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GRADUATION PAPER

**MORAL DUALISM IN RAPPACCINI'S DAUGHTER
AND
THE STRANGE CASE OF DR. JEKYLL AND
MR. HYDE**

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**SỰ SONG PHƯƠNG CỦA ĐẠO ĐỨC TRONG
TÁC PHẨM RAPPACCINI'S DAUGHTER VÀ
THE STRANGE CASE OF DR. JEKYLL AND
MR. HYDE**

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ABSTRACT

The idea about dual existence of the good and evil within human mind has been recorded in different religious theories such as Yin and Yang or Moral dualism in Zoroastrianism. Noticably, this has also become the source of inspiration for many writers to create significant literary works. Rappaccini's Daughter and The strange case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde are the two outstanding works of this theme.

This research investigates the two above-mentioned literary works to find out in details the illustration of moral dualism or the co-existence of good and bad in each character. Besides, the research also analyzes the relationship between science and humanism from the perspective of moral dualism as this is the mutual theme exploited in both works.

Researcher carries out profound analysis involving intensive reading and data collection from the two literary works and other related sources. Results show that the majority of characters in Rappaccini's daughter and The strange case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde possess both good and evil sides and display them in their actions throughout the stories. The relationship among science and humanity in this story can be considered as a two-way one as science only satisfies the selfish desire of individuals instead of contributing to the sake of the majority.

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CHAPTER I. INTRODUCTION

1. Rationale

The Eastern culture has for long embraced the theory of Yin and Yang in which the former represents the negativeness and the latter illustrates the positiveness. According to this theory, Yin and Yang exist simultaneously in everything. For example, light cannot be recognized without the presence of darkness.

In a similar equivalence, there exists what is known as Moral Dualism in Zoroastrianism - “an ancient pre-Islamic religion of Iran that survives there in isolated areas and, more prosperously, in India” (Duchesne-Guillemin, n.d.). The Moral dualism puts great emphasis on “the opposition between the good and evil in the mind of mankind” (Dualism, 2009). Noticeably, the most distinguished feature of this lies in the free will of man which is the provision of choices between Evil (*druj*) or Righteousness (*asha*) from God. Following the Evil path, however, would lead to Hell. On the contrary, the Righteousness path would lead to Heaven.

These theories usually prove to be effective when it comes to analyzing the moral-related issues where the border between right and wrong, dos and don'ts remains blurred.

In field of literature, it is interesting to note that there are many authors who take great interest in the dualism of morality and depict this aspect in their literary works, two of whom are Nathaniel Hawthorne and Robert Louis Stevenson.

Nathaniel Hawthorne, the American author of the short story *Rappaccini's daughter*, was born in July 4, 1804. Inspiration of his work is fueled by romanticism, particularly, the dark romanticism. “The most inherent natural qualities of humanity” (Nathaniel Hawthorne, n.d.) such as sin, guilt and evil appear on a frequent basis in Hawthorne's tales. However, the significant features of Nathaniel Hawthorne's work are symbolism and psychological themes. This is clearly illustrated in the short story *Rappaccini's daughter*, one of the short stories in the collection *Mosses from an Old Manse*, and was first published in the United States Magazine and Democratic Review in 1846. This is a story about the tragic love of Beatrice, the daughter of Dr.

Giacomo Rappacini whose garden is full of poisonous plants and Giovanni Guasconti, a young student from the University of Padua. In the end, Beatrice sacrifices herself to protect Giovanni from death. Noticeably, the characters in this story cannot be categorized clearly as good or bad. They can be good at the beginning and then perform evil actions which are contradictory to their previous image. This, interestingly, bears great resemblance to the typical features of moral dualism.

