

Ch.1 Duality and Secrecy of Jekyll's Lab

“The door, which was
equipped with _____ bell
nor _____, was _____ and
distained.”

Ch.1 Duality and Secrecy of Jekyll's Lab

WHAT:

- the setting is secretive and ominous
- hints that Jekyll's lab is evil or contains a secret

HOW:

'blistered' - almost burned - imagery of fire - allusion to Hell
'distained' - suggests neglect - allusion to corruption of the soul

WHERE: "The door, which was equipped with neither bell nor knocker, was blistered and distained."

HOW:

'neither bell nor knocker' - entry is denied, symbolising secrecy.

contrast with rest of Jekyll's house - duality, presence of corruption within something normal and good

WHY:

- Attack on Jekyll's hypocrisy - and of all supposed gentlemen.
- Christian warning of Hell and Original Sin.
- Warns of consequences of scientific belief - theory of evolution and fear of devolution

Ch.2 Hyde's Appearance

“Mr. Hyde was _____ and
dwarfish, he gave an
impression of _____
without any
_____malformation”

Ch.2 Hyde's Appearance

WHAT:

- Hyde is presented as mysterious, difficult to describe, but underdeveloped.

HOW:

'Pale' - ill, undernourished, frightened
'Deformity' - damaged or abused in some way or underdeveloped

WHERE: "Mr. Hyde was pale and dwarfish, he gave an impression of deformity without any nameable malformation"

HOW:

- use of **sensory language** presents Mr Hyde as the opposite of what a traditional Victorian man would look like: tall, strong and healthy
- **contrasted** with Jekyll in Ch.3, who is **'handsome'** and a **'large, well-made, smooth-faced man'**.

WHY:

- Physical features that would have been considered undesirable according to Darwinism.
- Victorian society would have looked down upon anything 'deformed'. Fed into Victorian fears of 'otherness'.

Ch.3 Jekyll's Secrecy

“the moment I choose, I can
be _____ of Mr. Hyde. I give you
my _____ upon that; and I
thank you _____ and again”

Ch.3 Jekyll's Secrecy

WHAT:

- Jekyll is secretive but trying to be reassuring to Utterson
- Jekyll sounds almost like he has an addiction

HOW:

- The verb 'be rid' has connotations of throwing away something you don't care about or actively dislike - suggests Jekyll knows Hyde is not good, or that he wants Utterson to feel reassured

WHERE: "the moment I choose, I can be rid of Mr. Hyde. I give you my hand upon that; and I thank you again and again"

HOW:

- Repetition of 'again' reinforces that Jekyll wants to avoid talking about the topic, while at the same time appearing to be polite to Utterson by thanking him.

WHY:

- Link to the Victorian Gentleman's Code in 'give you my hand' suggests that Jekyll is trying to appear trustworthy
- Stevenson could be suggesting that secrecy and denial isolate you from people who could help you

Ch.4 Hyde as a murderer

“with _____ fury, he was
_____ his victim under foot
and hailing down a storm of
blows, under which the bones
were audibly _____”

Ch.4 Hyde as a murderer

WHAT:

- Unrestrained; feral; bestial.
- Incredible strength and ferocity despite his small stature and weak appearance.

HOW:

- **'ape-like fury'** - the use of the simile shows Hyde's animalistic inhumane behaviour.
- **'trampling'** suggests a deep disregard for the dignity of the victim; it also demonstrates the force with which the attack is carried out; repeated word choice from Ch.1 but this time Hyde's behaviour becomes worse

WHERE: "with ape-like fury, he was trampling his victim under foot and hailing down a storm of blows, under which the bones were audibly shattered"

HOW:

- Metaphor **storm of blows** links to violence of the natural world and has suggestions of Gothic setting
- **'audibly shattered'** - onomatopoeia and word choice reinforces how brutal the attack is: not just broken, **'shattered'**.

