his distant kinsman, the well-known man about town. It was a nut to crack for many, what these two could see in each other, or what subject they could find in common. (Stevenson: 4)

And exposistion of the story is begin from the conversation between Mr. Utterson and Mr. Richard Enfield as they trace a passage in the London area related to a door they passed. They talked about the door on the road they passed. Then Mr. Utterson asked about the door, that's where Richard Enfield told of his meeting one night with a horrible man trying to torture a little girl when he was on his way to Dr. Jekyll's house. Actually the evil figure is the other side of Dr. Jekyll.

All at once, I saw two figures: one a little man who was stumping along eastward at a good walk, and the other a girl of maybe eight or ten who was running as hard as she was able down a cross street. Well, sir, the two ran into one another naturally enough at the corner; and then came the horrible part of the thing; for the man trampled calmly over the, child's body and left her screaming on the ground. It sounds nothing to hear, but it was hellish to see. It wasn't like a man; it was like some damned Juggernaut. I gave a view-halloa, took to my heels, collared my gentleman, and brought him back to where there was already quite a group about the screaming child. He was perfectly cool and made no resistance, but gave me one look, so ugly that it brought out the sweat on me like running. The people who had turned out were the girl's own family; and

pretty soon, the doctor, for whom she had been sent, put in his appearance. Well, the child was not much the worse, more frightened, according to the Sawbones; and there you might have supposed would be an end to it. (Stevenson:6)

Mr. Enfield and the daughter's family managed to capture the horrible figure and agreed not to fight the torturer, but they asked for compensation. then the figure of the bad-faced man immediately vanished from behind the door and returned with a check in the name of Dr. Jekyll. With suspicion they still accepted the check, it turns out that the check can be cashed and not a fake check.

'If you choose to make capital out of this accident,' said he, 'I am naturally helpless. No gentleman but wishes to avoid a scene,' says he. 'Name your figure.' Well, we screwed him up to a hundred pounds for the child's family; he would have clearly liked to stick out; but there was something about the lot of us that meant mischief, and at last he struck. (Stevenson: 7) The next thing was to get the money; and where do you think he carried us but to that place with the door? — whipped out a key, went in, and presently came back with the matter of ten pounds in gold and a cheque for the balance on Coutts's, drawn payable to bearer and signed with a name that I can't mention, though it's one of the points of my story, but it was a name at least very well known and often printed. The figure was stiff; but the signature was good for more than that, if it was only genuine.

Mr. Utterson, Richard Enfield, and the little girl's family don't believe that the bad guy can give them a check of a hundred pounds. They thought that the check was fake. Then how can be get that kind of money? They are still curious and want to immediately check the truth of the check to the Bank.

But he was quite easy and sneering. 'Set your mind at rest,' says he, 'I will stay with you till the banks open and cash the cheque myself.' So we all set off, the doctor, and the child's

father, and our friend and myself, and passed the rest of the night in my chambers; and next day, when we had breakfasted, went in a body to the bank. I gave in the check myself, and said I had every reason to believe it was a forgery. Not a bit of it. The cheque was genuine.' (Stevenson: 8)

Quietly the evil figure answered their question that he would stay with them until the bank opened. And after the bank opened they immediately checked the check, and their guess was wrong. The check is truly original and can be cashed.

Actually the evil figure is the other side of Dr. Jekyll. He experimented with creating a strange concoction or serum and tried it on himself at midnight. And the result was surprising, he found himself not himself anymore, but another figure of himself, the second person who was evil, who would eventually take over him completely. A vile person named Edward Hyde.

'Well,' said Mr. Enfield, 'I can't see what harm it would do. It was a man of the name of Hyde.' (Stevenson: 10)

The author also explained that Dr. Jekyll hesitated long before he made the decision to test his theory. He also knew that the risk was very big and risked his life. Because the drug is so strong, it shakes and contol the identity. But the temptation to test he discovery was so deep, than he decided to test it.

