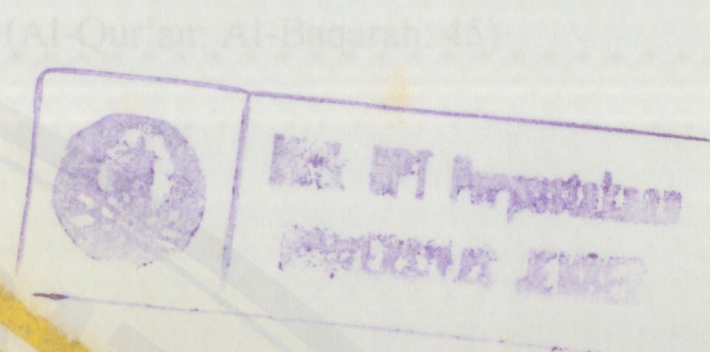


**THE STRENGTH AND CHARACTERISTICS OF THE MAIN
CHARACTER IN SHAPING THE THEME OF SPLIT PERSONALITY OF
DR. JEKYLL AND MR. HYDE IN STEVENSON'S NOVEL**

THESIS



Presented as one of the requirements to obtain the S-1 Degree at
the English Education Program at the Language and Arts Department of
the Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, Jember University

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LANGUAGE AND ARTS DEPARTMENT
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JEMBER UNIVERSITY
JANUARY 2005**

DEDICATION

This thesis is dedicated to:

- *My beloved Mom and Dad; Urifah and Achmad Bari, thanks for your love, affection, passion and prayers. There is ^{no} enough words to describe it I'M truly proud of being your daughter.*
- *My beloved sisters; Alfi, Dian and Yu Sumia, thanks for your supports and the cheerful days.*
- *My friends to whom I share with Lilik, Memil, Dyah, Miss Tri, Een, and also Genk Kaldubes '26, Ninik, Ari, Yuli, Herlin, Risa, Feri, who have given countless help, motivation and valuable experience during I stay in Jember, thanks for bringing me all of the joy and laughter.*
- *My teachers and lecturers.*
- *'97 level.*
- *Musrira, the strange person.*
- *My Almamater.*

CONSULTANTS' APPROVAL

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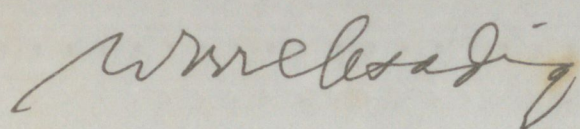
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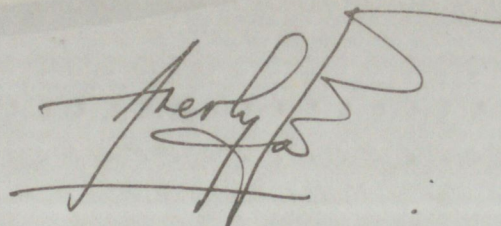
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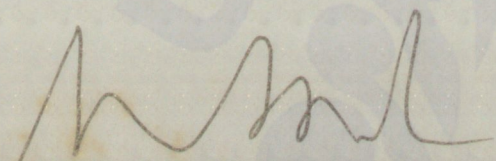
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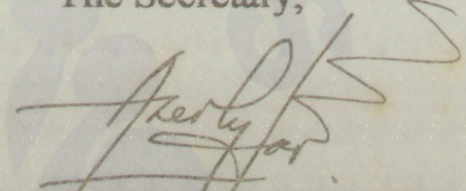
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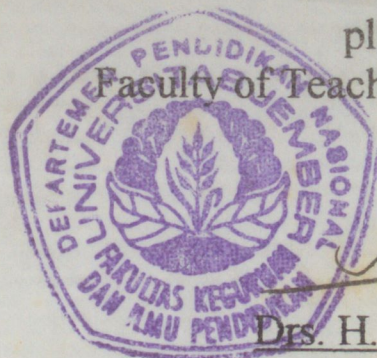
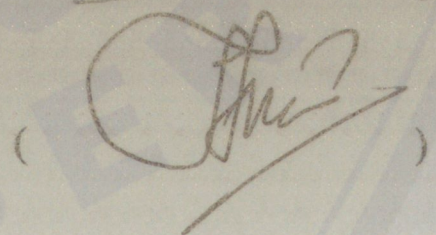
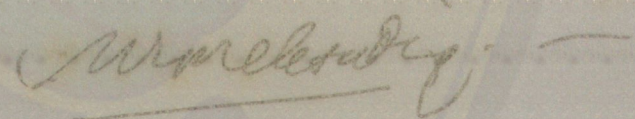
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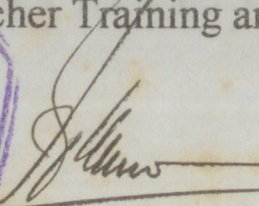
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Praise to Allah SWT, the Beneficent and the Merciful for blessing me the greatest strength to accomplish this thesis. I would like to extend my gratitude to Dra. Wiwiek Istianah, MKes, MEd as the first consultant and Dra. Aan Erlyana Fardhani, MPd as the second consultant, for their guidance, advice and correction during the process of this thesis writing.

I also extend my gratitude for all my English lecturers for giving me great contribution of knowledge during my study. Thanks for the chairperson of the English Program, Dra. Siti Sundari, MA and the Dean of the Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, Drs. Imam Muchtar, SH, MHum.

I believe that the writing of this thesis is less perfect. Therefore, some critics or suggestions to improve this thesis are expected from the readers.

Jember, January 2005

The Writer

TABLE OF CONTENTS

TITLE.....	i
MOTTO.....	ii
DEDICATION.....	iii
CONSULTANTS' APPROVAL.....	iv
APPROVAL SHEET.....	v
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.....	vi
TABLE OF CONTENTS.....	vii
ABSTRACT.....	ix
I. INTRODUCTION	
1.1 The Background of the Study.....	1
1.2 The Problem Formulation of the Study.....	3
1.3 The Objective of the Study.....	3
1.4 The Limitation of the Study.....	4
1.5 The Significance of the Study.....	4
1.6 The Operational Definition of the Terms.....	5
II. REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE	
2.1 The Biography of Robert Louis Stevenson.....	6
2.2 The Synopsis of " <i>Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde</i> ".....	7
2.3 The Meaning of Fiction.....	10
2.4 The Meaning of Character.....	10
2.5 Character Revelation.....	13
2.6 The Meaning of Theme.....	14
2.7 The Relationship between the Main Character and the Theme.....	15
III. RESEARCH METHODS	
3.1 Research Design.....	16
3.2 Data Resource.....	17

3.3 Type of Data.....	17
3.4 Data Collection Method.....	18
3.5 Data Analysis Method.....	18

IV. ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION

4.1 The Characteristics of the Main Character.....	21
4.2 Discussion	30

V. CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

5.1 Conclusions.....	31
5.2 Suggestions.....	31

BIBLIOGRAPHY

APPENDICES

1. Research Matrix
2. The Characters

ABSTRACT

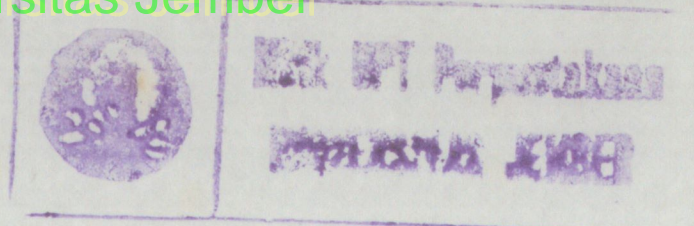
Ulfa Nikmatul Fitriah. 2005. The Strength and Characteristics of the Main Character in Shaping the Theme of Split Personality of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde in Stevenson's Novel.

Thesis. English Education Program. Language and Arts Department. Faculty of Teacher Training and Education Jember University.

