DUAL PERSONALITY OF DR. JEKYLL IN THE NOVEL DR. JEKYLL AND MR. HYDE
BY ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON: A PSYCHOANALYTIC PERSPECTIVE

Submitted as a Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for Getting the Bachelor Degree of Education in English Department

by:

KHAIRINA FADHLILLAH

A320130174

DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH EDUCATION
FACULTY OF TEACHER TRAINING AND EDUCATION
UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SURAKARTA
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DECLARATION

I am the researcher, signed the statement below:

Name: Khairina Fadhlillah
NIM: A320130174
Study Program: Department of English Education

Title: DUAL PERSONALITY OF DR. JEKYLL IN THE NOVEL DR. JEKYLL AND MR. HYDE BY ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON: A PSYCHOANALYTIC PERSPECTIVE

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The researcher
Khairina Fadhlillah
A320130174

APPROVAL

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ARTICLE PUBLICATION

By

KHAIRINA FADHLILLAH
A320130174

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(Dewi Candraningrum, Ph.D)
NIDN 0609127502
ACCEPTANCE

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By:

KHAIRINA FADHLILLAH

A320130174

Accepted and Approved by the Board and Examiners

School of Teacher Training and Education

Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta

In July 2017

Term of Examiners:

1. Dewi Candraningrum, Ph.D.
   (Chair Person)
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   (Secretary)
3. Dr. Abdillah Nugroho, M.Hum.
   (Member)

Dean,

(Prof. Dr. Jatun Joko Prayitno, M.Hum)

NIP.196504281993030421
DECLARATION

I am the researcher, signed the statement below:

Name : Khafrica Fadhillah
NIM : A320130174
Study Program : Department of English Education
Title : DUAL PERSONALITY OF DR. JEKYLL IN THE NOVEL DR. JEKYLL AND MR HYDE BY ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON: A PSYCHOANALYTIC PERSPECTIVE.

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The researcher

Khafrica Fadhillah
NIM. A320130174
Dual Personality of Dr. Jekyll in the novel Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde by Robert Louis Stevenson: A Psychoanalytic Perspectives

ABSTRAK


Kata kunci: Kepribadian Ganda, Element Structural Novel, Teori Psikologi

ABSTRACT

This study aims to describe the multiple personality of the character that occurs in the novel Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde by Robert Louis Stevenson by using the theory of a psychoanalytic perspectives. The novel Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde has been analyzed with reference to two points: the first is the analysis based on structural elements and the second is the analysis on multiple personalities using the theory of psychology. This research uses descriptive qualitative approach. This study uses two data sources, namely, the first is the novel Dr. Jekyl and Mr. Hyde by Robert Louis Stevenson as a primary source. The second source of data is the search of the book, a biography of the author, the journal, the source of which is directly related to the research. Two types of the data obtained through library are analyzed using descriptive analysis. Based on the penelitian, the researchers conclude some conclusions. The first is the structural element novel which is obtained through the character and characterization, setting a place and time setting, plot, theme and point of view, arranged into one as the story of the novel. The second is based on the theory of psychology.

Kata kunci: Dual Personality, Structure Element Novel, Theory Psychology
1. **INTRODUCTION**

Topics of the studies in this proposal are *Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde* novel by Robert Louis Stevenson. The novel authors take to peel problems associated with dual personalities of Dr Jekyll by focusing on reviews psychological with the character of Dr. Henry Jekyll. *Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde* is a novel by Robert Louis Stevenson wrote in 1886 in the UK Bournemouth. The novel was written previously only oriented horror stories alone, rewritten within three days, after getting input from his wife.

Immediately after being published in 1887, *Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde* directly outside can be received and considered by Stevenson magnificent work. the story in *Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde* was inspired by the rapid advances in technology and science on Victorian era in England. Progress was dragged people from the religious community towards a hedonistic society. They live in two conflicting sides, but wishes she lived all. They tend to live in hypocrisy or hipocrisy. This condition make Stevenson keen to expose it in *Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde*.

