

**Exploring the Dichotomic State of Human Nature in
R.L.Stevenson's *The Strange Case of Dr.Jekyll and Mr.Hyde***

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A Thesis Submitted

In Partial Fulfilment of the Requirements for the

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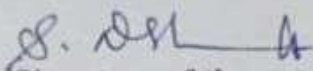
DECLARATION

I do hereby declare that the dissertation entitled **Exploring the Dichotomic State of Human Nature in R.L.Stevenson's *The Strange Case of Dr.Jekyll and Mr.Hyde*** submitted in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the award of the degree of **Master of Arts (M.A.,)** is carried out by me **SANDHIYA A** during the period from **JANUARY 2024 - MAY 2024** under the guidance of **Mrs.C.KAVITHA M.A.,M.Phil.,** Assistant Professor and Head of the Department (i\c), Department of English, Avinashilingam Institute for Home Science and Higher Education for Women (SF), Coimbatore, and, has not formed the basis for the award of any Degree, Diploma, Associateship, Fellowship or similar Titles in this University or any other University or other similar Institutions of Higher Learning.

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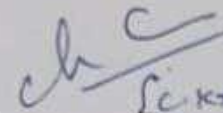
CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the dissertation entitled **Exploring the Dichotomic State of Human Nature in R.L.Stevenson's *The Strange Case of Dr.Jekyll and Mr.Hyde*** submitted to in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the award of the degree of **Master of Arts (M.A.)**, is carried out by **SANDHIYA A** during the period from **JANUARY 2024 - MAY 2024** under the guidance of **Mrs.C. KAVITHA M.A.,M.Phil.**, Assistant Professor, Department of English, Avinashilingam Institute for Home Science and Higher Education for Women (SF), Coimbatore, and, has not formed the basis for the award of any Degree, Diploma, Associateship, Fellowship, or similar Titles in this University or any other University or other similar Institutions of Higher Learning.


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ABSTRACT

This thesis analyses the multiple personality disorder depicted in Robert Stevenson's novel *The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde*. This study has three objectives. The first step is to investigate how multiple personality disorder develops in the primary character. The second step is to learn how the main character copes with multiple personality disorder.

The next step is understanding how the condition affects the character's life. The analysis and explanation of the data are presented to conclude. This study's analysis is based on Freudian psychoanalysis theory. The study reveals that the main character has two personalities.

He can be Dr. Jekyll, who is intelligent and friendly, or Mr. Hyde, who is nasty. The multiple personality disorder hurts the character. His colleagues do not endorse his theory of dual human nature; they deny it. As a result, his relationship with his scientific colleagues deteriorates. The multiple personality disorder also contributes to his psychological problem, as he is willing to commit physical abuse in the shape of Mr. Hyde to protect his reputation as Dr. Jekyll.

Ultimately, the multiple personality disorder kills him. As described in the narrative, he commits suicide to eliminate Mr. Hyde. These impacts confirm that numerous personality disorder leads to a chaotic life.

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

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INTRODUCTION

“To turn events into ideas is the function of Literature.”

- George Santayana

Literature acts as a profound mirror that reflects the complexities of the human experience, including a wide range of emotions, ideas, and cultural differences. Its core is its ability to take readers to many places, encouraging them to explore the depths of their

imagination while confronting the realities of life. As a form of artistic expression, literature transcends temporal and spatial limiton across generations and civilizations and building connections beyond linguistic obstacles.

The term "literature" comes from the Latin littera, which means "letters" and refers to knowledge of written language. It can refer to poetry or prose and is used to describe written works of a particular society, subculture, religion, or philosophy. In the West, literature originated in the city of Uruk in southern Mesopotamia, flourished in Egypt, and then spread to Greece after the Phoenicians brought written language there, and ultimately reached Rome.

English literature has a rich and diversified history spanning centuries, with critical innovations occurring at various times. From Beowulf's epic poems to Virginia Woolf's modernist masterpieces, English literature reflects the cultural, social, and political

transformations that have molded the English-speaking globe.

The Anglo-Saxon era, which spanned the fifth century until the Norman Conquest in 1066, is when the earliest pieces of English literature are said to have been written. The literary works of this period include the epic poem "Beowulf," which is characterized by heroic poetry, and theological works like "The Venerable Bede's Ecclesiastical History of the English People."

The novel gained popularity in the eighteenth century, when writers like Henry Fielding, Samuel Richardson, and Daniel Defoe invented the form. They also saw the emergence of the Enlightenment movement, which was characterized by rationalism, skepticism, and an emphasis on individual liberties and rights, during this century.

The Romantic age, which followed, exalted emotion, nature, and the supernatural,

with poets such as William Wordsworth, Samuel Taylor Coleridge, and John Keats in the forefront. During the Victorian era (called after Queen Victoria), writers like Charles Dickens, the Bronte sisters, and George Eliot explored societal difficulties and moral dilemmas in their novels.

Before English evolved into its modern form, it was so different that modern English speakers couldn't understand it. This language, known as Old English, was used to write the earliest works of English literature. The earliest surviving piece of English literature is the poem Beowulf, which was most likely written around 700 but lived as an oral tradition for much longer.

All writing written in the English language throughout history is referred to as English literature. English-language literature does not include works that are commonly read

translations. English literature is very important to learn for a number of reasons and has a long history. Those who are interested in historical eras, the development of poetry and writing, or both will find great value in reading many of the most well-known pieces in English literature history, which tackle global issues.

Middle English was a bridge between Old English and modern English. While it is still very distinct from the English that most people are familiar with today, it is more or less readable to contemporary English speakers. In this era, the ordinary people in Britain spoke Middle English, while the nobility primarily spoke French. Because of this, there were not many works of English literature written for a long time, in addition to low literacy rates.

Geoffrey Chaucer (c. 1340-1400) is the most well-known author from this period. Chaucer was a poet who bucked tradition by writing in Middle English rather than French. His

masterpiece was *The Canterbury Tales*, a collection of verse-based stories about a group of people on pilgrimage together. Today, English literature has a worldwide viewpoint, with writers from all over the world adding to its rich and dynamic tradition. It reflects society and provides insight into humanity's past, present, and future.

The Renaissance was a watershed moment in English literature, heralded by a renewed interest in classical learning and humanism. This period saw the rise of literary titans like William Shakespeare, whose plays "Hamlet," "Macbeth," and "Romeo and Juliet" continue to captivate audiences across the world with their timeless themes and characters.

Victorian Literature (around 1837–1901) Named after Queen Victoria, this period produced many creative works, including novels, poetry, and essays. Victorian literature dealt with social issues, industrialization, imperialism, and the changing position of women. The

renowned writers of this era included Charles Dickens, Charlotte Bronte, Emily Bronte, and Thomas Hardy.

Contemporary English literature has a wide variety of voices and styles that reflect the difficulties of current life. Writers like Salman Rushdie, Toni Morrison, J.K. Rowling, and Margaret Atwood continue influencing the literary world with their different perspectives and unique storytelling strategies. English literature was characterized by experimentation, fragmentation, and a rejection of traditional literary conventions, reflecting the upheavals of the early twentieth century. T.S. Eliot, Virginia Woolf, James Joyce, and William Faulkner wrote revolutionary works that challenged traditional concepts of narrative and language.

During the Victorian era, novelists such as Charles Dickens, Jane Austen, and the Bronte sisters explored topics of class, gender, and morality. Concurrently, the emergence of

the Industrial Revolution caused substantial cultural upheavals, which were reflected in literature in works such as Dickens' "Hard Times" and Elizabeth Gaskell's "North and South."

English literature still evolves, covering a wide range of voices and genres. Literature, from Gabriel's magical realism to Margaret Atwood's feminist reimagining, is a powerful tool for examining the human condition and confronting the complexities of our reality.

“Questions concerning the powers of the mind, the relationship between knowing and feeling, or imagination and delusion, and the relationship between knowledge and belief—all pertinent in a revolutionary period when the political instrumentality of that specific mode of belief known as ideology was first theorized.” "

(MaxwellandTrumpener,2008:49).

Gothic literature is a writing genre known for examining darker subjects, including Gothic architecture, the supernatural, religion, and the past. Continue reading to learn more about this literary genre. Gothic literature is a type of writing that incorporates dark, supernatural themes into both the occurrences and the location of the piece. It employs various literary strategies to create a sense of foreboding and terror, including setting, characters, and themes.

Gothic usually takes place (at least some of the time) in an old-fashioned or seemingly antiquated space - be it a castle, a foreign palace, an abbey, a vast prison, an underground crypt, a graveyard, an ancient frontier or island, a large old house or theatre... Within this space, or a combination of such spaces, are hidden secrets from the past (sometimes the recent

past) that haunt the characters, psychologically, physically, or otherwise, at the primary time of the story.

In Gothic literature, reason is overshadowed by imagination and emotions. Social etiquette and moral norms are transcended and replaced by passion, excitement, and feeling. Gothic Combined medieval romance mythology, legends, and folklore to create beautiful worlds and stories about knights, monsters, specters, extraordinary adventures, and terrors. The apparition of historical figures provided the joys of horror and fear. Gothic pioneered the dominant trend of understanding aesthetics through sensations primarily linked with the sublime.

Edmund Burke's analytical book, *A Philosophical Enquiry*, can assist us in understanding the ideology or point of view behind Gothic fiction and its acceptability in the

world of literature.

Gothic fiction emerged in the 18th century. To explore and analyze the two examples from this specific section of Gothic fiction, one must first determine when and where the labels "Goth" and "Gothic" emerged and how they were associated with a literary genre. Dr. Samuel Johnson defined a Goth as "one not civilized, one deficient in general knowledge, a barbarian" in his 1775 dictionary. Thus, in the popular, Eurocentric historical perspective, Goths were viewed as barbarians who destroyed the ancient Roman Empire, plunging the purportedly civilized world into centuries of ignorance and darkness. The Goths, who included the Angles, Saxons, and Jutes, landed in England after 449 AD.

Gothic literature first flourished in verse, with a group of poets known as the Graveyard poets. Poets such as Robert Blair, Edward Young, Thomas Gray, and Thomas

Parnell penned several poems on death, darkness, and terror, which were immensely popular in the first part of the eighteenth century. Graveyard poetry is notable because its concerns, such as death and pain, foreshadow the Gothic novel, and it reflects an early yearning for literary originality, which characterizes the latter part of the century.

Graveyard poetry undermines reason and exploits extreme emotions, and it had a significant indirect influence on Gothic fiction via German writers of terror fiction. It had a considerable impact on German writers and, through them, maintained an influence in England.

The male writers of Gothic literature, of a more aristocratic class position, leaned toward supernatural representations, exercising the privileges and freedoms granted by gender and class position. In contrast, female writers, usually of middle-class origin, remained more

concerned with the limits of eighteenth-century social values, careful to interrogate rather than transgress the boundaries of domestic modesty.

Gothic literature has long been attracted by objects and actions depicted as harmful, irrational, immoral, and weird. Common traits in Gothic fiction serve as primary expressions and residues of cultural fears. Most Gothic books created in the eighteenth century included twisted, fragmented narratives about strange happenings, horrible visions, and life-threatening adventures.

“The passions of self-preservation turn on pain and danger; they are simply painful when their causes immediately affect us; they are delightful when we have an idea of pain and danger without actually being in such circumstances; I have not called this delight pleasure because it turns on pain and is sufficiently different from any idea of positive pleasure.

Whatever arouses this delight, I label sublime”.

The word "gothic literature" refers to the gothic architecture famous during the European Middle Ages, as these are regular settings in this genre. "The Castle of Otranto" by Horace Walpole was the first work to use the term "Gothic" open during the second printing, and a subtitle, "A Gothic Story," was added below the title. This novel has many gothic characteristics, from its setting in a castle to the ghostly meddling, and it served as the foundation for a whole literary genre.

Although Walpole's novel was the first to be called gothic literature, this does not imply that it was the first to feature gothic themes. It's only that this genre had yet to be created when said works were classed as such. Although Gothic literature as a genre was named in the 18th century, Most notably, certain of William Shakespeare's writings have overt

gothic aspects, and while these works were not called gothic, they were undoubtedly gothic. "Macbeth," "Hamlet," and "Richard III" are three tragedies with characteristic gothic features such as the occult, revenge, Medieval settings, and murder.

In addition to Shakespeare, John Milton's "Paradise Lost" significantly impacted the development of gothic literature. Satan became a classic template for the traditional anti-hero, prevalent in many gothic novels. A Gothic novel can be distinguished by its location and theme. Gothic novels are frequently set in a decaying castle, mansion, or abbey, and they contain mystery, suspense, fear, or anything supernatural that cannot be rationally explained.

The Castle of Otranto, written by Horace Walpole in 1764, is the first Gothic novel. It takes place during the Crusades in Italy, in a medieval castle owned by Prince Manfred of Otranto. A Gothic novel must convey a feeling of suspense and mystery. Edinburgh-born

poet, journalist, writer, novelist, anthologist, and musician Charles Mackay is well renowned for his book *Extraordinary Popular Delusions and the Madness of Crowds*.

In London, Mackay started his writing career and began making occasional contributions to *The Sun* in 1834. He served as the *Morning Chronicle's* assistant sub-editor from the spring of 1835 until 1844. He went on a month-long holiday to Scotland in the fall of 1839, participated in the Eglinton Tournament in 1848, and was appointed editor in 1852. Mackay wrote a *History of London* as well as *Songs and Poems*. (1834)

George Eyre-Todd was a Scottish travel writer, literary historian, critic, editor, and a populariser of early Scottish literature. He lectured on English Literature and Scottish History at the Glasgow Athenaeum and was Editor of *The Scottish Field*. George Eyre-Todd (1862–1937) was a Scottish author and historian best known for his works on Scottish history and

literature.

He wrote extensively on Scottish ballads, folklore, and the history of Scottish literature. Eyre-Todd's most notable works include "The Highland Clans of Scotland: Their History and Traditions," "The Book of Glasgow Cathedral," and "Scottish Poetry of the Sixteenth Century." His writings contributed significantly to preserving and understanding Scotland's cultural heritage. Eyre-Todd's meticulous research and passionate writing style continue to be appreciated by scholars and enthusiasts of Scottish history and literature.