Robert Louis Stevenson (1850 – 1894) is a famous “novelist, poet, essayist and travel writer” (Robert Louis Stevenson, n.d.). During his summer vacations, Stevenson traveled to France where he was exposed to many young writers and painters. These journeys later inspired some of his early literary works. Those contributing greatly to his popularity were *Treasure Island*, *Kidnapped* and *The Strange case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde*. The short novel *The strange case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde* was released for the first time in 1886. *The Strange case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde* tells the story of Doctor Jekyll who is known as a kind and excellent scientist. Dr. Jekyll has a desire to separate the evil side in his nature by developing a kind of special serum. However, instead of separation, this serum transforms Dr. Jekyll into Mr. Hyde which is his evil alter ego. Despite Dr. Jekyll’s attempt to put his alter ego under control, Hyde takes over Jekyll and “kills” Jekyll. This proves that within Dr. Jekyll, there exists both goodness and evilness. Without doubt, the story itself and the character of Dr. Jekyll in particular possesses features which can also be seen in moral dualism.

2. Statement of research problem and questions

Rappaccini’s Daughter has for long a source of interest and joy for literature lovers. One of the reasons for this attraction can be traced back to a series of details and images which possess more than one way of interpretation. Particularly, it is a matter of confusion when it comes to judging whether they are right or wrong, should or should not be. Take the detail of Dr. Rappaccini’s decision to turn his daughter - Beatrice into poison herself as a typical example. With the intention of protecting her from any harm coming from the outside world, he proves to be a good father with great love for his daughter. However, whether this is love or not is questionable concerning the fact that it is this love that kills Beatrice in the end. Similarly, a range

of other details can belong to the group of Good and at the same time fit in the group of Evil. This results in the fact that confusion might occur to readers when they try to understand the hidden meaning behind the story.

The short novel *The strange case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde* shows an extreme contradiction in the nature of human. In the novel, Stevenson names the good personality as Dr. Jekyll and the evil one as Mr. Hyde. By assigning different names, the author sharpens the contradiction between the two characteristics to the level that they actually become two distinct people existing in one body. This fact, interestingly, bears great resemblance to the typical feature of Moral Dualism in the sense that there exists simultaneously goodness and badness in mind.

In addition, the story *Rappaccini's Daughter* and *The strange case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde* both exploit the theme of science in relation with humanities. It cannot be denied that science plays an essential role in developing and transforming human life. Despite this fact, the two stories put forward the question of whether science and humanities can be separated, thus provoking the issue of relationship between science and humanities. Though sharing similar original sources of inspiration which are science and humanities, the two stories illustrate these key concepts at different levels, range of symbols and messages conveyed to readers. In the light of moral dualism, the understanding of this relationship might be different.

From the above-mentioned reasons, the researcher would like to work on the two following questions:

1. *How is Moral Dualism illustrated in the story Rappaccini's daughter and The strange case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde?*

2. *What is the relationship between science and humanities in Rappacini's daughter and The strange case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde from moral dualism's perspective?*

3. Research methodology

The research, first of all, employs intensive reading, collection of the significant and symbolic details as well as in-depth interpretation.

Regarding intensive reading, the story *Rappaccini's daughter* and the short novel *The strange case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde* are the major sources of material

that require repeated reading for comprehension and analysis. Furthermore, articles, newspapers and other researches related to the two literary works and especially the idea of Moral dualism and the science-humanities relationship would be indispensable.

After intensive reading, significant symbols and details will be collected for further analysis. With this basis, the research would continue to analyze the relationship between science and humanities displayed in the two writings under the light of moral dualism.

Finally, conclusion would be drawn from the thorough analysis to answer the two research questions.

4. Organization

This research consists of four parts

Part I. Introduction

In this chapter, necessary background information for initial understanding of the research is introduced. Importantly, two research questions will be proposed followed by the research methodology.

Part II. Literature theories

This chapter introduces the definition and characteristics of the core literature concepts including moral dualism, humanities and science.

Besides, information about the two authors' lives and works as well as the two stories are also provided.

Part III. Development

This chapter intends to answer the two questions put forward at the beginning. The first question concerns the way moral dualism is displayed in the two literary works. And the second question involves the analysis of the relationship between science and humanities done from the perspective of moral dualism.

Part IV Conclusion

This chapter provides the summary of the research and implications of the findings.

PART II. THEORETICAL BACKGROUND

1. Moral dualism

1.1. Dualism

In religion, dualism is believed to be the existence of two supreme powers consisting of two opposite sides which simultaneously create the world.