Consultants: 1) Dra. Wiwiek Istianah, MKes, MEd
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This research was a descriptive study that was intended to describe the strength of the main character in shaping the theme of "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde" by Robert Louis Stevenson. Theme is one of the important aspects in a novel. Character as a major important element of the story, has a direct relation to the theme. The reader will be able to find out the theme of a novel by understanding what the character does, says or thinks. The research problems were: 1) what are the characteristics of the main character which changed his good personality into bad personality; 2) what are the strengths of the main character for shaping the theme of the main character; 3) what is the theme of the novel; 4) and is there any influence of the strength and characteristics in shaping the theme of the story. The type of data was qualitative data. The data were in the form of inferences taken from the utterances, dialogues and descriptions related to the strengths and characteristics of the main character. The data were analyzed by using Boulton's theory (in Koesnosubroto, 1988:120). The research results indicated that there were 12 characteristics of the main character namely: he was a good looking man, a rich man, an honorable man, a good doctor, not a perfect man, obstinate, an ambitious man, proud of himself, introvert, an unsteady man, reckless and careless, a cruel man. The strengths of the main character was the role of Dr. Jekyll's characteristics in shaping the theme of the story; the theme of the novel was a person, Dr. Henry Jekyll, with an ambition of separating his identity, but he destroyed his good personality with his own ambition because he could not control it. So, the result showed that there was a strong relationship between the character's characteristics and the theme.

Key Words: Split personality, main character, theme.



I. INTRODUCTION

The focus of this thesis is to investigate the strengths of the main character in shaping the theme of the novel "*Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde*" written by Robert Louis Stevenson. This chapter presents the discussion of some issues related to the topic of the study. They are the background of the study, the problem of the study, the objectives of the study, the advantages of the study, the limitation of the study and the operational definition of the terms.

1.1 The Background of the Study

Literature, in the widest sense, is just about anything written; Literature is a kind of art, usually written which offers pleasure and illumination (Kennedy, 1991: xxxix). According to Koesnosubroto (1988:1), literature has its roots in one of the most basic human desires, i.e. the desire for pleasure. He also adds that when reading a literary work, someone might have a pleasure in the imaginary adventures and imaginary experience of imaginary people. However, reading literary fiction is no merely passive activity, but it demands both attention and insight-lending participation (Kennedy, 1991:2). Connolly, in Koesnosubroto (1998:1) states that people read literature because of a hunger of information, amusement, solace; it is also because of an appetite for truth that seems to grow by what it feeds on. So, though it is imaginary, we try to compare it with the events that happen in the society directly; because we are demanded to involve in the literary work which we read. It means that by reading the literary work, we can learn about many things, for example the character of a person, the events that happen in the society without leaving our pleasure behind.

Moreover, Gaskell (1998:31) explains that over the past four centuries, the mainstream of literature has come increasing. It consists of invented stories, long or short, written out in prose and reproduced for a variety of readers: the novels, the novellas, and the short stories which are the dominant literary form of our own time. Novel is one form of literature. According to James as it was stated in Knope (1962:682), a novel in its broadest definition is a personal, a direct

impression of life. It does not only give a pleasure for readers but also helps them to understand life. Although novels are imaginary, they are representatives of the real life. As the other kinds of fiction, a novel has some supported elements, such as theme, plot, character, setting and point of view. Meredith and Fitzgerald (1972:64-65) say that after reading a novel, readers must come to some sort of conclusion about life as the author has shown it to be in the novel. The sort of conclusion, whether simple or complex that readers reach is what it is called the theme of a novel. They also add that a novelist's interpretation of his statement of purpose results in the theme of a novel and it is reflected in a story line or plot, setting, characterization and all the other fictional elements. So, it can be said that theme is the most important element in a novel. The theme of a piece of fiction is its controlling idea or its central insight (Perrine in Koesnosubroto, 1988:76).

One kind of the varieties of novel is a mysterious novel (Koesnosubroto, 1988:25), for example the novel entitled "*Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde*". It is a horrible story written by Robert Louis Stevenson, one of Scottish famous writers. This novel was published in 1886. The novel "*Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde*" is a classic mysterious story that tells us about the struggles with the psychological dual nature, between good and evil, of Dr. Jekyll's personality (Kroyer, 2004). The unique character of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde makes this story become so famous. In 1990's, this story was produced in the form of a movie. This is because the writer chooses this novel as the material of the study.

This study is a literary study. It attempts to investigate the characteristics of the main character and the strengths of the main character in shaping the theme of the novel. The element of character is chosen as the object of the study because it is a major element of a story that has direct relation to the theme (Koesnosubroto, 1988:95). The first investigation is on the characteristics of the main character, and then the investigation of the strengths of the main character that can be analyzed from these characteristics. Then, the writer analyzes the influence of the main character on materializing the theme of the novel.

This novel was chosen because it can be used as the material for teaching the aspects of language, for example advanced reading subject. According to

2. To identify the theme of the novel "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde"
3. To describe the strengths of the main character in shaping the theme of the novel "*Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde*".
4. To describe whether there is a relationship of the strengths of the main character in shaping the theme of the novel "*Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde*".

1.4 The Limitation of the Study

To avoid complicated discussion, it is necessary to limit this study which was mainly stressed on the analysis of the strengths and characteristics of the main character in shaping the theme of the novel entitled "*Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde*". This novel is written by Robert Louis Stevenson.

1.5 The Significances of the Study

There are some advantages of the study which are expected to be useful for the following people:

1. For the Writer:

To enrich the writer's knowledge, as an English teacher to be, how to teach English by using literary works, about the way to discuss and appreciate the literary works, especially the novels written by the world famous authors.

2. For the students of the English Department at Teacher Training and Education Faculty:

By studying literary works, the students become more appreciative and critical to them, because they help them in some ways of how to understand the characters, the theme, the plot and the points of view well. Besides they encourage them to learn from these lifelike characters and events, not only the language aspects, but also the events in life reflected in the literary works.

3. For the English Lecturer

The English lecturer may use this kind of novel as frequently as possible, as an interesting and a challenging material for reading activity in the English teaching class. For example, in teaching advanced reading, the lecturers can

use a mysterious, or horror novel as the teaching material for a discussion in the class activity.

1.6 The Operational Definitions of the Terms

a. The strengths and characteristics of the main character

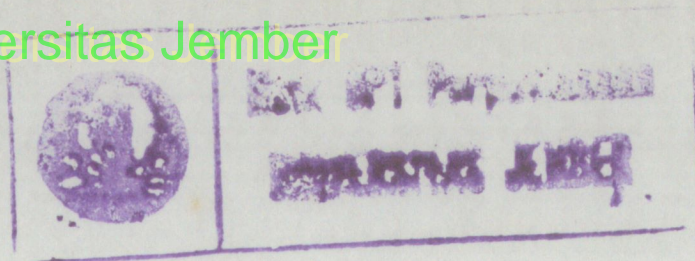
The strengths and characteristics of the main character deal with the characteristics of the main character and the roles of the main character that has two different sides of characteristics in building up the theme of the story. The analysis of the main character was done by looking at his attitude and behavior.

b. Shaping the Theme of the novel

Shaping the theme is to give a definite form or direction to the theme of the novel from knowing the strengths and characteristics of the main character.

c. Split Personality

Split personality is one person who has two different personalities in the way of thinking, behaving and expressing emotion (Grolier Encyclopedia of Knowledge, 1991:328). In this research, the split personality refers to the changes personality that happens to Dr. Jekyll who had the good side, at one time, but he could be Mr. Hyde, who had the evil spirit whenever he drinks a formula he made, in another time.



II. REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter consists of the biography of Robert Louis Stevenson and his works, the synopsis of the story, and the meaning of fiction, the meaning of character, the meaning of theme, character revelation, the relationship between character and the theme.

2.1 The Biography of Robert Louis Stevenson and His Novels

The biography of Robert Louis Stevenson is based on the Encyclopedia of Knowledge published by Grolier in 1991. Robert Louis Stevenson is a Scottish novelist, an essayist and a poet. He was born in Edinburgh November 13, 1850. He was the son of a prosperous engineer, Thomas Stevenson. Robert Louis Stevenson was expected to pursue his father's profession as an engineer but he could not follow his father because of his illness. He suffered tuberculosis. Therefore, he took up law in Edinburgh University. Though he was qualified as an advocate, he had a great interest in writing. That is why, he determined himself to be a writer.

