**THE ANALYSIS OF THE MAIN CHARACTER IN ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON’S NOVEL *DR. JEKYLL AND MR. HYDE***

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**ARTICLE**

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**2015**

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**ABSTRACT**

The main purpose of this study is to analyze and describe how Robert Louis Stevenson, the author of “*The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde*” builds and constructs the two main characters of the novel. The technique in data collection in this study was library research with the primary source, the novel itself. Method of Analyzing data was the analytic method to describe the lives, relationships and the rules of characters in determining the main characters of *Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde* as well as the events in the story. This study found that two main actors in this novel namely *Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde* are two characters who are completely different. Dr. Jekyll is a good man, tall, well-built and has become more religious, meanwhile Mr. Hyde is an antagonist form of Dr. Jekyll, he is much smaller and uglier, has a cruel, evil and violent past. *Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde* are in fact a single character. Until the end of the novel, the respectable doctor Jekyll and the ugly Hyde are clearly opposite in type and personality. In conclusion, all the aspects of Stevenson novel *Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde* were presented a strange figure with blank background and origin, an strange act of brutality, and even hints blackmail and secret scandal. Characterizations of main character in the novel the battle between good and evil, Jekyll and Hyde are uninteresting taken alone, both relatively flat characters, the nature of their interrelationship gives the novel it’s power, the dominance of Mr. Hyde expresses the true nature of humans. The writer suggests to explore more and deeply analysis other character in the novel to make it more useful for students in teaching and learning process especially to the text comprehension activity.

Key Wards : *character, Jekyll, Hyde, good, evil*

**INTRODUCTIONS**

The classic novel under title “*Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde*” by Robert Louis Stevenson was published in 1886. In the novel, Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde is the same person with different personal character. The writer of that novel was very clever to describe and present a different personal character of *Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde*. During the day he act as Dr. Jekyll, a good doctor and then he change into Mr. Hyde, during the night with an absolutely different personal character. Thus, the writer presumes that, analyzing the main characters of the novel especially the dual character of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde will help the writer to comprehend the central actor of the novel as same as to appreciate that novel.

In many ways, Jekyll can be seen as the super ego, that portion of the human consciousness that attempts to control the physical urges and identity, represented by Edward Hyde and filter them through socially appropriate activities. However, when the identity is repressed rather than integrated into a functioning psyche, the individual’s behavior will grow increasingly inconsistent. It is to be expected that, in time, whatever is repressed will once again become manifest. What then occurs is what psychologists call the return of the repressed (<http://www.enotes.com/topics/dr-jekyll-mr-hyde/critical-essays/critical-evaluation>).

An interesting point of few from Stevenson (1998: 52) who stated that, “man is not truly one, but truly two. I say two, because the state of my own knowledge does not pass beyond that point. Others will follow, others will out-strip me on the same lines; and I hazard the guess that man will be ultimately known for a mere polity of multifarious, incongruous and independent denizens”.

Actually, the novel *The Strange Case of Dr Jekyll and Mr Hy*” as same as almost any other detective story in which the writer does not reveal the secret until the very end of the story. However, Hamsik (2012: 14) stated that, the strangest thing of the novel is the way the story is constructed. It starts out like a detective fiction but like a dream it gets distracted, seems to turn off course, and transmogrifies into something far more Gothic and frightening.

All aspects of a wonderful detective story Stevenson novel *Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde* were presented from the opening chapter of the novel, a strange figure with blank background and origin, an strange act of brutality, and even hints blackmail and secret scandal (Hamšík, 2012: 4). Edward Hyde, the evil corresponding person of Henry Jekyll, is portrayed as an unhappy young man of slim and ugly looking (<http://www.scribd.com/doc/20910481/Duality-of-Man-Dr-Jekyll-Mr-Hyde>).