In philosophy, dualism is defined as the theory according to which there exists “two opposite principles in everything, for example good and evil” (dualism, n.d.)

One of the most famous ideas of dualism in philosophy can be traced back to Plato’s theory which “spread the idea of an opposition between spirit and matter” or mind and body are different in a human (dualism, n.d.). According to this theory, the soul or the mind is perceived as a non-physical substance, while the body is constructed by the physical substances known as “matter”.

1.2. Moral dualism

Moral dualism is an indispensable part in Zoroastrianism which first appeared about 3500 years ago in ancient Iran. It became the official religion of Persia (Iran) between 600 BCE and 650 CE. Zoroastrianism used to experience a period of 1000 years of ultimate religious power in the world. In the present days, there remains a relatively small number of Zoroastrians living in India where they are known as Parsiis. According to the statistics collected in 2006 updated in the New York Times, there were fewer than 190000 followers worldwide.

The God in Zoroastrians’ belief is Ahura Mazda who can also be known with the name the Wise Lord. It is him who created the world and possessed utmost power. The Zoroastrian concept of God involves in monotheism and dualism. God Mazda had to confront Aura Mainyu who is his opponent and the spirit and promoter of evil as well. Ahura Mazda challenged Zarathustra to invite all human beings to make a decision about taking a side with him (The good) or Aura (The evil). Zoroaster assumed that human’s free choice is the root of the endurance for cosmic struggle. This represents the typical characteristic of Zoroastrianism as a high ethical religion. The choice of good or evil is believed to be important on the universal scale. This

results from the fact that human is entitled to the free choice between right and wrong, truth and lie or light and dark. It is this choice that affects their final destinies.

Moral dualism in Zoroastrianism refers to the sharp contrast between good and evil in the mind of human. As mentioned above, man was entitled to the freedom of choice, it is, therefore, his responsibility to decide whether to follow the path of Evil or Good/Righteousness. While the choice of Evil leads to tragic things such as misery or hell, the pursuit of Righteousness would pave the way for peace and everlasting happiness.

2. Science

Science is defined as “The intellectual and practical activity encompassing the systematic study of the structure and behaviour of the physical and natural world through observation and experiment” in the Oxford dictionary (Science, n.d.). Meanwhile, science can also be perceived as “the pursuit and application of knowledge and understanding of the natural and social world following a systematic methodology based on evidence” according to the Science Council (Our definition of science, n.d.)

3. Humanities

In a simple approach, humanities could be understood as “Learning concerned with human culture, especially literature, history, art, music and philosophy” (Humanity , n.d.)

Meanwhile, the National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities Act (1965) states:

the term “humanities” includes, but is not limited to, the study and interpretation of the following: language, both modern and classical; linguistics; literature; history; jurisprudence; philosophy; archaeology; comparative religion; ethics; the history, criticism and theory of the arts; those aspects of social sciences which have humanistic content and employ humanistic methods; and the study and application of the humanities to the human environment with particular attention to reflecting our diverse heritage, traditions and history.

4. Relationship

The Oxford learner dictionaries defines relationship as “the way in which two people, groups or countries behave towards each other or deal with each other” (relationship , n.d.)

PART III. NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE AND RAPPACCINI'S DAUGHTER & ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON AND THE STRANGE CASE OF DR. JEKYLL AND MR. HYDE.

1. Nathaniel Hawthorne and Rappaccini's daughter

1.1. Nathaniel Hawthorne's life

Nathaniel Hawthorne was born on the 4th of July, 1804 in Salem, Massachusetts. He was the only son in the family of Nathaniel and Elizabeth Clark Hathorne. His father, Nathaniel Hathorne used to work as a sea captain and it was a yellow fever while he was at sea took away his life. The death of the father put the financial situation of the family into jeopardy, forcing the widow and three young children to move in with the Mannings – Hawthorne's maternal relatives. The lack of the father's appearance in life, to a certain extent, contributed to Hawthorne's shyness and limited communication with the outside world.

On November 10th, 1813, the little Hawthorne suffered from a leg injury. For a period of one year, he was unable to move and gradually became bedridden. However, this period of time played a vital role in building the stepping stones for his later career as a professional writer due to great amount of time invested in his appetite for reading.