Alexander Lang (1844–1912) was a Scottish poet, novelist, literary critic, and anthropologist. He is well recognized for his considerable work on folklore, fairy tales, and mythology. Lang's most well-known work is the "Rainbow Fairy Books" series, which contains compilations of fairy tales from all around the world, including "The Blue Fairy

Book," "The Red Fairy Book," and "The Green Fairy Book." These compilations greatly impacted the popularizing of fairy tales and folklore among children.

Lang was an accomplished writer in various genres in addition to his folklore research. He authored poetry, novels, literary criticism, and translations, demonstrating his diverse interests and talents. Lang was also a respected anthropologist who significantly contributed to studying mythology and religion. Lang's literary style was distinguished by wit, humor, and a strong fondness for the fanciful. His works are still highly regarded for their imaginative narrative and intellectual insights into folklore and *mythology*.

There is little biographical information about Thomas, but he was a well-educated and literate scholar. He lived in Corstorphine, Scotland, which is today an Edinburgh suburb. In the mid-1890s, he joined a project coordinated by Alexander Tille to create a complete

English edition of Nietzsche's works.

Nietzsche as Critic, Philosopher, Poet, and Prophet, which he released in 1901, was a book full of enthusiasm for its subject and had been recommended to the publisher by George Bernard.

George Frazer, also known as Sir James George Frazer, was a Scottish anthropologist and folklorist, born on January 1, 1854, in Glasgow, Scotland, and died on May 7, 1941, in Cambridge, England. He is best known for his seminal work "The Golden Bough," published in multiple volumes between 1890 and 1915. This work explored the similarities in religious and magical beliefs and practices across cultures and civilizations. Frazer's comparative approach to mythology and religion influenced anthropology, sociology, and literary studies. He held academic positions at Trinity College, Cambridge, and Liverpool University during

his career. Frazer's work laid the foundation for studying mythology and religion in the modern era.

William Archer (1856–1924) was a Scottish critic, writer, and playwright. Born on September 23, 1856, in Perth, Scotland, he began his career as a journalist and drama critic. Archer's contributions to drama criticism were significant, particularly in his advocacy for realism in theater. He championed the works of Henrik Ibsen and George Bernard Shaw, helping to introduce their plays to English-speaking audiences. Archer also wrote several plays, although he is best remembered for his critical work. His notable publications include "English Dramatists of Today" (1897) and "Play-Making: A Manual of Craftsmanship" (1912). Archer's impact on the theater world extended beyond his lifetime, influencing the development of modern drama criticism and the appreciation of realistic drama. He passed

away on December 27, 1924, in London, England.

Mary Collie is a less-recognized figure in literary history. I needed help finding specific information about an author named Mary Collie until my last update in January 2022. She may be a newer or lesser-known author who has yet to gain widespread recognition, or it's also possible that she could be known under a different name or as part of a collective work.

Gothic literature is a writing genre that examines darker subjects, including Gothic architecture, the supernatural, religion, and the past. Continue reading to learn more about this literary genre!

Scottish literature is the body of writings produced by Scottish people, which includes works in Scots Gaelic, Scots (Lowland Scots), and English. This article discusses literature in both Scots and English; see English literature for further information on some works in

English. Celtic literature provides an overview of Scots Gaelic works.

The seventeenth century was a less distinguished period in Scottish literature. The union of the English and Scottish crowns under James I in 1603 and the relocation of the Scottish court to England deprived writers of court sponsorship, which, in the absence of a wealthy and leisured middle class, was critical to the survival of secular literature in the vernacular.

In the early 18th century, there was a cultural reaction to the implications of England's union with Scotland (1707). This reaction was characterized by the publication of numerous anthologies of both popular and literary Scots verse.

Works such as James Watson's *Choice Collection of Comic and Serious Scots Poems* (1706) and Allan Ramsay's *The Ever Green* (1724), while consciously referencing earlier

Scots triumphs, may only serve to illustrate the language's increasing Anglicization.

Robert Louis Stevenson, a Scottish novelist, poet, essayist, and travel writer, was born in Edinburgh, Scotland on November 13, 1850. He is most renowned for his timeless novels *Treasure Island*, *Kidnapped*, and *The Strange Case of Dr Jekyll and Mr. Hyde*. Stevenson was born as the sole child of respectable middle-class parents. He had a terrible upbringing, suffering from persistent health difficulties that kept him primarily in bed. In his boyhood, Stevenson was heavily affected by Allison Cunningham, his nurse, who frequently read him the *Pilgrim's Progress* and the Old Testament.

Stevenson was sent to Edinburgh University to study physics and eventually become a civil engineer, following in his father's footsteps. On the other hand, Stevenson was not very interested in science; instead, he spent a lot of time studying French literature, Scottish

history, and the works of Darwin and Spencer.

His passion for reading compelled him to tell his father about his increasing interest in books and his desire to pursue a career and studies in writing. The news deeply disturbed his father, who eventually urged Robert to study for the Bar exam so that he would have a respectable job to fall back on if his literary dreams failed.

Edinburgh had a significant impact on both Stevenson's literature and his life. He witnessed two sides of the city. Edinburgh had two faces: one was devout, respectable, and conventional, and the other was more bohemian, with *brothels*, shady characters, and underhanded deals.

Stevenson learned a lot about the duality of human nature from these observations, which would later serve as the foundation for his novel, *The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and*

Mr. Hyde. In 1873, Stevenson suffered from a severe chest condition and nervous exhaustion, due to which his doctor advised him to go abroad and rest for an extended period.

Stevenson spent six months in South France, working on numerous essays. He continued with the writing flow after his return to Edinburgh, writing articles, book reviews, and short stories. Stevenson's name started appearing in significant publications such as *The Fortnightly Review*. During this time, Stevenson met Fanny Vandergrift Osbourne, an American woman ten years older than him. Osbourne was visiting Europe to escape from the estranged relationship with her husband. Despite this, Stevenson resumed his relationship with Osbourne and eventually went after her to San Francisco, where the two married in 1880 after her divorce.

The Victorian poet and novelist Robert Louis Stevenson reportedly remarked,

“ Don't judge each day by the harvest you reap,
but by the seeds you plant.”

Stevenson, author of the beautiful *A Child's Garden of Verses* and the frightening *The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde*, did, in fact, plant potent literary seeds that bloomed into undeniable classics. Robert Louis Stevenson's "The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde" tackles several issues, including,

Duality of Human Nature: This may be the novella's central theme. Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde represent each individual's dual nature, the conflict between good and evil, civilization, and primal instincts. **Science and Morality:** Dr. Jekyll's experiments to separate his good and evil personalities highlight concerns about science's ethical limitations and the ramifications of messing with human nature.

Identity: The story explores the fluidity of identity, with Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde sharing the same body but representing very different characters. It tackles questions on how we define ourselves and the masks we wear in society.

R.L. Stevenson discusses the central theme of duality in "The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde," emphasizing the fundamental battle between good and evil in human nature. Stevenson's characters, Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde explore the implications of unrestrained appetites and the struggle for control over one's darkest impulses.

Stevenson's *Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde* explores the duality of human nature. Robert Louis Stevenson's *Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde* is a famous work of literature that explores the complexities of human identity and morality in the Victorian era. One of the significant passages that captures the notion of duality comes in Chapter 10, as Dr.

Jekyll reflects on his transition into Mr. Hyde. This section not only functions as a watershed event in the story, but it also provides important insights into the larger backdrop of the Romantic and Victorian periods.

For critical reading, it is necessary to analyze the historical context of the Romantic and Victorian periods, which were marked by substantial upheavals in societal ideals and a growing interest in the study of human psychology. The Romantic era, which was defined by a fascination with the sublime and mysterious, provided the framework for the Victorian period's emphasis on morality and the repercussions of scientific advances. Stevenson's work, released in 1886, links these two eras by capturing the contradictions between reason and passion, science and morality.

Jekyll, dealing with his uncontrollable transformations into Mr. Hyde, admits, "Many a

man would have even blazoned such irregularities as I was guilty of; but from the high views that I had set before me, I regarded and hid them with an almost morbid sense of shame" (Stevenson 62). This confession reveals Dr. Jekyll's mental struggle, emphasizing the moral contradiction inherent in his dual existence. The phrase "irregularities" emphasizes the societal norms of the time, highlighting the rigid moral code that individuals were supposed to follow throughout the Victorian period. Furthermore, the phrase "high views" represents the goals and aspirations of the Romantics.

The expression "high views" recalls the ambitions and aspirations of the Romantic age, when people frequently desired to transcend the constraints of human nature and achieve a higher state of existence. Dr. Jekyll's experiment, which aimed to separate the competing aspects of his psyche, is consistent with the Romantic goal of self-discovery and exploration

of the unknown. However, the outcomes of this experiment show a harsher reality, highlighting the possible perils of unrestrained scientific inquiry.

Stevenson's narrative mastery is clear in his portrayal of Dr. Jekyll's psychological battle, which reflects greater societal concerns about the repercussions of scientific development. The Victorians were concerned with the ethical consequences of scientific advancements, and Stevenson's work serves as a cautionary tale, warning against the uncontrolled quest of knowledge without regard for moral bounds.

It becomes clear that Stevenson expertly blends together elements of both Romantic and Victorian ideals, capturing the zeitgeist of the day. The conflict between the pursuit of higher ideals and the repercussions of unbridled ambition is a recurring theme in contemporary literature. Dr. Jekyll's inner anguish reflects the larger societal concerns about

the possible perils lurking behind the surface of ostensibly noble endeavors.

The excerpt from *Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde* provides a comprehensive analysis of the duality of human nature in the setting of the Romantic and Victorian periods. Stevenson's meticulous analysis of society conventions, moral expectations, and the repercussions of technological development results in a sophisticated story that transcends its time. A detailed reading of this text reveals that the work not only tackles Dr. Jekyll's particular troubles, but also acts as a reflection of the larger tensions and fears prevalent in the changing environment of the nineteenth century.

The novella looks at the difficulties of identity, morality, and the dangers of hiding one's true nature. Finally, it serves as a cautionary tale about the risks of giving in to the darker sides of the human mind and the need to acknowledge and confront one's inner

demons. The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde is a compelling story about the intricacies of human nature and the consequences of acting on one's darkest inclinations. Mr. Utterson, a lawyer from Victorian London, tells this story. Utterson is captivated by the peculiar relationship between his friend Dr. Henry Jekyll and the mysterious Mr. Edward Hyde, notorious for his violent and immoral behavior.

As Utterson investigates further, he discovers that Dr. Jekyll has given everything in his will to Mr. Hyde in case of his death or disappearance. This revelation heightens Utterson's anxieties about Jekyll's relationship with Hyde. Meanwhile, Hyde's activities get more horrific, including trampling a young child and executing a gruesome murder. Utterson, Meanwhile, Hyde's activities get more horrific, including trampling a young child and executing a gruesome murder. Utterson, Dr. Jekyll's butler, Mr. Poole, and his friend Dr.

Lanyon are desperate to discover the truth about Hyde's identity and connection to Jekyll.

The truth is exposed through different documents and letters, as well as Jekyll's confession: Dr. Jekyll was experimenting with a potion that permitted him to morph into Mr. Hyde. Jekyll, a distinguished scientist, had long been captivated by humanity's dual nature and sought to distinguish between his good and evil aspects. Initially, Jekyll sees Hyde as an opportunity to pursue his darkest wants without consequences. However, he quickly discovers that Hyde's activities are becoming increasingly unpredictable, and he starts to lose control of his transformation. As Hyde's misdeeds worsen and Jekyll's health deteriorates, he becomes anxious to reclaim control. However, he is unable to resist the desire to become Hyde, resulting in a downward spiral of addiction and self-destruction.

In the story's finale, Jekyll's transformations become irrevocable, and he eventually

decides to commit himself rather than continue living as Hyde.

The novel concludes with Utterson and the others reconstructing the sad events and contemplating humanity's dual nature." *The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde*" is a timeless investigation of the human psyche, morality, and the repercussions of succumbing to one's worst desires. It is still a classic piece of literature, enthralling readers with its heartbreaking depiction of the conflict between good and evil within each of us.

CHAPTER II

**DUALISM AND THE POSITIVE SIDE OF DR. JEKYLL
CHAPTER II**

Dualism and The Positive side of Dr. Jekyll

Dualism

Dualism is derived from the Latin word dual, which means two. Dualism is the belief that facts about the world or a specific class cannot be explained without assuming the existence of two distinct, typically opposing, fundamental principles. Dualism is most commonly discussed in terms of religious and philosophical systems. This study aims to evaluate through the lens of the systems above and to critique the story from a psychological standpoint.

A dualistic religion recognizes the existence of good and evil or Light and darkness, in the universe. Despite their eternal opposition, they are coeternal, coexistent, and equipotent. A key distinction exists between nondualistic and monistic faiths: in the former,

evil arises not from malice motivated by cruelty but as an accident of the universe's creation or a product of solid beings who are good or evil depending on what benefits or harms them.

Good and evil are frequently generated from the same source or each other, similar to the Pandavas and Kauravas in the Mahabharata. The ancient Greeks separated the soul and the body, as stated in the dictum: "A dualistic religion recognizes the existence of good and evil, or Light and darkness, in the universe and the fact that despite their eternal opposition, they are coeternal, coexistent, and equipotent. A key distinction exists between nondualistic and monistic faiths: in the former, evil arises not from malice motivated by cruelty but as an accident of the universe's creation or a product of solid beings good or evil'.

"Man is a social animal by nature; anyone who is not sociable by nature is beyond our comprehension or greater than human. It is Society that comes before the individual. Either a beast or a god exists who cannot lead a common existence or who is so self-sufficient that they do not require it and therefore do not participate in Society."(119)

In Robert Louis Stevenson's novella *Dr. Jekyll*, Dr. Jekyll is motivated by a desire to distinguish between good and evil within himself. He is portrayed as polite, intellectual, and well-liked in Victorian Society.

Gender identity duality can be noticed by examining various gender manifestations and which of the two, Jekyll or Hyde, were linked. The normative intriguing character from "*Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde*" personifies the duality of human nature.

At first, depicted as a reputable and capable scientist, gender identity played an essential role in Victorian culture, belonging to the public realm, and was typically represented by the conventional Victorian gentleman. This normative identity is associated with Jekyll, as evidenced by his social standing, profession, acquaintances, and residence. On the contrary, the transgressive identity was the polar opposite, representing all the Victorians sought to keep concealed or at least private.