"I hesitated long before I put this theory to the test of practice. I knew well that I risked death; for any drug that so potently controlled and shook the very fortress of identity, might by the least scruple of an overdose or at the least inapportunity in the moment of exhibition, utterly blot out that immaterial tabernacle which I looked to it to change. But the temptation of a discovery

so singular and profound, at last overcame the suggestions of alarm." (Stevenson:76)

In the story, Dr. Jekyll is a figure who has mutiple personalities. He appeared as Dr. Jekyll as a good personality and Mr. Hyde as a bad personality. As is known, evereyone must have a good side and bad side. The good side invites the individual to do good things, while the bad sides invites individual to do bad things.

In other word the good side teaches people to follow existing norms, while the bad side invites people to indulge their desires. The the owner of the personality becomes a struggle for these two sides. The side that wins is what will show the personality of the owner.

Dr. Jekyll is unhappy with the sides of good and bad fusedin the human body. He wants to separate the two opposite sides so they do not interfere with each other, and he can do good (ego to the superego) while venting all his wants and desires without tarnishing his life (ego toward the id). For that he did research in the laboratory and the result was an affective potions, and he dedicates himself as a guinea pig, as stated in the following quote:

"I had long since prepared my tincture; I purchased at once, from a firm of wholesale chemists, a large quantity of particular salt which I knew, from my experiments, to be the last ingredient required; and late one accursed night, I compounded the elements, watched them boil and smoke together in the glass, and when the ebullition had subsided, with a strong glow of courage, drank of the potion." (Stevenson:76)

The change of Dr. Jekyll was also realized by Dr. Lanyon, Dr. Jekyll's bestfriend who knew him for a long time.

"But it is more than ten years since Henry Jekyll become too fancifull for me. He began to go wrong, wrong in mind; and though of course I continue to take an interest in him for old sake's sake, as they say, I see and I have seen devilish little of the man. Such unscientific balderdash, added the doctor". (Stevenson:14)

Dr. Jekyll assumes that the human soul consists of two opposing elements, good and evil, which continue to rage in human life. Human life will better if the two elements are separated. Through his experiments, he managed to make two types of potions. To separate and reunite the two elements. The first concoction change Dr. Jekyll became Mr. Hyde as an evil figure, while the second concoction turned him back into Dr. Jekyll as a good person.

Through Mr. Hyde as a total bad person, Dr. Jekyll can vent his desires without any resistance from his good nature. Overtime his vices in Hyde dominated Dr. Jekyll. Altough he has tried hard to keep himself identity as Dr. Jekyll. Longing as Mr. Hyde who can enjoy life as much as he does without guilt and sin always appears in him.

And after drinking the concoction, he felt younger, lighter, he was happy with his new body. He became evil, tenfold more evil. And that feeling really makes him delighted. Very delighting like a wine.

"I felt younger, lighter, happier in body; within I was conscious of heady recklessness, a current of disordered sensual images running like a millrace in my fancy, a solution of the bonds of obligation, an unknown but not an innocent freedom of the soul. I knew myself, at the first breath, of this new life, to be more wicked, tenfold more wicked, sold a slave to my original evil; and the thought in that moment, braced and delighted me like wine." (Stevenson:77)

After drinking the potion and feeling pain for a few moments and ascertaining wheter he had actually turned into Mr. Hyde. After looking in the mirror and seeing that he had truly become Mr. Hyde, he drank again for second time, so he could come back again as Dr. Jekyll.

".. I lingered but a moment at the mirror: the second and conclusive experiment had yet to be attempted; it yet remained to be seen if I had lost my identity beyond redemption and must flee before daylight from a house that was no longer mine; and hurrying back to my cabinet, I once more prepared and drank the cup, once more suffered the pangs of dissolution, and came to myself once more with the character, the stature, and the face of Henry Jekyll." (Stevenson:78-79)

The figure of Mr. Hyde is the mask used by Dr. Jekyll to vent the bad side of his personality in order to maintain his good name. This is the fulfillment of the subconscious from Dr. Jekyll to get self stisfaction regardless of the rules and norms that apply. Through Mr. Hyde, he committed evil actions such as raping, torturing, and killing people arbitrarily.

