

**PERSONALITY CONFLICT EXPERIENCED BY DR. JEKYLL
AND MR. HYDE ON ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON'S
*THE STRANGE CASE OF DR. JEKYLL AND MR. HYDE***

THESIS

**Presented in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the completion of
Strata I Program of the English Department
specialized in Literature**



**By:
Dedy Samsurizal
C11.2006.00747**

**FACULTY OF HUMANITIES
DIAN NUSWANTORO UNIVERSITY
SEMARANG
2012**

PAGE OF APPROVAL

This thesis has been approved by Boards of Examiners, Strata I Study Program of English Department, Faculty of Humanities, Dian Nuswantoro University on September 7th, 2012.

Board of Examiners

Chairperson

1st Examiner

Haryati Sulistyorini, M.Hum.

Sarif Syamsu Rizal, M.Hum.

2nd Examiner

3rd Examiner
as 1st Advisor

Neni Kurniawati, M.Hum.

Muhammad Rifqi, S.S., M.Pd.

Approved by:

Dean of
Faculty of Humanities

Achmad Basari, S.S.,M.Pd.

MOTTO

“Man cannot discover new oceans unless he has the courage to lose sight of the shore.”

(André Gide)

DEDICATION

For my family and all of my best friends.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

At this happiest moment, I wish a prayer to the almighty Allah SWT who has blessed me during the writing of this paper.

I would like, furthermore, to express my sincere thanks to:

1. Mr. Achmad Basari, S.S.,M.Pd., the Dean of Faculty of Humanities, Dian Nuswantoro University, who gave me permission to conduct this study.
2. Mr. Sunardi, S.S.,M.Pd., the Head of English Department of Strata I Program, Faculty of Humanities, Dian Nuswantoro University, who gave permission for me to conduct this research.
3. Mr. Muhammad Rifqi, S.S., M.Pd., my first adviser, for his continuous and valuable guidance, advice, and encouragement in completing this thesis.
4. Ms. Valentina Widya, S.S., M.Hum., my second advisor, for his continuous and valuable guidance, advice, and encouragement in completing this thesis.
5. All lecturers at the English Department of Faculty of Humanities of Dian Nuswantoro University, who have taught, motivated, and give guidance during the writing of this paper.
6. My family who have supported me for my research.
7. Last but not least, all of my best friends who have supported me for my research.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

PAGE OF TITTLE	i
PAGE OF APPROVAL	ii
MOTTO	iii
DEDICATION	iv
ACKNOWLEDGMENT	v
TABLE OF CONTENTS	vi
ABSTRACT	ix
CHAPTER I. INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Background of the Study	1
1.2 Statement of the Problem	2
1.3 Scope of the Study	3
1.4 Objective of the Study	3
1.5 Significance of the Study	4
1.6 Methods of the Study	4
1.6.1 Research Design	4
1.6.2 Units of Analysis	5
1.6.3 Technique of Data Collection	5
1.6.4 Technique of Data Analysis	6
1.7 Thesis Organization	7
CHAPTER II. AUTHOR AND SYNOPSIS OF THE STORY	8
2.1 Author's Biography and Works	8

2.2 Synopsis of the Story	11
CHAPTER III. REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE	16
3.1 Novel	16
3.2 The Intrinsic Elements	16
3.2.1. Character and Characterizations	16
3.2.2. Conflict	19
3.2.3. Setting	20
3.2.4. Theme	21
CHAPTER IV. DISCUSSION	23
4.1 General Description of The Main Character	23
4.1.1. The General Description of Dr. Jekyll	23
4.1.2. The General Description of Mr. Hyde	25
4.2 Conflict	27
4.2.1. The Internal Conflict of Dr. Jekyll	27
4.2.2. The Internal Conflict of Dr. Jekyll as Mr. Hyde	32
4.2.3. The External Conflict of Dr. Jekyll	35
4.2.3.1 External Conflict of Dr. Jekyll against Mr. Utterson	35
4.2.3.2 External Conflict of Dr. Jekyll against Dr. Lanyon	38
4.2.3.3 External Conflict of Dr. Jekyll against environment	40

4.2.4. The External Conflict of Dr. Jekyll	
as Mr. Hyde	42
4.2.4.1 External Conflict of Mr. Hyde	
against Mr. Utterson	42
4.2.4.2 External Conflict of Mr. Hyde	
against Sir Danvers Carew	44
4.2.4.3 External Conflict of Mr. Hyde	
against Dr. Lanyon	45
4.3 Setting	46
4.3.1. Setting of Time	47
4.3.2. Setting of Place	48
4.3.3. Setting of Social	50
4.4 Theme	52
CHAPTER V. CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION	58
5.1. Conclusion	58
5.2. Suggestion	59
BIBLIOGRAPHY	60

ABSTRACT

This thesis presents “Personality Conflict Experienced by Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde on Robert Louis Stevenson’s *The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde*”. The aim of this thesis is to analyze the personality conflict experienced by Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde by using the structural approach.

The method used here is library research method. This method is used to get information or references dealing with the object discussed. While structural approach is used here to analyze the structural elements of this novel like, character, conflict, setting, and theme.

The result of the analysis shows that Dr. Jekyll is described as a fifty years old man, tall, well-made, has a smooth face and a little bit stylish cast. He is also described as a rich man, and he has a strong will. While Mr. Hyde represents Dr. Jekyll’s hidden personality. He is younger and smaller than Dr. Jekyll, and he has an ugly face. He is also strange, impatience, and cruel. Dr. Jekyll has a conflict with his social norms, because his social norms force him to act in accordance with his social status. He also has a conflict with other characters like Mr. Utterson and Dr. Lanyon. This also happens when he becomes Mr. Hyde. The setting of this story is in the city of London, in the nineteenth century, and in the middle class society. The theme of this story is the personality conflict between Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde.

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Literature is human personal expression in the form of experiences, thoughts, feelings, ideas, enthusiasm and belief in some form of concrete images that evokes a fascination by using a language tool. Most of literatures are inclined to present the analyses about characters of human. Often a literature presents to describe human life which is complex and various. Humans with their activities and their personality in daily life are an interesting aspect to represent as a topic of a story in a literature, so that a literature is always within a human as the center of attention.

One kind of literary works that represents a human's life which is very complex and various is novel. Novel could reflect the human life through their intrinsic elements such as theme, character, characterization, conflict, plot, and setting. The author then combines the intrinsic elements into a story by adding some moral messages.

Fiction or novel should have a foundation or theme as a goal or objective. The authors describe the intrinsic elements of their story based on that theme. Theme is one of the most important elements in a story, because a story which does not have any specific theme must be hard for the reader to understand the story.

In a novel, a character bound to face many problems. In this case the problem is called the conflict. The conflicts experienced by the character in a novel can affect the psychological development of these characters. The development of psychology can cause various consequences, and one of them is the split personality of a character. This is the same as that shown in the Robert Louis Stevenson's *The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde* in which the main character of this novel has a split personality.

The writer feels that the novel *The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde* is an interesting novel to read and understand. The intrinsic element of this novel is an important thing to understand in order to reveal the mystery behind the story, so the writer wants to analyse in a thesis entitled: "Personality Conflict Experienced by Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde on Robert Louis Stevenson's *The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde*."

1.2 Statements of the Problems

According to the background of the study, the writer states that the statements of the problem are the four following questions;

1. What is the general description of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde in Robert Louis Stevenson's *The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde*?
2. What are the conflicts experienced by Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde in Robert Louis Stevenson's *The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde*?

3. How the setting described in Robert Louis Stevenson's *The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde*?
4. What is the theme of Robert Louis Stevenson's *The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde*?

1.3 Scope of the Study

In order to focus on the topic of the study, this research is limited to the intrinsic elements of Robert Louis Stevenson's *The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde*.

1.4 Objective of the Study

According to the statement of the problem, the writer decides the objective of the study as followings:

1. To describe the general description of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde in *The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde*.
2. To describe the conflicts experienced by Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde in *The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde*.
3. To describe the setting in *The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde*.
4. To describe the theme in *The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde*.

1.5 Significance of the Study

The result of this study will be useful for the writer himself, the reader and the university.

1. For the writer :

Applying the theories of the literature derived from the lectures during the writer's time of the study.

2. For the reader :

Increase the reader's knowledge about the personality conflict of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde in Robert Louis Stevenson's *The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde*.

3. For the university :

The result of this thesis hopefully can give contribution to Dian Nuswantoro University, especially for Languages and Letters Department.

1.6 Methods of the Study

1.6.1 Research Design

Due to the verbal characteristic of the existing data, the research design of this thesis is descriptive qualitative. The writer obtained the data from *The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde* as the primary source data of the research. Harsono (1999:15) states that "In qualitative research the descriptive analysis is aimed to give the

description about the subject group that is examined and does not have any attention for hypothesis testing.”

1.6.2 Units of Analysis

The units analyzed in this thesis are the intrinsic elements of the novel which can be described through the major theme, character and characterizations, conflicts, and setting.