Stevenson constructs a hero in Dr. Jekyll, who, knowing of the evil in his soul and tired of the duplicity in his life, succeeds in freeing the pure evil part of his essence as Mr. Hyde through his experiments on himself, allowing each to live a life free of the other's demands.

He states, "I learned to discern man's thorough and fundamental dualism. What a terrible shipwreck: that man is not truly one but two."

"Day by day, and from both ends of my intelligence—moral and intellectual—so gradually approached that truth, whose incomplete revelation I have been condemned to. He states, "I learned to discern man's thorough and fundamental dualism. What a terrible shipwreck: that man is not truly one but two."Jekyll is motivated to investigate the darker sides of human nature.

He concocts a potion that permits him to shift into the nasty and immoral Mr. Hyde. Jekyll is a metaphor for the conflict between human goodness and evil and the consequences of keeping one's actual nature hidden. His persona warns about the dangers of unchecked ambition and the search for unapproved knowledge for duality and temptation. He embodies

the need for control and the quest for scientific discovery but eventually gives in to his darker inclinations. His character is a cautionary tale about the effects of uncontrolled ambition and the risks of suppressing one's actual self.

"I sensed something inside me, a heady recklessness, a torrent of sensuous pictures racing through my mind like a mill race, a way out of the constraints of commitment, a liberation of the soul that was not innocent but unknown. As soon as this new life began," (89)

Stevenson develops Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde, two equipotent, coexisting, and perpetually opposed components that comprise a "normal" person. Good and evil are not associated in this context; instead, they are two separate things, even individuals with distinct mental and physical characteristics continually at odds with one another.

Evil not good to justify itself; instead, it exists just as itself, depicted as the more powerful, more pleasant of the two, and ultimately the one that leads to Dr. Jekyll's downfall and death. This examines the soul's duality. This novel attempts to investigate the odd nature of two individuals: Mr. Edward Hyde and his old friend, Dr. Jekyll. This work highlights a person's dual personality.

Stevenson discusses the dualism of human nature, which holds that everyone is capable of both good and evil. Stevenson explains that everyone's personality has excellent and terrible aspects, but how you behave and make decisions matters. People's choices determine whether they are excellent and it examines the soul's duality. Dr. Jekyll represents humanity's respectable and cultured side, while Mr. Hyde represents humanity's darker, more primordial inclinations.

“Man is not truly one, but

Indeed, there are two"- dualities of man.”

Robert Louis creates two distinct egos in Henry Jekyll, radically opposing moral values. Thus, The concept becomes what is now known as Jekyll and Hyde, which signifies that a human is highly different in morality, transitioning from one moral standing to the next.

Duality is defined as two sides of the same coin. People who push their imaginations in any direction will discover benefits and drawbacks. Anything can suffice, but democracy, for example, extends and restricts freedom depending on the conditions and human behavior. In this way, dualism represents an observable fact of life of the dualism of the soul.

It distinguishes several religions, particularly those that believe in the existence of evil. For example, during the creation of the earth, the two forces were said to exist, with evil being the supposed result of powerful forces that were either terrible or good depending on what gave good news to the community or vice versa.

Dr. Jekyll's "good" side portrays his public persona as a famous physician, philanthropist, and member of Victorian Society. He is amiable, generous, and dedicated to improving humanity through medical research and philanthropic initiatives. Jekyll's compassion and commitment to social improvement are shown in his contact with people and his reputation among his colleagues. The change of Jekyll and Hyde represents the inner conflict between morality and temptation, discipline and excess. Jekyll's first experiment with the potion is motivated by a desire to separate his virtuous personality from his baser instincts,

letting him enjoy his cravings without repercussions. However, Jekyll loses control of his personality as Hyde grows up, resulting in a downward spiral of self-destruction.

Evil and good are constantly at odds, and the power of good eventually triumphs over evil. For example, Christianity, the religion to which Stevenson belongs, does not endorse the idea that humans should have dual personas. Nonetheless, the body stipulates and outlines the dual existence of humans' souls and bodies.

In his work, Stevenson depicts Dr. Henry Jekyll as a hero who recognizes his evil nature. Dr. Jekyll, fed up with his dual nature of existence, finally succeeds in executing specific experiments on himself to overcome the total evil in him, Mr. Hyde, and to have each of the personalities involved in an independent lifestyle. Dr. Jekyll was assigned as a good personality. Dr. Henry Jekyll, a well-known London physician, was born into a royal

family. He is a wonderfully good guy who constantly observes the rules and occasionally invites his friends to dinner at his house. The following quote will explain it:

"Two weeks later, the doctor had the extraordinary good fortune to serve one of his delicious meals to five or six of his old friends, who were all respectable, clever, and connoisseurs of fine wine."

Mr. Utterson also succeeded in staying behind after the others had left." (156)

Henry Jekyll confesses that his intellectual and moral selves agree that humans cannot live with a single personality. As a result, sound does not require justification from evil to

manifest. Each of these entities exists independently. Dr. Jekyll, however, observes that
delight.

Dr. Henry Jekyll's understanding of Mr. Hyde's menace to the community causes him to ruin himself. At this point, it is evident that Robert Stevenson has decided to reject Christianity and pursue dualism in his personality. The author considers individual and systemic dualism, in which distinguished and cautious nobility buried awful secrets behind their house walls.

Dr. Jekyll's collapse stems from his inability to acknowledge the full degree of his guilt and failure to accept responsibility for his acts. He is obsessed by his dual personality, unable to reconcile the opposing sides of his nature, and eventually succumbs to the evil within himself. Finally, Dr. Jekyll's story serves as a cautionary tale about the hazards of

unrestrained.

Dr. Jekyll is portrayed as a man with pure aspirations who seeks to free himself from the restraints imposed by cultural standards and customs. He sees his experiment as a way to free himself from the moral constraints that limit his behavior and an opportunity to indulge in his deepest impulses without fear of repercussions. Nevertheless, as the story progresses, it becomes clear that Dr. Jekyll is motivated by self-interest and an altruistic desire for pleasure rather than selfishness.

He was born into a good family, received a solid education, and was respected by everyone he knew. He believes that as a young man, he was overly optimistic. He admits to many teenage transgressions, which he claims to be significantly loved – misdeeds he meticulously kept hidden. However, he recognized that exposing one of these infractions would kill his professional career, so he repressed them.

Jekyll's evil dimension manifested itself as Edward Hyde, a man who committed a variety of crimes and sexual perversions, the most significant of which appears to have been the brutal murder of Sir Danvers Carew, a Member of Parliament. Much of this wickedness occurs at night in London's poorest regions, which are seen as a haven for bad people. It is worth noticing that Mr. Hyde, who is good, finds his way into Dr. Jekyll's house and escapes by the backdoor. It appears somewhat confusing for Mr. Hyde, who oversees refinement and civilization.

The body is referred to as the grave in ancient Greek. As a result, evil was interpreted as a soul trapped in a finite grave despite being infinite. Plato, for example, expresses his feelings about the independence of the soul and body in a very dualistic way.

“If each, If only they could live as different people, I told myself, life would be free of all that was intolerable;

the wicked could live as they pleased, freed from the hopes and regrets of their more moral twin;

they could walk firmly and safely along his upward path, doing the good deeds that brought him joy,

and they would not have to face shame and penitence at the hands of this unwarranted evil".(35)

Dr. Jekyll's ambition and scientific curiosity are among his most distinguishing features. Jekyll, a recognized physician and scientist, desires to further human knowledge and understanding. If only they could live as different people, studies of modifying the human

psyche reflect his unwavering quest for scientific discovery and his desire to understand the mysteries of human nature. Jekyll's ambition is apparent in his own words.

"I was born as Jekyll, not Hyde.

I am Jekyll by nature and not Hyde if I choose."

This quotation emphasizes Jekyll's belief in his power to shape his destiny through scientific activities. He sees himself as the master of his fate, able to shape his identity and manage his darker impulses using his scientific knowledge. Dr. Jekyll's experiments with his alter ego, Mr. Hyde, originate from his understanding of humanity's dual nature. He realizes there is a perpetual struggle between good and evil, light and darkness within each individual. Jekyll reflects on this duality. He learned to recognize the primitive duality of man.

This recognition of human duality incentivizes Jekyll's experiments, in which he attempts to separate and eventually control the opposing elements of his character. However, it becomes evident that Jekyll underestimates his darker impulses and their ability to devour him.

"If only they could live as different people, I told myself, life would be free of all that was intolerable; the wicked could live as they pleased, freed from the hopes and regrets of their more moral twin; they could walk firmly and safely along his upward path, doing the good deeds that brought him joy, and they would not have to face shame and penitence at the hands of this unwarranted evil."(124)

Jekyll's desire for scientific knowledge and experimentation acts as a trigger for his transformation. His ambition to uncover the mysteries of human nature drives him to produce

theelixir that awakens his alter ego. This aim is evident in his statement: "It was on the moral side and in my person that he learned to recognize the primitive duality of man."

Jekyll's story warns about the risks of unrestrained scientific ambition. While initially driven by great ideals, his experiments eventually led to his demise. Stevenson employs Jekyll's character to criticize the arrogance of scientific advancement and the ethical consequences of playing God. Jekyll's interactions with other characters shed light on his social standing. His association with Utterson, for example, sheds light on the social dynamics of the time.

As a lawyer, Utterson represents the legal and moral framework that Jekyll strives to maintain. If only they could live as different people, I told myself, life would be free of all that was intolerable; the wicked could live as they pleased, freed from the hopes

and regrets of their more moral twin; they could walk firmly and safely along his upward path, doing the good deeds that brought him joy, and they would not have to face shame and penitence at the hands of this unwarranted evil. Jekyll's conversations with Lanyon demonstrate the tension between conventional and modern ways of thinking. Lanyon, a diehard empiricist, is shocked by Jekyll's experiments and refuses to accept the scientific foundation for his change. Their disagreement highlights the Victorian era's dichotomy between rationalism and superstition.

Dr. Jekyll is first introduced as a respectable and renowned member of Victorian Society, representing professionalism and morals. Stevenson uses characterization to underline this veneer, as evidenced in Dr. Jekyll's words. In this situation, the psychological process is defined as one that may be arbitrated by outside ways, which also implies that

each change in an individual's mental process is associated with variations in the body. The author rejects the original dualism of mind and body in favor of a non-dual perspective on the same subject.

Dr. Henry Jekyll is overtaken by his desires, which cause him to commit himself quickly. For example, rather than letting go of Mr. Hyde after realizing the two must coexist, Jekyll decides to end his life. By christening Edward Hyde as a troglodyte, the author examines evolution theories by portraying Hyde as uncivilized, rude, and poorly evolved.

"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 because I was radically both". Furthermore, I had learned to happily daydream about the separation of these atoms from a young age, even before my scientific discoveries started to hint at the most obvious possibility of such a

miracle. If only they could all live under different identities, I thought. Life would be freed from anything intolerable."(112)

It explores the duality of human nature. It is a famous work of literature that explores the Victorian era's complexities of human identity and morality. Dr. Jekyll's reflection on his transition into Mr. Hyde is one significant passage that captures the notion of duality. This section is a watershed event in the story and provides important insights into the larger backdrop of the Romantic and Victorian periods. In this critical reading, it is crucial to analyze the historical backdrop of the Romantic and Victorian periods, marked by profound societal norms and alterations. transition into Mr. Hyde is one significant passage that captures the notion of duality. This section is a watershed event in the story and provides important insights into the larger backdrop of the Romantic and Victorian periods. In this critical reading, it is crucial to analyze the historical backdrop of the Romantic and Victorian periods, marked by profound societal

norms and alterations.

“ I was always respectable and respected”.

This quote emphasizes Dr. Jekyll's outer look of respectability and his dedication to preserving a faultless public image. However, beneath this surface lies a more profound struggle that motivates him to investigate the darker sides of his personality.

Driven by scientific curiosity and a quest for self-improvement, Dr. Jekyll conducts a dangerous experiment to separate his moral self from his basic instincts. His portrayal as an ambitious scientist is shown in the following quote:

“If I could but once set eyes on him, I should know him,

If I licked the dust”.(90)

Here, Dr. Jekyll's drive to discover the truth about his dual nature is apparent. His

unwavering search for knowledge takes him down a dangerous path, blurring the distinction between scientific curiosity and moral recklessness. Dr. Jekyll's portrayal revolves around the duality of human nature. He depicts the never-ending conflict between good and evil, reason and instinct, and order and chaos. Dr. Jekyll is not immune to these opposing forces but embodies them in their most extreme forms through his experimentation with the transformational elixir.

However, when Dr. Jekyll continues to revel in his alter ego, he gradually loses control of the metamorphosis. What began as a measured experiment quickly became an unrestrained plunge into darkness. Jekyll's moral compass gets further distorted, and he cannot resist the allure of Hyde's wicked pleasure. As Dr. Jekyll's experiment turns sinister, he unintentionally unleashes his alter ego, Mr. Hyde, an embodiment of his

worst desires. Stevenson expertly describes Dr. Jekyll's journey into darkness with the following quote.

“ My devil had been long caged; come out roaring.”

This striking artwork captures the overpowering force of Mr. Hyde's appearance and Dr. Jekyll's loss of control. Stevenson uses his portrayal to investigate the implications of unrestrained appetites and the devastating nature of repression. This strange case expertly uses characterization to illustrate Dr. Jekyll's profound internal battle. Through carefully picked passages, Stevenson depicts Dr. Jekyll's metamorphosis from a respected scientist to a troubled soul consumed by his invention.

Finally, Dr. Jekyll's depiction serves as a warning tale about the risks of suppressing one's actual nature and the ongoing struggle between good and evil within

each of us., and virtues artificial.

Moreover, unfortunately, the worst of my flaws was a certain impatient gaiety of disposition, which has made many people happy but which I found difficult to reconcile with my imperious need to carry my head high and maintain a more than generally somber visage in public. As a result, I suppressed my pleasures, and when I reached the age of reflection, I began to look around me.

"I was no longer the same person Upon assessing my progress and position in the world, I realized that I was already committed to a fundamental duplicity of life. (Stevenson 55).