He spent his time from 1873 to 1879 in France. At the age of twenty-six, he began to write for magazines. He wrote essays in the Cornhill Magazine. Many of these essays appeared in *Virginibus Puerisque and Other Papers* (1881). In 1876, Stevenson met Mrs. Fanny Osbourne. They decided to marry in San Fransisco on May 19, 1880. His first published book was *An Island Voyage* (1878) and followed by *Travels with a Donkey* (1879).

The most productive period of Stevenson was in 1880's. His first famous novel, *Treasure Island*, published in the book form in 1883. The most popular novel that brought him fame was, *Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde*, published in 1886. This novel was written in England. This novel has caused conflict among the psychologist, such as Sigmund Freud deals with his theory of personality. The adaptation of this novel into films has appeared since 1920. This work was followed by his popular Scottish romances, *Kidnapped* (1886) and its sequel *Catriona* (1893); *The Master of Ballantrae* (1888).

In 1890, he settled in Samoa at Vailima. He temporarily regained his health. This was his permanent home. In addition to the titles mentioned above, Stevenson published any other volumes, including *The Merry Men* (1887); *The Black Arrow* (1888); *Island Nights' Entertainments* (1893). He also published volumes of poetry *A Child's Garden Verses* (1885) and *Underwoods* (1887).

Stevenson has no children from Fanny Osbourne. But he has two stepsons Samuel and Lloyd Osbourne from her. With his stepson, Lloyd Osbourne, he wrote *The Wrong Box* (1889), *The Wrecker* (1892) and *The Ebb-Tide* (1894). He died suddenly in Samoa on December 3, 1894 from a brain haemorrhage, while he working on his unfinished masterpiece, *Weir of Hermiston* (1896).

2.2 The Synopsis of "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde"

This synopsis of "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde" is based on Haidaroh's S-1 Thesis conducted in 1995 entitled *The Analysis of Split Personality of the Main Character of Stevenson's Novel Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde*; and also from <http://www.drjekyllandmrhyde.com/themeanalysis>.

Dr. Jekyll was a famous doctor in London. He was born in a large fortune. He is blessed with excellent abilities and values, the respect of the wise. He has good position and profession in his society. He was an honorable and a distinguished person. He made the people around him felt happy, but sometimes it was hard to combine this with his imperious desire, which is to carry his head high. From deep inside his heart, he wants to come up with such desire in front of his public. He still considers about his honorable and distinguished position. So, he keeps his pleasure whenever it came about. In his early year, he tries to suppress it.

As he is growing older, he realizes that there are two parts of personalities on him: good and evil. Though he knows that there are two different personalities, he has no sense of a hypocrite. They are the expression of lower elements in his soul. His both sides are whispering his consciousness to separate his identities. He has an opinion that man is not truly one, but truly two, because he believes that everything has two sides.

Jekyll wants to prove his theory to the test of practice. He begins experimenting with different chemical solution that will change the whole composition of his body. The drugs should be composed in ingredient required; he knows well that the risk is death. But the temptation of his desire is defeated all of his fears. He mixes the drug and when it is ready, with courage he swallows it. The most pains follow; a grinding in the bones, sickness, and sense of fear at the hour death and birth. The pains quickly begin to pass off. He feels a strange sensation, incredible; he feels younger, lighter, and happier in his new body; it gives him a feeling of freedom. In his mind, he is conscious with his recklessness.

Jekyll sales his soul to the evil side. He knows that he becomes wicked than he as Dr. Jekyll. He gives a name for his other side as Mr. Edward Hyde. When he sees for the time the appearances of Edward Hyde, he describes that Hyde is less robust and less developed than he as Dr. Jekyll. The evil is written on Hyde's face. Jekyll has no repugnance, because this is himself too. He observes that whenever he comes up as Mr. Edward Hyde, people will terrified upon seeing him. It is because all human beings are comingle out of good and evil; and Hyde is pure evil. At a second time, Jekyll drinks the drug and once again he changes back to the form of Dr. Jekyll. From then on he recognizes that when he drinks the drug the first time, he is changed to bad person, and when he drinks it once again he is returned to good person.

The drug is truly has an amazing effect to the doctor's disposition. He really changes; one is evil, a person with ambition Mr. Edward Hyde; and the other is still the old Henry Jekyll. Jekyll realizes the incoherency of his life. For, he makes preparation in order to hide his Mr. Edward Hyde. He takes and furnishes a house in Soho; he also employs a housekeeper who posses a silent tongue. He announced to his servant that Mr. Hyde is to be freely accepted and obeyed in the house. The next preparation is the will that all his possessions are to pass into the hand of his "friend and benefactor Edward Hyde", which is strongly objected by his lawyer, Utterson. So, if anything happen to him as Henry Jekyll, he can continue in the person of Edward Hyde without lost his possession.

Jekyll does not realize that the freedom that he gave into Hyde is being misused by him. Sooner, Hyde becomes uncontrolled. He does not only have his own body but also his independent mind. The good side of Jekyll's soul has no power, whenever in the body of Hyde. His act is very cruel and violent. The trampling to a little child and the murder of Sir Danver Carew can describe his cruelty. Actually, Jekyll is trying to stop the adventures of Mr. Hyde. He does not swallow the drugs and stop his adventures. It only lasts for two months. Because of his great temptation and ambition, he starts it all over again.

Unfortunately, this condition makes Jekyll begin to lose his control of Hyde. He really realizes it in the early morning, after he slept as Jekyll, he was awake as Hyde. He is very surprised with this condition. It happens in the next few days more frequently. He thinks deeply about this. His chance for being Dr. Jekyll only lasts for six hours. The effects of the drug are unpredictable. Jekyll is apparently changed into Hyde and he does not aware of his change. Therefore, the actions and the adventures of Hyde are terrorizing the good side of Jekyll's soul. The evil side of his soul is starting to dominate him little by little.

The stock of the drug becomes less and less. It is impossible to come back to his house; his appearance as Mr. Hyde is suspected, because he as Mr. Hyde has murdered Sir Danver Carew at two o'clock in the night. So, he decides to stay in a hotel. Then, he writes letters and sends them to Lanyon and his servant to buy the chemical for his solution that is salt. Unfortunately, the salt is impure.

Jekyll has to make a decision. If he shall be Jekyll, he has to lose his freedom that so long he tempted. If he shall be Hyde, he has to lose all his honorable and distinguished position in the society.

Jekyll finally realizes the cruelty of Mr. Hyde. The appearance of his second personality has made the deaths of people around him. The death of Sir Danver Carew and the death of his old friend, Lanyon are indirectly caused by him; they happened when he shows his changes in front of Lanyon.

Fortunately, the consciousness of Jekyll's good side is rising. He knows well what the risks are if he continues his Mr. Hyde. That is why; he chooses to

end this all undignified transformation. Along with the low of the drug, he brings his unhappy life to an end.

2.3 The Meaning of Fiction

As in previous explanation, literature, in the widest sense, is just about anything written, a kind of art, which offers pleasure and illumination (Kennedy, 1991: xxxix). Literature can be divided into two main categories: Fiction and non-fiction (Tedjasudhana, 1988:138). History, Biography, Essays, for instance, are non-fiction. They deal with real facts and opinions. In this study, fiction is the focus. Tedjasudhana (1988:138) says that fiction is a story, a made-up story, created by the author. It does not deal with real events. In fiction, there is prose. The prose can be short stories, novels, novelettes, parables. From these kinds of prose, the supporting aspects are the same. They are plot, character, setting, theme, style, and point of view (Koesnosubroto, 1988:78).

Short stories, novellas or novelettes, and novels differ not only in length but also in kind (Koesnosubroto, 1988:27). In short stories and novellas or novelettes must be consistent in style, in tone, and in point of view. Whereas, novels are more realistic. The authors of novels write the description of real life and they are not limited by style, tone, or point of view of the object they write.