Based on *Anatomy of Human Destructiveness*, Erich Fromm (2002) explained two types of aggression. First, a defensive “benign” aggression, which is biologically adaptive and the second was “malignant” aggression that is specific to the human species, absent in most mammals and is not biologically adaptive. The character of Edward Hyde, clearly filled with aggression and extremely dislike, is in a way an example of malignant or evil aggression. Sorensen (2012: 18) Stated that, a story that is made up in *Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde* has many layers that cover the many aspects of this chilling horror story in which the layering is a way of disguising and keeping secret of Dr. Jekyll and his life.

As Fromm (2002: 18) states, what is unique in man is that he can be driven by impulses to kill and to torture, and that he feels desire in doing so; he is the only animal that can be a killer and destroyer of his own species without any rational gain, either biological or economic”, Edward Hyde does kill and does feel lust and satisfaction in doing so “With a transport of glee, I mauled the unresisting body, tasting delight from every blow” (Stevenson, 1998: 60).

To explain the strange of both Jekyll and Hide, Stevensons involved some key characters in the novel. The writer of this study would like to present and discuss several findings related to the plot and the development of main character in the novel *Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde*. The discussion focuses on two parts to answer the two main question of this study. First, how did the the characteristic of main characters build and constructed by the outhor and second to discuss the characteristics of the major characters of *Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde*.

**STUDY METHODS**

In this study, the writer used qualitative method. Writer described the quality of the two major characters and its involvement to the plot development based on *Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde* novel that the writer analyzed and presented descriptively. The main data in this study was taken from the novel “*Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde*” by Robert Louis Stevenson. The data that writer used were the conversations and statements regarding the three major characters and the plot development of Dr. Jekyll, Mr. Hyde and Mr. Utterson. Supporting data were collected from opinion, comment, studies and reviews of *Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde* novel that were done by any writer, opinion, comment of any writers that were browses from internet.

 The technique that writer applied in collections data in this study is library research with the primary source, the novel itself. Data from the novel then compared to the data that the writer collect from many sources especially documentary method. This method will use to find out the data in term of variables, including notes, transcript, book, magazine, newspaper, inscription, and other written sources (Basith, 2007: 28). In addition, the writer will also conduct an internet browsing to add the supplementary data to support the analysis.

The writer was used the analytic method to describe the lives, relationships and the rules of characters in determining the main characters and plot development of *Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde* as well as the events in the story. By using the analytic method, the writer will able to analyze the characters and plot in more specific and more detail. The other aspect of a novel also can be analyzed by the analytic method.

After collecting the data and studying the information, which is closely related to the analysis, the writer began to analyze the data by taking the following steps: Finding out the plot and the main character from the novel, classifying the plot development and identifying the three major characters from the novel, quoting some sentences or paragraphs from the novel. The quotation would be explained in discussion in the analysis. The certain quotations are taken from chapters and pages related to discussion, elaborate the influence of the plot to the development of the main character, clarify the analysis with the supporting data, from the discussion on the main character and the plot of the novel, it was became the basic frame for the writer to make conclusion and suggestion for the novel.

**FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS**

**Characterization of the Main Characters *Dr. Jekylll and Mr. Hyde*.**

The characterization of two main characters in Robert Louis Stevensons novel *Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde* to be recognized in many different pictured. The writer of the novel explained that, Dr. Jekyll background is an experimental chemist and actually doesn’t enjoy feeling evil. He is also upholds morals and social standards, suspicious when talking about Mr. Hyde in his will, believes that everybody has two persons living inside of them, a good and a bad side and split personality. Schwarz (2013: 1) explained that, multiple personality disorder, now called dissociative identity disorder. This syndrome comprehends the occurrence of two or more distinct identities that take control of a person’s behavior paired with an inexplicable memory loss.