Dr. Jekyll wants to violate predetermined norms. On the other hands, he wants to live freely without rules and sanctions. On the other hand, he did not want to lose his honor.

"I, for my part, from the nature of my life, advanced infallibly in one direction and in one direction only. It was on the moral side, and in my own person, that I learned to recognise the thorough and primitive duality of man; I saw that, of the two natures that contended in the field of my consciousness, even if I could rightly be said to be either, it was only because I was radically

both; and from an early date, even before the course of my scientific discoveries had begun to suggest the most naked possibility of such a miracle, I had learned to dwell with pleasure, as a beloved day-dream, on the thought of the separation of these elements. (Stevenson:74-75)

Dr. Jekyll says that human are not truly one. But truly two. And he also hazard the guess that humans will eventually be known only as diverse, inappropriate, and independent residents.

"... that man is not truly one, but truly two. I said two, because the state of my own knowledge does not pass beyond that point. Others will follow, others will outstrip me on the same lines; and I hazard the guess that man will be ultimately known for a mere polty of multifarious, incongruous, and independet denizens. (Stevenson:74)

Actually Dr. Jekyll is very ambitious about what he wants to achieve. He is also quite selfish. This can be seen from how he used himself. Dr. Jekyll conducted an experiment to separate the two personalities, good and evil, from his own body. He is very obsessed with the idea of perfection and happiness. He thinks that men will perfect when they can separate the dark side and the good side of themselves. He said it was natural and common to separate both sides of them.

"And indeed the worst of my faults was a certain impatient gaiety of disposition, such as has made the happiness of many, but such as I found it hard to reconcile with my imperious desire to carry my head high, and wear a more than commonly grave countenance before the public. Hence it came about that I concealed my pleasures; and that when I reached years of reflection. And began to look round me and take stock of my progress and position in the world, I stood already commited to a profound duplicity of life." (Stevenson:73)

The very strict values and rules of the Victorian era made Dr. Jekyll feels bound by regulations and makes him unable to act freely and comfortably. Dr. Jekyll must behave according to the values of society so that he is considered a good person. However, this actually made Dr. Jekyll wants to find freedom. until he found an idea that could help him fulfill his wild desires by separating himself into two personalities.

Dr. Jekyll considers if he separates the two personalities in him, the evil side and the good side, he will be free from guilt when he commits a crime using Mr. Hyde's body. And he can still be an honorable person when he becomes Dr. Jekyll. So he wants to commit his crime or desire without having to pollute Dr. Jekyll.

"If each, I told myself, could but housed in separate identities, life would be reliefed of all that was unbearable; the unjust delivered from the aspirations might go his way, and remorse of this more upright twin; and the just could wast steadfastly and securely on his upword path, doing the good things in which he found his pleasure, and no longer exposed to disgrace and penitence by the hands of this extraneous evil." (Stevenson:74)

This thought convinced him that he would gain happiness if he could have both sides by separating them only to the good side and only to the evil side. he became obsessed with this idea, so he did a lot of experiments. until one day he managed to make a concoction that transformed him into someone with different characteristics from himself.

## 2. Rising Action

The second part is Rising actions. Rising action begin with "inciting incidents" or "complications", which are events that create problems or conflicts for characters, moving a series of events that are increasingly significant. Some critics describe rising action as the most important part of the plot because the climax and results of the story will not occur if the action event does not occur. In here the rising action is when Mr. Utterson tries to reveal the secret of Dr. Jekyll and his relationship with Mr. Hyde.

After listening to the story of Richard Enfield about Mr. Hyde, Mr. Utterson returned to the office and checked the will of one of his friends named Dr. Henry Jekyll. In the will it was written that if Dr. Jekyll died, his inheritance to be handed over to Edward Hyde, someone whom Utterson had never met and whom he suspected of being a mysterious figure according to the story of Mr. Enfield. For this reason, Mr. Utterson decided to find out about a mysterious figure whom he thought was a blackmailer and threatening Dr. Jekyll. After learning that the person was named Hyde, the person was angry when he was linked to the doctor.