1.6.3 Technique of Data Collection

Concerning research in literature, there are two kinds of research; library research and field research. Library research carried out if the object is merely works of literature such as fiction, drama, novel, short story etc. Library research refers to the activity of collecting some related data from the library facilities such as reference book that can support the writer's activity in conducting the research.

According to Nasir (1998:123) : “Library research is finding some information in books that we need, the purpose is that the researcher can learn systematically how to write the scientific project and how to describe the ideas, so we can be critical and analytical on the project”.

In order to collect the data, the writer read the novel thoroughly to identify theme, character and characterizations, conflicts, and setting.

1.6.4 Technique of Data Analysis

After the data were collected, the analysis were conducted separately based on the theme, character, characterizations, conflict, and setting using structural approach.

Structural approach was applied in analysing character and characterizations by reading the character description described in the novel. Characterizations were analyzed by looking for the conflict faced by the character to know the character development. It was analyzed from the character's dialogue as well.

Structural approach was also used to analyze conflicts. The conflicts were analyzed through the narrations and the dialogues between characters in the novel. Then, they were classified into an internal and external conflict.

In order to find the setting of the story, the writer read and skimmed the novel and then found place and time or period indicating the setting of the story.

After classifying the character, characterizations, conflict, and setting, finally an analysis on theme was done. In finding out the

theme, the story had to be read and understood carefully because it is usually delivered implicitly.

1.7 Thesis Organization

The writer divides this thesis into five chapters and each chapter covers different substance related to the topics which will be discussed. The following are five chapter that written in this thesis;

Chapter I is Introduction. This chapter consists of the background of the study, statement of the problem, scope of the study, objective of the study, significance of the study, methods of the study, and thesis organization.

Chapter II is Author and Synopsis of the Story. This chapter covers the biography of Robert Louis Stevenson, his works, and the synopsis of *The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde*.

Chapter III is Review of Related Literature. This chapter contains the theories that support the thesis. It contains the meaning and the explanations of theme, character and characterizations, conflicts, and setting.

Chapter IV is Discussion. This chapter discusses about the intrinsic elements of the novel with analyze the character and characterization, conflict, setting, and themes of the novel.

Chapter V presents the conclusion from the study.

CHAPTER II

AUTHOR AND SYNOPSIS OF THE STORY

2.1 Author's Biography and Works

Robert Louis Stevenson was born November 13, 1850 in Edinburgh, Scotland, the only son of respectable middle-class parents. Throughout his childhood, he suffered chronic health problems that confined him to bed. In his youth, his strongest influence was that of his nurse, Allison Cunningham, who often read *Pilgrim's Progress* and The Old Testament to him. In 1867, Stevenson entered Edinburgh University as a science student, where it was tacitly understood that he would follow his father's footsteps and become a civil engineer. However, Robert was at heart a romantic, and while ostensibly working towards a science degree. He spent much of his time studying French Literature, Scottish history, and the works of Darwin and Spencer. When he confided to his father that he did not want to become an engineer and instead wished to pursue writing, his father was quite upset. They settled on a compromise, where Robert would study for the Bar exam and if his literary ambitions failed, he would have a respectable profession to fall back on.

In order to fully comprehend the world in which Stevenson was raised, it is necessary to understand that there were two Edinburghs, both of which helped mold his personality and his life outlook. On the one hand, there was the respectable, conventional, deeply religious, and polite New

Town. On the other hand was a much more bohemian Edinburgh, with brothels, shady characters and underhanded dealings. The juxtaposition of these starkly different parts of town made a deep impression on Stevenson and strengthened his fascination with the duality of human nature, later providing the theme for *The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde*.

In the fall of 1873, Stevenson fell ill, suffering from nervous exhaustion and a severe chest condition. His doctor ordered him to take an extended period of rest abroad. For the next six months, he convalesced in the South of France, and worked on essays. On his return to Edinburgh, he spent much of his time writing book reviews and articles and experimenting with short stories. Slowly but surely, he earned a name for himself in journalism and his pieces began appearing in distinguished journals such as *The Fortnightly Review*. While establishing his name as a writer, Stevenson met an American married woman, Fanny Vandergrift Osbourne, who was ten years his senior. Osbourne had travelled to Europe in an attempt to escape her estranged husband's influence. For three years, Stevenson, who was still in ill health, continued his relationship with her and eventually followed her to San Francisco, where she divorced her husband and married Stevenson in May 1880.

In 1878, Stevenson published *An Inland Voyage*, which recounts a canoeing holiday in Belgium. In August 1880, the Stevensons returned to England. He and his wife wintered in the South of France and lived in England from 1880-1887; a period of time was marked by great literary

achievement. Stevenson's first novel, *Treasure Island*, was published in 1883, followed by *The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde* (1886) and *Kidnapped* (1886). Stevenson's work was highly popular and he received great critical acclaim.

Upon his father's death in 1887, Stevenson chose to leave England and sailed for America, where he stayed for a year. In May 1888, accompanied by his wife, stepson, and mother, he set sail for the South Seas. Stevenson grew so enchanted by the life of the South Seas that in December 1889 he bought an estate in Apia, Samoa, convinced that he could never again endure the harsh winters of his native Scotland or England. Apia was a perfect location because the climate was tropical but not wild, the people were friendly and hard working, and there was good postal service in the country.

Stevenson lived at his 300-acre estate, Vailima, in the hills of Apia until his death in 1894. While in Vailima, Stevenson wrote a great deal, completing two of his finest novellas, *The Beach of Falesa* and *The Ebb Tide*, two novels, *The Wrecker* and *Catriona*, the short stories *The Bottle Imp*, *The Isle of voices*, and *The Waif Woman*. He also published short works under the title *Fables*. Stevenson left a significant amount of work unfinished, including *St. Ives*, *The Young Chevalier*, *Heathercat*, and *Weir of Hermiston*, which he worked on enthusiastically until the day of his death. On December 3, 1894 he dictated another instalment of the novel, seemed in excellent spirits, and was speaking with his wife in the evening when he felt a violent

pain in his head and lost consciousness. Stevenson had suffered a brain haemorrhage and died a few hours later at the age of forty-four. (<http://www.gradesaver.com/author/robert-stevenson>)

2.2 Synopsis of the Story

This novel focuses on Mr. Utterson's story about his client and also his best friend Dr. Henry Jekyll. He wanted to reveal the truth about the nature of the relationship between Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde. The story started when Mr. Utterson, a lawyer, took along walked together with his best friend Richard Enfield and they passed a clean friendly street in London. They saw a dark mysterious house. The house reminded Mr. Enfield about an event when he passed the street, he saw a little girl running and suddenly bumped into a strange and small man in the corner, but the man ignored the girl's scream and left her. Mr. Enfield who saw that made the cruel man pay some money to the child's family. The man who was called Mr. Hyde brought a check but his name was not written on it. Later, at his house Mr. Utterson took out the will of Dr. Henry Jekyll, in which he said he wished to leave everything to Edward Hyde in case he died or disappeared. After remembered Mr. Enfield's story about Mr. Hyde, Utterson worried about the will. He also tried to ask Dr. Lanyon, Henry Jekyll's friend about Hyde, but Lanyon did not know anything about him. Mr. Utterson spent many hours in the street where he suddenly saw Hyde and finally he met him. When

Utterson met Hyde, he thought something evil in Hyde and he started to worry about Dr. Jekyll.

A year later a servant girl saw Hyde murdered an old man with a stick. An old man was recognized as Sir Danvers Carew, one of Utterson clients and an honorable man in the town. The policeman and Utterson went to Hyde's house but he was not there. Instead they found a half of the stick that had been used for the murder. After that Utterson came to Jekyll's house and Jekyll received a letter from Hyde that said he had gone and Jekyll was safe now. Later Utterson found that Hyde's handwriting was similar to Jekyll's.

Time passed by and when Utterson visited Lanyon, the man was deadly ill and said that he did not want to see Jekyll anymore and started to be angry. A week later Lanyon dead and Utterson received a letter from him telling that the letter should not have been opened until the death or disappearance of Dr. Jekyll. One day Poole, Jekyll's servant, visited Utterson's house and asked him to come to Jekyll's house because Jekyll had locked himself in the laboratory for more than a week. So they broke the laboratory door and found Edward Hyde's dead body, who taken some poison. Utterson found Jekyll's new will, in which the doctor left everything to Mr. Utterson. Utterson thought Jekyll ran away but he found Jekyll's another note that said Utterson had to go home and read Lanyon's letter. The letter said that Lanyon begins the story by recounting a strange letter that he received from his school companion, Henry Jekyll, the night after they

already described dinner party. Urgently, the letter instructed Dr. Lanyon that his "life, honor and reason" depended upon him. Jekyll instructed Lanyon to go to his house and into the cabinet and drew out a drawer full of powder, a phial and a paper book and returned to his home. At midnight, he further, someone will call on him in Jekyll's name and Lanyon was to give this man the contents of the drawer. The letter was ominous in nature. Lanyon thought that Jekyll was insane, nonetheless, followed his wishes.