A good side of Dr. Jekyll was exposed when he is in a normal life during the day and then exposed his bad side when he turned into Mr. Hyde during the night. The picture of *Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde* were mostly came from the perspective of the lawyer Mr. Utterson. Utterson suspects Hyde of using Jekyll grows increasingly concerned about Jekyll’s unpredictable behaviour, and after Jekyll becomes outsider in his room making strange demands in an unfamiliar voice Utterson, along with Jekyll’s butler, break down the doctor’s door, only to find Mr Hyde who is dead from apparent suicide (http://www.ukessays.com/essays/english/dr-jekyll-mr-hyde.php)

**Distinction Characters of *Dr. Jekylll and Mr. Hyde*.**

To differentiate the characteristic of Dr. Henry Jekylll and Mr. Edward Hyde could be done by simple distinction that Dr. Jekylll is a good looking man, respectable and good. Mr. Hyde, on the other hand is ugly, deformed and evil. The different between Jekyll and Hyde is very clear as black different from white. The fact that both of these characters are living in the same body, then Dr. Jekyll is not either good or evil, but both good and evil at the same time

Mr. Hyde in <http://www.sparknotes.com/lit/jekyll/canalysis.html>, was also pictured that, his face look of Satan, has no sense of right and wrong, wanders the streets at night but hides indoors during the daytime, he is made of pure evil and has no good in him, he and Dr. Jekyll are two in the same body, Hyde is Dr. Jekyll’s evil side, Dr. Jekyll likes the feeling of being Mr. Hyde, Mr. Hyde comes to dominate both persons, Dr. Jekyll takes Hyde’s shape more often than his own, by the end, Jekyll himself no longer exists and only Hyde remains.

**Two Men in Duality Characters.**

In the present study, writer of the study tried to explained two main characters of the novel and the relationship between them. First of all, we learn of a mysterious, darkness, and violent Edward Hyde as described in the following quotation.

“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. 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)

The characteristic of Edward Hyde and Henry Jekyll are the two men in one motif or duality character, complex and very intriguing. Edward Hyde and Henry Jekyll seem to be two different people particularly because they are so different in nature, although, for some mysterious reason, connected. Stevenson, in fact was succed to keep the readers from realizing that Jekyll and Hyde are the same person for as long as possible (<http://www.sparknotes.com/lit/jekyll/quotes.html>).

In the other part of the novel the writer, Stevenson described Dr. Jekylll as a tall, handsome, man of fifty years old, smooth-faced, with reputable, respected and well-liked member of the society and kindness or in short basically a good person. On the other hand, he becomes something wrong with his appearance, completely different and no social standing and not easy to describe as describes in the quotation below:

I have observed that when I wore the semblance of Edward Hyde, none could come near to me at first without a visible misgiving of the flesh. 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 : 55)

 The description of Hyde was also explained by Mr. Utterson, a closed friend of Mr. Hyde. Mr. Utterson started to seeks and find out who Edward Hyde is. According to Utterson, Hyde describes as dark, short and small, bad looking guy, rough and dangerous but he cannot explain exactly why. The writer, Stevenson, continually reminded the reader that Hyde is similar to the devil and evil. However, Stevenson often describes Hyde in animalistic terms, including descriptions such as the "hissing intake of breath".

The relationship between Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde were also not so clear to Mr. Utterson. Stevensons in his novel stated that, Utterson asked Jekyll what he did but Jekyll did not give a clear answer and he tells Jekyll that he knows something about Hyde. Jekyll protests that Utterson does not understand his strange situation and promise that Hyde be free whatever he chooses. Jekyll also hope to Utterson that if anything happen to him, Utterson will take care and protected Hyde. Utterson agrees even though he will never like the man. Follow the quotation below.

‘You know I never approved of it,’ pursued Utterson, ruthlessly disregarding the fresh topic.

‘My will? Yes, certainly, I know that,’ said the doctor, a trifle sharply. ‘You have told me so.’

‘Well, I tell you so again,’ continued the lawyer. ‘I have been learning something of young Hyde.’

The large handsome face of Dr. Jekyll grew pale to the very lips, and there came a blackness about his eyes. ‘I do not care to hear more,’ said he. ‘This is a matter I thought we had agreed to drop.’