Little (1978:101) states that a novel develops a theme. It is one of the best ways to recognize the expression of moral and social ideas for several centuries. He also says that a novel is greatly concerned with character. In a novel, readers can find one or more characters. It is expected that in a novel, the readers will find the development of the character and explore the personal relationship of each character. The novel "*Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde*", the story will be analyze in this study, can be classified into a novel. It tells us about the struggle of the dual nature: good and evil of Dr. Henry Jekyll who has split personality.

2.4 The Meaning of Character

Kennedy (1991:57) defines a character as "an imagined person who inhabits a story". A character, however, could be the elements of nature. For

instance, in George Stewart's novel *Storm*, the protagonist is the wind; in Richard Adams' *Watership Down*, the main characters are rabbits. Usually, in the main character of a story, human personalities become familiar to us.

As Kennedy has pointed out above, stories may happen not only to people but also to elements of nature such as wind, the wave, or grass or stone or even animals. The story will exist only because these things will be treated as if they were human rather than as what we know they are in nature. Further, Abrams (1957:20) quotes a definition of character as: "The person, in a dramatic or narrative work, endowed with moral and disposition qualities that are expressed in what they say in the dialogue, and what they do in action. The grounds in a character's temperament and moral nature for his speech and actions constitute his motivation".

Considering the meaning and the definitions above, characters can be deduced as the representation of human beings, which always draw readers' interest in reading fictions. However, in imaginative literature, characters also refer to things.

Characterization is important in fictions because it helps the reader to identify characters he does not know. According to Tedjasudhana (1988:88), there are two methods of characterization: descriptive and dramatic. In descriptive characterization, the author simply describes the character's speech and action. Descriptive method is easier to understand but the characters tend to seem little lifeless. Meanwhile, dramatic method is more challenging and difficult. It needs the reader's participation, for the author records the flow of impression and thought passing through some characters' mind from moment to moment.

What a character does or says or thinks implies what he is like (Chatman, 1993:59). According to Koesnosubroto (1988:66), there are three principles for the readers to recognize and evaluate a character in a story. First, the character must be consistent in his/her behavior. A character's way remains essentially stable or unchanged in his outlook and disposition from the beginning to the end of work. Second, the character must clearly be motivated in whatever he/she does, especially when there is any change in his/her behavior; we must understand the

reasons for what he/she does. We are interested in knowing characters' act from known motives. Third, the characters must be plausible or lifelike, credible, realistic, probable. His motives for taking action deviating from his known nature must be explained. Gaskell (1998:38) confirms that credible characters in novels usually composite, made up partly of bits of the author himself and partly a bit of other people, remade into something original by the author's creative imagination.

Based on the importance, Koesnosubroto (1988:67) classifies that there are two types of characters: the main or major character and the minor character. The major character is the most important character in a story. Basically, a story is about this character, but he cannot stand on his own; he needs other characters to make the story more convincing and lifelike. Minor characters are characters who have less important roles than the main characters.

Another expert, Foster (1978:73) has divided the characters of fiction into "*flat or simple*" and "*round or complex*" characters. A flat character is less the representation of a human personality than the embodiment of a single attitude or obsession in a character. He calls this kind of the character *flat* because we see only one side of him. Flat characters have two advantages, they are: easily recognized whenever they come in -recognized by the reader's emotional eye; easily remembered by the reader afterwards. The *flat* character can serve very well as a minor character in fiction, contributing to our sense of the overall lifelikeness of the story (Kenney, 1966:28).

The *round* character is obviously more lifelike than the simple, because in life people are not simply embodiment of single attitudes. We may see all sides of him. The *round* character can surprise us; the *flat* character cannot (Kenney, 1966:29). From the explanations above, it can be said that the existence of characters is very important and the complexity of the character tends to produce lifelikeness in the work of fiction. The test of a *round* character is whether it is capable to surprise in a convincing way. If it never surprises, it is *flat* (Forster, 1978:81). In this study, the discussion is emphasized on the character, Dr. Jekyll, who is the central or the main character in this novel. Based on the explanations above, Dr. Jekyll can be categorized as a *round* character.

From the explanations above, the term “character” can be concluded as an imagined person. It has a role in a novel as if in a real life. A character can be recognized through what he thinks or does or says.

2.5 Character Revelation

This character revelation will be used as the basis in analyzing the characteristics of the main character.

It can be defined as a character presentation; how a character reveals or presents to us (Koesnosubroto, 1988:111). An author has different manner in conveying the revelation of character. Perrine, in Koesnosubroto (1988:111) divides the character presentation into two methods, they are: directly and indirectly. In direct presentation, the character is revealed by exposition or analysis; what the character is like or has someone else in the story tell us what the character is like. In indirect method, the author shows the character from what he thinks, says or does.

Boulton, as quoted by Koesnosubroto (1988:120) classified the character revelation into several ways. A character can be revealed by:

1. Using statements by the person himself or by another person
2. Dramatization; the characters show their traits by speaking and acting like in drama
3. The use of consciousness; the readers are demanded to understand the characters through the character's mind
4. The quasi-psychoanalytical; in this method, the author tells the reader how a character becomes what he is now by giving account of his psychological biography.

Moreover, Koesnosubroto (1988:117) says that character revelation presents through what a character does and what a character says. What a character does, it shows the character through what a person does, how he moves and talks. What a character says; a character reveals through what the person says, it enables the reader to infer what the character is thinking, what he likes or dislikes.

2.6 The Meanings of Theme

A theme is very important in any work of literature. In literary work, it is defined as the central idea of the story (Kennedy, 1991:144). To get clear and deep understanding about what the theme is, there are some definitions about it from the experts in literary works.

Tedjasudhana (1988:141) states that theme is the controlling idea of a story: it gives the story its unity. Theme can be called the unifying generalization about life stated or implied by the story. Theme is not the subject of the story, but it is rather the author's statement about the story.

Kennedy (1991:144) defines that: the theme of a story is whatever general idea or insight the entire story reveals. In a work of commercial fiction, the theme is usually obviously stated by the author. It is like a length of rope with which the writer, patently and mechanically, trusses the story neatly into meaningful shape. In literary fiction, a theme is seldom obvious. The readers must read carefully so that they will find the theme of the literary fiction. A theme needs not be a moral or a message; it may be what happenings add up to, what the story is about. More clearly, Kenney (1966:91) says:

"Theme is not the moral, not the subject, not a hidden meaning illustrated by the story. Theme is meaning, but it is not hidden, and it is not illustrated. Theme is the meaning the story releases; it may be the meaning the story discovers. By theme, we mean the necessary of the whole story, not a separable part of a story".

In short, the explanations above explain that theme is underlying idea or the meaning of the story as a whole.

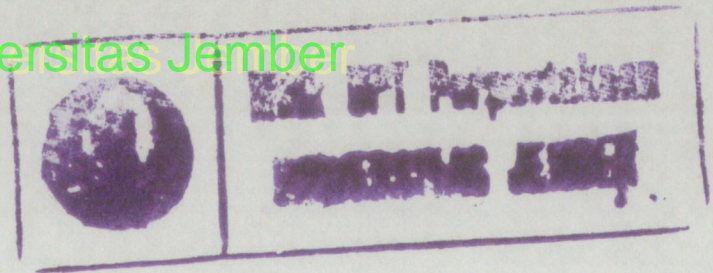
The process of discovering theme is not easy. It must be a complex one. Sometimes, the theme of the story is explicitly stated in the story, but frequently, it is implicit. To make it easier, Kenney (1966:94) conveys: "The theme of the story can be discovered only by thorough and responsive reading of the story. Further, it involves a constant awareness of the relation among the parts of the story and of the relation of parts to whole". As a major element in a story, the character is obviously of major importance. The theme can be found based on all the events that happen in a story.

2.7 The Relationship between the Main Character and the Theme

Having discussed the meaning of the character and the theme, it is important to understand the relationship between these two elements of the story. An author needs some elements to express his theme of story. In this case, the author needs characters. However, it does not mean that he does not need the other elements. As Hamalian and Karl (1988:78) claim that a good author suggests his theme through character, plot and style, setting, point of view, and the other elements of story to express theme.