"On other side, I announced to my servants that a Mr. Hyde (whom I described) was to have full liberty and power about my house in the square; and to parry mishaps, I even called and made myself a familiar object, in my second character. I next drew up that will to which you so much objected; so that if anything befell me in the person of Dr. Jekyll, I could enter on that of Edward hyde without pecuniary loss. And thus fortified, as I supposed, on every side, I began to profit by the strange immunities of my position. (Stevenson:80)

The case of Dr. Jekyll is very strange and makes Mr. Utterson was curious to investigate it. Because he felt like something was hidden from his friend. After Mr. Hyde's death, Dr. Jekyll gave a letter from Mr. Hyde to Mr. Utterson. Because Mr. Utterson was unsure if it was really Mr. Hyde's handwriting, Mr. Utterson tried to investigate the writing with someone called Mr. Guest.

"There was a pause, during which Mr. Utterson struggled with himslelf. 'Why did you compare the Guest?' he inquired suddenly.

'Well, sir,' returned the clerk, 'there is a rather singular resemblace; the two hands are in many points identical: only differently sloped''. (Stevenson:37)

Mr. Guest likens Mr. Hyde's handwriting with a dinner party invitation from Dr. Jekyll. And he said that there were similarities between Mr. Hyde and Dr. Jekyll's handwriting, it's just a differently slope.

A year later Hyde killed Mr. Danver Carew brutally and sadistically by beating a baton to his death. With the help of Mr. Utterson, the police managed to find Hyde's apartment and burn all the files that were there. Then Mr. Utterson asked Dr. Jekyll doesn't have to deal with Hyde anymore. The doctor agreed. He even delivered a goodbye letter from Hyde. But how surprised Mr. Utterson and his Guest (staff) were so aware that the writing in the letter, although slightly altered, was very similar to the writing in the dinner party invitation letter from Dr. Jekyll. Of course Utterson got angry thinking Jekyll was faking a letter from a murderer.

"What!', he thought'. Henry Jekyll forge for a murderer1' and his blood ran cold in his veins" (Stevenson:37)

When Mr. Utterson found out, he was shocked and thought that Dr. Jekyll had faked the murderer, and his blood was flowing in his veins.

### 3. Climax

The third part is Climax. The climax of the plot is the main turning point of the story, where the exposition and actions that increase are directed upwards. The peak is the moment with the biggest tension or conflict. Although the climax is also sometimes called a crisis, it is not necessarily a negative event. In a tragedy, the climax will produce an unhappy end; but in a comedy, the climax usually makes it clear that the story will end happily.

In the story, the climax is when The most faithful servant of Dr. Jekyll came to Mr. Utterson and reporting about Dr. Jekyll locked himself in his room and the sounds and strange steps from inside the room.

The footman came at the summons, very white and nervous. Pull yourself together, Bradshaw,' said the lawyer. 'This suspense, I know, is telling upon all of you; but it is now our intention to make an end of it. Poole, here, and I are going to force our way into the cabinet. (Stevenson: 56)

Ah, sir, there's blood foully shed in every step of it! But hark again, a little closer — put your heart in your ears, Mr.

Utterson, and tell me, is that the doctor's foot?' (Stevenson: 57)

The steps fell lightly and oddly, with a certain swing, for all they went so slowly; it was different indeed from the heavy creaking tread of Henry Jekyll. Utterson sighed. 'Is there never anything else?' he asked. Poole nodded. 'Once,' he said. 'Once I heard it weeping!' 'Weeping? how that?' said the lawyer, conscious of a sudden chill of horror. 'Weeping

like a woman or a lost soul,' said the butler. 'I came away with that upon my heart, that I could have wept too.' But now the ten minutes drew to an end. Poole disinterred the axe from under a stack of packing straw; the candle was set upon the nearest table to light them to the attack; and they drew near with bated breath to where that patient foot was still going up and down, up and down, in the quiet of the night. (Stevenson: 57)

The only communication from Dr. Jekyll is just a letter asking him to find a special medicine with a statement that is already hopeless. Mr. Utterson agreed to help him and then they both headed to Dr. Jekyll's house to break the door to the room where Dr. Jekyll locked himself. They found Hyde who had killed himself before they entered the room.