The Romantic era, defined by a fascination with the sublime and mysterious, provided the framework for the Victorian period's emphasis on morality and the repercussions of scientific advances. Stevenson's work, released in 1886, links these two eras by capturing the contradictions between reason and passion, science and morality. Dr. Jekyll, dealing with his

uncontrollable transformations into Mr. Hyde, confesses, "Many men would have even called attention to the inconsistencies I was guilty of, but because of my lofty standards, I shrugged them off with an almost sickening sense of shame." This confession reveals the psychological battle between Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde.

“My devil had long been caged;

he came out roaring.

Even when I took the draught,

I was conscious of a more unbridled, a furious propensity to ill."(56)

Dr. Jekyll represents a respectable, upstanding member of Society, whereas Mr. Hyde depicts the darker, more evil parts of human behavior. Dr. Jekyll's studies with the transformational potion are a physical representation of his interior duality. He tries to separate

his good and evil selves but eventually realizes they are interdependent.

Stevenson investigates the concept that people might exhibit one face to the world while hiding a distinct character beneath the surface. Dr. Jekyll's bodily metamorphosis into Mr. Hyde He exemplifies this dichotomy, as he retains his outer air of respectability while engaging in unethical activity as Hyde. This bodily shift reflects Dr. Jekyll's moral and psychological dichotomy as he attempts to reconcile his yearning for goodness with his darker impulses.

Initially, Dr. Jekyll is portrayed as a well-known and successful scientist, admired by his peers and Society. However, as the novel progresses, it becomes clear that he conceals a horrible secret. Dr. Jekyll's research leads him to discover a way to unleash his suppressed passions and impulses, creating a second identity, Mr. Hyde. This metamorphosis enables him to indulge in his baser desires without concern for social repercussions.

“when I let go of self-control and gave in to humiliation
as I was when I worked day and night to advance
knowledge or alleviate pain and suffering.”(31)

Dr. Jekyll's public persona as a respected scientist and philanthropist contrasts sharply with his private desires and urges. This juxtaposition illustrates the tension between societal expectations and individual desires and the facades people often maintain to fit in with Society. Mr. Hyde is an outlet for Dr. Jekyll's repressed desires, allowing him to indulge in forbidden pleasures without damaging his reputation.

As Mr. Hyde, Dr. Jekyll feels liberated and euphoric, but he soon realizes he is losing control of his twin personas. Hyde's acts become increasingly violent and unpredictable, causing suspicion and anxiety among those around him; despite his best efforts to restrain

Hyde, Dr. Jekyll becomes further enmeshed in his alter ego's sinister activities

“Every mark of Capacity and Kindness”- Jekyll is a good and respectful kind man in the Society.

Throughout the novella, Stevenson uses images of Light and darkness to represent the duality of human nature. Light frequently denotes virtue, morality, and civilization, whereas darkness depicts evil, immorality, and primitive instincts. The contrast between Light and dark highlights Dr. Jekyll's psychological conflict as he struggles with the competing forces of morality and vice inside himself. The novella's examination of duality takes place against the backdrop of Victorian London. The city is shown as a site of contrasts, with bustling streets and respectable facades concealing a darker underbelly of Society. London becomes a symbol of dualism, embodying the outward appearance of respectability and the deep depths of depravity beneath. Stevenson's depiction of the dichotomy of human nature mirrors the

intricacies of the human mind. Dr. Jekyll's struggle with his dual personality reflects the underlying tensions that many people experience between their socially presentable personas and their hidden impulses. The narrative warns about the hazards of resisting one's darker instincts and the consequences of succumbing to them unfettered.

Ultimately, Dr. Jekyll's failure to reconcile his two personas leads to his demise. He is captivated by Hyde's malicious nature, unable to break free from his alter ego. Stevenson illustrates the eternal struggle between good and evil within the human psyche and the repercussions of giving in to one's darker tendencies through the horrific end of Dr. Jekyll. Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde, the renowned characters from Robert Louis Stevenson's novella "Strange Case of Dr Jekyll and Mr. Hyde," have captivated readers for almost a century. The plot revolves around the duality of human nature, the eternal

struggle between good and evil.

Dr. Henry Jekyll, a recognized and esteemed physician, is portrayed as benign and philanthropic. His objectives are pure, motivated by a desire to free humanity from its baser inclinations and raise it to a higher moral plane. Jekyll's experiments with chemical compounds derive from a genuine interest in the human psyche and the idea that scientific means can achieve spiritual enlightenment.

Dr. Jekyll's thirst for knowledge and quest to comprehend the human psyche are fundamentally positive qualities. His scientific efforts are driven by a desire to enhance Society and alleviate human suffering. By delving into the dualities of human nature, Jekyll hopes to uncover the mysteries of human behavior and, ultimately, assist humanity in overcoming its civilization.

"The just could continue on his upward path, doing the good deeds that brought him

joy, and he would no longer be exposed to shame and repentance at the hands of extraneous evil. The unjust could go on his way, freed from the ambitions and regrets of his more upright twin. It was the curse of humankind that these incongruous faggots were thus bound together.” (49)

The creation of Hyde depicts Jekyll's attempt to pursue and indulge in his darker urges freely. Initially, Jekyll sees Hyde as a source of emancipation, allowing him to engage in hedonistic pleasures and reckless behavior that he avoids daily. Hyde personifies all of Jekyll's suppressed urges and instincts, representing his id unleashed.

Dr. Jekyll is portrayed as a character of nobility and generosity throughout the book. He is defined as a respected physician and scientist committed to improving humanity through medical research and humanitarian efforts. Dr. Jekyll's humanitarian motivations are

apparent in his desire to ease the suffering of others and contribute positively to Society.

Dr. Jekyll's sincere concern for the welfare of his fellow people is one of his main driving forces. He is shown as a sympathetic physician wholly committed to his patients' well-being, offering them care and assistance. Dr. Jekyll's empathy and compassion demonstrate his intrinsic goodness and moral integrity. Dr. Jekyll's humanitarian actions indicate his desire to touch the world around him positively. He is described as a generous philanthropist to various charity projects, utilizing his wealth and influence to better the lives of those less fortunate. Dr. Jekyll's selfless generosity demonstrates his humanitarian character and desire to help the greater good.

Despite his inner turmoil, Dr. Jekyll is characterized as an excellent and selfless person. He sincerely cares about the well-being of people and is committed to utilizing his

expertise and resources for the benefit of humanity. Dr. Jekyll's philanthropic initiatives and dedication to medical research demonstrate his charitable nature and desire to make a positive difference in Society.

“Unless a miracle occurs, this is the last time Henry Jekyll can think for himself or view his now changed visage through the glass.

I also need to finish this piece of writing for a short time. Hyde will destroy it waves of change sweep me away while I write it.”(78

"Furthermore, the doom closing on us has already broken and transformed him.

In thirty minutes, I will avenge that disliked personality forever.

Will Hyde die upon the scaffold? Or will he

find the courage to release him at the last moment?

God knows I am careless; this is my true hour of death".(71)

In addition to his benevolence, Dr. Jekyll's contributions to science and medicine demonstrate his commitment to the progress of knowledge and the welfare of Society. As a highly respected scientist and clinician, he has made substantial contributions to his field through revolutionary research and creative therapies.

Dr. Jekyll's scientific activities reflect his modern mindset and pioneering spirit of inquiry. He is seen as a visionary thinker unafraid to question traditional ideas and push new boundaries in his research. Dr. Jekyll is determined to further human knowledge for the benefit of all, as seen by his commitment to scientific research.

"I do sincerely take a great, a very great interest in that young man."- Jekyll.

Dr. Jekyll's character is motivated by a great curiosity and desire to push the limits of scientific knowledge. He is portrayed as a visionary thinker who is not hesitant to question

traditional opinions and push the boundaries of study. Dr. Jekyll's trials with the transformational potion are motivated by his ambition to understand and eventually control the darkest sides of human nature, which reflects his never-ending pursuit of scientific discovery. Dr. Jekyll's ethical approach to his work demonstrates his commitment to maintaining the most outstanding expertise and honesty. He is portrayed as a moral scientist who conducts his research with extreme caution and attention to the ethical implications of his findings. Dr. Jekyll's commitment to scientific ethics reflects his moral compass and feeling of responsibility as a practicing physician. He left his isolation, reestablished contact with his friends,

“Moreover, once more became their favorite visitor and performer.

Although he was well-known for his charitable contributions,

his religious beliefs were equally noteworthy."(121)

Dr. Jekyll is determined for his experiment to succeed. He is so determined to achieve that he is willing to risk everything, even his friendships, reputation, and riches. Dr. Jekyll is revered for his money, generous character, and scientific breakthroughs. Dr. Jekyll is bright because of his unique experiments, which some people regard as worldly and ungodly, particularly Dr. Lanyon, a conventional scientist.

Dr. Jekyll grows increasingly unpredictable as the narrative progresses. It is because he is attempting to hide Mr. Hyde from everyone. He is likewise trying to control his experiment but failing. Jekyll's obsession with his "other" side became so intense that he was eventually unable to manage the metamorphosis process. Edward Hyde began emerging whenever he chose rather than at Dr. Jekyll's direction. As a result, Jekyll became a fearful recluse, fiercely attempting to control Hyde but repeatedly failing, significantly when he fell

asleep. Finally, tormented by anxiety and a lack of sleep, he hears Utterson and Poole, his butler, smashing down his private study door, and, in desperation, he commits suicide. Still, just as he loses consciousness, Hyde emerges. Utterson and Poole discover the dying Hyde's writhing body.

Dr. Henry Jekyll is introduced as a well-known and wealthy physician and scientist in Victorian London. Jekyll, born into a wealthy family, is portrayed as a man of intelligence, ethics, and social position. He is well-educated and intensely interested in scientific research and information acquisition.

Jekyll demonstrates curiosity and ambition from an early age, setting him apart from his colleagues and anticipating his later experiments and the eventual emergence of Mr. Hyde.

The third consideration is that he believes he can hide Mr. Hyde because he is bright. Through Hyde, Jekyll may shift into a villain without jeopardizing his good nature, and the desire to conceal this reality corrupts his character.

Jekyll is a well-rounded character since he has demonstrated every feature. He is a well-educated physician with a humanitarian heart. In addition, this protagonist is a bright researcher working on a mystical project to create two sides, supporting his character. His activities reflect a variety of attributes, including intelligence and determination. On the other hand, he is unstable and engages in unethical behavior, such as murder. This shift in personality contributes to the character's development by revealing both the protagonist's good and bad sides.

One can ask whether Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde are indeed the same character. Until the

end of the story, the two personas appear nothing alike—the well-liked, respectable doctor and the horrible, depraved Hyde are nearly opposed in character and demeanor. Stevenson employs this stark contrast to prove his point: every human being carries opposing forces within them, an alter ego that lurks beneath one's polite exterior. Similarly, to truly comprehend the significance of either Jekyll or Hyde, we must eventually consider the two as one single person.

Indeed, neither character is particularly compelling on their own; the structure of their interaction gives the novel its strength. In addition to his philanthropic efforts, Dr. Jekyll's professional successes demonstrate his dedication to societal improvement. As a highly regarded physician and scientist, he has made substantial medical contributions through pioneering research and novel treatments. Despite his benevolence and services to Society, Dr.

Jekyll suffers from a deep internal turmoil caused by his dual personality.

He struggles with guilt and humiliation about his inner urges and inclinations, which he believes are at odds with his public character as a moral and upright member of Society. Dr. Jekyll is introduced as a well-known and wealthy scientist and physician in Victorian London. However, underneath his outer look of respectability lurks a deep psychological battle.

Dr. Jekyll is tortured by his nature's duality, seeing that he contains both good and evil. This internal conflict is the foundation of his character growth throughout the novel. Dr. Jekyll's internal conflict is aggravated by his inability to completely repress or control his darker impulses. It drives him to take progressively desperate methods to separate his good and evil identities. His experiments with the transformational potion eventually lead to the birth of Mr. Hyde is a manifestation of his suppressed urges and base tendencies.

Jekyll's most distinguishing characteristics as a friend are his unshakeable loyalty and dependability. He appreciates friendship and strongly attains loyalty to those closest to him. His connection with Mr. Utterson, his lawyer and confidant, is a pillar of strength throughout the story. Despite the growing gap between them as Jekyll's inner torment consumes him, Utterson remains loyal and concerned about his friend's well-being. Jekyll, in turn, looks to Utterson for help and guidance, confiding in him with his most personal and private ideas.

Dr. Jekyll is shown as a kind and empathic person who sincerely cares about the welfare of others. His career as a doctor displays his dedication to curing and relieving his patients' suffering. Throughout the novella, Jekyll exhibits his compassion for others around him, such as his real anguish at the fate of Mr. Utterson, his close friend and confidant.

Jekyll maintains his belief in science's transforming power, proving his steadfast dedication to his ideals and convictions. Jekyll's internal struggle with darker tendencies is evidence of his inherent goodness. Despite being lured by the thrill of indulging in his baser urges as Mr. Hyde, Jekyll eventually realizes his alter ego's destructive nature and works to suppress it. His inner agony and sorrow over the suffering caused by Hyde's acts demonstrate his conscience and moral compass, founded on a genuine concern for the well-being of others.

Jekyll's activities as a friend demonstrate his genuine care for the welfare of others. Despite his internal difficulties and personal troubles, he prioritizes his friends' needs and concerns before his own. For example, when Utterson doubts the mysterious Mr. Hyde, Jekyll reassures him and tries to allay his fears, indicating his readiness to take considerable

measures to protect and assist his friend despite his lofty intentions and selfless motivations.

Dr. Jekyll is troubled by the idea that he has a darker side to his personality. He struggles with emotions of guilt and humiliation about his inner urges and impulses, which he believes contradict his public identity as a decent and upright member of Society. Jekyll depicts the conflict between the civilized, socially acceptable self and the primordial, uncontrollable desires that lay within. This internal conflict is highlighted when he describes his dual nature:

"I became aware of the complete and innate duality that exists in humans;

I realized that, even if I might be said to be

the two natures that competed for control over my awareness, it was only because I

was fundamentally both of them."(131)

"I concealed my pleasures, but having them concealed from me was painful." I decided to redeem the past in my future actions, and I can honestly claim that my resolve yielded some excellent results." - Jekyll recognizes the implications of his deeds as Hyde and apologizes for the hurt he has caused.