The character is a major important element of a story, which has a direct relation to the theme. Perrine as quoted by Koesnosubroto (1966:76) writes that in many stories, theme may be equivalent to the revelation of human character. A story through its portrayal of specific person in specific situation will have something to say about the nature of all men or about relationship of human beings to each other or to the universe.

In order to find the message of the story, one should understand what do the characters do or what the characters say or think. Koesnosubroto (1988:78) explains that there are some ways to understand the characters usually indicated by the author. First is from what the character says. Second is from what the character does and the last are from what the author says about the character itself. Therefore, to determine the theme of the story easier, a reader should notice those indications. For example, the readers are giving more attention to the dialogue and the interaction between the characters. The deep understanding about the relationship between the characters and the theme is clearly explained by Kenney (1966:94): "as a major element in fiction the character is obviously of major importance for the theme". From his statement, it can be concluded that when the reader knows what the character does, thinks, or says, the reader will be able to find out the theme of the story he/she is reading. That is why there is a strong relationship between character and theme in a story. This research will find out these relationships between the main character's actions and statements with the shaping of the theme of the story.



III. RESEARCH METHODS

This research was conducted by applying document analysis method. The following section discusses the research design, data resource, type of data, data collection method and data analysis method.

3.1 Research Design

As this research was intended to describe the characteristics of the main character and its strengths in shaping the theme of the novel "*Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde*", the chosen research design was literary study, in this case, document analysis method. The data and the information that supported the content of the study were taken from the novel entitled "*Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde*" and several reference books concerning the theory of literature and the topic relevant to the study.

The research used the following procedures:

1. Formulating the problems of the study.
2. Reading the references related to the topic of the study.
3. Collecting the data from Stevenson's novel entitled "*Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde*". The data deal with the strengths and characteristics of the main character.
4. Finding the characteristics of the main character using Boulton's technique of character revelation from Koesnosubroto.
5. Interpreting and analyzing the characteristics of the main character as the research data to understand their strengths.
6. Drawing the conclusion about the theme of the story by using the inductive method.
7. Drawing the conclusion about the whole story related to the shaping of the theme of the story.

3.2 Data Resource

The data resource was the novel written by Robert Louis Stevenson in the form of novel entitled "*Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde*". It consisted of 78 pages. The novel was the original one published by David Campbell, Everyman's Library, London 1992.

3.3 Type of Data

Newman (1991:321) states that qualitative data tend to be in the form of words, sentences and paragraphs rather than numbers. The data are in the form of inferences taken from utterances, dialogues, and descriptions related to the strengths and characteristics of the main character in shaping the theme of the story. There are the examples of each type of data:

1) the example of utterances:

"I was once more Edward Hyde";

2) the example of dialogues:

Mr. Utterson : "What I heard was abominable," said Utterson

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

3) the example of description:

"A fortnight later, by excellent good fortune, the doctor gave one of his pleasant dinners to some five or six cronies, all are intelligent, reputable man, and all judges of good wine;"

The type of data in this research was qualitative data. There were two kinds of data in this research, primary data and supporting data. The primary data included the main character's utterances, dialogues and descriptions related to the strengths and characteristics of the main character in shaping the theme of the

story taken from the novel. The secondary data involved the other characters' statements or comments about the main character.

3.4 Data Collection Method

The data were taken by using document analysis. A person's idea, values and attitudes often reveals in the document they produce (McMillan, 1991:389). Furthermore, McMillan (1991:390) states that it is easy to get the data through analysis of documents. The data were collected by document analysis through the following steps:

1. Reading the novel in order to understand the story
2. Identifying the characteristics of the main character that is Dr. Jekyll
3. Identifying the utterances, dialogues and description related to the characteristics of the main character of the novel that is Dr. Jekyll.

3.5 Data Analysis Method

The collected data in this research were analyzed by descriptive qualitative with the inductive method. The inductive method was used to describe or to draw a conclusion of certain knowledge from a particular case to general one (Faisal, 1989:7). In this case, it was used to find the theme of the novel. Furthermore, McMillan (1991:215) states that in qualitative research the data are gathered first and then synthesized inductively to generate generalizations. The steps of analyzing the data were as follows: first, the data in the form of inferences taken from utterances, dialogues and description related to the strengths and characteristics of the main character were analyzed based on the theory of fiction that was the character revelation by Koesnosubroto (1988). Second was identifying the characteristics of the main character. Third was identifying the theme of the novel. Last was drawing the connection between the strengths of the main character and the shaping of the theme.

The example of the data analysis was done as follows:

Dr. Jekyll is a famous doctor. He also has a good position in his society. The author, in the purpose to describe about Dr. Jekyll, gives it through Dr. Jekyll's statement (1):

"I was born in the year 18- to a large fortune, endowed besides with excellent parts, inclined by nature to industry, fond of the respects of the wise and good among my fellow-men, and thus, as might have been supposed, with every guarantee of an honorable and distinguished future".
(Stevenson, p. 60)

From this statement, it can be understood that Dr. Jekyll is an honorable man. He has a good relationship with all of his friends, who are intellegent and reputable men. Many people love and honor him as a good doctor.

It seems that he enjoys his association with those people, but actually his intercourse and his social condition are the cause of his strange case. For many years, he had look back on his past. He evaluates about many things. His position in the society, the honor he got, all seems so complete. People do not know what is actually on his mind. He realizes that he is not a perfect man. He is a human too. He can also do what the others do. It is natural for man to make mistakes and does something wrong. But it is considered to be a pity that he had his own opinion, badness will ruin his social class. He was trapped in the situation between good and bad. He thought that whenever he made mistakes, people do not necessarily have to know. Jekyll says it in his statement (2):

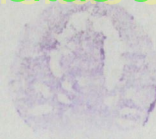
"Hence it came about that I concealed my pleasure; and that when I reached years of reflection, and began to look round me and take stock of my progress and position in the world, I stood already committed to a profound duplicity of life. Many a man would have even blazoned such irregularities as I was 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".

(p. 60)

Jekyll feels ashamed to make a mistake, particularly in front of his friends. As a good doctor, he wants to act anything well and perfectly. He does not want to do bad things, because it will spoil his position and reputation in his society,

where he was known as an honorable doctor. For these reasons, he hides the lower elements of his soul as carefully as possible in order to keep his name clean.





IV. RESEARCH RESULT, ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION

This research conducted on Stevenson's novel "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde" to gain the strength and characteristics of the main character. The data are in the form of inferences taken from utterances, dialogues and descriptions related to the strengths and characteristics of the main character. From the data gained, then the theme of the novel could be determined.

4.1 The Characteristics of the Main Character

This part discusses the characteristics of the main character. The main character in this novel is Dr. Jekyll. He has two different personalities, good and bad. He could be Mr. Hyde, the bad side, whenever he drinks drug he made. Dr. Jekyll was considered as the main character because he has the most important role in this novel. Besides, there are 5 supporting character in this novel. They are: 1) Mr. Utterson, the lawyer and friend of Dr. Jekyll; 2) Dr. Hastie Lanyon, friend of Dr. Jekyll; 3) Mr. Enfield, Mr. Utterson cousin; 4) Poole, Dr. Jekyll's servant; and 5) Sir Danver Carew, Dr. Jekyll's friend. They considered as the supporting character because they have less important role in the story. Dr. Jekyll has some characteristics. There are some of his characteristics changed his good personality into bad personality. This thesis discusses the strengths and characteristics of Dr. Jekyll, as the main character in shaping the theme of the story.

Dr. Jekyll is a good looking man. This is his first characteristic. He was old; physically, the shape of his body was good and tall. It is very different from Mr. Hyde, the other person of Dr. Jekyll. He was described as a dwarf. His body was smaller and younger than Dr. Jekyll because of the influence of the drug. It is stated by his servant:

(1)

"Sir," said the butler, turning to a sort of mottled pallor, "that thing was not my master, and there's the truth. My master" – here he looked round him and began to whisper – "is a tall, fine build of a man, and this was more of a dwarf."

