

'One day beside the tea things open, and Utterson was amazed to find it a copy of a pious work for which Jekyll had several times expressed a great esteem, annotated, in his own hand, with startling blasphemies'. Jekyll is often seen as a character who embraces science, which is dangerous enough - here we see an explicit, blasphemous rejection of religion

-the 'tea things' are a traditional symbol of British manners - taken at a set time, it is a calm, gentlemanly occasion of respectability

-Utterson has 'great esteem' for strict, rigid religion - 'pious' links to 'dry divinity'. Jekyll rebels against rigidity in religion, shown in Hyde's scribbles.

-the dual nature of man is evident in the juxtaposition of 'pious' with the 'blasphemies' in the book - Hyde startlingly rejects religious teachings.

-'My imperious desire to carry my head high, and wear a more than commonly grave countenance before the public. Hence it came about that I concealed my pleasures. Jekyll explains that he has a desperate desire to be socially acceptable and behave in the sombre way society expects, hence he represses his own desires. This links to the idea of Victorian gentlemen being obsessed with the idea of morality and reputation. This also demonstrates the debilitating effects of society, in which social pressure leads Jekyll to complete his experiments and transform into Hyde

The alliteration of 'head high' stresses the fact that society demands people maintain their reputation and dignity. For Jekyll this is stifling.

The idea that Jekyll would 'wear' a socially respectable persona has associations with a costume. He is acting a part as Jekyll, and his true character is actually Hyde - this is where his pleasures lie.

'concealed' has associations of being hidden away, straining to break free

"The large handsome face of Dr Jekyll grew pale to the very lips, and there came a blackness about his eyes" Jekyll's cheerful and pleasure demeanour rapidly disappears when he is questioned about his will - the change from good to evil is disturbingly quick

-the juxtaposition of Jekyll's "handsome" face with his pale lips and black eyes show that man's dual nature is not just a mental conflict, but also a physical one

-"pale" has associations with the death that comes later in the novel. The 'blackness' of 'his eyes' alludes to the darkness of Hyde's soul

-Since Jekyll's lips "grew pale" and blackness "came about" his eyes, the reader gets a sense of evil spreading over him uncontrollably

violent description of Jekyll's transformation: "the most racking pangs succeeded: a grinding in the bones, deadly nausea, and adorer of the spirit that cannot be exceed at the hour of birth or death"

Jekyll's description of his transformation to Hyde is both gruesomely painful, but also alludes to something disturbingly natural and power. The physical agony makes clear that Hyde is the unnatural state, yet allusions to "death", "birth" and the associated nausea could suggest that Hyde and evil are part of the human life cycle

Turning to Hyde is not just physically destructive - he also destroys the "spirit" with his "horror"

- "succeeded" suggests that evil is associated with victory

Utterson

Through Utterson's 'eyes' as the narrative. —> he is man who is obsessed with reputation - is a representation of conventional Victorian society. He is logical and methodical —> can't comprehend the supernatural. He is also used as a reminder of Victorian values. When Jekyll is revealed to be Hyde, he reacts emotionally, in which he can't comprehend what he had read

- Utterson as narrative —> helps to build up tension so the reveal would be more surprising

- curious and concerned

"the fact is, if I do not ask you the name of, the other party, it is because I know it already"

- smart and clever lawyer

- reflects Victorian society's belief of presenting yourself as respectable and not gossiping

- symbolises conventional Victorian society and the repression of society as he restricts himself from what he wants