Figure of Dr. Jekyll in the novel *Dr. Jekyll and Mr Hyde*, by Robert Louis Stevenson it can be concluded that Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde is a main character in the story because it often appears in the story and is portrayed as a character who has dual personalities. He brings out yourself as a personality Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde a good personality. It can be concluded that Dr Jekyll into changing cast of characters ( round character) while Mr. Hyde is in no way changed the character, because from the beginning of the novel tells the story of the Narrator has described the figure of Hyde as a character is flat. From within the individual, causes abnormality comes from the region of the mind of the individual, i.e a from of id, ego, and superego. Individual who are healthy psychologically is the individual that is dominated by the ego ( Feist,
2002.p.335). in this case the ego is able to balance the demands of the id with the superego.

1.1 Problem Statement

Based on the background of the study the researcher aims at the analyzing the problem “Analyzing of the dual personality of Dr. Jekyll in the novel Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde.

1.2 Limitation of the Study

To make the problem easy to be discussed deeply, the researcher focuses the problem as follows:

1) The subject of researcher in this research is the novel Dr Jekyll and Mr. Hyde.
2) Analyze of Dual personality of Dr Jekyll.

1.3 Underlying Theory

The basic principle in the understanding of psychoanalysis lies in the concept of the id, ego, and superego. In Freud's view, personality is composed of three structures namely the id, ego, and superego. Human behavior is a result of the interaction among the three systems, although each has a function, properties, components, principles work, dynamism and different mechanisms (Hall and Lindzey, 1993.p.63-64). Generally, id can be seen as the biological component of personality, ego and superego as a psychological component as a sociological component of personality (Ibid, p.68). Here is an explanation of these three components:

1) Personality Structure by Sigmund Freud

Behavior according to Freud, is the result of conflict and reconciliation of the three systems of personality (id, ego and super-ego). Factors affecting personality is the historical factors of the past and contemporary factors, the analogy is innate factors and environmental factors in the formation of individual personality (Freud, 1923).
Furthermore, Freud discusses the division of human psikisme:

a. Id

Id is a genuine personality system, inborn. From this id will then appear ego and superego. When born, id contains all derived psychological aspects, such as instincts, impulses and drives. Id reside and operate in the area unconscious, representing subjectivity which is never realized all ages. Id closely related to the physical process to gain psychic energy used to operate the system from other personality structure. Id operates on the principle of pleasure (pleasure-principle), namely: trying to gain pleasure and avoid pain. For Id, pleasure is a relatively inactive state or a low energy level, and the pain is stress or increased energy crave satisfaction.

b. Ego

According to Freud, Ego develops from id so that people are able to handle reality; so the ego operates following the principle of reality (reality-principle); businesses derive satisfaction demanded to prevent voltage Id bar or postpone pleasure until the object is found, which obviously can satisfy the needs.

c. Superego

According to Freud, The superego is the moral and ethical strength of personality, which runs on the idealistic principles (idealistic principle) as opposed to the principle of satisfaction Id and realistic principles of Ego.
2) Psychology of Personality

Psychology theory of personality psychology is the study of human personality with the object of study the factors that influence the behavior of the first human. Target personality psychology is to obtain information about human behavior. (Koswara, 1991).

a) Theory of Personality – Sigmund Freud

Freud (born in Freiberg in 1856 and died in London in 1939) psychoanalytic career started in 1896, after several years of Freud opened the doctor's office. Because after a few years he became a doctor, Freud was never satisfied with the way he was treating patients, Freud thought to change the way the treatment of patients.

b) Theory Jung

In theory, Jung split psyche (soul) into three parts. The first part is the ego which it identified as conscious. The second part, which is closely related to the first, is the personal unconscious which includes everything that is not realized directly, but can be made to realize. Personal unconscious is unconscious as understood people in general, namely that includes memories which can be brought to consciousness with ease and memories are suppressed due to certain reasons. But the subconscious does not cover personal instincts as understood Freud (Ibid, p.104).

c) Major Perspectives in Psychology

a. Psychodynamic Perspective

Probably the approach that has been most popularly associated with the discipline of psychology for the past century is the
psychodynamic, psychoanalytic perspective (Freud, 1923).

b. Behavioral Perspective
The behavioral perspective gained great momentum in the 20th century because it was a powerful tool in training, education, and industry (Freud, 1923).

c. Biopsychological Perspective
The biological perspective is a broad scientific perspective that assumes that human behavior and thought processes have a biological basis (Freud, 1923).