Dr. Jekyll's internal turmoil is aggravated by his inability to repress or control his darker impulses completely. This drives him to take progressively desperate methods to separate his good and evil identities. His experiments with the transformational potion eventually lead to the birth of Mr. Hyde, a manifestation of his suppressed urges and base tendencies.

"My experiences had a peculiar quality that was fresh and beautiful in novelty. I was aware of a heady recklessness, a current of disorganized sensual imagery, and a solution to the

chains of commitment. I felt younger, lighter, and happier in my body.

"I was the first person to appear mildly respectable in public,
but I could quickly, like a schoolboy, pull off these loans
and dive into the sea of liberty "

- Jekyll sees the risk of his ability to shift into Hyde, which allows him to
indulge in forbidden passions without consequences, eventually leading to his demise.

"I was born to be Jekyll and not Hyde." I am Jekyll by nature, and not Hyde if I
choose." - Jekyll displays confidence in his capacity to manage his darker urges
through scientific endeavors.

As Mr. Hyde gets control of Dr. Jekyll's consciousness, the latter becomes
increasingly disillusioned and hopeless, realizing the devastating implications of his

actions. He strives to reconcile his contradictory nature, split between his yearning for moral rectitude and his temptation to indulge in prohibited pleasures. Despite his noble intentions, Dr. Jekyll's personality is characterized by hubris and overconfidence in his talents. He believes that he can use science to overcome the underlying dualities of human nature and distinguish between his good and bad self. However, his hubris closes his eyes to the potential ramifications of his deeds, resulting in his downfall.

As Dr. Jekyll's change into Mr. Hyde becomes uncontrollable, he is overwhelmed by remorse and self-hatred. He recognizes the destructive nature of Hyde's acts and the harm they cause others. Dr. Jekyll's internal conflict grows as he confronts the moral consequences of his creations and the irreversible harm they have inflicted. As the novel progresses, Dr. Jekyll grows increasingly desperate to recover

control of his transformations and counteract Hyde's influence. However, his attempts are useless, and he becomes locked in a cycle of misery and loneliness. Dr. Jekyll's effort to reconcile his dual personality eventually leads to his terrible death, emphasizing the destructive implications of his decisions.

Dr. Jekyll is described as a middle-aged man with a dignified look who exudes elegance and intellectual prowess. His attitude emanates confidence and authority, and his colleagues consider him a man of exceptional intelligence and integrity. However, underneath this outer image is a deep internal battle that eventually leads to his downfall.

Dr. Jekyll's scientific activities show his forward-thinking attitude and commitment to advancing knowledge for the benefit of humanity. His experiments in

the field of chemistry and physiology demonstrate a pioneering spirit of inquiry and discovery, motivated by a genuine human condition. His unwavering pursuit of scientific discovery defines Jekyll's personality and interest in the duality of human nature. He gets preoccupied with separating the various sides of his psyche, believing that every person contains both good and evil tendencies. This preoccupation pushes him to do unethical experiments in his laboratory, eventually discovering a potion that allows him to shift into his alter ego, Mr. Edward Hyde.

It is a desire to understand the duality of human nature, which includes both good and evil within each individual. He conducts a series of experiments to separate these opposing urges, believing that by isolating and controlling the darker components of his nature, he can achieve moral purity and enlightenment.

Jekyll's core dilemma originates from his interest in the duality of human nature and his attempt to separate the good and evil inside himself. This conflict exemplifies the novel's more prominent topic of the divided self, which is vital to examining the complexity of human identity. Jekyll's experiments with his dual nature constitute an attempt to reconcile the opposing elements inside himself and create a feeling of harmony and wholeness.

Dr. Jekyll's internal turmoil originates from his quest to reconcile two opposing sides of his nature: the civilized, intellectual, and morally upright persona represented by his public name and the primitive, uncontrolled, and ethically ambiguous urges embodied by his alter ego, Mr. Hyde. As a scientist, Jekyll is driven by an insatiable need to investigate the limits of human nature and potential, leading him to conduct

experiments to separate his two-person downfall.

In contrast to Dr. Jekyll's benevolence and moral integrity, Mr. Hyde represents the dark side of the man nature. He is portrayed as a nasty and amoral character who is motivated by personal ambitions and has no regard for the well-being of others. Hyde's activities are motivated by a fundamental desire for satisfaction, whether through violence, indulgence, or manipulation. Jekyll's eventual demise is the terrible climax of his moral and existential conflict.

Despite his most outstanding efforts to control Hyde and repress his darker urges, Jekyll is eventually overtaken by his alter ego, resulting in his demise. His story

warns about the perils of unrestrained ambition and the consequences of disregarding the moral and ethical boundaries that regulate human behavior.

The motivation derives from his fascination with the human mind and conviction in the existence of opposing impulses among individuals. He sets out on a risky trip to separate and understand these opposing forces, attempting to isolate the darker portions of his psyche from his conscious self. His objective is to develop a formula or potion to allow him to indulge in his hidden wants without moral consequences, resulting in a sense of emancipation and self-fulfillment.

Despite his outward veneer of righteousness, Jekyll has deep-seated inner anguish and suppressed cravings. His experiment with the transformational potion exposes the darker sides of his psyche, which he initially views with interest and

detachment.

However, as he indulges in his alter ego, Mr. Hyde, Jekyll gets progressively addicted to the freedom and unrestricted pleasure that Hyde represents. This internal tension between his moral conscience and his hedonistic.

Instincts become the driving factor behind his spiral into moral degradation and self-destruction. As Dr. Jekyll goes into his experiments, he becomes enamored with the power and freedom his transformation into Mr. Hyde provides him. Hyde exemplifies everything Jekyll is not: uncontrolled, reckless, and morally

unconstrained. Jekyll finds it impossible to resist the pull of letting go of his inhibitions and indulging in his primordial impulses. Dr. Jekyll's original motive for beginning his perilous experiment stems from his desire to break free from the limitations of societal expectations and moral traditions. He longs to delve into the depths of his psyche and comprehend the darker sides of his nature that he has long hidden for decorum.

However, despite Hyde's wickedness, one could argue that his persona contains parts of vulnerability and desperation that elicit empathy. Hyde is portrayed as a marginalized and shunned man, condemned by Society for his hideous appearance and immoral activities.

His mere existence embodies Society's suppressed impulses and hidden vices,

reflecting Hyde's emergence, which can be seen as a metaphor for the shadow self or the suppressed components of the mind that exist beneath the surface of consciousness. In this sense, Hyde is a cautionary tale about the potential for darkness within us, a reminder of the evil that lurks within the human spirit—darker undercurrents of human civilization. Jekyll's failure to control Hyde leads to his moral and physical demise. He is imprisoned in a transformation cycle, unable to reverse the process or escape the repercussions of his deeds. Jekyll's demise warns about the deadly nature of uncontrolled ambition and the pursuit of power at any cost. Hyde's emergence can be seen as a metaphor for the shadow self or the suppressed components of the mind that exist beneath the surface of consciousness. In this sense, Hyde is a cautionary tale about the potential for darkness within us, a reminder of the evil that lurks within the

human spirit. In *The Search for Redemption*, Jekyll struggles to regain control as his sense of self deteriorates. He tries to break off links with Hyde and return to his old life, but his efforts are eventually useless. In a final attempt of desperation, Jekyll composes a confession outlining his metamorphosis and the circumstances that led to his demise. Even in death, he is unable to entirely atone for his actions, leaving a legacy of tragedy and remorse. Hyde's interactions with other characters in the novella illuminated the intricacies of human relationships and the moral ambiguities of human behavior. While Hyde's deeds are unquestionably heinous, his victims are sometimes portrayed less sympathetically, raising concerns about the nature of guilt and innocence. In *Scientific Endeavors*, Jekyll conducts experiments to disentangle his competing personality traits. He uses chemical substances to produce a potion that lets

him shift into his alter ego, Mr. Edward Hyde. Initially, Jekyll sees this metamorphosis as a way to indulge in his baser inclinations without repercussions, believing that he can control Hyde and return to everyday life when necessary.

Early life and background: Dr. Henry Jekyll is shown as a successful scientist living in Victorian London. Born into a wealthy family, Jekyll is well-educated and pampered, allowing him to pursue his intellectual pursuits freely. Despite his seeming success, Jekyll is deeply dissatisfied with the constraints imposed by Society and his moral conscience. Introduce Dr. Jekyll, a distinguished scientist and physician from Victorian London. Highlight his dual nature and the initial altruistic motivations for his scientific efforts. Dr. Jekyll expresses his desire for self in *The Quest for Personal Improvement* and his discontent with human limitations.

The belief in the duality of human nature and his desire to distinguish between the "good" and "evil" elements of his personality, Jekyll's metamorphosis into Hyde has significant ramifications for all around him, including his close friend and confidant, Mr. Utterson. Utterson is initially attracted to the mystery of Hyde's relationship with Jekyll, but when the reality emerges, he is forced to confront his friend's dark side. The discovery of Jekyll's multiple identities shatters Utterson's perception of reality, leaving him disillusioned and devastated. This veneer of respectability conceals a deep inner conflict.

Dr. Jekyll has a hidden yearning to investigate the darkest aspects of human nature, in which societal standards and expectations suppress beliefs. He is attracted by the thought of separating his opposing impulses—the longing for virtue and the pull

of evil. This inner conflict represents the more considerable tension between the civilized ego and the primitive instincts that all people possess.

Jekyll's experiment with the transformational potion symbolizes his desire to overcome the limitations of his nature. By devising a formula that allows him to physically display his darker impulses as Mr. Hyde, he hopes to free himself from the constraints of morality and social conformity. He wants to satisfy his primal impulses without ruining his name or endangering his social standing.

Dr. Jekyll represents the Victorian ideal of the self-made man—a figure who, through intellect, hard effort, and drive, can rise above his social standing and achieve success. His scientific efforts reflected the Victorian era's dominant ideal of progress and enlightenment. However, Jekyll's desire for self-improvement turns dark when his

potion experiments overtake him.

Jekyll's metamorphosis into Hyde represents the release of his repressed urges and impulses. As Hyde, he engages in acts of violence, drunkenness, and cruelty, delighting in the freedom that comes with defying traditional standards. Hyde represents the id—the essential, instinctual component of our nature motivated by selfishness and enjoyment regardless of morals or consequences. Throughout the book, Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde compete for dominance over their joint existence. Initially, Jekyll feels he can control his alter ego by switching between the two personas at will. However, as Hyde becomes more robust and more dominating. It is increasingly more complex to conceal, setting off a chain of sad events that eventually lead to his death. Despite his best efforts to contain and control Hyde, Jekyll cannot resist the temptation

of his alter ego, eventually succumbing to his darker impulses and self-destructive inclinations.

Despite initially considering Hyde as a separate entity, Jekyll quickly discovers that and Hyde are inexorably bound. The two identities have a symbiotic relationship, with Jekyll becoming more reliant on the euphoric release offered by Hyde's deeds. This dependency represents the addictive nature of gratifying one's darker impulses, as well as the difficulty of resisting temptation once it has been unleashed. Jekyll's attempt to control Hyde gets increasingly frantic. He cannot resist Hyde's influence, resulting in a progressive erosion of his moral compass and sense of identity. Jekyll's physical and psychological decline reflects the negative consequences of indulging in vice and renouncing one's principles.

Behind this external mask of professionalism and generosity is a deeper, more complex persona dealing with internal anguish and conflicting ambitions. Jekyll's preoccupation with the duality of human nature and the potential of separating the good and evil inside himself causes him to embark on a risky experiment that eventually leads to his demise.

Dr. Jekyll represents the Victorian ideal of the self-made man—a figure who, through intellect, hard effort, and drive, can rise above his social standing and achieve success. His scientific efforts reflected the Victorian era's dominant ideal of progress and enlightenment. However, Jekyll's desire for self-improvement turns dark when his potion experiments overtake him. He was thinking and exploring new areas of potential. Jekyll's effort to isolate and extract the darker components of his psyche is a

daring and audacious attempt to unravel the secrets of human nature while transcending the constraints of standard scientific investigation. Ethical concerns and moral quandaries temper Jekyll's scientific drive.

Throughout the narrative, he struggles with the ethical implications of his experiment and the potential ramifications of his decisions. Despite his early qualms and misgivings, Jekyll becomes progressively captivated by his desire to delve into the depths of his psyche, ignoring the possible hazards and ethical concerns his colleagues and friends voiced.

Jekyll's experiments with his dual nature represent the internal conflict between the logical and the irrational, the civilized and the ancient, in each person. His change into Hyde allows him to study the darker parts of human nature, but it eventually leads

to his demise when he loses control of his alter ego.

This loss of control emphasizes the perils of indulging in one's base appetites without moderation. Jekyll's metamorphosis into Hyde represents the release of his repressed urges and impulses. As Hyde, he engages in acts of violence, drunkenness, and cruelty, delighting in the freedom that comes with defying traditional standards. Hyde represents the id—the essential, instinctual component of our nature motivated by selfishness and enjoyment regardless of morals or consequences. Jekyll's arrogance closes his eyes to the dangers of his research.

He believes he can control the darker aspects of his personality without repercussions, stating, "I thus got closer to that reality every day and from both the moral and the intellectual sides of my intelligence, which is why I was destined for

such a terrible shipwreck upon only partially discovering it."

Stevenson's portrayal of Dr. Jekyll captures the moral ambiguity and psychological complexities of the human experience. Jekyll is neither totally good nor wholly bad but rather a jumble of opposing drives and appetites. His persona questions the concept of moral absolutes and highlights the underlying duality of human nature. Dr. Jekyll is portrayed as a scientist who believes in the power of reason and rationality.

However, underlying his polished face comes a deep curiosity and a desire for freedom from Society's limitations. This inner conflict motivates him to develop the elixir that changes him into Mr. Hyde, releasing his suppressed desires and darker inclinations.

The characters who inhabit this civilization are frequently described as hypocritical and morally dubious. For example, Jekyll's lawyer and friend, Utterson, is a man of integrity but is pulled to the mysterious Hyde out of curiosity. Similarly, Dr. Lanyon, another Jekyll acquaintance, is initially portrayed as a sensible scientist. However, he is eventually unable to reconcile Jekyll's metamorphosis with his convictions about the nature of science and ethics.