WHY:

- Lack of restraint and reference to apes shows a return to earlier evolutionary development of humans
- Plays on Victorian fears of criminals like Jack the Ripper and fears of devolving or regressing into animals

Ch.5 Gothic Atmosphere in Jekyll's Lab

“he eyed the _____ , _____
structure with curiosity... he
crossed the theatre, once
crowded with eager students
and now lying _____ and silent.”

Ch.5 Gothic Atmosphere in Jekyll's Lab

WHAT:

- Gothic, ominous, secretive atmosphere
- Sense of remoteness and being abandoned

HOW:

- **'windowless'** implies that what happens inside is a secret or needs to be hidden from the world because it is taboo
- **'dingy'** has connotations of dirt and darkness; **'gaunt'** suggests it has been deserted

WHERE: "he eyed the dingy, windowless structure with curiosity... he crossed the theatre, once crowded with eager students and now lying gaunt and silent."

HOW:

- Significant that Utterson looks round with **'curiosity'** either because he has not been there before, or he is trying to find evidence of Hyde
- The silence and emptiness creates tension and an eerie tone

WHY:

- Plays with Victorian fears of body snatchers and criminals like Burke and Hare
- Combines Victorian attitudes to anatomy with traditional Gothic setting features: darkness, mystery, remoteness, abandoned buildings

Ch.6 Dr Lanyon's Changed Appearance

“A look in the eye... that

seemed to testify some

_____ seated _____ of the

”

Ch.6 Dr Lanyon's Changed Appearance

WHAT:

- Decay, ruin, hopelessness
- seeing the transformation between Hyde and Jekyll has not only physically aged him, but has also deteriorated his ability to make sense of the world.

HOW:

- adjective '**deep seated**' reinforces how severely Lanyon has been affected. What he has seen will never leave him - he cannot forget or move on from it, and he says he will '**never recover**'
- '**terror**' contrasts with Lanyon confidently dismissing Jekyll's experiments as '**balderdash**' in Chapter 2

WHERE: "A look in the eye... that seemed to testify some deep seated terror of the mind"

HOW:

- noun '**mind**' shows that what Lanyon has seen has not only affected his physical appearance, but has also shaken him to his very core. As a scientist, Dr Lanyon's loss of rational thought would upset him since he prided himself on his logic.

WHY:

- Appearing in this state would be highly unusual for a Victorian gentleman - it shows just how changed Dr Lanyon has been.
- Perhaps Stevenson wants to reinforce how damaging limitless exploration of science could be - Lanyon says he is '**doomed**'.

Ch.7 Jekyll in Despair

“with an _____ sadness of
mien, like some _____
_____”

Ch.7 Jekyll in Despair

WHAT:

- Description of Jekyll's face looking out of his window as he realises he is losing control of his transformations
- He is powerless, dejected, hopeless

HOW:

- simile suggests that Jekyll is trapped - he has been trapped (by Hyde) and is frightened to leave, but also can't leave for fear of discovery
- adjectives '**infinite**' and '**disconsolate**' suggest Jekyll is beyond help or comfort: he is isolated in his self-created suffering

WHERE: "with an infinite sadness of mien, like some disconsolate prisoner"

HOW:

- '**prisoner**' simile also suggests a punishment - Jekyll is being punished for his exploration of science and perhaps he is also punishing himself for his deviant experiments and being unable to stop

WHY:

- Perhaps Stevenson is suggesting that although secrecy might seem like a route to freedom, eventually it ends up trapping you and isolating you.
- Repression: perhaps Jekyll is really trapped by the strict expectations of Victorian society

Ch.8 The Story's Climax

“A dismal _____, as of
mere _____ terror,
_____ from the cabinet.”

Ch.8 The Story's Climax

WHAT:

- **Primal, savage**
- this is the noise both Poole and Utterson hear coming from inside Jekyll's cabinet

HOW:

- Noun phrase '**animal terror**' makes direct reference to animalistic characteristics of the unnatural being behind the cabinet door.
- Noun phrase '**dismal screech**' suggests an atavistic noise like the previous one Poole described as '**like a rat**'. This discord does not match Jekyll's perceived sophistication and so it hints at his duality.