2. RESEARCH METHOD

The researcher uses a qualitative research. It is a library research while data sources need literary data. This kind of research has purpose to analyze literature using psychoanalytic approach. The first step of conducting the research is determining the type of the study. The second is determining the object of the study. Then the third is determining data and data sources. The fourth is determining the technique of data collection, and the fifth is determining technique of data analysis. The object of the study of the research is Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde novel, written by Robert Louis Stevenson.

3. RESEARCH FINDING

3.1 Analysis of structural elements of the Novel

3.1.1 Character and Characterization
Nurgiyantoro conveys a similar meaning that the term characterization refers to the character and characterization, ie the perpetrators of the story with all actions and actions (Nurgiyanto, 2005.p.74).
a) Major Character

According to Abram (Nurgiyantoro, 2007.p.183) a character that has revealed a variety of possibilities and the side of his life, personality and his true identity. He can only have a certain character that can be formulated, but it can also display the character and behaviour of various, even contradictory and difficult perhaps as alleged. As example in the novel with the title *Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde*, major character in here is Dr. Jekyll.

- Arrogant

In the two quotes above illustrate that Dr. Jekyll is a man born of a wealthy family who were regarded as stroke of luck. As Dr. Jekyll, representing the middle to upper society with a rich treasure and intelligence as well as higher education, made him highly respected in society in Victorian times in the United Kingdom. In order for the honor of staying awake, he should be able to keep yourself from ignoble deeds such as kill, steal. Although in his youth Dr. Jekyll is known as being quite naughty. But he maintained the honour of his family, on the other hand in this novel his mischievous properties is thus described by Mr. Utterson’s in the quote below.

- Mischievous

The delinquency which is described by a friend while his lawyer was more referring to the ambitions Dr. Jekyll itself. Because he is a doctor of chemistry, then he only works in the lab and through the work that he started doing various experiments that do not make sense. Such as creating a serum to separate the good and bad side in him.

- Good
- Liar
A liar is also one of the properties owned by the Dr. Jekyll, as contained in the following quote, he attempted to cover the who figure the real Mr. Hyde when authorities conducting the investigation about some strange events happening in London place Dr. Jekyll lives.

- Friendly
Dr. Jekyll was also described as a very friendly, evident from the contents of his letter to Lanyon companions.

- Clever
The intelligent Dr. Jekyll also looks a title which is described by the Narrator that he is very clever. The title given by Narrator, this is a picture of Dr. Jekyll’s genius level in their field.

- Ambitious
As a human being of course Dr. Jekyll has weaknesses. One of the main drawbacks in the attempt of separating the nature of good and bad traits in him with the intent to keep it could maintain his good name in the eyes of the community. The uncomfortable feeling of worry and meet her, make her soul pushed, until he feels that he is not correct, that there is a power in her turbulent wanted to come to the surface. This continues, he senses sharp, and weakens his inner. He speculated, found the conclusion that he had a second, who wanted to personally took part in her life, the nasty side of him that does not want to dwell in the subconscious. Then one day, he experimented in creating a strange potion and try it on himself that night. The results were very surprising, he found himself not herself anymore, but rather another figure himself, the
second private evil, which will eventually take over completely. Vile personal named Edward Hyde!

b) Minor Character

According to Nurgiyantoro (2007, pp. 181-182) people who have only one certain personal qualities, one of which only certain character traits. As example in the novel with the title Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde

- Misterius

There are not many who know the figure of Mr. Hyde include Dr. Lanyon as friend of Dr. Jekyll, even can almost be said to be only Dr. Jekyll himself who know who Mr. Hyde was actually. Because this is Mr. Hyde figure who lurk behind the good Dr. Jekyll. Then to be able to find him is just as he transformed himself through a serum that has been created through an experiment that he had done during his in laboratorium, he was in fact a friend has never heard figure named Mr. Hyde.

