

Essay Title - Jekyll

Paragraph 1 – Duplicitous – Well-respected antithesis of Hyde

OVERALL – Reader given an impression of Jekyll as a reputable member of society, seemingly the opposite of Hyde's notable dishonourable character. Setting and pathetic fallacy.

- JEKYLL (House) '**Large low-roofed**', '**costly cabinets**'
 - Alliterative phrases
 - Desire to show off reputable persona
- JEKYLL '**A large, well-made, smooth-faced man of fifty, with something of a slyish cast perhaps**'
 - Compound adjectives reflect how Jekyll is a composite of two parts – his good ('well' and 'smooth') and his evil side which he has 'made'
 - 'Slyish cast' also implies he is more than just his reputable exterior
 - Jekyll's unblemished reputation is symbolised by his face being unmarked, showing him as the good, respectable side to his character
- HYDE '**pale and dwarfish**' and has '**an impression of deformity**'
 - CONTEXT – Victorian ideas of physiognomy
- JEKYLL '**judge of good wine**'
 - Part of a well-liked and social group
- HYDE '**troglydytic**' '**ape-like fury**'
 - Animalistic imagery – violent
 - CONTEXT – Darwin's 'Theory of Evolution' – Hyde seen as devolved

READER RESPONSE – Scepticism

Paragraph 2 – Weak-willed

OVERALL

- '**I would trust you before any man alive, ay, before myself**'
 - Declarative sentence – conditional tense
 - Hint that Jekyll is aware that he cannot trust himself. Begins to lose control of Hyde
 - Explicitly shows the reader the contrast between Utterson and Jekyll. Utterson = ideal Victorian gentleman. Jekyll = a warning of the risks of temptation
- '**I swear to God I will never set eyes on him again...I am done with him in this world**'
 - Jekyll is desperate to convince Utterson that he will have nothing more to do with Hyde
 - Foreboding vs his struggle to terminate his Hyde entity
 - Religious language – ultimately science will win over religion (in this case)
- '**grew pale to the very lips and there came a blackness about his eyes**'
 - 'pale' vs 'darkness' – implication of duality. Hyde corrupting him
 - 'blackness' – symbolises guilt/shame. Metaphorical "black with anger" – boundaries between J&H are becoming smaller
 - CONTEXT – Duality of his nature conforms to the id and superego of Freud's model of psyche

READER RESPONSE – Dislike/Disrespect/Contempt

Paragraph 3– Obsession with Scientific Exploration – Contrast with Lanyon

OVERALL

- Jekyll shows frustration at Lanyon's rationality
 - '**hide-bound pedant**'
 - Repetition of 'pedant'
 - Polysemy - Ultimate irony as it is Jekyll who is Hyde-bound – Potentially Stevenson warning against the risks of straying away from rationality
- '**you who have denied the virtues of transcendental medicine ... behold!**'
 - Highlights Jekyll's pride at his achievement, ridicules Lanyon for not following him, even though it is evident to reader of the vileness of his alter ego Hyde, may symbolise Jekyll's insanity, driven to madness by his relentless pursuit of science
 - Exclamative
- '**Such unscientific balderdash ... would have estranged Damion and Pythias**' [Lanyon]
 - Lanyon suggests that religion defines the limits of science, and Jekyll has exceeded these boundaries to pursue science, as Jekyll's drug contributed not only to Jekyll's but also Lanyon's death, argument for upholding religion