‘What I heard was abominable,’ said Utterson.

‘It can make no change. You do not understand my position,’ returned the doctor, with a certain incoherency of manner. ‘I am painfully situated, Utterson; my position is a very strange - a very strange one. It is one of those affairs that cannot be mended by talking.’

‘Jekyll,’ said Utterson, ‘you know me: I am a man to be trusted. Make a clean breast of this in confidence; and I make no doubt I can get you out of it.’ (Stevenson, 1998: 24)

In fact, Dr. Jekyll is lying to his best friends and hides his scientific experiments. Although Jekyll's tretments to Hyde's believes to be in control but he is not. However, Mills (2013: 20) found that, more textual evidence from Stevenson to support a specific link to the events recorded and the freedom Dr. Jekyll felt at the disconnect between himself and Mr. Hyde, a stronger point of evidence might be made here, but as it rests, it is as dubious as Hyde himself.

**Sadism and Darkness Characters of *Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde*.**

The picture of duality, sadism and darkness of *Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde* in fact be started capter by chapter. The cruelly murder of Sir Danvers Carew, whom Hyde attacks unprovoked, for no apparent reason is an example of Hyde brutal character. The murder of Sir Danvas Crew witnessed by a maidservant that he attacted by an aged man whom she known as Mr. Hyde. She saw Mr. Hyde raise his walking stick with anger and hit Sir Danvers Carew and continued to hit him as he lay in the street. Utterson recognizes the walking stick used in the murder belong to Jekyll that he had given years ago. Utterson and Police Inspector of Scotland Yard inspect Hyde’s room, the maid tells them that Hyde had already left earlier that morning. The inspector thinks that it will be an easy matter to jail Hyde. However, some people who have seen Hyde cannot agree with the Police inspector but they believe that Hyde left them with no sense of guilty. Read the quotation bellows.

‘Yes,’ said he, ‘I recognise him. I am sorry to say that this

is Sir Danvers Carew.’

‘Good God, sir,’ exclaimed the officer, ‘is it possible?’

And the next moment his eye lighted up with professional ambition. ‘This will make a deal of noise,’ he said. ‘And perhaps you can help us to the man.’ And he briefly narrated what the maid had seen, and showed the broken stick (Stevenson, 1998: 28)

Hyde's evil shows his brutally when killed a not guilty man without reason, Sir Danvers Carew. It seems that Hyde kills Sir Danvers Carew only to show his power and to free his evil. However, he stops telling the police of the relationship between Hyde and Dr. Jekyll. Thus, Utterson seems to be still loyal to his friend Dr. Jekyll and his dream has become reality as he feared, the monstrous Hyde has made a nightmare on the city of London. Clearly, Utterson is included to London's high society through his business as a lawyer. Later on written documents will prove that Utterson finally learns the truth about the mystery of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde.

In other part of the novel, Stevenson told the other devil side of Mr. Hyde when he kill Sir Danvers Carew, a respected member of Parliament. When Sir Danvers Carew is murdered, Hyde is implicated by a witness but Hyde cannot be found. Utterson begins to suspect that more than a murder is involved when he discovers that the handwriting of Jekyll is identical to that of Hyde, except for the slant of the letters. His suspicions deepen when he learns that Dr. Hastie Lanyon has developed hard feelings toward his old friend, Henry Jekyll. Although Lanyon is dying, he refuses to see Jekyll again (http://www.enotes.com/topics/dr-jekyll-mr-hyde/in-depth).

The different of Jekyll not only with Hyde but also with Utterson. In this novel, Utterson pictured as a good-looking Victorian gentleman. In order to protect Jekyll's social status, he goes to visit him and discuss the issue personally rather than informing the police of Jekyll and Hyde's relationship and having them to come and asked many quentions. In contrast, Jekyll lies to Utterson, protecting Hyde with a false letter. In this case, the reader starts to recognize Dr. Jekyll is lying. He claims himself to be a good man, but in fact he is an evil. Meanwhile, Utterson does not yet realized that his friend and Mr. Hyde are the same (http://www.sparknotes.com/lit/jekyll/quotes.html). Follow the quotation below.