Jekyll's job to Society as a doctor is to maintain medical ethics and professionalism. This involves keeping patient information confidential, gaining informed consent for medical operations, and delivering accurate diagnoses and treatment recommendations. Jekyll's reputation as a trustworthy and competent physician is based on his ability to follow these ethical norms and behave in the best

interests of his patients. Jekyll's responsibility to Society as a doctor includes a dedication to advancing medical knowledge and innovation.

As a Scientist, Jekyll is motivated by a desire to push the boundaries of medical research and investigate novel cures and therapies that will benefit Society. His research and experiments are driven by a genuine desire to enhance the human condition and relieve suffering. Jekyll's duty to Society goes beyond his professional responsibilities as a doctor and includes a broader moral obligation to protect Victorian Society's ideals and customs. As an upper-class member, Jekyll must follow social customs and moral rules of the day, such as respectability, etiquette, and decorum. Jekyll's commitment to Society as a doctor is marked by a delicate balance of professional ethics, social expectations, and personal honesty. His dedication to his

patients and the advancement of medical technology is balanced by his inner anguish and moral issues, showing the difficulties of negotiating the complexity of human nature in Victorian culture.

Jekyll's secrecy and seclusion prompt his former friends to become detectives. Jekyll communicates with the reader through paperwork, wills, and sealed letters, much as he instructs his pals. In his final confession, he admits to having had both positive and negative urges, which he says is a natural human phenomenon. He is a diligent scientist who has discreetly committed his life to discovering the truth about his own and the human race's duality, and in the process, produces a potion that allows him to shift into his "evil" side, Mr. Hyde.

Jekyll's story might be read as a critique of Victorian Society and its strict

social hierarchies. The novella's core theme is the suppression of individual impulses and feelings, particularly those considered sinful or ugly. Jekyll's attempt to break free from these restraints demonstrates the strangling nature of cultural conventions and the toll they may take on human liberty and individuality.

Jekyll was well aware of his dual identity when he consciously chose to separate the two; his justification for the separation is that "If I could be said to be either of the two natures that fought for dominance in my field of consciousness, it was only because I was fundamentally both of them I could be said to be either of the two natures that fought for dominance in my field of consciousness, it was only because I was fundamentally both of them." Dr. Jekyll's first impression of his other persona is the sole positive reaction to Hyde. He is not appalled by Hyde but rather enjoys his e

new person.

“ I was aware of no repugnance
but rather a jump of welcome. This, too, was me.

It appeared natural and human”.(162)

Jekyll and Mr. Hyde are complicated and multifaceted figures representing the eternal conflict between good and evil. While Dr. Jekyll represents the more virtuous parts of human nature, motivated by benevolence, empathy, and a sense of moral integrity, Mr. Hyde depicts humanity's darker tendencies, motivated by selfish ambitions and a complete disdain for the welfare of others.

There is no apparent line between Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde, and their interaction exemplifies the underlying duality of human nature. Finally, the novella

serves as a warning tale about the perils of giving in to our darker instincts and the significance of accepting our moral conscience to gain spiritual enlightenment and moral redemption.

Dr. Henry Jekyll is a complicated and varied figure whose journey is the core narrative arc of "Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde." His attempt to reconcile his dual nature and confront the darker sides of his personality exemplifies the ageless themes of duality, identity, and the repercussions of uncontrolled ambition. Through Jekyll's story, Robert Louis Stevenson provides readers with a profound meditation on the complexities of human nature and the ongoing conflict between good and evil within us

CHAPTER III

TRANSFORMATION AND THE EVIL SIDE OF MR. HYDE

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Transformation and The Evil side of Mr. Hyde

" Evil" has long been a perplexing concept for humans. Are we endowed with an innate evil side that only social and moral ideals can hold at bay, Or are we innately decent, and society corrupts us by turning us into diabolical monsters. Stevenson expresses concern about humanity's nature. For this reason, the dichotomy of good and evil is essential to examining human "wickedness" in narratives.

This thesis, Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr Hyde, occurs in Victorian England. As described in Victorian Era England and Life of Victorians, this is a time in British history marked by tremendous industry, territorial expansion, and global national impact.

The country's success was supposed to be mirrored by a rigid moral code demonstrating social perfection and supremacy. However, prudish Victorian morality was founded on a set of values that included sexual restraint, zero tolerance for criminal conduct, and a strict demeanor.

Stevenson's novella depicts the "evil" half of a doctor who unleashes his cruelty on the "innocent" and "respectable" people of Victorian society—however, Stevenson's narration.

“Alcohol removed the chains holding in check
my wish for revenge over having to conform
to the stupidity of everyday life.

Alcohol turned Jekyll into Hyde.

However, Jekyll was merely a façade. Hyde was there all along.

Hyde was hatred for the world.

Moreover, Jekyll attempts to hide it.”(68)

To separate Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde, we must examine the scientific procedure

used in this novel. The plot revolves around Dr. Jekyll's experimentation with altering his personality, ultimately leading to Mr. Hyde's birth and evil alter ego. Through a scientific lens, we may examine Dr. Jekyll's steps to achieve this split and investigate the consequences of his activities. The scientific process starts with observing and identifying phenomena. Dr. Jekyll acknowledges the conflict between his good and evil inclinations. He observes his actions and feelings, noticing the contradictory urges that exist within him. Armed with a precise grasp of duality, Dr. Jekyll develops a hypothesis: he can achieve balance and control by isolating and separating his psyche's good and evil sides. He hypothesizes that by using chemicals, he can inhibit his darker urges while allowing his moral side to thrive.

Dr. Jekyll conducts a series of experiments to test his idea. He methodically develops potions and concoctions, utilizing his expertise in chemistry and pharmacology. These studies likely involve the creation and manipulation of numerous drugs in order to affect his mental state and personality features. Throughout the experimentation phase, Dr. Jekyll constantly monitors the potions' impact on his psyche. He keeps meticulous records

of his experiences, documenting any shifts in mood, conduct, or cognitive performance. This data collection enables him to monitor his development and adapt his approaches accordingly. Dr. Jekyll examines the data gathered from his studies, seeking patterns and relationships. He wants to know how different chemical substances affect his psychological state and the expression of his dual nature. He learns about the fundamental mechanics by conducting meticulous analysis.

Dr. Jekyll's observations and analysis led him to conclusions regarding the efficacy of his trials. He assesses the facts in light of his original premise, determining whether his efforts to split his dualism were successful. Dr. Jekyll is grappling with the ramifications of his findings during this phase, which requires reflection and introspection. In the scientific community, findings are peer-reviewed and validated. While Dr. Jekyll conducts his experiments alone, the ramifications of his acts are eventually examined by others,

including his friend and confidant, Mr. Utterson. The discovery of Mr. Hyde's existence stimulates additional research and evaluation of Dr. Jekyll's assertions.

Dr. Jekyll's path was no exception to the iterative nature of science. As he deals with the unanticipated repercussions of his trials, he is forced to reconsider his techniques and draw new conclusions. Mr. Hyde's development as a malicious force calls into question Dr. Jekyll's initial beliefs, prompting him to reassess the ethical implications of his pursuit. The scientific approach offers a framework for comprehending Dr. Jekyll's effort to divide his duality within himself. Dr. Jekyll attempts to change his personality by observing, formulating hypotheses, experimenting, analyzing, and interpreting. However, in the end, his journey warns about the dangers of testing the limits of human nature and the unexpected outcomes of tinkering with forces outside our control.

One of the distinguishing features of Mr. Hyde's characterless actions is his lack of moral compass. Without the limitations of conscience and societal norms, Hyde indulges in his baser appetites without hesitation or remorse. His activities are motivated by a primitive desire for self-preservation and satisfaction, with little regard for the

repercussions or the welfare of others.

"And still, the figure had no face
by which he might know it;
even in his dreams, it had no face."(96)

The potion's action mode alters the neurotransmitter balance within the brain. Chemical messengers known as neurotransmitters allow neurons to communicate with one another. Dr. Jekyll's manipulation of neurotransmitter levels, such as dopamine, serotonin, and norepinephrine, could cause substantial changes in mood and behavior. One putative mechanism for Dr. Jekyll's potion is selective reuptake inhibition. Many psychoactive medicines, including antidepressants and stimulants, work by inhibiting neurotransmitter reuptake, prolonging their effects on the brain. Dr. Jekyll could induce psychological separation by selectively suppressing the reuptake of specific neurotransmitters related to

various parts of personality.

Dr. Jekyll may have used improved drug-delivery techniques to target specific brain regions. This could include using nanotechnology or other novel ways to ensure that the potion's effects are localized and precise, reducing undesired side effects. Another factor to consider is epigenetics, which studies how chemical alterations to DNA and histone proteins affect gene expression. Dr. Jekyll's potion may cause epigenetic alterations in the brain, altering the expression of genes associated with various personality traits, thus rewiring his neural circuitry. It is also probable that Dr. Jekyll's studies contain elements of behavioral conditioning. By combining the potion with precise environmental cues or stimuli, he was able to train his brain to correlate various behaviors and features with other personality states.

In late nineteenth-century Victorian England. As described in Victorian Era England & Life of Victorians, this is a watershed moment in British history, marked by the rapid expansion of the British Empire, the Industrial Revolution, scientific advances, and advancements in communication and transportation. Ironically, the Victorian era's progress

also brought about a series of social scourges, such as child labor exploitation in mines and factories, poverty due to population growth, and exploitation to which the working class was subjected; thus, the Victorian era was a time of contradictions.

In actuality, the majority of the population (the working class) were the ones who kept the few rich and aristocrats in power. However, the aristocracy itself was considered the perfect example of good morality to follow by the rest of society.

“But Victorians defined “success” in terms of money and social standing. Victorians defined true character by class, which included all the qualities that characterized someone as “classy”—such as intelligence and education, etiquette, taste in fashion, having the “right” friends, quality breeding, etc.—rather than just socioeconomic class. Although it was believed that superior bloodlines should naturally produce well-bred conduct, “good-breeding” still needed to be demonstrated.”(87)

The novella by Stevenson is a critique of his society's hypocritical morality, which

suppressed any human attitudes, impulses, or desires that were not deemed "classy" and instead forced "distinguished" and "illustrious" citizens to live a dull, artificial, and superficial life for the sake of their reputation. Victorian behavior was all about appearances.

"Accepting his friendly circle as it came from opportunity is a sign of a modest guy, and that was the lawyer's manner.

Those who happened to come across them on their Sunday that they appeared remarkably uninterested, said nothing, and would rejoice when a friend showed along.

Despite everything, the two men valued these outings highly, considered them the highlight of the week, and not only reserved times for pleasure but also defied business calls so they could spend them alone."(71)

Mr. Utterson and Mr. Einfield prefer to avoid each other's company because they have little in common. Dr. Jekyll is another character that epitomizes society's refinement; "The doctor gave one of his pleasant dinners

to about five or six old cronies, all intelligent, reputable men and all judges of good wine," says the author, perfectly encapsulating both the right way to behave and the individuals one should associate with to acquire recognition as a respectable citizen.

As demonstrated in these lines, the exemplary demeanor, always appearing immaculate in public and surrounded by the most exquisite associates, is the rigid conduct of behavior most appreciated. The authority of religion and the nobility.

"Even though religion suffered under the burgeoning nineteenth-century New Science, of which Darwin is the most prominent emblem, religion continued to have a significant impact on Victorian culture thanks to middle-class cultural myths and the practical support of the local rectors, who regularly invoked the social and moral authority of religion."

Dr. Jekyll, who was raised under Christian morality, exemplifies the

influence of religious morality." While he had always been known for charities, he was now no less distinguished for religion his face seemed to open and brighten, as if with an inward consciousness of service," he says to God when Sir Danvers Carew is killed. Stevenson (1951).

However, why does Dr. Jekyll seek solace in religious traditions after becoming so troubled by the actions of his alter ego? The reason Jekyll thought religion might help him defeat the "evil within him" will be revealed in the next section. Jekyll was well aware of his dual identity when he consciously chose to separate the two; his justification for the separation is "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" (Stevenson 43). Dr. Jekyll's first impression of his other persona is the sole positive reaction to Hyde. He is not appalled by Hyde but rather enjoys his new persona.

I was aware of no repugnance but rather a jump of welcome. This, too,

was me. It appeared natural and human. It presented a livelier representation of the spirit. The characters in the novel do not seem to grasp why such a respectable man as Dr Jekyll has close relations with such a monstrous creature as Hyde.

They often cannot describe Mr Hyde because he does not physically exist. He embodies only a part of Jekyll's identity and is not an actual person. The deformity of Hyde's body shows that he is not a real human being but a result of an unsuccessful effort to alter the laws of nature.

Mr. Hyde's physical appearance is critical to comprehending his character in Robert Louis Stevenson's "Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde." In a see-depth analysis, we can see how Hyde's appearance reflects his inner nature, how it affects those around him, and its symbolic meaning in the story.

Stevenson's initial description of Hyde highlights his nasty and repulsive aspect. He is described as "pale and dwarfish," with a "hateful smile" and "disgusting negligence of attire." These physical characteristics quickly instill repulsion and dread in the other characters and readers alike.

Hyde's behavior and appearance contrast sharply with the respectable Dr. Jekyll, emphasizing his character's dual nature. His hideous looks represent the dark, repressed portions of Jekyll's nature that he wants to hide from society. Hyde's physical appearance is defined by deformity and ugliness. He is represented with a "hissing intake of the breath" and a "momentary paralysis" in his visage, implying malevolence and inhumanity.

His defects go beyond a simple body to engulf his entire person, expressing the moral corruption and evil within him. His appearance reflects his inner anguish and moral deterioration. From a psychological standpoint, Hyde's look can be interpreted as expressing Dr. Jekyll's suppressed urges and impulses. His monstrous appearance and unpleasant behavior represent the darker portions of Jekyll's psyche that he wishes to conceal.

Hyde's appearance mirrors Freud's concept of the id, which represents primitive drives and instincts that exist beneath the surface of consciousness. His disfigurement acts as a physical reflection of internal conflicts and

psychological. Hyde's physical appearance has symbolic meaning in the story. His infirmities represent the moral decay and corruption in human nature when societal standards and moral restraints are not enforced. His tiny stature and pale complexion convey a sense of fragility and vulnerability, concealing the underlying malevolence and brutality that defines his nature.