(p. 44)

Dr. Jekyll is a doctor. He is a **rich man**. He lived with his servants; and only a rich man who lived with servants. It is illustrated that Dr. Jekyll has his own laboratory, and he has a good taste to furnish his house. It can be seen from the description of his house as written by the author:

(2)

"This was the home of Henry Jekyll's favourite; of a man who was heir to a quarter of a million sterling."

(Stevenson, 25)

It is continued in the following description about how wealthy Dr. Jekyll was as written by the author:

(3)

"... but these were furnished with luxury and good taste. A closet was filled with wine; the plate was of silver, the napery elegant; a good picture hung upon the walls, a gift (as Utterson supposed) from Henry Jekyll, who was much of connoisseur; and the carpets were of many plies and agreeable in color."

(p.25)

From this description, the author tries to say that Dr. Jekyll has capability to have a luxurious house. His house was furnished with good furniture: silver plate, wine, a good picture and colored carpets; and indeed they are expensive to buy and Dr. Jekyll can buy it. He is a man quite in order and wealthy condition.

Dr. Jekyll is also an **honorable man**. He has good position in the society. The description of this characteristic can be seen in his situation as stated by the author:

(4)

"A fortnight later, by excellent good fortune, the doctor gave one of his pleasant dinners to some five or six cronies, all intelligent, reputable men, and all judges of good wine;"

(p. 19)

About his background, Dr. Jekyll told the reader about who his family was, and what kind of life there be, to become the member of his family:

(5)

"I was born in the year 18- to a large fortune, endowed besides with excellent parts, inclined by nature to industry, fond of the respects of the wise and good among my fellow-men, and thus, as might have been supposed, with every guarantee of an honorable and distinguished future."

(p. 60)

From the description above, it can be understood that his position in the society made him honored by his fellowmen. He has a good relationship with all of his friends, who are intelligent and reputable men. Sometimes, he invites his friends to dine at his house. He invites them not only to eat together but also to keep his relationship among his friends well-maintained. It is very important for Dr. Jekyll to be honored because he wanted to be acknowledged as a distinguished or secure future.

Many people love and honor him as a good doctor. He is a kind man. As if, there are nothing bad in the doctor's personality. His manner is different from Mr. Hyde. It can be seen from the following description:

(6)

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

(p. 19)

Jekyll always keeps his behavior to be good. He always greets people surround him with a warm affection. It was very different from the Mr. Hyde's behavior. Jekyll's lawyer, Mr. Utterson was comparing him to Mr. Hyde:

(7)

"This master Hyde, if he were studied," thought he, must have secrets of his own: black secrets, by the look of him; secrets compared to which poor Jekyll's worst would be like sunshine."

(p. 18)

Uttersson thought that Jekyll cannot be compared to Hyde. Hyde was a person almost to Satan; he was a cruel man, nothing good on him, while Jekyll was a man with all kindness.

It seemed that Dr. Jekyll enjoyed his association with those people, intelligent and reputable men, but actually he did not feel comfortable. He had something in his mind. His intercourse and his social condition were the cause of his strange case, why he was able to change into the Mr. Hyde appearance, which was in contrast with his Dr. Jekyll's side. For many years, Dr. Jekyll had look back on his past. He evaluated about many things. His position in the society, the honor he got, all seemed so complete. People did not know what was actually on his mind. He realized that he was **not a perfect man**. He was a human too. He could also do what the others could do. It was natural for man to make mistakes and did something wrong. But it was considered to be a pity that he had his own opinion, badness would ruin his social class. He was trapped in the situation between good and bad. He thought that whenever he made mistakes, people did not necessarily have to know about it. Jekyll said it in his statement:

(8)

"Hence it came about that I concealed my pleasure; and that when I reached years of reflection, and began to look round me and take stock of my progress and position in the world, I stood already committed to a profound duplicity of life. 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."

(p. 60)

Jekyll felt ashamed to make any mistake. As a good doctor, he wanted to act as perfectly as possible. He did not want to do bad things, because it would spoil his position and reputation in his society. For this reason, he hid the lower elements of his soul especially from his colleagues.

There came the time when he reflected the duplicity of life. He thought of the man's nature which consisted of good and bad. Then he came to the theory that man was not truly one but truly two. Because of this theory, he became an

ambitious man. He was obsessed by the ambition of proving his theory. He stated it in his statement:

(9)

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

(p. 61)

His ambition was grown up. He wanted to separate the two elements of nature. It was such a miracle if he could do the separation. He had an imagination that how fantastic was life if it could be done. Each of personalities could stand on their own body. He thought that after separating the two personalities, each personality could enjoy this life by his own way. He says in his statement:

(10)

“and from an early date, even before the course of my scientific discoveries had begun to suggest the most naked possibility of such a miracle, I had learned to dwell with pleasure, as a beloved day-dream, on the thought of the separation of this elements. If each, I told myself, could but be housed in separate identities, life would be relieved of all that was unbearable;”

(p. 61)

Actually Dr. Jekyll was obstinate. He would like to prove his theory by testing it on himself. He hesitated on what he would do, but he kept continuing it. He determined the ingredient required exactly based on the experiment before. More or less ingredient could cause different reaction to his body. He knew well what the risk by drinking this drug was; if he failed in this experiment, he would die. It could be seen from the following statement, stated by Dr. Jekyll:

(11)

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

(p. 62)

His experiment was successful. He could separate himself into a new composition of body and mind; his second self. It was truly separated. He named

his new creature as Mr. Hyde. This was the bad side of him. The evil was written on Hyde's face. It was the opposite of Jekyll's; but he had no any repugnance, because it was himself too. He became **proud of himself** for his success. He did not realize what troubles came later caused by Mr. Hyde. So far he only knew that his drug worked successfully. His statement was as follows:

(12)

"And yet when I looked upon that ugly idol in the glass I was conscious of no repugnance, rather of a leap of welcome. This too, was myself. It seemed natural and human. In my eyes it bore a livelier image of the spirit, it seemed more express and single, than the imperfect and divided countenance I had been hitherto accustomed to call mine. And in so far I was doubtless right."

(p. 64)

He considered that his new body was a new image of spirit. He did not claim that this was the imperfect side of him. It was natural and human too. He only had to drink the drug, then he could exchange his body into Mr. Hyde and Dr. Jekyll. All seemed so perfect. And he was very sure of it.

Dr. Jekyll was **reckless and careless**. The appearances and the adventures of Mr. Hyde alarmed his consciousness. It caused many incidents in the society. Mr. Hyde was out of his control. He could walk on his own foot and mind. He started to control Jekyll's good side. The terrors happened everywhere. Dr. Jekyll stated it on his letter:

(13)

"I have brought on myself a punishment and a danger that I cannot name. If I am the chief of sinners, I am the chief of sufferers also. I could not think that this earth contained a place for sufferings and terrors so unmanning;"

(p. 34)

He also stated in his utterance:

(14)

"I am careless:"

(p. 78)

Jekyll was shaken by the incidents that happened. He felt guilty of Hyde's actions. He became **an introvert**. He did not want to speak his secret with anyone even to his lawyer, Mr. Utterson. When Mr. Utterson wanted to talk about it, Jekyll rejected as in the following dialogue:

(15)

Mr. Utterson: "What I heard was abominable," said Utterson.

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

(p. 20)

And the continuation of the dialogue was as follows:

(16)

Mr. Utterson: "Jekyll," you know me: I am a man to be trusted. Make a clean breast of this in confidence; and I make no doubt I can get you out of it."

Dr. Jekyll : "My good Utterson," said the doctor, "This is very good of you, this is downright good of you, and I cannot find words to thank you in. I believed you fully; I would trust you before any man alive – ay, before myself, if I could make the choice; but indeed it isn't what you fancy;"

(p. 20)

Mr. Utterson was a trusted man; but Jekyll could not share his secret with anyone. Jekyll was in a bad situation. He thought that nobody could help him to overcome his problem. This was a very strange and dangerous case. So, he did not want to involve Utterson. He felt that this would be finished by his own hand.