‘Have you the envelope?’ he asked.

 ‘I burned it,’ replied Jekyll,’ before I thought what I was about. But it bore no postmark. The note was handed in.’

 ‘Shall I keep this and sleep upon it?’ asked Utterson.

 ‘I wish you to judge for me entirely,’ was the reply. ‘I have lost confidence in myself.’

‘Well, I shall consider,’ returned the lawyer. ‘And now one word more: it was Hyde who dictated the terms in your will about that disappearance?’

The doctor seemed seized with a qualm of faintness: he shut his mouth tight and nodded.

‘I knew it,’ said Utterson. ‘He meant to murder you. You have had a fine escape.’ (Stevenson, 1998: 34)

Jekyll's behavior is becoming increasingly mysterious, and Utterson cannot determine a logically cause at all. In chapter five as an example, mystery and the supernatural view start to rise up. When Lanyon died, Jekyll is in serious bad behavior, Utterson's also begins to be out of control. Actually, Lanyon plays only a minor role in the novel’s plot, but his thematic significance extends beyond his brief appearances (<http://www.sparknotes.com/lit/jekyll/canalysis.html>). Follow the quotation below

‘Jekyll is ill, too,’ observed Utterson. ‘Have you seen him?. But Lanyon’s face changed, and he held up a trembling hand.

‘I wish to see or hear no more of Dr. Jekyll,’ he said in a loud, unsteady voice. ‘I am quite done with that person; and I beg that you will spare me any allusion to one whom I regard as dead.’

‘Tut-tut,’ said Mr. Utterson; and then after a considerable pause,’ Can’t I do anything?’ he inquired.

‘We are three very old friends, Lanyon; we shall not live to make others.’

‘Nothing can be done,’ returned Lanyon; ‘ask himself.’

He will not see me,’ said the lawyer.

‘I am not surprised at that,’ was the reply. ‘Some day, Utterson, after I am dead, you may perhaps come to learn the right and wrong of this. I cannot tell you. And in the meantime, if you can sit and talk with me of other things, for God’s sake, stay and do so; but if you cannot keep clear of this accursed topic, then, in God’s name, go, for I cannot bear it.’ (Stevenson, 1998: 40)

To Enfield, Utterson, and the other people, Jekyll has put himself into his own jail within the round of his home and of his different identity as Mr. Hyde. At this point, the reader is still did not know the mystery around Jekyll and Hyde's, Jekyll’s dual personalities and the grows of Jekyll's evil behavior. Follow this quotation.

‘Well,’ said Enfield, ‘that story’s at an end at least. We shall never see more of Mr. Hyde.’

‘I hope not,’ said Utterson. ‘Did I ever tell you that I once saw him, and shared your feeling of repulsion?’

‘It was impossible to do the one without the other,’ returned Enfield. ‘And by the way, what an ass you must have thought me, not to know that this was a back way to Dr. Jekyll’s! It was partly your own fault that I found it out, even when I did.’

‘So you found it out, did you?’ said Utterson.

‘But if that be so, we may step into the court and take a look at the windows. To tell you the truth, I am uneasy about poor Jekyll; and even outside, I feel as if the presence of a friend might do him good.’ (Stevenson, 1998: 44)

Stevenson writes many narrative sequences and a great deal happens, especially in chapter 8. Hyde commits suicide, Utterson and Poole cannot found Jekyll's body. Utterson received a mysterious letters and Jekyll's personal declaration explained of Jekyll's disappearance and his relationship with Hyde. Poole and Utterson believe the man in Jekyll's room is Edward Hyde. However, they are suspicious that Hyde's wearing too large clothes for him, they are sure that the man murdered Jekyll, and that his body must be in the surrounding area. Utterson's goes home to read the letters and hopes he could protect Jekyll’s reputation, and promises to return before midnight to call the police. Follow this quotation

‘Well, sir,’ he said, ‘here we are, and God grant there be nothing wrong.’