WHERE: 'A dismal screech, as of mere animal terror, rang from the cabinet.'

HOW:

- verb '**rang**' suggests an echoing noise and adds to the pain the being behind the door is in. The sounds are those of a wounded animal, once again associated with a lack of evolutionary development and maturity.

WHY:

- Stevenson could be reinforcing Darwinian view on the development of species: the more primal noises are likely to be made by those with the capacity to do wrong.
- Or, this can be connected to the id in Freud's psychoanalysis: such a noise is a cry of someone who is unable to regulate their feelings.

Ch.9 What Lanyon Saw

“he reeled, _____,
clutched at the table... the
features seemed to _____...
my mind _____ in terror”

Ch.9 What Lanyon Saw

WHAT:

- Shocking, violent, sinister description of the transformation

HOW:

- triplet of verbs: '**reeled, staggered, clutched**' vividly portray the pain which this 'experiment' caused Hyde/Jekyll because he loses control of his body
- physical description of when his '**features seemed to melt**' is shocking as the chemicals are changing Jekyll's face and appearance - the process makes him seem liquid.

WHERE: "he reeled, staggered, clutched at the table... the features seemed to melt... my mind submerged in terror"

HOW:

- Metaphor of Lanyon's mind being '**submerged in terror**' implies that L is totally overwhelmed by his fear of such a radical and extreme discovery
- Verb '**submerged**' could allude to Lanyon's imminent death, as if this new awareness drags him down and is too much to bear - has connotations of drowning.

WHY:

- Reflects scientific progress increasingly challenging more conventional beliefs
- Victorian society being so repressive that change/new discoveries are terrifying

Ch.10 Jekyll's Confession

“My _____ had been
long _____, he
came out _____.”

Ch.10 Jekyll's Confession

WHAT:

- Jekyll at first felt liberated, unchained, wild
- Jekyll is describing his inner evil (Hyde) being freed by the chemicals

HOW:

- metaphor shows how Jekyll's inner evil 'devil' was finally freed and where he had been 'caged' for so long he was ready to unleash evil in its fullest form. The verb 'roaring' has connotations of animal power and ferocity

WHERE: "My devil had been long caged, he came out roaring."

HOW:

- 'caged' suggests that Jekyll (and perhaps everyone) has an inner evil which is locked away in order to fulfil society's expectations – creates an ominous tone because J is suggesting this has a long-lasting negative impact on humans.

WHY:

- We can link this idea to Freud and his theory of the psyche – Jekyll's 'devil' (Hyde) is the id – the base desires and instincts that we try to hide away. Perhaps Stevenson is criticising/questioning Victorian modesty and etiquette.

Additional quotations from class

Ch.1	Hyde ‘trampled calmly over the child’s body and left her screaming on the ground.’
Ch.2	Utterton worries Hyde is blackmailing Jekyll with: ‘the ghost of some old sin, the cancer of some concealed disgrace’.
Ch.3	‘The large handsome face of Dr. Jekyll grew pale to the very lips’
Ch.4	‘London was startled by a crime of singular ferocity’
Ch.5	‘even in the houses the fog began to lie thickly’
Ch.6	After seeing the transformation, Dr Lanyon ‘had his death-warrant written upon his face’
Ch.7	Dr Jekyll suddenly has ‘an expression of such abject terror and despair, as froze the very blood of the two gentlemen below.’
Ch.8	‘a man sorely contorted and still twitching... body of a self-destroyer’
Ch.9	“‘O God!’ I screamed, and O God!’ again and again; for there before my eyes... like a man restored from death – there stood Henry Jekyll!’
Ch.10	‘I have been doomed to such a dreadful shipwreck: that man is not truly one, but truly two.’