The besiegers, appalled by their own riot and the stillness that had succeeded, stood back a little and peered in. There lay the cabinet before their eyes in the quiet lamplight, a good fire glowing and chattering on the hearth, the kettle singing its thin strain, a drawer or two open, papers neatly set forth on the business-table, and nearer the fire, the things laid out for tea: the quietest room, you would have said, and, but for the glased presses full of chemicals, the most commonplace that night in London. Right in the midst there lay the body of a man sorely contorted and still twitching. They drew near on tiptoe, turned it on its back and beheld the face of Edward Hyde. He was dressed in clothes far too large for him, clothes of the doctor's bigness; the cords of his face still moved with a semblance of life, but life was quite gone; and by the crushed phial in the hand and the strong smell of kernels that hung upon the air, Utterson knew that he was looking on the body of a selfdestroyer.

They rummaged through the space to find Dr. Jekyll is also dead, but not found. In the laboratory room a large natural envelope was found addressed to

Mr. Utterson whose contents asked Mr. Utterson to read a letter from Dr. Lanyon if Mr. Utterson wants to know more about Dr. Jekyll.

# 4. Falling Action

The fourth part is falling action. If the rising action is a series of events that lead to climax, the falling action is a series of events that follow the climax, ending with resolution, an event that shows that the story reaches its end.

In the story, the falling action is when Dr. Lanyon witnesses the transformation of Dr. Jekyll become Mr. Hyde. The transformation of Dr. Jekyll was revealed when Dr. Lanyon was invited to dinner party and Dr. Lanyon was given a letter by Dr. Jekyll, which contains that Dr. Jekyll has a concoction that he puts in a box in his cabinet. When Dr. Lanyon examined the concoction, in a book written by Dr. Jekyll has many short comments added on a date, the comment is the word 'double'. And also followed by some exclamation marks, 'total failure !!!'.

"Here I proceeded to examine its contents. The powders were neatly enough made up, but not with the nicety of the dispensing chemist; so that it was plain they were of Jekyll's private manufacture; and when I opened one of the wrappers I found what seemed to me a simple crystalline salt of a white colour. The phial, to which I next turned my attention, might have been about half-full of a blood-red liquor, which was highly pungent to the sense of smell and seemed to me to contain phosphorus and some volatile ether. At the other ingredients I could make no guess. The book was an ordinary version-book and contained little but a series of dates.

These covered a period of many years, but I observed that the entries ceased nearly a year ago and quite abruptly. Here and there a brief remark was appended to a date, usually no more than a single word: 'double' occurring perhaps six times in a total of several hundred entries; and once very early in the list and followed by several marks of ex clamation, 'total failure!!!' All this, though it whetted my curiosity, told me little that was definite. Here were a phial of some tincture, a paper of some salt, and the record of a series of experiments that had led (like too many of Jekyll's investigations) to no end of practical usefulness.(Stevenson:66)

Then, at midnight around 12pm, Dr. Lanyon met a small man who was squatting on the portico pillar. And the little man came as a Dr. Lanyon's visitor, then he showed a potions. The little man started concocting a potions and drink that potions.

"He thanked me with a smiling nod, measured out a few minims of the red tincture and added one of the powders. The mixture, which was at first of a reddish hue, began, in proportion as the crystals melted, to brighten in colour, to effervesce audibly, and to throw off small fumes of vapour. Suddenly and at the same moment, the ebullition ceased and the compound changed to a dark purple, which faded again more slowly to a watery green." (Stevenson:70)

"... He put the glass to his lips and drank at one gulp. A cry followed; he reeled, staggered, clutched at the table and held on, staring with injected eyes, gasping with open mouth; and as I looked there came, I thought, a change — he seemed to swell — his face became suddenly black and the features seemed to melt and alter — and the next moment, I had sprung to my feet and leaped back against the wall, my arm raised to shield me from that prodigy, my mind submerged in terror." (Stevenson:71)

And after the little man drank the concoction, Dr. Lanyon was surprised to see that the person in front of him changed to Dr. Jekyll.