‘Amen, Poole,’ said the lawyer.

Thereupon the servant knocked in a very guarded manner; the door was opened on the chain; and a voice asked from within, ‘Is that you, Poole?’

‘It’s all right,’ said Poole. ‘Open the door.’

The hall, when they entered it, was brightly lighted up; the fire was built high; and about the hearth the whole of the servants, men and

‘What, what? Are you all here?’ said the lawyer peevishly.

‘Very irregular, very unseemly; your master would be far from pleased.’

‘They’re all afraid,’ said Poole (Stevenson, 1998: 49).

**The Exposition of *Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde* Nature Characters.**

Stevenson’s monster, however, is not artificially created from stitched together body parts, but rather emerges fully formed from the dark side of the human personality. In the story Dr Jekyll, an accepted member of the professional Victorian middle classes, conducts a series of scientific experiments which unleash from his own psyche the ‘bestial’ and ‘ape-like’ Mr Hyde as explained in chapter 10 of the novel (Buzwell, 2015).

The nature of Jekyll's experimentation and his dual existence as Jekyll and Hyde finally exposed. Lanyon's description of that critical night breaks a mysterious relationship between Hyde and Jekyll. Through this letter, Stevenson finally directly horror theme of the novel. Read the two following quotations

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).

 “O God!” I screamed, and “O God!” again and again; for there before my eyes—pale and shaken, and half fainting, and groping before him with his hands, **like a man restored from death—there stood Henry Jekyll!** (Stevenson, 1998: 71).

As mention in the quotation, Lanyon describes the moment when Hyde drink liquid remedy in which the ingredients taken by Lanyon from Jekyll’s Laboratory in order to transforms himself back into Jekyll. Lanyon, who earlier hesitated Jekyll’s experiments as “unscientific balderdash," sow the real success of Jekyll’s liquid remedy. The scene so affraid him and worried that he will be dies soon after this scene. The transformation of Mr. Hyde was the climactic moment in the story, when Jekyll’s and Hyde relationship unexpectedly come to a declared (http://www.sparknotes.com/lit/jekyll/quotes.html).

The final analysis writer will says that at the end, the novel's mysteries are solved. From a first hand account, we learn the details of Henry Jekyll's research, the reasoning behind his experimentation, and the details of how Hyde began to take over his life. In his letter, Jekyll thing to see is one of the main themes of the novel, the dual nature of man or himself. It is this concept that caused him to practice his disastrous experiments that led to his end. Hyde, the personification of Jekyll's is evil characteristics. In the fight between Jekyll and Hyde, Stevenson explores the fight of the human sense of right and wrong, between good and evil, noble and contemptible (<http://www.scribd.com/doc/20910481/Duality-of-Man-Dr-Jekyll-Mr-Hyde>). Read the quotation below.

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 (Stevenson, 1998: 95).

For a long time the evil side of Mr. Hyde nature was less developed so Hyde looked much smaller than Jekyll and Jekyll’s clothes did not fit him. As a result, no one could have suspected that they were the same person. To be more clearer read the complete letter from Henry Jekyll to his friend Dr. Lanyon as follows.

10th December, 1882—

Dear Lanyon,—You are one of my oldest friends; and although we may have differed at times on scientific questions, I cannot remember, at leas in my side, any break in our affection. There was never a day when, if youhad said to me, Jekyll, my life, my honour, my reason, depend upon you would not have sacrificed my left hand to help you. Lanyon my life, my honour, my reason, are all at your mercy; if you fail me to-night, I am los You might suppose, after this preface, that I am going to ask you for something dishonourable to grant. Judge for yourself.