- The Rough

The rough is also part of the main character, this look from the word against Mr. Utterson which is contained in the following quote.

- Crabby

One of the traits that become Mr. Hyde the customs described by Stevenson is illford figure that is someone who is very easy to get angry and offended’

The above quote from the authors concluded that this a very rough figure of Mr. Hyde from the way he talked to the other. He doesn’t like small talk to anyone.
3.1.2 Setting

According to Abrams (in Nurgiyantor, 2007.p.216), or setting the landing is the focal, suggested on the sense of the place, time, relationship and social environment of the place of occurrence of the events depicted.

a) Setting of Place

The setting of place suggested on the site of the occurrence of the events depicted in a work of fiction. (Nurgiyantor, 2007.p.227). The setting of place can be seen in the example of the following quote:

In this Dr. Jekkyl and Mr. Hyde novel, setting of place in London.

b) Setting of Time

According to Nurgiyantor (2007.p.230), the setting of time related problems “when” the occurrence of the events depicted in a work of fiction. The setting of place can be seen in the example of the following quote:

Setting of time in this novel is the late nineteenth century.

3.1.3 Plot

According to Stanton (Nurgiyantor, 2007.p.113) plot is a story that contains a sequence of events, but each incident that was just connected in causal, one event caused or led to other events.

a) Conflict

According to Nurgiyantor (2007.p.149) the time when the issues or events that trigger the onset of the conflict began to appear.

Jekkyl attempts to keep his dark half, Edward Hyde, under control and then to prevent himself from becoming Hyde permanently. Dr. Jekyll less than forthcoming about his relationship to Mr. Hyde. Mr. Utterson hunts down Mr. Hyde, who is rude and refuses to answer any questions. Mr. Utterson
also questions Dr. Jekyll, who is polite and refuses to answer any questions. Thus, despite Mr. Utterson’s best efforts, Mr. Hyde remains an enigmatic character. Enigmatic—that sounds like conflict to us.

b) Climax

According to Nurgiyantoro (2007, p.150) climax is conflict and or contradictions that occurred, which recognized and inflicted upon the characters or the story reaches the point of peak intensity.

Dr. Jekyll’s servants turn to Mr. Utterson, and they break into Dr. Jekyll’s laboratory. This is climatic because it’s like the cops finally breaking down the door of a drug den. Actually, Dr. Jekyll’s laboratory really is a drug den.

c) Point of View

For most of the novel, the narrative follows Utterson’s point of view in the last two chapters, Lanyon and Jekyll report, their experiences from their own perspectives.

d) Theme

According to Tarigan (2008, p.166) the theme is the main idea or thought the staple. The theme of a work of imaginative literature is the thought that will be encountered by any careful reader as a result of reading the paper.

The duality of human nature, the importance of reputation. Good and Evil is basically the novel’s biggest theme. More specifically, Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde is easily viewed as an allegory about the good and evil that exist in all men, and about our struggle with these two sides of human personality. In this book, then, the battle between good and evil rages within the individual. The question is which is superior.
Since Hyde seems to be taking over, one could argue that evil is stronger than good. However, Hyde does end up dead at the end of the story, perhaps suggesting a weakness or failure of evil. The big question, of course, is whether or not good can be separated from evil, or whether the two are forever intertwined.

4. CONCLUSION

From Dr. Jekyll’s narrative, we learn how he landed in such a complicated situation. Dr. Jekyll gives his firsthand account of why and how he transformed into Mr. Hyde. We also find out that he really, really liked being evil, but that his conscience wouldn’t stand for it.

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