At midnight, Hyde knocked on Lanyon's door and excitedly asked, "Have you got it?" When given the contents of the drawer, he sighed an immense relief of pain and made a mixture of the powders. He drank the potion, and then transformed into Henry Jekyll. Lanyon concluded his narration by simply stating that what was told to him in the next hour, he could not bring his mind to set on paper because his should was so sickened. This was what had brought about his sudden demise, his death.

Then Utterson read Jekyll's confession. Jekyll began his narrative by describing his metaphysical views, that the soul was made up of two separate distinctions: the good and the bad. His quest was to find a drug that separated the two elements, so that the two do not have to live in bondage to each other and in constant competition. He prepared the potion and described in bitter and horrific detail the painful transformation that occurred after taking the potion and transforming into Hyde. He postulated that the evil side of his nature was less developed, smaller, and younger than Henry Jekyll. Shortly

after becoming Hyde, he drank a second potion and returned to being Henry Jekyll.

After this initial experiment, Jekyll described the feelings that he did not want to grow older in his respectable life, and he only had to drink the potion in order to escape the bonds of Jekyll and become Hyde. Jekyll felt no remorse for the crimes committed by Hyde because it was Hyde, and Hyde alone, that was guilty.

For some months, this behavior continued until one moment, "I had gone to bed Henry Jekyll, I had awakened Edward Hyde". This moment began to alert Jekyll that the character of Hyde might irrevocably stay, he might lose voluntary control over this at all. He chose to give up the liberty and freedom of Hyde and for two months his decision stayed. However, this did not stay as he was tortured with Hyde's longing and once again took the potion. On that night, the evil that was released was stronger than ever and Sir Danvers Carew was murdered. Therefore, Jekyll swore him off forever and set out to try to remedy the evil.

Because evil was inside him tough, and because Hyde lived in him, Jekyll was unable to complete this transformation. He was transformed once again into Edward Hyde when he sat in the park. Realizing that he could not return to his house, he sent the letter to Dr. Lanyon and get the drug so he come back to Dr. Jekyll, but every time he would go to sleep, he would once again change into Mr. Hyde. Soon, his potions failed to work and he ran out of the salt needed for the potion. The new potion, however, was "without

efficiency," because the first supply was impure and that unknown impurity made the draught effective.

The last paragraph of the book was extremely poignant, alternating between the perspective of Hyde and Jekyll. Hyde wished to kill Jekyll, Jekyll hoped that Hyde will kill both of him and leave the manuscript intact, which is of course, the end of the result.

CHAPTER III

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

In this chapter, the writer will show some theories from expert and give some explanation about it to make the readers understand the thesis easily. For the writer, the theories serve as basic in writing this thesis to make analysis clearly. This chapter contains the definition about character and characterization, conflict, setting, and theme.

3.1 Novel

Novel is a fictional prose narrative of considerable length, typically having a plot that is unfolded by the actions, speech, and thoughts of the characters.

3.2 The Intrinsic Elements

3.2.1 Character and Characterization

Character is a person who featured in a work of narrative or drama and by the readers its interpreted has certain moral qualities and tendencies as expressed in speech and what is done in action. “Character is the representation of a person, persona, identity, or entity in a narrative or dramatic work of art such as a novel, play, or film” (Baldick, 2001:37). To know how is the characters looks like, we should understanding the general description of the characters.

Based on the character roles in the plot developments, character can be divided into main character and peripheral character. Main character is the preferred figure in a story. He is the figure most widely told, either as perpetrators of the incident or the subject incident. Otherwise, peripheral character is just a companion of main character. Their appearance or presence is only if there are linkages with the main character, either directly or indirectly. (Nurgiyantoro, 2002:178).

Based on the function on the story, character can be divided into protagonist and antagonist. Protagonist is a character that we admire, in which one type is popularly called a hero, an ideal figure for us. Meanwhile antagonist is a character that causes of conflict. This is the opposition of the protagonist character, directly or indirectly, a physical or mental (Nurgiyantoro, 2002:178).

A character is divided into two kinds, static character and dynamic character. A static character is a character in a story who in essential way does not through the changes or the development of the character as the effect of the events that happen in the story. Meanwhile, dynamic character is a character in a story who experience changes and development of the characterization along with the development and the changes of the story (Nurgiyantoro, 2002:188).

Besides static and developing characters, a character is also divided into flat character and round character. Flat character is character who only has one certain personal quality, as human

character, he does not expose his life possibility. He does not have behaviour that can give shock effect to the reader (Nurgiyantoro, 2002:182). Round character is different from flat character. The character has many things to reveal about his behaviour possibility. Round character is more like the real life of human being (Nurgiyantoro, 2002:183).

In order to know how the characters look like, we should understand the general description of the characters.

A characterization is how the author presents the characters in a story. The personality of a character presented by the author through their attitudes, dialogues, wills, physical appearances and what the other characters talk or think about him or her (Sudiman, 1990:61). Meanwhile, Albertine Minderop (2005:2) interprets characterizations as a means of characterization methods of describing the nature of the figures in a work of fiction.

A characterization also could be said as the creation of the imaginary people by the author so that they exist for the reader as real ones. Characterization is divided into three fundamental methods, they are the explicit presentation by the author through direct exposition, the presentation of the character in action, and the representation from the within a character, without comments on the character by the character. This is mentioned by Holman (1980:75).

3.2.2 Conflict

In a novel, a character bound to face many problems that called conflict. Conflict is a clash of ideas, desires, wills, or actions which presented in a story (Wellek & Warren, 1989:285). Conflict occurs because of the difference between two opposite things such as aims, principle, opinions, etc. Webster (1993:208) says that “conflict means clashing or sharp disagreement between two opposite things such as ideas, interest, or purposes.”

Conflict can be divided into two categories; there are internal conflict and external conflict. Internal conflict is a conflict between a person with himself or herself. They may be in conflict with some elements in their own natures. The conflict could be physical, mental, emotional, or moral. Otherwise the external conflict is a conflict between a person with another person or a person with their environment or society. In the conflict of person against person, the character may be pitted against some other person or group of person. Otherwise, in the conflict of person against environment, they may be in conflict with some external force-physical nature, society, or fate.

Without conflicts novel is no more interesting, because conflict is some intrinsic elements that can developing the story by developing the character in the story.

3.2.3 Setting

Klarer (1999:2) states that “the term setting denotes the location, historical period, and social surrounding in which the action of a text develops.” It is described as follows:

- a. Setting of time; refers to when the historical period in which the action develops.
- b. Setting of place; refers to where the location in which the action develops.
- c. Setting of social; refers to social surrounding in which the action develops.

Madden (2005:88) states that setting is the location and the atmosphere of the story. It has a direct and indirect impact on character and conflict; it supports and emphasizes the story meaning. Its most important function is to make us feel present in the world where the characters inhabit. The more we can visualize the more satisfying the experience.

Furthermore, he also explains more about atmosphere. The atmosphere in the story arises from the mixture of location and variable circumstances, such as the personality presents, the conflict time of day, season and even the weather. An effectively rendered atmosphere helps us to see and experience concrete details of the characters and help us to convey the story meaning.

3.2.4 Theme

The theme of a literary work is absolutely related to the meaning of life. It is shaped and builds the basic or main idea of a literary work (Brooks, 1952:820). Theme is also a door in which the general basic idea came from. Theme is filtered from the motives that were found in a literary work and it determines the presence of the events, conflicts, and situations.

The author must understand the themes that will be presented before the novel was understood by the reader. If they had understood it, to express the theme in a story, an appreciator should have understood of humanity sciences, because the theme itself is the deepening of the main results. The location of the theme in a literary work is hidden and must be sought by the reader. The author does not merely states what the main problem of the story is, although there are sometimes words or key phrases which inserted by the author.

In an attempt to understanding the theme of a literary work, need to be considered the following steps:

1. Understanding the setting in the novel.
2. Understanding the characterizations of a character in the novel.
3. Understanding some events, main ideas, and storytelling phases.
4. Understanding the plot of the novel.

5. Connect one subject with the other subject which inferred from the units of events that exposed in the story.
6. Determine the author's attitude towards the main ideas that shown.
7. Identifying the author's purpose in describing the story.
8. Interpret the theme of a story and then concluded in some sentences that expected to be the basic idea of the story (Aminuddin, 1987:92).

From several descriptions about theme, it can be concluded that the theme is a very important elements in the story, the theme is also an implicit impression of the author to the raeders.

CHAPTER IV

DISCUSSION

This chapter presents the analysis of intrinsic elements of the novel such as theme, character and characterizations, conflict, and setting.

4.1 General Description of the Main Characters

Character is an actor who takes events on a story so that the events would be established as a story. While the ways the author displays the character is called characterizations. To know how is the characters looks like, we should understanding the general description of the characters.

The strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde is a novel that presents Dr. Henry Jekyll as a main character. In the development of the story Dr. Jekyll could transforms himself into a different character, Mr. Edward Hyde, with a drug that he creates. As a central figure in the story, the appearances of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde are constantly and always dominates in the story.

4.1.1 General Description of Dr. Jekyll

Using the physical description, the author describes the character of Dr. Henry Jekyll; he is fifty years old man, tall, well-made, and he has a smooth face. Even though his appearances is little bit stylish cast, but his kindness still shown on his looks.

To this rule, Dr. Jekyll was no exception; and as he now sat on the opposite side of the fire-a large, well-made man of fifty, with something of a stylish cast perhaps, but every mark of capacity and kindness-you could see by his looks that he cherished for Mr. Utterson a sincere and warm affection. (Stevenson, 1998:15)

Dr. Henry Jekyll was born in a middle class family and since childhood his parents provide him with good wealth. With an honorable family background, Dr. Henry Jekyll always found a respectable treatment on his social environment.

I was born in the year 18- to a large fortune, endowed besides with excellent parts, inclined by nature to 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 honorable and distinguished future. (Stevenson, 1998:49)

Dr. Jekyll is a rich man as he lives in an ancient handsome house in a high estate of London.

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 chambers to all sorts and conditions of men; map-engravers, architects, shady lawyers and the agents of obscure 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 fanlight. (Stevenson, 1998:12)

Dr. Jekyll have a reputable and respectable friends like the lawyer, Mr. Utterson and the doctor, Dr. Lanyon. They had been friends for a long time, all of them are a middle class men, that why they have a good relations for a long time.

After years of reflection, Dr. Jekyll began to believe that the man truly have two personalities.

With every day, and from both sides of my intelligence, the moral and the intellectual, I thus drew steadily nearer to that truth, by whose partial discovery I have been doomed to such a dreadful shipwreck: that man is not truly one, but truly two. (Stevenson, 1998:49)

Dr. Jekyll is a person that have a strong will, it can be seen when he want to separates his two personalities, he work hard on his experiments until he could creates the drugs that could transformed himself into another character.

I was so far in my reflections when, as I have said, a side light began to shine upon the subject from the laboratory table (Stevenson, 1998:50)

4.1.2 General Description of Mr. Hyde

Mr. Hyde is the representation of Dr. Jekyll's hidden personality. Hyde's characterizations is the opposite of Jekyll's.

He was small, as I have said; I was struck besides with the shocking expression on his face, with his remarkable combination of great muscular activity and great apparent debility of constitution, and-last but not least-with the odd, subjective disturbance caused by his neighborhood. (Stevenson, 1998:45)

Based on Dr. Lanyon's narrative, Mr. Hyde looked very strange on his appearance because he dressed with clothes that is not fit for his body.

“This person (who had thus, from the first moment of his entrance, struck in me what I can only, describe as a disgusting curiosity) was dressed in a fashion that would have made an ordinary person laughable; his clothes, that is to say, although they were of rich and sober fabric, were enormously too large for him in every measurement-the trousers hanging on his legs and rolled up to keep them from the ground, the waist of the coat below his haunches, and the collar sprawling wide upon his shoulders. Strange to relate, this ludicrous accoutrement was far from moving me to laughter. (Stevenson, 1998:45)

Mr. Hyde seems to be an impatient person. It is shown when he comes to Dr. Lanyon’s house to get the drugs.

My visitor was, indeed, on fire with sombre excitement. “Have you got it?” he cried. “Have you got it?” And so lively was his impatience that he even laid his hand upon my arm and sought to shake me. (Stevenson, 1998:45)

Mr. Hyde can be said as a cruel person. This is because he killed Sir Danvers Carew ruthlessly.

And then all of sudden he broke out in a great flame of anger, stamping with his foot, brandishing the cane, and carrying on (as the maid described it) like a madman. The old gentleman 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 moment, 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, 1998:17-18)

Dr. Jekyll himself described his second personality, Mr. Hyde as an evil character.

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, 1998:52)

Furthermore, Mr. Utterson also described Mr. Hyde as an evil after he firstly meet Mr. Hyde.

“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, 1998:12)

4.2 Conflict

Conflict is a clash of ideas, desires, wills, or actions which presented in a story. There are two kinds of conflict; internal conflict and external conflict. Internal conflict is a conflict which happens between a person with himself/herself, while external conflict is a conflict which happens between a person with the other person or it could be a conflict which happens between a person with their environment.

4.2.1 The Internal Conflict of Dr. Jekyll

Dr. Henry Jekyll lived in a middle class society because his family was a rich family and they were honored in society.

I was born in the year 18-- to a large fortune, endowed besides with excellent parts, inclined by nature to 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, 1998:49)

As a middle class society, he should act in accordance with his social level. Hence, Dr. Jekyll feels he can not experience all pleasures that he wants. “Hence it came about that I concealed my pleasures”. (Stevenson, 1998:49)

After years of reflection, he began to believe that the man is truly have two personalities.

With every day, and from both sides of my intelligence, the moral and the intellectual, I thus drew steadily nearer to that truth, by whose partial discovery I have been doomed to such a dreadful shipwreck: that man is not truly one, but truly two. (Stevenson, 1998:49)

Furthermore, Dr. Jekyll has an imagination to separate these two personality, he feels if he can do that, he would be had a freedom in his life, because he can express all of his pleasures and he can do whatever he wants without feels any disgrace.

If each, I told myself, could be housed in separate identities, live would be relieved of all that was unbearable; the unjust might go his way, delivered from the aspirations and remorse of his more upright twin; and the just could walk steadfastly and securely on his upward 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, 1998:50)

Dr. Jekyll then makes an observation in order to make a drug that could change him into a different character and looks like he had succeed. “I was so far in my reflections when, as I have said, a side light began to shine upon the subject from the laboratory table” (Stevenson, 1998:50). That drug truly could change

himself into another character. If he drink it, Dr. Jekyll is suddenly transformed into Mr. Hyde.

Hyde's appearances and personalities are the opposite of Jekyll's appearances and personalities. Hyde is smaller and younger than Jekyll and he has an ugly face. Hyde is a figure of person who just wants to have a pleasures.

At first, Dr. Jekyll could control himself if he wants to transforms himself into Mr. Hyde. In the appearances of Hyde he get a pleasures that he cuold not feel when he becomes Dr. Jekyll. But in fact, it is not only pleasures that he could get from Hyde's behave, he begins to have a trouble when Hyde kills Sir Danvers Carew, the public high citizens of London. Hyde kills Sir Danvers Carew using a heavy cane that is belongs to Jekyll. Mr. Utterson recognise that cane because he gave that cane to Dr. Jekyll as a prize. So that Hyde becomes the suspect of these murder case.

Dr. Jekyll began to have a conflict with Mr. Utterson. As the lawyer of Sir Danvers Carew, Mr. Utterson try to get an information about Mr. Hyde from Dr. Jekyll that known as the closest friend of Hyde. Dr. Jekyll does not want to tell any information about Hyde eventhough Mr. Utterson forces him. He tells to Utterson that his relations with Hyde was over.

“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.” (Stevenson, 1998:21)

That dialogue indicates that Dr. Jekyll has feels enough with Mr. Hyde and he does not want to have a deals with Mr. Hyde anymore, it is because he got a trouble as the effect of Mr. Hyde's behavior.

Dr. Jekyll tells Mr. Utterson that his position is very difficult and it is can not be explain easily.

“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.” (Stevenson, 1998:16)

Dr. Jekyll really wants to forget about Mr. Hyde. He starts a new life, more sociable, and did some good things in his surrounding.

Now that that evil influence had been withdrawn, a new life began for Dr. Jekyll. He came out of his seclusion, renewed relations with his friends, became once more their familiar guest and entertainer; 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 face seemed to open and brighten, as if with an in-ward conciousness of service; and for more than two months, the doctor was at peace. (Stevenson, 1998:25)

Unfortunately, that peaces did not occur for long because Hyde is back to appear again. Moreover, Jekyll could transforms into Hyde naturally without using a drugs. It is happened one morning when Jekyll were wakes up.

I must have stared upon it for near half a minute, sunk as I was in the mere stupidity of wonder, before terror woke up in my breast as sudden and startling as the crash of cymbals; and bounding from my bed I rushed to the mirror. At the sight that met my eyes, my blood was changed into something exquisitely

thin and icy. Yes, I had gone to bed Henry Jekyll, I had awakened Edward Hyde. How was this to be explained? I asked myself; and then, with another bound of terror how was it to be remedied? (Stevenson, 1998:55)

This is makes Dr. Jekyll getting worried, because Hyde is getting stronger and uncontrolled. Moreover, he feels Hyde had undermined his soul. “I began to be tortured with throes and longings, as of Hyde struggling after freedom” (Stevenson, 1998:57). While Jekyll getting weak, Hyde is getting stronger. Dr. Jekyll getting tired with his duality of life, he feels Hyde wants to dominate his body and soul. Finally he feels that he has to choose which character he wants, and he prefers to choose the old Doctor, Henry Jekyll.