I want you to postpone all other engagements for to-night—ay, even if you were summoned to the bedside of an emperor; to take a cab, unless your carriage should be actually at the door; and with this letter in your hand for consultation, to drive straight to my house. Poole, my butler,has his orders; you will find him waiting your arrival with a locksmith.

The door of my cabinet is then to be forced: and you are to go in alone; toopen the glazed press (letter E) on the left hand, breaking the lock if it be shut; and to draw out, with all its contents as they stand, the fourth drawer from the top or (which is the same thing) the third from the bottom. In my extreme distress of mind, I have a morbid fear of misdirecting you;but even if I am in error, you may know the right drawer by its contents:some powders, a phial and a paper book. This drawer I beg of you tocarry back with you to Cavendish Square exactly as it stands.

“That is the first part of the service: now for the second. You should be back, if you set out at once on the receipt of this, long before midnight; but I will leave you that amount of margin, not only in the fear of one of those obstacles that can neither be prevented nor foreseen, but because an hour when your servants are in bed is to be preferred for what will then remain to do. At midnight, then, I have to ask you to be alone in your consulting room, to admit with your own hand into the house a man who will present himself in my name, and to place in his hands the drawer that you will have brought with you from my cabinet. Then you will have played your part and earned my gratitude completely. Five minutes afterwards, if you insist upon an explanation, you will have understood that these arrangements are of capital importance; and that by the neglect of one of them, fantastic as they must appear, you might have charged your conscience with my death or the shipwreck of my reason.

“Confident as I am that you will not trifle with this appeal, my heartsinks and my hand trembles at the bare thought of such a possibility. Think f me at this hour, in a strange place, labouring under a blackness of distress that no fancy can exaggerate, and yet well aware that, if you will but punctually serve me, my troubles will roll away like a story that is told.

Serve me, my dear Lanyon and save

“**Your friend,**

**“H.J.”**

“P.S.—I had already sealed this up when a fresh terror struck upon my soul. It is possible that the post-office may fail me, and this letter not come into your hands until to-morrow morning. In that case, dear Lanyon, do my errand when it shall be most convenient for you in the course of the day; and once more expect my messenger at midnight. It may then already be too late; and if that night passes without event, you will know that you have seen the last of Henry Jekyll (Stevenson, 1998: 41).”

Finally, one might question the extent to which Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde are in fact a single character. Until the end of the novel as described above, the respectable doctor and the ugly Hyde are clearly opposite in type and personality. Stevenson uses this issue to make his point of view that, every human being contains opposite forces within them. That means, to completely understand the significance of either Jekyll or Hyde, we must at last believe that the two as rally single character. In fact, both Jekyll and Hyde were very interesting personality and the nature of their interrelationship gives the novel its power. (http://muse.jhu.edu/login?auth\_0&type\_summary&url\_/journals/modern\_fiction\_studies/v034/34.4.breuer.html)

Climax of the novel was when Utterson reads the narrative written by Lanyon before his death, which describes the terrible transformation body of Mr. Hyde into Dr. Jekyll, explaining everything that has happened so far in an absolutely incredible way.

**CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION**

The main character in the novel “*Dr. Henry Jekyll and Mr. Hyde*” is the picture of battle between good and evil. Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde are two in the same body. Dr. Jekyll is a good side and Mr. Hyde is Dr. Jekyll’s evil side with no good in him. In one hand, as an experimental chemist Dr. Jekyll doesn’t enjoy feeling both a good and a bad side. In the other hand, Dr. Jekyll likes the feeling of being Mr. Hyde because he felt younger, lighter, happier in body as Mr. Hyde. At last, Mr. Hyde comes to dominate both personas in which Dr. Jekyll takes Hyde’s shape more often than his own. By the end, Jekyll himself no longer exists and only Hyde remains. The nature of their interrelationship gives the novel it’s power.

Different poin of view could be makes from different readers of the novel due to the different way of interpretation. Therefore, the writer really suggest to explore more and deeply analysis other character in the novel to make it more useful for students in teaching and learning process especially to the text comprehension activity.

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