This contrast between appearance and inner nature emphasizes the idea of deception and disguise that runs throughout the novella. Hyde's presence also represents the risks of unrestrained scientific ambition. His transformation into a monstrous figure due to Jekyll's experiments represents the ethical concerns of interfering with the natural order and the consequences of playing God.

Hyde's outer look reflects his inner depravity. Hyde's visage, described as "small, mean-looking" and with a "displeasing smile," mirrors his morally rotten disposition. Stevenson uses contrasting imagery between Hyde and Jekyll to highlight the dramatic metamorphosis when Jekyll takes his experimental elixir. Hyde's monstrous appearance contrasts sharply with Jekyll's respectable, cultured

features, signifying the stark separation of good and evil within the same person. Hyde's psychological profile is cloaked in mystery and uncertainty. While Jekyll rationalizes Hyde's existence as a separate person created by his desire to satisfy his baser inclinations, it is clear that Hyde represents more than just Jekyll's suppressed urges. Hyde represents the liberated id—the primal, instinctual portion of the psyche—while Jekyll represents the superego, or internalized moral compass. Thus, Hyde's function is more than just an alter ego; he represents humanity's innate evil, which, if unchecked, can lead to moral degradation and disaster.

"I, therefore, got closer to the truth every day and
from both
of my intelligences—the moral and the intellectual—
and by its incomplete discovery,

I have been condemned to such a terrible disaster."(85)

Hyde's individuality and role in "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde" are diverse and symbolic. Hyde's physical appearance, psychological makeup, relationship with Dr.

Jekyll, and symbolic significance all contribute to a riveting investigation of the duality of human nature and the repercussions of giving in to one's darker impulses. Stevenson's depiction of Hyde attracts readers, prompting them to consider the complexity of morality, identity, and the human experience.

Mr. Hyde's actions toward children and society are an integral part of the story, revealing light on his depravity and the more significant issues of morality, innocence, and the consequences of unbridled evil. A thorough examination of Hyde's relationships with children and society provides deeper insights into his character, the historical background of Victorian England, and the moral ramifications of his acts.

Hyde's behavior against youngsters is especially troubling because it serves as chilling evidence of his malevolence. One famous incident happens when Hyde tramples a small child without remorse, as witnessed by Mr. Utterson. This callous disdain for a child's well-being exemplifies Hyde's complete lack of empathy and determination to cause harm without hesitation. Furthermore, the episode

emphasizes the vulnerability of innocence in the face of unrestrained evil, as the young girl unwittingly becomes a victim of Hyde's savagery.

The significance of Hyde's actions toward children goes beyond simple acts of violence; it represents the corruption and perversion of innocence. In Victorian society, children were frequently glorified as symbols of purity and virtue, representing hope for a better future. By focusing on children, Hyde metaphorically defiles their innocence, demonstrating the underlying vulnerability of goodness in the face of malevolence. Furthermore, Hyde's activities toward children reflect broader societal concerns about the safety and protection of the young, especially at a moment of growing urbanization and social upheaval.

"The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde" depicts the transformation that leads Dr. Jekyll to become Mr. Hyde. This shift, spurred by Jekyll's scientific investigations and his quest to distinguish between his moral and immoral impulses, is the story's central conflict. Justifying Hyde's shift demands an analysis of the psychological, philosophical, and cultural variables that influence this

development. Hyde's change can be attributed to Dr. Jekyll's existential angst and internal conflict.

Throughout the novella, Jekyll delves into serious concerns like identity, morality, and the nature of humanity. His effort to distinguish between his moral and immoral inclinations indicates a more profound existential crisis, a search for meaning and purpose in an ambiguous and uncertain world.

The metamorphosis into Hyde gives Jekyll a sense of clarity and certainty but at a high cost. By expressing his darker impulses in the shape of Hyde, Jekyll attempts to reconcile the competing components of his character and achieve a sense of wholeness and authenticity.

"In addition, his thoughts were of the darkest hue.

Looking at his driving partner,
he noticed a hint of the fear of the law and its enforcers,
which can occasionally attack the most honorable people."

Hyde's lousy side is distinguished by its impulsiveness and violence.

Without the restrictions of morality and societal conventions, Hyde indulges in his baser appetites without hesitation or remorse. His behaviors are unpredictable and violent, as he strikes out at everybody who crosses his way. Whether trampling a toddler in the street or ruthlessly murdering an innocent bystander, Hyde's actions demonstrate a complete lack of empathy or conscience. He is a predator, driven by instinct and appetite, with little regard for the agony he causes others.

Hyde's change can be seen as a narrative device Stevenson uses to examine themes of morality, temptation, and the repercussions of unrestrained ambition. Dr. Jekyll's initial motivation for creating Hyde stems from a desire to separate his good and sinful personas, allowing him to enjoy hedonistic pleasures without fear of moral condemnation.

However, as the novella progresses, Jekyll realizes that his experiment has released forces beyond his control, with progressively disastrous repercussions. Hyde's transformation serves as a cautionary tale, a warning against the risks of giving in to one's deepest instincts and the hubris of playing God.

Furthermore, Hyde's change can be rationalized by investigating the psychological mechanisms that underpin his creation. Dr. Jekyll's trials with chemical compounds, particularly his creation of the transformational potion, act as a catalyst for his change into Hyde. This elixir transforms Jekyll's physiological and psychological state and serves as a metaphorical doorway to the unconscious mind, allowing him to express suppressed urges and impulses. Thus, Hyde's transformation manifests Jekyll's subconscious desires, unleashed through the power of science and experimentation.

” And that masked thing like a monkey

from among the chemicals whipped into the cabinet.

It was Hyde, after all, and Hyde alone, that was guilty,

The powers of Hyde seemed to have grown with the sickliness of Jekyll,

Like a man restored from death”.- there stood Henry Jekyll!

Hyde's contacts with society shed light on his malicious character and how society reacts to his existence. Throughout the novella, Hyde is portrayed as a

figure of terror and repulsion, instilling unease and distrust in those who meet him. His evil personality and antisocial activities make him an outsider in polite society, and even his physical appearance causes aversion and discomfort.

Despite his exclusion, Hyde avoids detection and punishment by using the gaps and ambiguities of Victorian law and morality. Mr. Hyde, Dr. Jekyll's alter ego, represents the worst qualities of human nature, including aggressiveness, impulsivity, and unbridled cravings. Hyde's treatment of people and Dr. Jekyll is marked by cruelty, callousness, and blatant contempt for society's standards. Hyde is introduced as a nasty and disgusting creature who instills fear and revulsion in those who encounter him. His physical appearance is twisted and grotesque, and he exudes malevolence with every action. Hyde's hostility toward humanity is demonstrated multiple times throughout the narrative.

“Then all of a sudden, he
lost control of his temper,
wielding a cane, stamping his foot,

and acting (as the maid put it) insane.”(45)

One of the early examples of Hyde's aggressive character is when he tramples over a young girl in the street without hesitation, revealing his complete lack of empathy or regret. This incident exemplifies Hyde's disregard for the suffering of others and his willingness to perpetrate acts of cruelty without hesitation. Hyde's aggressiveness is further demonstrated in his fight with Sir Danvers Carew, whom he brutally murders in a fit of wrath. The brutality of the act shocks the town and demonstrates Hyde's proclivity for extreme violence when provoked.

This act of senseless brutality serves as a stark reminder of Hyde's malevolent nature and blatant contempt for human life. Hyde's relationship with Dr. Jekyll is defined by manipulation, coercion, and a parasitic reliance on his counterpart. Initially, Jekyll sees Hyde as a way to indulge his darker desires while preserving his reputation and social standing. However, as Hyde's influence begins to overpower Jekyll's logical reasoning, their relationship becomes increasingly

strained.

Hyde's ability to navigate society's moral bounds highlights the more prominent topic of hypocrisy and moral ambiguity in Victorian England. While society publicly criticizes Hyde's crimes, it also fosters his conduct by refusing to confront the darker aspects of human nature. Furthermore, Hyde's ability to roam the streets unabated highlights the insufficiency of societal institutions in addressing the primary causes of evil and deviance. As a result, Hyde becomes a figure of moral deterioration and deceit hiding beneath the façade of Victorian respectability.

"At times, Henry Jekyll

was horrified

by Edward Hyde's actions;

yet, the circumstances were unusual

Moreover, subtly eased the grip of conscience."(67)

Hyde's hostile behavior against Jekyll is evident in his unrelenting quest for power

and dominance over his opponent. He eventually takes control of Jekyll's body and consciousness, reducing his counterpart to a passive observer locked inside his mind. The psychological conflict between Jekyll and Hyde is a metaphor for the protagonist's fight between good and evil. Physical Appearance: Hyde's physical appearance is purposefully characterized as hideous and unpleasant, visually reflecting his inner corruption. He is described as "small, mean-looking," with a "displeasing smile" and an air of deformity. This dramatic contrast to the respectable and elegant Dr. Jekyll highlights the tremendous metamorphosis that occurs when he takes his experimental potion. Hyde's arrival represents the emergence of Jekyll's suppressed urges and darker instincts, emphasizing the duality of human nature.

Hyde's psychology is cloaked in mystery and ambiguity, contributing to his dark allure. While initially depicted as Dr. Jekyll's alter ego, it is clear that Hyde represents more than just Jekyll's suppressed impulses. He represents the unrestrained id—the raw, instinctual side of the psyche—and Jekyll represents the

superego, the internalized moral compass. Hyde's existence underscores the underlying battle between these competing forces within the human brain and the repercussions of acting on one's primordial desires without control. Motivations: Hyde's motivations stem from a yearning for unrestricted freedom and to indulge in his baser inclinations. He is the embodiment of hedonism and moral decay, engaging in acts of violence and debauchery without remorse. Hyde's activities are motivated by a fundamental desire for satisfaction, no matter the repercussions for himself or others. However, beneath this veneer of hedonistic pleasure is a more profound sense of existential sorrow and nihilism as Hyde struggles with the emptiness and futility of his existence.

Hyde's murder of Dr. Jekyll's friend, Sir Danvers Carew, is a watershed moment that exemplifies Hyde's tremendous violence and brutality. This event is a disturbing example of Hyde's violent tendencies and total contempt for human lives. Exploring Hyde's violent impulses and the consequences of his actions provides insight into the complicated interplay of good and evil within the human

psyche.

Hyde meets the renowned gentleman on a quiet street late at night. Hyde's unexpected outburst of aggression is frightening and unwarranted, as he assaults Sir Danvers with a cane and beats him to death in a frenzied assault. The brutality of the crime sends shockwaves through the town, raising concerns about Hyde's true identity and motivations. Hyde's hostility towards Sir Danvers Carew exemplifies his contempt for cultural standards and moral bounds. Hyde, as a character who epitomizes the darkest sides of human nature, portrays the basic instincts and drives beneath civilized civilization's surface. His excessive aggression is a representation of these primitive urges, unrestrained and without remorse.

The way Hyde commits the crime emphasizes his aggressive instincts even more. Instead of robbing or attacking Sir Danvers, Hyde decides to bash him to death in a vicious and horrific attack.

This systematic savagery is a disturbing reminder of Hyde's penchant for

extreme violence and the depths of depravity to which he is willing to go. As a trained physician and scientist, Dr. Jekyll will likely use psychopharmacological principles to study how medications alter emotion, behavior, and cognition. He may have experimented with psychoactive chemicals that affect consciousness and perception.

"And with that,
I finish that sad Henry Jekyll's life here
as I put down the pen
and close my confession."(124)

The murder of Sir Danvers Carew exemplifies Hyde's innate unpredictability and volatile nature. Unlike other criminals, Hyde's aggression appears to be motivated by a fundamental urge or desire that transcends intellectual explanation. This sense of irrationality heightens the fear and tension surrounding Hyde's figure, who embodies absolute malevolence and disorder. In addition to its

direct impact on the story, the murder of Sir Danvers Carew has far-reaching consequences for Dr. Jekyll and his inner conflict with his darker alter ego. As Jekyll deals with the shame and remorse caused by Hyde's acts, he is forced to confront the implications of his moral failings. The murder serves as a harsh reminder of the risks of pushing the bounds of morality and the capacity for evil that exists within all of us.

Hyde's murder of Sir Danvers Carew is a frightening and evocative scene in Stevenson's book, serving as a striking examination of the nature of aggression, violence, and the human capacity for evil. Hyde's terrible conduct exposes the darker sides of human nature and forces us to face the repercussions of our acts.

To understand Hyde's violent behavior in public, one must examine the intricate interplay of psychology, societal forces, and the duality of human nature presented in Stevenson's work, as the numerous elements that influence Hyde's

activities, such as his role as a manifestation of suppressed impulses, societal restraints, and a symbol of humanity's worst sides.

Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde explore the concept of duality inside individuals, the conflict between good and evil, and the implications of concealing one's darker tendencies. Dr. Jekyll uses scientific experiments to construct Mr. Hyde as a different persona in which he can indulge in his base urges without concern of repercussions. Hyde encompasses all the tendencies that Jekyll represses. He is impetuous, violent, and unrestrained.

“If I am the chief of sinners,
I am also the chief of sufferers.”

One method to excuse Hyde's violent behavior is to see him as an expression of Jekyll's suppressed desires. Throughout the book, Jekyll describes Hyde as a release valve for his suppressed desires, claiming that Hyde's acts provide him with a sense of freedom and liberation. By externalizing his darker

inclinations, Jekyll can keep his reputation and social status while engaging in acts that society considers unacceptable. As a result, Jekyll's suppressed feelings are relieved through Hyde's violence. Hyde's violent behavior can be understood given the societal restrictions of Victorian England.

The stringent moral code of the time put enormous pressure on individuals to adhere to societal norms, frequently at the price of their wants. Jekyll, as a respectable member of society, is expected to conform to these ideals, which causes him to suppress his actual nature. Hyde, on the other hand, symbolizes release from these restraints. His violent actions can be interpreted as a rebellion against Victorian society's oppressive conventions, a fundamental assertion of individual freedom in a harsh context.

“Black, sneering coolness/like Satan.”