Yes, I preferred the elderly and discontented doctor, surrounded by friends and cherishing honest hopes; and bade a resolute farewell to the liberty, the comparative youth, the light step, leaping impulses and secret pleasures, that I had enjoyed in the disguise of Hyde. (Stevenson, 1998:57)

Unfortunately, his expextations is not going well, Hyde grows stronger in Jekyll’s body and he is being uncontrolled. The unpredictable transformation is happened again and again until he has no more drugs. That facts makes him on a big trouble, then he ask his buttler, Poole to finds some specific salt in all around of London, but Poole never got it. At the end, Jekyll gives up on Hyde as he founds dead in the body of Edward Hyde.

4.2.2 The Internal Conflict of Dr. Jekyll as Mr. Hyde

Mr. Edward Hyde is the representation of Dr. Jekyll's hidden personality. At first Hyde only appeared if Jekyll was using the drugs that he create. He feels more young and more happy when he became Hyde. "I felt younger, lighter, happier in body" (Stevenson, 1998:51). By being Hyde, Jekyll could express all of pleasures that he wants without worried about the norms in society.

Actually Dr. Jekyll had been realized that there is an evil side on Hyde's character, but he feels he could found much pleasures on these new character.

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 a wine. I stretched out my hands, exulting in the freshness of these sensations; and in the act, I was suddenly aware that I had lost in stature. (Stevenson, 1998:51)

Hyde's evil is really proved as he did some of bad things, eventhough he did a criminal act, he kills Sir Danvers Carew. It is makes him as one of the most wanted person in London. It also caused Dr. Jekyll in trouble, because Mr. Utterson, the lawyer of Sir Danvers Carew, forces him to give an informations about Hyde.

Dr. Jekyll seems unlike to see Mr. Hyde appears anymore as he had much trouble from Hyde's behave. He stopped to use the drugs, then he did some good things in his sosial environment. But the evil seems not disappear for a long time. In a morning, when Dr. Jekyll woke up, he had really surprised because he had awakened in the body of Edward Hyde.

I must have stared upon it for near half a minute, sunk as I was in the mere stupidity of wonder, before terror woke up in my breast as sudden and startling as the crash of cymbals; and bounding from my bed I rushed to the mirror. At the sight that met my eyes, my blood was changed into something exquisitely thin and icy. Yes, I had gone to bed Henry Jekyll, I had awakened Edward Hyde. How was this to be explained? I asked myself; and then, with another bound of terror-how was it to be remedied? It was well on in the morning; the servants were up; all my drugs were in the cabinet-a long journey down two pairs of stairs, through the back passage, across the open court and through the anatomical theatre, from where I was then standing horror-struck. It might indeed be possible to cover my face; but of what use was that, when I was unable to conceal the alteration in my stature? (Stevenson, 1998:55)

It looks like Dr. Jekyll whose already becomes Hyde really nervous on that morning, because he woke up in the body of Edward Hyde while he is still in the Jekyll's room. He is afraid if his servant knows his appearance, moreover his drugs are far from his room now. He thinks how to get those drugs without being known by his servant. Then he realized that Hyde had been given by Dr. Jekyll; the freedom in this house, so that the servants maybe not really curious about the coming and going of Hyde.

And then with an overpowering sweetness of relief, it came back upon my mind that the servants were already used to the coming and going of my second self." (Stevenson, 1998:55)

These unpredictable transformation is really make Dr. Jekyll worried. Usually Hyde will be appears if he used the drugs, but then without using that drugs, Hyde could appears suddenly. That morning is the first time he experienced that unpredictable transformation, and it is happens again in several times. It make

Dr. Jekyll getting tired on his duality of life. He feels he should choose one of his character. Actually he prefers to choose the old doctor, Henry Jekyll.

Yes, I preferred the elderly and discontented doctor, surrounded by friends and cherishing honest hopes; and bade a resolute farewell to the liberty, the comparative youth, the light step, leaping impulses and secret pleasures, that I had enjoyed in the disguise of Hyde. I made this choice perhaps with some unconscious reservation, for I neither gave up the house in Soho, nor destroyed the clothes of Edward Hyde, which still lay ready in my cabinet. (Stevenson, 1998:57)

But Hyde grows stronger in Jekyll's body that already became more weak than before. Hyde struggle to dominates Jekyll's body as Jekyll feel being tortured by Hyde's side.

I began to be tortured with throes and longings, as of Hyde struggling after freedom; and at last, in an hour of moral weakness, I once again compounded and swallowed the transforming draught. (Stevenson, 1998:57)

Hyde seems to be able to take over the Jekyll's body as he could transformed naturally into Hyde while Jekyll needs to use the drugs to transformed him back. Finally Jekyll surrender on Hyde, he could not transformed Hyde into Jekyll again because he is out of drugs, he could not make it anymore because he has no more a specific salt as the material to make that drugs. But it did not means that Hyde will be have that body forever, Jekyll's body is too weak to survive, he dies in his laboratory, in the appearance of Hyde.

4.2.3 The External Conflict of Dr. Jekyll

In the story, Dr. Jekyll had an external conflict against Mr. Utterson, Dr. Lanyon, and environment.

4.2.3.1 External Conflict of Dr. Jekyll against Mr. Utterson

Mr. Richard Utterson is not only Dr. Jekyll's close friend, he is also the lawyer of Dr. Jekyll. Their relations is pretty close as they often have a dinner together. Dr. Jekyll began to have a conflict with Mr. Utterson since the appearance of Mr. Hyde. Mr. Utterson feels curious with Dr. Jekyll because the doctor claims that Mr. Hyde is his close friend also. In his opinion, how could Dr. Jekyll has a relations with the strange person like Mr. Hyde, moreover he never hears the name of Edward Hyde before. When Mr. Utterson firstly meets Mr. Hyde, he knew that Mr. Hyde is a small man in a plain dress. "He was small and very plainly dressed" (Stevenson, 1998:10). Mr. Utterson's doubt on Dr. Jekyll increasing after that meet, he feels that Edward Hyde is not a good person for Dr. Jekyll.

"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, 1998:12)

Mr. Utterson's suspicion on Hyde is proved, Mr. Hyde become the suspects of Sir Danvers Carew murder case. Hyde kills Sir Danvers Carew using a heavy cane that belongs to Jekyll and then he disappear. As the lawyer of Sir

Danvers Carew, Mr. Utterson try to get an informations about Mr. Hyde from Dr. Jekyll, but Jekyll does not want to tell anything.

“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.” (Stevenson, 1998:15-16)

Eventhough Mr. Utterson try to forces Dr. Jekyll to give an information about Mr. Hyde but Dr. Jekyll does not want to tell anything and the doctor ask Mr. Utterson to understand his position, because he had a situation that very difficult to tell.

Mr. Utterson keep to forces Dr. Jekyll not to hide anything about Mr. Hyde but Jekyll still did not want to talk about Hyde, he even swear to God that he never see Hyde anymore.

“One word,” said the lawyer. “Carew was my client, but so are you, and I want to know what I am doing. You have not been mad enough to hide this fellow?”

“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, 1998:21-22)

After hear that Jekyll swear to God, Mr. Utterson has become to believe in his friend, moreover Jekyll gave him the letter from Mr. Hyde that said if Hyde does need Jekyll’s help again and he is safe now. He blamed himself because of his suspicions on Jekyll.

The lawyer liked this letter well enough; it put a better colour on the intimacy than he had looked for; and he blamed himself for some of his past suspicions. (Stevenson, 1998:22)

Mr. Utterson seems not trust to Jekyll easily. After his visit on Jekyll’s house, he is going to his head clerk, Mr. Guest, to check the letter that he received from Jekyll. After Mr. Guest compares Hyde’s handwriting with Jekyll’s handwriting, he said to Mr. Utterson that both of their handwriting looks very similar.

“Well, sir,” returned the clerk, “there’s a rather singular resemblance; the two hands are in many points identical: only differently sloped.” (Stevenson, 1998:24)

It is makes Mr. Utterson really surprised, if their handwriting is similar each other, he assumed that Dr. Jekyll makes that letter by himself, and it means Dr. Jekyll is involved in Hyde’s act. “What!” he thought. “Henry Jekyll forge for a murderer!” (Stevenson, 1998:24).

Realizing that facts, Mr. Utterson getting increase on observing Jekyll's life, because he feels that Jekyll and Hyde has a specific relations. He also get the progress of the doctor from Poole, he is Jekyll's butler.

One night, Mr. Utterson received Poole on his house. The butler explain that something wrong was happened on his master, Dr. Jekyll. Then Mr. Utterson follows Poole to the Jekyll's house to see what is going on with the doctor. When they arrives to the Jekyll's house, they feels something strange, they often hears scary voices from Jekyll's laboratory. They recognise that voice is not a Jekyll's voice, that is Hyde's voice. Mr. Utterson who is worried about Jekyll's condition, wants to comes in, but the door is locked. He decides to break that door and he did it. Then Mr. Utterson comes in the Jekyll's laboratory, but he did not finds Dr. Jekyll there, he founds the dead body of Edward Hyde. When he looks around that rooms to find Dr. Jekyll, he found several letters which dedicates to him. From that letters he knews the truth about Jekyll and Hyde.

