

"horror of [his] spirit that cannot be exceeded at the hour of birth or death" . This added emphatic power to the last clause shows how it is not just a physical pain but how it is also hurting him spiritually which may be seen as a form of repentance as his soul is suffering. However all this pathos is countered by the the way in which Jekyll is "delighted" with this change.

To conclude I think that through out the book Stevenson builds sympathy for Jekyll as the reader first of all thinks him to be a victim of the evil Hyde. Then as they learn he is Hyde they learn more and can still sympathise with him as he can still be seen to be a victim until the very ending which describes how Jekyll caused all the evil which affected him and did not stop Hyde as soon as he realised that he was doing evil. Then any remaining sympathy is destroyed by Jekyll not showing any remorse for his actions as he says that "it was Hyde, after all, and Hyde alone that was guilty". Because of this I think that Stevenson cleverly builds sympathy for Jekyll throughout the novella until the very end when the reader suddenly fully understand the novella and realised that Jekyll does not deserve sympathy. To begin with this works well to make the reader think about the problems of their society as it can be seen to be the cause of the evil, then Stevenson uses the lack of repentance to show how man is in many ways truly evil and has to strive hard, like Utterson does, to not be evil.

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Page 2 of 2