#### 5. Resolution

Resolution is refers to the part of the plot that ties the loose ends and reveals the final consequences of the story event. During the resolution, the author resolves the final or extraordinary question about the character's fate, and can even reveal a little about the character's future after the completion of the story. In the story, the resolution is that Dr. Jekyll loses his fight, and the evil take over and beat him, and then he decides to kill himself.

About a week has passed, and I am now finishing this statement under the influence of the last of the old powders. This, then, is the last time, short of a miracle, that Henry Jekyll can think his own thoughts or see his own face (now how sadly altered!) in the glass.

Nor must I delay too long to bring my writing to an end; for if my narrative has hitherto escaped destruction, it has been by a combination of great prudence and great good luck. Should the throes of change take me in the act of writing it, Hyde will tear it in pieces; but if some time shall have elapsed after I have laid it by, his wonderful selfishness and Circumscription to the moment will probably save it once again from the action of his ape-like spite.

And indeed the doom that is closing on us both, has already changed and crushed him. Half an hour from now, when I shall again and for ever re-indue that hated personality, I know how I shall sit shuddering and weeping in my chair, or continue, with the most strained and fear-struck ecstasy of listening, to pace up and down this room (my last earthly refuge) and give ear to every sound of menace. Will Hyde die upon the scaffold? or will he find courage to release himself at the last moment? God knows; I am careless; this is my true hour of death, and what is

to follow concerns another than myself. Here then, as I lay down the pen and proceed to seal up my confession, I bring the life of that unhappy Henry Jekyll to an end. (Stevenson: (95-96)

The quotation above, explained that Dr. Jekyll did not want to delay too long to end his writing; he felt that he could escape destruction until this moment because of the caution and great luck. he felt very sorry and acknowledged all his mistakes. he felt that he was careless. he stated that this was the time of his true death, and what was to be followed was a concern besides him. Here later, when Dr. Jekyll put down his pen and continued to close his confession and end his unhappy life.

Based on all the explanations the author explained above, it can be ascertained that Dr. Jekyll has a strange case, and the strange case is not only explained by Dr. Jekyll himself, but also through Dr. Jekyll 's friends, like Mr. Utterson and Dr. Lanyon.

#### CHAPTER IV

#### CONCLUSION

In thi study, there are two questions which have to be the main topic discuss. The first is the character and characterization of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde, and the second is Dr. Jekyll's strange case in The Strange Case of Dr Jekyll and Mr. Hyde.

The character of Dr. Jekyll described as a large, white and handsome man of fifty. While the character of Mr. Hyde is pale and dwarfish, troglodytic, detestabble, and an extraordinary-looking man. The characterization of Dr. Jekyll is snobbish, rich, crazy treasure, generous, wild, liar, respectable, and full of secret. While the characterization of Mr. Hyde described as a wicked man, pure evil, rude, violent, mysterious, and a cruel murderer.

The writer analyzes the strange case of Dr. Jekyll from the plot of the story. There are fourt part of plot. The first is exposition, the exposition is when Richard Enfield tells about the horrible man trying to torture a little girl when he was on his way to Dr. Jekyll's house. The second part is rising action, the rising action is happen when Mr. Utterson tries to reveal the secret of Dr. Jekyll and his relationship with Mr. Hyde. The third part is climax, the climax is happen when Mr. Utterson come to Dr. Jekyll's house to break the door of the room where Dr. Jekyll locked himself. Then Mr. Utterson and Poole found Mr. Hyde who had killed himself before they entered the room. The fourth part is falling action, the falling action is happen when Dr. Lanyon witnesses

the transformation of Dr. Jekyll become Mr. Hyde. The transformation of Dr. Jekyll was revealed when Dr. Lanyon was invited to dinner party and Dr. Lanyon was given a letter by Dr. Jekyll, which contains that Dr. Jekyll has a concoction that he puts in a box in his cabinet. The last part is resolution. The resolution is that Dr. Jekyll loses his fight, and the evil take over and beat him, and then he decides to kill himself.



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