4.2.3.2 External Conflict of Dr. Jekyll against Dr. Lanyon

Besides Mr. Utterson, Dr. Hastie Lanyon is also Jekyll's close friend. Dr. Jekyll and Dr. Lanyon already close as a friend since they were in school and college, eventhough sometimes they have a different opinion each others, it is did not affect their relationship.

For these two were old friends, old mates both at school and college, both thorough respectors of themselves and of each other, and what does not always follow, men who thoroughly enjoyed each other's company. (Stevenson, 1998:8)

Dr. Lanyon begin to feels strange on Dr. Jekyll because his friend looks so obsessed on his secret experiment in the last of ten years.

But it is more than ten years since Henry Jekyll became too fanciful 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. (Stevenson, 1998:8)

One night, when Dr. Jekyll at the park, he suddenly transformed into Hyde. He is thinking how to get the drugs on his house, because he does not want to take a risk by going himself with the appearances of Hyde as he is the suspects of Sir Danvers Carew's murder case. Then he have an idea to ask Lanyon to help him. He send a letter to Lanyon, he gave a specific instructions to Lanyon in order to take the drugs on his house. Eventhough Lanyon feels strange with that order, but he does as the letter requests and he brought that drugs.

At the midnight, Hyde comes to Lanyon's house. Lanyon feels strange with that person because he does not recognise Hyde as they never meets before. Hyde impatiently ask to Lanyon about the drugs that he get from Jekyll's house.

My visitor was, indeed, on fire with sombre excitement. "Have you got it?" he cried. "Have you got it?" And so lively was his impatience that he even laid his hand upon my arm and sought to shake me. (Stevenson,1998:45)

Lanyon gives the drugs to Hyde, then after Hyde drink that drugs, suddenly Hyde transformed into Jekyll again. Lanyon who watched that happening is really surprised.

He put the glass to his lips and drank at one glup. 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 arms raised to shield me from that prodigy, my mind submerged in terror. “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, 1998:47)

The transformation of Hyde into Jekyll that Lanyon have seen with his own eyes has make Lanyon frightened. He feel his life is no longer at ease, he felt a horrible terror in his life.

My life is shaken to its roots; sleep has left me; the deadliest terror sits by me at all hours of the day and night; and I feel that my days are numbered, and that I must die; and yet I shall die incredulous. (Stevenson, 1998:47-48)

After that horrible experiences, Lanyon has really shocked. He could not believe that his old friend and his respectable friend, Dr. Jekyll, that he knows as a good person could becomes Mr. Hyde, who is purely evil. A week after that incidents, Lanyon found dead in his bed. “A week afterwards Dr. Lanyon took to his bed, and in something less than a fortnight he was dead.” (Stevenson, 1998:27)

4.2.3.3 External Conflict of Dr. Jekyll against environment

Dr. Jekyll lived in nineteenth century, as he was born in the year of 18--. He was born in a middle class family.

I was born in the year 18-- to a large fortune, endowed besides with excellent parts, inclined by nature to 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, 1998:49)

The nineteenth century is known as the Victorian era. In Victorian era people should act in accordance with his society level. As a middle class society. Dr. Jekyll should have a relation with people in the same social status. That is why all of his friend is a reputable and respectable person like the lawyer, Mr. Utterson and the doctor, Dr. Lanyon.

Since Jekyll was a kid, his parents always taught him to act according to his social status. Jekyll felt uncomfortable as he could not expressed all pleasure that he wants, because some pleasures that he needs is not in accordance with his society norm. So that Dr. Jekyll feels he can not experience all pleasures that he wants. "Hence it came about that I concealed my pleasures" (Stevenson, 1998:49).

Based on his experience Dr. Jekyll thinks that the man actually has two personalities.

With every day, and from both sides of my intelligence, the moral and the intellectual, I thus drew steadily nearer to that truth, by whose partial discovery I have been doomed to such a dreadful shipwreck: that man is not truly one, but truly two. (Stevenson, 1998:49)

The two personalities that he means are; the one is a personality which acts in accordance with their society norms, and the other one is a hidden personality that does not behaves in accordance with the society norms. Because

of that, Dr. Jekyll wants to separate these two personalities so that his life will be perfect.

4.2.4 The External Conflict of Dr. Jekyll as Mr. Hyde

When Dr. Jekyll becomes Mr. Hyde, he is involved in a conflict with another character such as Mr. Utterson, Dr. Lanyon, and Sir Danvers Carew.

4.2.4.1 External Conflict of Mr. Hyde against Mr. Utterson

Mr. Utterson began to feel curious about Hyde since he appeared in Jekyll's life, even though his friend, Dr. Jekyll confesses that Edward Hyde is also his friend. The reason that makes Mr. Utterson curious about Hyde is because he never hears the name of Edward Hyde before as he has become a friend with Dr. Jekyll for a long time. Moreover, he cannot understand why Dr. Jekyll, who is known as the middle class in society, has a friend with Edward Hyde, the man who is said to be a lower class in society. In the Victorian era, as a middle class person, Dr. Jekyll should have relations with people with the same social status like him.

Mr. Utterson, who is curious about Hyde, tries to know anything about Hyde. Then he meets Hyde one night. From that first meeting with Hyde, he knows how Hyde looks like.

The lawyer, looking forth from the entry, could soon see what manner of man he had to deal with. He was small and very plainly dressed and the look of him, even at that distance, went somehow strongly against the watcher's inclination. (Stevenson, 1998:10)

Mr. Utterson who is still curious on Hyde then asks Hyde that he wants to see his face.

“Will you let me see your face?” asked the lawyer.

Mr. Hyde appeared to hesitate, and then, as if upon some sudden reflection, fronted about with an air of defiance; and the pair stared at each other pretty fixedly for a few seconds. “Now I shall know you again,” said Mr. Utterson. “It may be useful.” (Stevenson, 1998:11)

At that time, not only Mr. Utterson who is curious on Mr. Hyde, otherwise Mr. Hyde is also curious on Mr. Utterson because Mr. Utterson recognizes him eventhough they never meets before. He wants to know the man who gives Mr. Utterson a description about him.

“And now,” said the other, “how did you know me?”

“By description,” was the reply.

“Whose description?”

“We have common friends,” said Mr. Utterson.

“Common friends,” echoed Mr. Hyde, a little hoarsely. “Who are they?”

“Jekyll, for instance,” said the lawyer.

“He never told you,” cried Mr. Hyde, with a flush of anger. “I did not think you would have lied.”

“Come,” said Mr. Utterson, that is not fitting language.” (Stevenson, 1998:11)

The first meeting with Mr. Hyde has made Mr. Utterson worry about his old friend, Dr. Jekyll, because he feels if Mr. Hyde is not a good person for Dr. Jekyll.

“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, 1998:12)

Mr. Utterson tries to find Mr. Hyde again after the murderer of Sir Danvers Carew as he is the lawyer of the Sir Danvers Carew and Mr. Hyde is the suspect of that murder case. He ask to Dr. Jekyll and also Dr. Lanyon, but he could not find Mr. Hyde until Hyde's body was found dead in Jekyll's laboratory.

4.2.4.2 External Conflict of Mr. Hyde against Sir Danvers Carew

Actually Mr. Hyde does not have any problem with Sir Danvers Carew eventhough they never meets before. They only meets one time at one night on the street. The only one person who see Mr. Hyde meets Sir Danvers Carew is the maid servant who living alone in a house not far from river.

And as she so sat she became aware of an aged beautiful gentleman with white hair, drawing near along the lane; and advancing to meet him, another and very small gentleman, to whom at first she paid less attention. (Stevenson, 1998:17)

Based on the maid's explanation, they have a little talk and one of them seems to be asking about the directions.

It did not seems as if the subject of his address were of great importance; indeed, from his pointing, it some times appeared as if he were only inquiring his way. (Stevenson, 1998:17)

Suddenly the maid recognise one of them, he is Mr. Hyde who had once visited her master.

Presently her eye wandered to the other, and she was surprised to recognise in him a certain Mr. Hyde, who had once visited her master and for whom she had conceived a dislike. (Stevenson, 1998:17)

Moreover, as the maid had been seen, without any specific reason, Mr. Hyde looks so angry to the other, and then he hit Sir Danvers Carew with his cane cruelly.

And then all of sudden he broke out in a great flame of anger, stamping with his foot, brandishing the cane, and carrying on (as the maid described it) like a madman. The old gentleman 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 moment, 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. At the horror of these sights and sounds, the maid fainted. (Stevenson, 1998:17-18)

Watching that horrifying accident, the maid fainted. “At the horror of these sights and sounds, the maid fainted” (Stevenson, 1998:18). Then in two o’clock she came to police to inform that incidents.