The other snarled in a savage laugh.”

Stamping his foot/broke out of all bounds and clubbed him to the earth,”

ape-like fury”.

Hyde's aggression can be seen as a representative of humanity's darkest side. Stevenson utilizes Hyde as a metaphor for the underlying evil within all people, implying that anyone can perform horrible deeds given the right circumstances. By expressing this darkness in the shape of Hyde, Stevenson emphasizes the timeless conflict between good and evil, challenging readers to confront their moral ambivalence.

Hyde's hostility toward Jekyll manifests physically and psychologically as he attempts to demonstrate his authority and control over his alter ego. Physically, Hyde causes Jekyll injury by violence and intimidation, using his superior power and ferocity to dominate his opponent. Hyde psychologically damages Jekyll's sense of self-worth and identity by manipulating and coercing him. Hyde's physical anger toward Jekyll is manifested in violent attacks and confrontations. Whether trampling a toddler in the street or assaulting Jekyll's friends and associates, Hyde's

behavior is harsh and ferocious. His actions serve as a disturbing reminder of the violence that lurks within him, waiting to erupt at any moment.

"I promise to God that I will never look at him again.

I swear I have had enough of him in this life.

Everything has an end. Indeed, he does not want my assistance;

You do not know him as well as I do;

He is secure, very secure; take my word for it."

Hyde's hostility toward Jekyll is motivated by a desire for dominance and control as he strives to assert his supremacy over his alter ego. Hyde sees Jekyll as weak and ineffective, a mere shell of a guy who can be easily manipulated and abused. His aggressiveness toward Jekyll is intended to display his power and authority over his counterpart.

Hyde's hostility towards Jekyll is motivated by hatred and loathing for his alter ego. Hyde believes Jekyll is responsible for his existence, a manifestation of

his suppressed urges and impulses. He resents Jekyll for his perceived weakness and cowardice and blames him for the restraints that force him to live a life of conformity and restraint. Hyde's aggressiveness toward Jekyll has symbolic significance within the narrative, signifying the larger struggle for power and dominance between the forces of good and evil. Hyde's violence towards Jekyll represents the darker sides of human nature that are released without control or remorse.

"If I have ever seen Satan's handwriting on a face,

it is the face of your new acquaintance,

Harry Jekyll, my dear old friend.

Hyde had more than a son's disinterest,

Moreover, Jekyll had more than a father's concern."(51)

Hyde's violent behavior is linked to the psychiatric idea of the "shadow self." In Jungian psychology, the shadow represents the unconscious parts of the personality that are frequently suppressed or denied. Hyde acts as Jekyll's shadow,

expressing all of the characteristics he refuses to recognize. By dissociating from his darker impulses and projecting them onto Hyde, Jekyll unknowingly allows them to develop in destructive ways.

Hyde's aggression can be attributed to his unbridled hedonistic and narcissistic tendencies. Hyde indulges in his desires without consideration for others, free of moral restraints and consequences. His aggressive actions are motivated by a sense of entitlement and self-gratification, revealing a skewed worldview in which he is the arbiter of good and wrong.

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION

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The primary goal of this thesis was to provide a reading of Robert L. Stevenson's novella, focusing on the theories that analyze the concept of duality, with a particular emphasis on how the duality of Victorian society is reflected in the characters of Henry Jekyll and Edward Hyde. Furthermore, it addressed how and to what extent this societal dualism implied duality in other elements of life, such as the formation of private and public identity, each of which adheres to separate rules and standards. Furthermore, in the personalities of Jekyll and Hyde, duality is expressed not only in the double life they lead but also in other elements, such as their contradictory desires.

Henry Jekyll is portrayed as a respectable Victorian gentleman from the start of the novella. Still, a closer look at his character reveals that he has always

been captivated by everything immoral and corrupt. His interest in the immoral was initially concealed, as he played the role of Jekyll and conformed to society's expectations. Jekyll was always aware of his turmoil as well as public expectations. Jekyll, as a representative of a typical gentleman of the day, could not exist in such a rigorous environment. As we have seen, his answer was to split his desire to maintain his established societal position from his desire for aberrant activity.

"We are outstanding lawyers
for our own mistakes,
but excellent judges for the mistakes of others"

The presence of good and bad traits within an individual is called the duality of human nature, as portrayed in Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde. It suggests that morality and immorality are possible for humans, highlighting the internal struggle between these aspects of a person's nature.

Dr. Jekyll represents the "good" side of human nature as a respected and well-intentioned scientist. Mr. Hyde, on the other hand, represents the "dark" side,

embodied by base instincts and wicked tendencies.

As Hyde engages in unethical behavior and horrible acts, he gains confidence and authority. The joy and freedom of expressing the darkest aspect of human nature without fear of repercussions draws him in. Dr. Jekyll's first attempts to control and classify his darker side backfires as he becomes progressively unable to control the transformation itself. However, as the game progresses, it becomes clear that succumbing to the dark side has grave implications.

Maintaining the façade of the proper philanthropic gentlemen would, as a representation of the Victorian upper-middle class, imply the demise of his genuine personality, which was not as pure as one might have assumed. Finally, the same culture that caused his emotional strife had some influence on his decision to undergo metamorphosis. Nonetheless, the novella demonstrates that the shift was voluntary, as a life of pretense would be useless and something he would undoubtedly regret. Thus, Jekyll, as a representative of Victorian society, may be considered to exemplify the drive of its members to breach inconceivable

boundaries to secure their status in society.

Indeed, in my study, I demonstrated how "evil" is a societal construct manufactured for our benefit, not an intrinsic quality of either Jekyll or Jack or, by extension, humanity.

Evil, then, is a hallucination, a subjective moral judgment that not only fluctuates throughout time and civilizations but is also subverted when considered from the perspective of the Other. We have seen how the concept of evil is derived from religious morality and how Christianity shapes our perception of it. On the other hand, moral standards are not objective facts but rather ethical conventions intended, in theory, to promote civilizational cohabitation.

This thesis employed a Queer perspective to investigate how the double is used as a literary element to depict a homophobic Society. When examined via a Queer lens, the novel's narrative reveals homoerotic codes. However, homosexuality is never directly shown. This thesis investigated the split persona of Dr. Jekyll/Mr. Hyde depicts a type of suppressed homosexuality caused by a

homophobic society and internalized homophobia. This was accomplished by examining the characters as well as some of the primary social reasons that contributed to the rise of homophobia: religious motivations, law, the threat of violating social ideals, and a concealed fear of being homosexual.

Finally, the analysis of this concept served to show a homophobic society in the novel, which represented late Victorian society. In the book, the societal, religious, and legal prohibition of homosexuality resulted in internalized homophobia and a penchant for Homosexuals to internalize self-loathing and self-damage, as exemplified by Dr. Jekyll/Mr Hyde. This novella is from late nineteenth-century literature. On the other hand, Stevenson approaches his contemporaries from a different perspective. As a result, the story concentrates on the dual nature of humanity. Furthermore, Stevenson is particularly interested in demonstrating the negative aspects of human nature.

This article aims to clarify the idea of good versus evil in *The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde* and discuss how religion and psychology relate to this

idea of good versus evil. Consider different gender manifestations and which of the two, Jekyll or Hyde, they were linked with to observe gender identity duality. The normative gender identity played an important role in Victorian culture, belonging to the public realm, and was typically expressed by the traditional Victorian gentleman. This normative identity is associated with Jekyll, as evidenced by Jekyll's social standing, occupation, choice of acquaintances, and residence. On the contrary, the transgressive identity symbolized all the Victorians sought to keep hidden or at least secret.

That comprised deviant desires and behavior and noncompliance with established rules and customs. As a result, it is unsurprising that Hyde represents this rebellious aspect of masculinity. Once again, Hyde's complete persona proves his noncompliance. He is a wayward criminal who, without Jekyll, has no chances. Looking at Jekyll and Hyde in the context of Victorian society as a whole, the existence of duality was reinforced by supporting the embodiment of the normative identity and repressing the embodiment of the transgressive one.

Ironically, Mr Hyde embodies several positive qualities. Jekyll says, "I began to profit by the strange immunities of my position" (Stevenson 46) to characterize his situation as Hyde, even though he was aware of the horrible things he was doing. He also uses terms like "liberty" and "safety," indicating that he hid his identity.

Hyde, then, signifies freedom and the satisfaction of being genuine to oneself without feeling guilty about it. On the other hand, he represents the morbid side of people and the pleasure that humans derive from violence and other people's misery.

After all, the substance denotes the absence of the superego. Despite popular belief that *The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde* is simply about the 'duality of nature,' I am sure Stevenson is attempting to depict humans' behavior and actual nature in a civilized society. People, according to the views that I developed throughout the article, are naturally evil: egotistic, selfish, violent.

Based on our preferences and well-being. Returning to Freud's views,

the 'superego' is responsible for an individual's behavior and determines what is right or wrong; it is developed by education during an individual's upbringing. People's superego, or set of laws and morals they are taught, is their mask. Because they have worn this mask for so long, they have entirely forgotten who they are when they are not wearing it; they are never genuinely aware that this mask is not who they are. However, everyone pretends to be someone they are not because they know some parts of themselves are hidden from others.

The issue is that a combination of their actual nature and all of the suppressed emotions, behaviors, and memories that people cannot accept can have a dangerous effect on people, making it impossible for them to tolerate any more repression. At that point, suddenly and seemingly out of nowhere, violent or mentally ill behaviors, etc., may surface. In my perspective, medicine releases Henry from all of his repressions, leaving his true, hidden, and strengthened self, Edward Hyde—alone and free—despite Dr. Jekyll's belief that it will divide his "elements" (Stevenson 42).

As a result, the medicine removes his mask and frees him, as there are no two sides to divide. The release of those repressions and regrets helps him feel "lighter" and "happier in the body" (Stevenson 44). Jekyll is not completely good, as he explicitly confesses.

Strangely enough, Mr. Hyde has a lot going for him. Jekyll says, "I began to profit by the strange immunities of my position" (Stevenson 46) to characterize his situation as Hyde, even though he was aware of the horrible things he was doing. He also uses terms like "liberty" and "safety," indicating that he was wearing a mask.

Hyde, then, signifies freedom and the satisfaction of being genuine to oneself without feeling guilty about it. On the other hand, he represents the morbid side of people and the pleasure that humans derive from violence and other people's misery. After all, the substance denotes the absence of the superego.

This fact, he may be implying indirectly, and accompanying all of the symbolism hidden in the novel, is that individuals cannot abide either being wicked in this society or living a life of repression. First and foremost, if people acted according to their impulses without regard for social norms and moral ideals, they

would behave more like animals than people--as Hyde does--and would most likely end up in prison within a few weeks. On the other hand, because everyone has already internalized their masks and is civilized, their 'superego' has been assimilated, and their morality will not allow them to behave as their impulses would dictate all of the time.

First, the main character's multiple personality problem begins when Dr. Jekyll is born into his regal existence. Aside from that, he believes that everyone has a dual personality. As a scientist, he is willing to separate these personas by utilizing himself as the object. Then, he successfully creates Mr. Hyde as a different version of himself. Everything gets worse when Dr. Jekyll loses control of Mr. Hyde, so he tries to generate additional formulations that would turn him back into Dr. Jekyll. When Mr. Hyde took control and became more robust, he decided to confine himself in his laboratory.

Finally, Dr. Jekyll realizes he will forever change into Mr. Hyde, so he commits. Second, Dr. Jekyll has several approaches to cope with his multiple personality condition. He uses the formulas to distinguish between his good and bad sides. He also utilizes his laboratory to conceal Mr. Hyde and prevent Mr. Hyde from harming anyone after he has been dominated. In addition, he uses deception to conceal Mr. Hyde's identity.

Furthermore, Dr. Jekyll uses Mr. Hyde to demonstrate his concept of dual human nature to Dr. Lanyon. These are a handful of the strategies Dr. Jekyll employs to manage his multiple personality disorder. Individuals with various personality disorders will manage it somehow.

Third, multiple personality disorder has an impact on the main character's life. The numerous personality disorder destroys his life because his colleagues do not support his concept of dual human nature. It involves Dr. Jekyll and his

companion. His willingness to engage in physical assault is a result of his multiple personality disorder. Aside from that, multiple personality disorder causes his death. As described in the narrative, he commits suicide to eliminate Mr. Hyde. These consequences confirm that numerous personality disorder leads to a chaotic life, both psychologically and physically.

This thesis employed a Queer perspective to investigate how the double is used as a literary element to depict a homophobic society. When examined via a Queer lens, the novel's narrative reveals homoerotic codes. However, homosexuality is never directly shown. This thesis investigated the split persona of Dr. Jekyll/Mr. Hyde depicts a type of suppressed homosexuality caused by a homophobic society and internalized homophobia. This was accomplished by examining the characters as well as some of the primary social reasons that contributed to the rise of homophobia: religious motivations, law, the threat of

violating social ideals, and a concealed fear of being homosexual.

Stevenson depicts this contradiction in the novel with Dr. Jekyll's experiment, but we learn that what matters is how you behave and your decisions. This determines whether a person is nice or nasty. This theme centers around Jekyll's experiment. He attempts to separate these aspects of human nature and rid himself of the bad ones. Dr. Jekyll represents the positive aspect of human nature, while Mr. Hyde represents the bad.

The story's climax occurs when Hyde murders Sir Danvers Carew. Evil triumphs over good, and Jekyll loses control over the warring forces in his character. As the narrative develops, Stevenson demonstrates that Jekyll's plan will fail and that these conflicting forces depend on one another to some degree.

Duality is also evident in his depiction of London. Victorian London is depicted as a world divided into two sides, with bright and stately squares

juxtaposed with filthy backstreets. This is best demonstrated in Dr. Jekyll's house, which has a beautiful façade but a neglected and grimy backdoor.

This thesis is based on the idea that humanity is dual, though this topic is completely developed in the final chapter when the whole tale of the Jekyll-Hyde connection is disclosed. As a result, we only directly confront the hypothesis of a dual human nature after witnessing all of the novel's events, including Hyde's misdeeds and his eventual overshadowing of Jekyll. The narrative uses the duality of human nature as a primary theme. It requires us to evaluate the features of this duality and each of the novel's scenes as we assess various theories.

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