He had to stop Hyde's adventures. And he did it; but it only lasted for two months. The evil destroyed his good side. Hyde was more uncontrolled. He came back again. It signed that Jekyll was **an unsteady man**. He could not bear any temptation related to the exciting adventures of Mr. Hyde. He stated (17):

"Not that I dreamed of resuscitating Hyde; the bare idea of that would startled to frenzy: no, it was in my own person that I was once more tempted to trifle with my conscience; and it was as an ordinary secret sinner that I at last fell before the assaults of temptation."

(p. 72)

Moreover, Dr. Jekyll stated in his utterance:

(18)

"I was once more Edward Hyde."

(p. 73)

The utterance (18) explained about the return of Mr. Hyde. It signed that he still tempted to become Mr. Hyde. His attitude proved that he could not release himself from the temptation yet and his pleasure of being Mr. Hyde. He did not have to consider the societies about his adventures and his other mean behavior.

Dr. Jekyll as Mr. Hyde has killed two persons. Two of them were friends of him. It signed that he was a **cruel man**. The worst thing he done was the hit against a child. He stated in his statement:

(19)

"An act of cruelty to a child aroused against me the anger of passer-by, whom I recognised the other day in the person of your kinsman;"

(p. 67)

Dr. Jekyll hit the child without mercy. He was only a child, but he dared to do it. It was something bad he had done as Mr. Hyde.

From the analysis above it could be identified that the characteristics of the main character included: 1) he was a good looking man; 2) he was a rich man; 3) he was n honorable man; 4) he was a good doctor; 5) he was not a perfect man; 6) he was an ambitious man; 7) he was obstinate; 8) he was proud of himself; 9) he was reckless and careless; and 10) he was an introvert; 11) he was an unsteady man; 12) he as Mr. Hyde was a cruel man.

4.2 Discussion

It has been explained in chapter II that the character revelation is a character presentation; how a character reveals or presents to us (Koesnosubroto, 1998:111). Through the character revelation, an author tries to tell the reader how a character reveals. This part discusses how the main character of Dr. Jekyll revealed to the reader by using Boulton's theory. This part also discusses the relationship between the character and the theme of the story.

First, based on the physical characteristic of Dr. Jekyll, he was a good looking man. In the description (2) and (3), the inference can be take from these descriptions is Dr. Jekyll was a rich man. It was described through the elegance of Dr. Jekyll's house. In the description (4), the author conveyed Dr. Jekyll as an honorable man through his fellowship with the reputable men. In the statement (5), the author revealed Dr. Jekyll by using direct statements by the person himself. The researcher concluded that Dr. Jekyll was described his social condition through his honor in the society, future and his relationship with his fellowmen. By this statement, the researcher inferred that he was an honorable man. In the description (6), Dr. Jekyll was a good doctor. The author described the kindness of Dr. Jekyll through the way he greeted Mr. Utterson. In the statement (7), the author conveyed the main character through direct statements by another person, Mr. Utterson. Furthermore, in the dialogue (1), the author used dramatization to reveal the character. In the descriptions (2), (3), (4), (6), the author used the quasi-psychoanalytical method; while in the statements (5), (7), the author used both the direct statement and quasi-psychoanalytical. It could be concluded that the author tried to give the notes of Dr. Jekyll's previous condition before his ambition came up and the appearances of Mr. Hyde.

Dr. Jekyll was described as he was not a perfect man. It was stated in the statement (8) that he had split personality and it embarrassed him. In the statements (9) and (10), Dr. Jekyll was described as an ambitious man. It was obviously stated that he was sure of duplicity of life and he wanted to separate his identity. In the statement (11), the author conveyed Dr. Jekyll as an obstinate person. Dr. Jekyll practiced his theory though he knew that the risk was death. Dr. Jekyll was a person who was proud of himself. It was known from his statement (12). His recklessness and careless was shown in the statements (13) and (14), that the appearance of Mr. Hyde became terrors. In the statements (8), (9), (10), (11), (12), (13) and (14), the author presented the main character through direct statement by the person himself.

In statements (15) and (16), Dr. Jekyll was described as an introvert. The author revealed the main character through dramatization. It could be concluded

that there was conversations between Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Utterson. The statement (17) and the utterances (18) showed that Dr. Jekyll was an unsteady man. The author once again used direct statement by the person himself. The statement (19) implied that he was a cruel man. Here, the author revealed the character through direct statement by the person himself.

Mostly, the author used direct statement by the main character himself to reveal the main character. From 19 data founded, there were 12 data using direct statements; they were the data (5), (7), (8), (9), (10), (11), (12), (13), (14), (17), (18) and (19); the data (2), (3), (4), (5), (6) and (7) used quasi-psychoanalytical; the data (5) and (7) used both direct statement and quasi-psychoanalytical; and the data (1), (15) and (16) used dramatization.

Second, this research also found the relationship between the characteristics of the main character and the theme. It has been explained in chapter II that in order to find the message of a story, one should understand what do the characters do, say or think (Koesnosubroto, 1988:78). It can be understood that when the reader knows what the character does, says or thinks, the reader will be able to find out the theme of the story he/she is reading. The theme of this story was a person with an ambition of separating his identity, but he destroyed his good personality with his ambition because he could not control it, and it happened to Dr. Jekyll as the main character in this story. Kenney (1966-94) states that as a major element in fiction the character is obviously of major importance for the theme.

From the explanations above, it could be concluded that by understanding the characteristics of the main character, it was easier for the reader to find out the theme of a story. It signed that there was a strong relationship between the characteristics of the main character and the theme.

V. CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

5.1 Conclusions

Based on the result of data analysis in chapter IV, it can be concluded that there were some characteristics of the main character. The characteristics of the main character were: 1) Dr. Jekyll was a good looking man; 2) He was a rich man; 3) He was an honorable man; 4) He was a good doctor; 5) He was not a perfect man; 6) He was an ambitious man; 7) He was obstinate; 8) He was proud of himself; 9) He was reckless and careless; 10) He was an introvert; 11) He was an unsteady man; 12) He was a cruel man.

The theme of this story was an ambition without control will only destroy someone, though he considered as a good person. The strength of the main character was on the role of Dr. Jekyll's characteristics in shaping the theme of the story. This research also found that there was a strong relationship between the characteristics of the main character and theme.

5.2 Suggestions

Based on the results found in the novel, some suggestions are proposed to the following people:

1. The students

The students are suggested to use the analysis results of this novel to improve their appreciation to the literary work.

2. The other researchers

The other researchers are suggested to use the results as a reference to conduct a research dealing with a similar topic.

3. The English Lecturer

The English Lecturer who teaches advanced reading subject is suggested to use a novel as the reading material to improve the reading skill of literary work, mainly a novel.