From what we see of the maid explanation, it seems Mr. Hyde kills Sir Danvers Carew without any reasons. Considering their relations, they have no problems as they just meet at that night. Certainly, that is Mr. Hyde, he just does something for pleasure, without having any reasons. That is why he kills Sir Danvers Carew without any reasons as well, because he just wants to do that.

4.2.4.3 External Conflict of Mr. Hyde against Dr. Hastie Lanyon

Mr. Hyde has a deal with Dr. Lanyon when Jekyll suddenly transformed into Hyde and then he needs Lanyon to help him to get the drugs in Jekyll’s house.

One night, when Dr. Jekyll at the park, he suddenly transforms into Mr. Hyde. He needs to transform himself back into Dr. Jekyll but his drugs is in home. As Mr. Hyde he could not take the drugs himself because it is too far to go home and that time Hyde is the most wanted person in London as he becomes the suspect of Sir Danvers Carew murder case. Suddenly he has an idea to ask Dr. Lanyon to help him. Then he sends a letter to Lanyon, and he gives a specific instruction to Lanyon in order to take the drugs in his house. Eventhough Lanyon feels strange with that order, but he does as the letter requests and he brought that drugs.

At the midnight, Hyde comes to Lanyon's house. Lanyon feels strange with that person because he does not recognise Hyde as they never meets before. Hyde impatiently ask to Lanyon about the drugs that he get from Jekyll's house.

My visitor was, indeed, on fire with sombre excitement.
“Have you got it?” he cried. “Have you got it?” And so lively was his impatience that he even laid his hand upon my arm and sought to shake me. (Stevenson,1998:45)

Lanyon gives the drugs to Hyde, then after Hyde drinks that drugs, suddenly Hyde transforms into Jekyll again. Lanyon who watches that happening is really surprised.

4.3 Setting

Settings in a novel concern with time, place, natural condition, or social surrounding in which the story happened. Actually, some act or activities could happened anywhere and anytime, with the description of time, place, and situation

clearly, it could make the story seems more alive and logic. Moreover, setting is created to establish a certain atmosphere that can drive the reader's feelings or emotions to create their moods. Robert Louis Stevenson's *The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde* are includes several setting below:

4.3.1. Setting of Time

Setting of time is the time or period in which the story happened. *The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde* is happened in the nineteenth century, as shown in the quotes below:

“I was born in the year 18- to a large fortune, endowed besides with excellent parts, inclined by nature to industry, fond of the respect of the wise and good among guarantee of an honorable and distinguished future.” (Stevenson, 1998:49)

From the quote above, the author described that Dr. Jekyll was born in around the year of one thousand and eigh hundred, it means he is live in the nineteenth century.

Another quotation that shows the setting of time found in the letter of Dr. Jekyll that he wrote to Dr. Lanyon.

“10th December, 18-.
“Dear Lanyon,-You are my oldest friends; and although wa may have different at times on scientific questions, I cannot remember,”
(Stevenson, 1998:42)

In the beginning of the letter from Dr. Jekyll, it is clearly stated that the time when Dr. Jekyll wrote that letter, and that is on the nineteenth century as well.

When Poole give a notes to Mr. Utterson and then when Mr. Utterson read that notes, there are a part of that notes which indicates the setting of time.

“Have you any of these papers?” asked Mr. Utterson. Poole felt in his pocket and handed out a crumpled note, which the lawyer, bending nearer to the candle, carefully examined. Its contents ran thus: “Dr. Jekyll presents his compliments to Messrs. Maw. He assures them that their last sample is impure and quite useless for his present purpose. In the year 18--, Dr. J. purchased a somewhat large quantity from Messrs.” (Stevenson, 1998:34)

One more quote about the setting of time is clearly described by the author, when he tells about Sir Danvers Carew murder case.

Nearly year later, in the month of October, 18-, London was startled by a crime of singular ferocity and rendered all the more notable by the high position of the victim. (Stevenson, 1998:17)

4.3.2. Setting of Place

Setting of place is a place or location that indicates where is the story happened. Stevenson states the city of London, in which the story happened. He describes it in a few quotes below:

When the murder case of Sir Danvers Carew happened, he showed that London is the place where it happened.

Nearly year later, in the month of October, 18-, London was startled by a crime of singular ferocity and rendered all the more notable by the high position of the victim. (Stevenson, 1998:17)

In the opening of the story, he also states London is the setting of place in this story. “It chanced on one of these rumbles that their way led them down a by-street in a busy quarter of London” (Stevenson, 1998:2).

In some scene, before Mr. Utterson meets Mr. Hyde, the author describes the situation about some place on that time.

By ten o’clock, when the shops were closed the by-street was very solitary and, in spite of the low growl of London from all around, very silent. (Stevenson, 1998:10)

When Mr. Utterson came to the Dr. Jekyll’s house and he waits in the hall, while Poole was calling Dr. Jekyll, the author also describes that place as one of the pleasant room in London.

“Here, thank you,” said the lawyer, and he drew near and leaned on the tall fender. This hall, in which he was no left alone, was a pet fancy of his friend the doctor’s; and Utterson himself was wont to speak of it as the pleasantest room in London. (Stevenson, 1998:12)

When the author described some scenery of the city, it is clearly stated that London is the setting of place.

The wind made talking difficult, and flecked the blood into the face. It seemed to have swept the streets unusually bare of

passengers, besides; for Mr. Utterson thought he had never seen that part of London so deserted. (Stevenson, 1998:32)

When Mr. Utterson sat down together with Poole and they have some conversation about Dr. Jekyll, the author describes the situation surrounding in which the conversation takes place.

The wind, which only broke in puffs and draughts into that deep well of building, tossed the light of the candle to and fro about their steps, until they came into the shelter of the theatre, where they sat down silently to wait. London hummed solemnly all around; but nearer at hand, the stillness was only broken by the sounds of a footfall moving to and fro along the cabinet floor. (Stevenson, 1998:37)

In the Lanyon's house, when Mr. Hyde came there, the author describes where it happened.

Twelve o'clock had scarce rung over London, ere the knocker sounded very gently on the door. I went myself at the summons, and found a small man crouching against the pillars of the portico. (Stevenson, 1998:44)

4.3.3. Setting of social

Setting of social is a social condition or social surrounding in which the story happened. In *The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde*, Dr. Henry Jekyll lived in a middle class family since he was a child as described by the author on the quotes below:

I was born in the year 18-- to a large fortune, endowed besides with excellent parts, inclined by nature to industry, found of the respect of the wise and good among my fellowmen, and thus, as might have been supposed, with every guarantee of an honorable and distinguished future. (Stevenson, 1998:49)

As he was born in around the year of 1800s, so that he lives in the Victorian Age era. In Victorian era, people in some class of society prefer to has a relations with the others which has the same level in the society. That is why Dr. Henry Jekyll has a reputable friends like Mr. Richard Utterson and Dr. Hastie Lanyon.

Dr. Jekyll is a figure of a middle class person in his society because his profession is a doctor, and also it can be seen when he invites his reputable friend to have some pleasant dinner.

A fortnight later, by excellent good fortune, 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; and Mr. Utterson so contrived that he remained behind after the others had departed. (Stevenson, 1998:15)

When Mr. Utterson going to Dr. Jekyll's house, the author describes how Dr. Jekyll's house looks like. From that description, it indicates that Dr. Jekyll has a big house with a laboratory inside. A person who has his own laboratory in his house must be a rich and reputable person, especially in that era.

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 across a yard which had once been a garden, to the building which was indifferently known as the laboratory or dissecting rooms. 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, 1998:21)

From several quotes taken from the novel, it indicates that Dr. Jekyll is a middle class society. It is because he was born in a rich and honored family. And then when he was mature, his profession is a doctor. In the Victorian era, the doctor is categorized into a middle class society.

4.4 Theme

Theme in a story is the message that the author wants to tell to the reader. The author is not just a teller, but he wants to say something to the reader. Something that was said could be the problem of life, views of someone's life, or comments about life.

The theme in *The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde* is the personality conflict between Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde. This story tells about Dr. Jekyll's life. Dr. Jekyll is born and live in a middle class family and surrounding with a respects and honour.

I was born in the year 18-- to a large fortune, endowed besides with excellent parts, inclined by nature to industry, found of the respect of the wise and good among my fellowmen, and thus, as might have been supposed, with every guarantee of an honorable and distinguished future. (Stevenson, 1998:49)

As a middle class society, Jekyll should act in accordance to his social status. But he has too many pleasures that he can not because it is not in accordance with his social status. As he should hide his wills while he still acts in

accordance with his social status, so that Dr. Jekyll feels that every person has two sides of personality.

“With every day, and from both sides of my intelligence, the moral and the intellectual, I thus drew steadily nearer to that truth, by whose partial discovery I have been doomed to such a dreadful shipwreck: that man is not trully one, but truly two. (Stevensson, 1998:49)

Then Dr. Jekyll try to observe more about this duality. He observes this based on his life experience.

“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 daydream, on the thought of the separation of these elements.” (Stevensson, 1998:50)

Furthermore, Dr. Jekyll has an imagination to separate these two personality, he feels if he can do that he would be had a freedom in his life, because he can do whatever he wants without feels any disgrace.

If each, I told myself, could be housed in separate identities, live would be relieved of all that was unbearable; the unjust might go his way, delivered from the aspirations and remorse of his more upright twin; and the just could walk steadfastly and securely on his upward 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. (Stevensson, 1998:50)

Dr. Jekyll then makes an observation in order to make a drug that can make him into a different character, and looks like he had succeeded. "I was so far in my reflections when, as I have said, a side light began to shine upon the subject from the laboratory table" (Stevenson, 1998:50).

At first, he was pleased because his research was successful and he could control himself to choose which characters that he wants to appear, whether it is Jekyll or Hyde, he only use the drug that he had been made.

Since the appearance Mr. Hyde, the evil side began to appear also. He did all of the bad things that Jekyll never been done before, and the worst, he kills Sir Danvers Carew and it makes a public injury. Since the incident of Sir Danvers murder, Dr. Jekyll began to have problems, especially with Mr. Utterson, because Mr. Utterson is the lawyer of Sir Danvers and Dr. Jekyll is known as the closest friend of Mr. Hyde, so that Mr. Utterson try to get an information about Mr. Hyde from Dr. Jekyll, his own friend. But Dr. Jekyll did not want to tell any information to Mr. Utterson and he tells to Mr. Utterson that he did not care anymore about Hyde and he feels enough with him.

"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, 1998:21-22)

From Dr. Jekyll's word above, it can be seen that he still has goodness because he does not want Mr. Hyde to appear anymore, of course it is because he did not want to see Mr. Hyde commits crime again.

Dr. Jekyll tries to prevent the evil of Hyde appear anymore, he began a new life with his surrounding and did some good things.

Now that that evil influence had been withdrawn, a new life began for Dr. Jekyll. He came out of his seclusion, renewed relations with his friends, became once more their familiar guest and entertainer; 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 face seemed to open and brighten, as if with an in-ward consciousness of service; and for more than two months, the doctor was at peace. (Stevenson, 1998:25)

That goodness did not occur for long, the evil of Hyde back to appear; even more he is getting stronger and uncontrolled. The evil side is getting undermines the Jekyll's body. Dr. Jekyll is getting worried; moreover he could transform into Hyde without using a drug. It happened when he wakes up one morning.

I must have stared upon it for near half a minute, sunk as I was in the mere stupidity of wonder, before terror woke up in my breast as sudden and startling as the crash of cymbals; and bounding from my bed I rushed to the mirror. At the sight that met my eyes, my blood was changed into something exquisitely thin and icy. Yes, I had gone to bed Henry Jekyll, I had awakened Edward Hyde. How was this to be explained? I asked myself; and then, with another bound of terror how was it to be remedied? (Stevenson, 1998:55)

This confusion has made Dr. Jekyll feel that he has to make a choice between his two personalities.

This inexplicable incident, this reversal of my previous experience, seemed, like the Babylonian finger on the wall, to be spelling out the letters of my judgment; and I began to reflect

more seriously than ever before on the issues and possibilities of my double existence. (Stevenson, 1998:56)

Between these two, I now felt I had to choose. My two natures had memory in common, but all other faculties were most unequally shared between them. (Stevenson, 1998:56)

Actually he prefers to choose the good side of Dr. Henry Jekyll than the evil of Edward Hyde.

Yes, I preferred the elderly and discontented doctor, surrounded by friends and cherishing honest hopes; and bade a resolute farewell to the liberty, the comparative youth, the light step, leaping impulses and secret pleasures, that I had enjoyed in the disguise of Hyde. I made this choice perhaps with some unconscious reservation, for I neither gave up the house in Soho, nor destroyed the clothes of Edward Hyde, which still lay ready in my cabinet. (Stevenson, 1998:57)

But this is only lasts for two months because the evil of Hyde remains to insist and struggle.

For two months, however, I was true to my determination; for two months, I led a life of such severity as I had never before attained to, and enjoyed the compensations of an approving conscience. But time began at last to obliterate the freshness of my alarm; the praises of conscience began to grow into a thing of course; I began to be tortured with throes and longings, as of Hyde struggling after freedom; and at last, in an hour of moral weakness, I once again compounded and swallowed the transforming draught. (Stevenson, 1998:57)

One day, when Dr. Jekyll was away from home. He was transformed into Hyde again. He thinks how to take his drugs in his home, then he sends a letter to his friend, Dr. Lanyon with a specific instructions to take the drug. Dr. Lanyon

does as the letter requests and he brings the drugs to Mr. Hyde. After using that drug, Mr. Hyde transformed again into Dr. Jekyll. Dr. Lanyon witnesses that incident surprisingly. After that, their friendship was over.

That unpredictable transform has happened repeatedly. Dr. Jekyll rapidly gets sicker and sicker, and Mr. Hyde grows more powerful and more insistent. Then he runs out of drugs. It makes Dr. Jekyll panic, he sends his butler, Poole, to look for a specific kind of salt in all around of London, but the butler got nothing. Dr. Jekyll feels desperate and he realized that he was getting closer to the death, and then he wrote a letter to Mr. Utterson to explain all that have happened to him. At the end, Mr. Utterson and Poole found Dr. Jekyll dead in the body of Mr. Hyde and Mr. Utterson found the letter written by Dr. Jekyll.

From several discussions that have been made before, so that *The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde* tells about the good and evil. Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde are easily viewed as an allegory about the good and evil that exist in the story. Both of two personalities struggle to exist and dominate the Jekyll's body.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

5.1 Conclusion

From the discussion of chapter IV, *The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde* tells about Dr. Jekyll's life and his experience. Dr. Jekyll who was born in a middle class family in Victorian era, should act in accordance to his social status. That makes Dr. Jekyll feels under his social norms pressure. Dr. Jekyll needs to express all of his pleasures, but some of his pleasures is not in accordance with his social norms. The desires hidden by Dr. Jekyll because it is not in accordance with his social norms. It is considered by Dr. Jekyll as his other personality. That facts makes him believe that a man actually has two personality.

The main characters of this story are Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde. Dr. Jekyll is fifty years old and he is described as a person who is tall, well-made, he has a smooth face and also little bit stylish cast. He is also described as a rich man, and he has a strong will. While Mr. Hyde is represented as Dr. Jekyll's hidden personality. He is younger and smaller than Dr. Jekyll, and he has an ugly face. He is also strange, impatience, and cruel.

Dr. Jekyll experiences both internal and external conflict. He experiences the internal conflict when he feels he can not experience all pleasures that he wants because some pleasures that he wants is not in accordance with his social status. While his external conflict happens against Mr. Utterson, Dr. Lanyon, and his environment. Like Dr. Jekyll, Mr. Hyde also experiences both internal and

external conflict. His internal conflict happens when he is struggle to dominates Jekyll's body. While his external conflict happens against Mr. Utterson, Sir Danvers Carew, and Dr. Lanyon.

Setting in this novel is divided into setting of place, setting of time, and setting of social. Setting of place in this story is in the city of London, setting of time in this story is in the nineteenth century, and setting of social in this story is the middle class of social.

Finally the theme of the story is the personality conflict between Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde. The personality conflict between these two characters indicated as the good against evil. Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde are easily viewed as an allegory about the good and evil that exist in the story.

5.2 Suggestion

Robert Louis Stevenson's *The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde* is one of a good novel. There are some social aspects that can be analysed from this novel. The writer suggest for the next research to analyse the sociological approach from this novel, because the social aspects of this novel is very interesting to discuss.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Baldick, Chris. 2001. *The Concise Oxford Dictionary of Literary Terms*.
Oxford: Oxford UP
- Boeree, George. 2006. *Personality Theory*.
<http://webpace.ship.edu/cgboer/perschapterspdf.html>
- Childs, Peter and Roger Fowler. 2006. *The Routledge Dictionary of Literary Terms*. London and New York: Routledge
- Harsono, Siswo. 1999. *Metodologi Penelitian Sastra*. Semarang: Yayasan
Deaparamartha
- Minderop, Albertine. 2005. *Metode Karakterisasi Telaah Fiksi*. Jakarta:
Yayasan Obor Indonesia
- Nasir, Moh. 1998. *Metode Penelitian*. Jakarta: PT. Gramedia Pustaka Utama
- Nurgiyantoro, Burhan. 2002. *Teori Pengkajian Fiksi*. Yogyakarta: Gadjah
Mada University Press
- Stevenson, Robert L. 1998. *The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde*.
Anthony's Home Page: <http://www.atkielski.com>
- Wellek, Rene and Austin Warren. 1963. *The Theory of Literature (3rd
Edition)*. Harmondsworth: Penguin
- <http://www.gradesaver.com/author/robert-stevenson>
- <http://syafuruddinnoor.blogspot.com>