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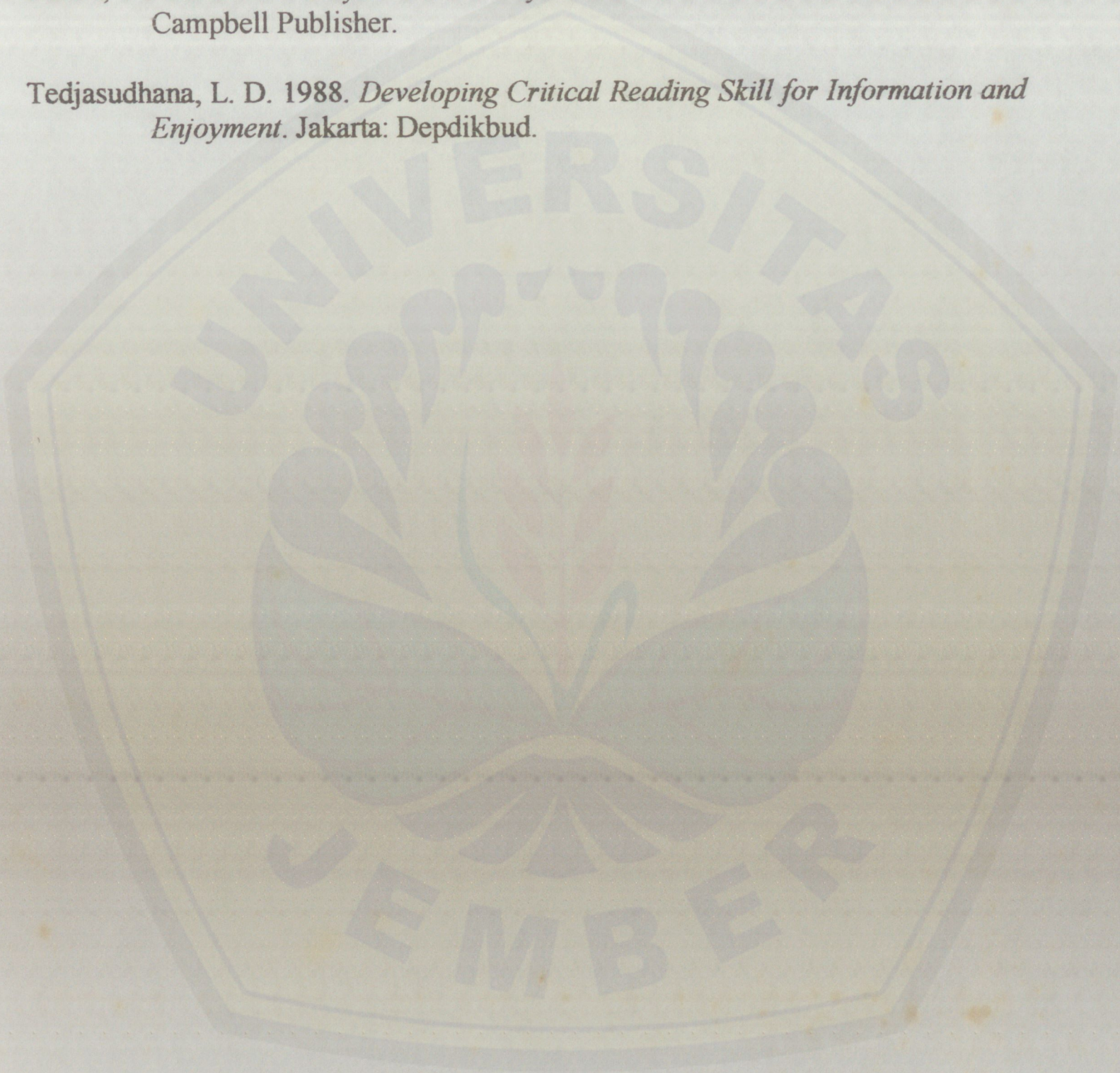
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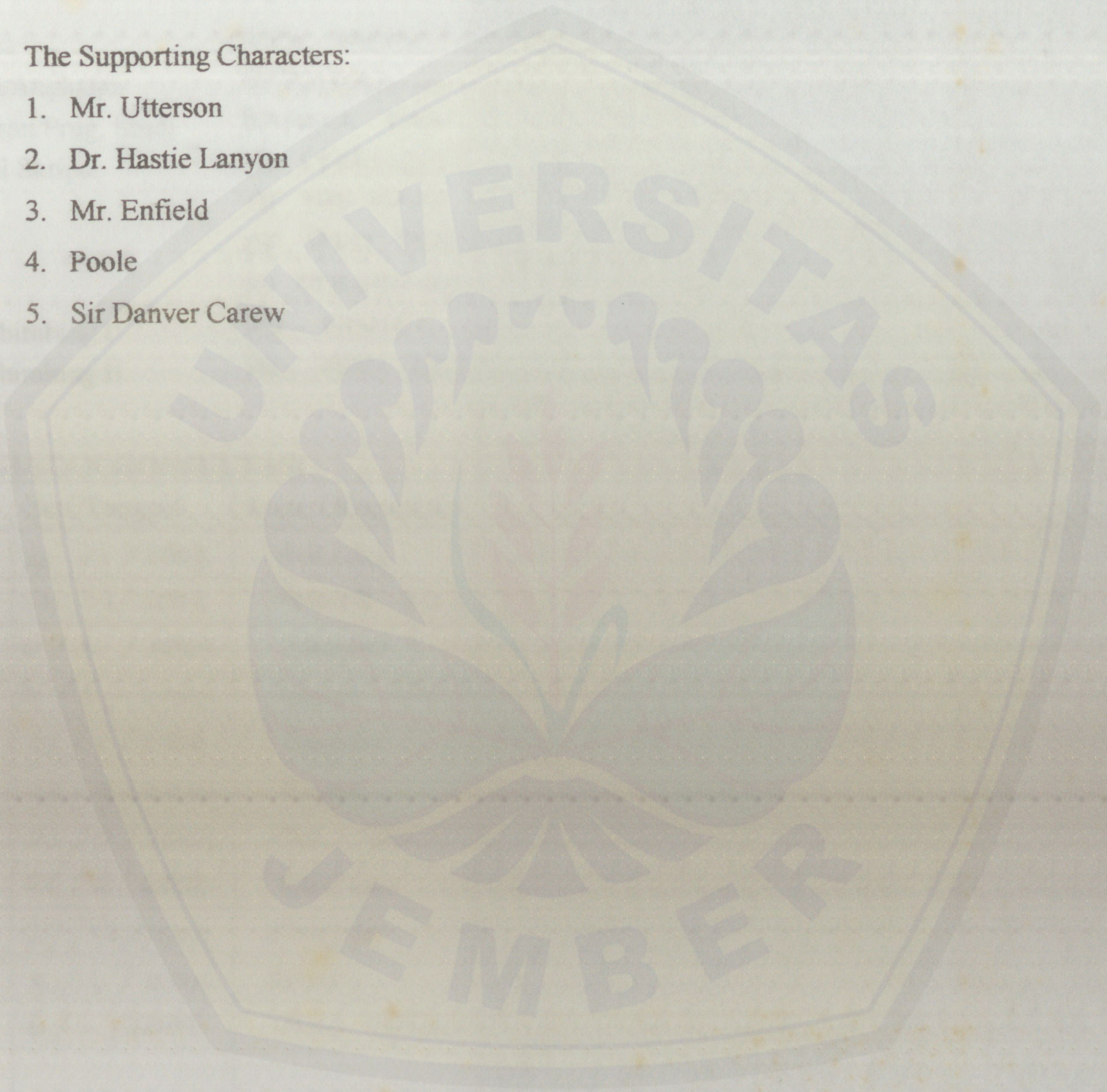
The Characters

The Main Character

Dr. Henry Jekyll, who could be Mr. Edward Hyde whenever he drinks the drug.

The Supporting Characters:

1. Mr. Utterson
2. Dr. Hastie Lanyon
3. Mr. Enfield
4. Poole
5. Sir Danver Carew



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KEGIATAN KONSULTASI

No	Hari/Tanggal	Materi Konsultasi	T.T Pembimbing
1	24 / 1 / 2003	Outline	
2	26 / 1 / 2003	Research Matrix	
3	10 / 3 / 2003	Chapter I	
4	8 / 4 / 2003	Revisi Chapter I	
5	12 / 1 / 2004	Chapter I, II, III	
6	18 / 7 / 2004	Revisi	
7	22 / 7 / 2004	Acc Seminar Proposal	
8	22 / 10 / 2004	Seminar Proposal	
9	27 / 12 / 2004	Chapter I, II, III, IV, V	
10	3 / 1 / 2005	Revisi	
11	6 / 1 / 2005	Acc Ujian	
12			
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6	13 / 7 / 2004	Revisi	Af Af
7	22 / 7 / 2004	ACC Seminar proposal	Af Af
8	22 / 10 / 2004	seminar proposal	Af Af
9	27 / 12 / 2004	Chapter I, II, III, IV, V	Af Af
10	3 / 1 / 2005	Revisi	Af Af
11	6 / 1 / 2005	ACC Ujian	Af
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