In 1821, Hawthorne attended Bowdoin College in Brunswick, Maine, fulfilling the wish of his wealthy uncle Robert Manning. This school could be perceived as a significant feature in the life of the young Hawthorne since it was where he met the famous people of the future such as poet Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, Congressman Jonathan Cilley, the naval reformer Horatio Bridge. The young Hawthorne did not distinguish himself as a passionate knowledge seeker. Instead, he invested a large amount of time. After four years studying at Bowdoin College, Hawthorne came back to Salem in 1825.

Seventeen years later, Hawthorne got married to Sophia Peabody on July 9, 1842. The couple decided to live in Concord, Massachusetts and moved to The Old Manse there in a short time after their marriage. The Old Manse was also the place where Hawthorne wrote "Mosses from an Old Manse" later. Nathaniel and Sophia

had two daughters named Una and Rose and a son called Julian. As time passed, Hawthorne's health declined. Regretfully, Nathaniel Hawthorne passed away after a long time struggling with serious health's deterioration in Plymouth, New Hampshire. He rested in peace in Sleep Hollow Cemetery, Massachusetts.

1.2. Nathaniel Hawthorne's works

Nathaniel Hawthorne's life as a professional writer began from the year 1828 when he published his very first novel, *Fanshaw: A Tale*. The publishing of this work was financed by its own creator. Hawthorne used his own money to publish *Fanshaw*. Unfortunately, all the copies of this novel were also suppressed by Hawthorne with all of his attempt. He believed that it would not be able to meet the standard of his later works.

Nathaniel Hawthorne's writing skill reached the point of maturation within five years after his graduation. The voice, style and subjects which displayed the typical and unmistakable Hawthorne were discovered during this time. By 1832, he had published three of his works namely "The Hollow of the Three Hills", "My Kinsman, Major Molineuz" and "Roger Malvin's Burial" on a variety of magazines and annuals. Significantly, one of his greatest tale "Young Goodman Brown" came to publication in 1835.

Later years were the golden period of Hawthorne's writing career. The next success after "Young Goodman Brown" was "Mosses from an Old Manse" published in 1846. Following this was "The Scarlet Letter" written in 1849. Significantly, it did not only brings about fame and great reputation to Hawthorne but also received much recognition both nationally and internationally. In spite of this glory, only 8000 copies of The Scarlet letter were purchased during the whole life of Hawthorne. Later, "The House of the Seven Gables" was written during Hawthorne's time in Lennox. This work came to public in 1851 with some other small works of his. Hawthorne completed and published the novel "The Blithedale Romance" and "A wonder book for Girls and Boys" during the time his family came to West Newton after the birth of the second child, Rose. At that time, there was a shortage of books for children. This made Hawthorne's book uniquely special in this area.

In his later career, Hawthorne wrote only two works which were “Tanglewood Tales” and “A life of Pierce” respectively. Noticeably, it was the “A life of Pierce” – a special collection written for the campaign of Hawthorne’s old friend from College – that brought him an appointment as United States consul in Liverpool, England. In 1863, he published a collection of sketches named “Our Old Home”. The final works of his were the “Transformation” published in England and “The Marble Faun” published in America. Both of them came from one original source which was the notebook that Hawthorne kept while he was in Italy.

1.3. “Rappaccini’s daughter”

Giovanni Guasconti goes to Puada in pursuit of his University education, hires a small room in an old mansion. From the window of it is the spectacular yet mysterious garden of the famous Doctor Signor Giacomo Rappaccini. The notorious reputation of the garden captivates the curiosity of the young man. While looking over the window, Giovanni sees Dr. Rappaccini examining plants in the garden trying not to touch or breath in their odors. After that, Dr Rappaccini requires help from his daughter named Beatrice. Instead of avoiding the plants like her father, Beatrice tends them in a similar way of treating her sisters. Beatrice’ beauty strikes Giovanni immediately. It is so captivating that no young men in Padua can resist her temptation. However, hardly does Beatrice come out of her home. Most of the time, she takes care of her father's garden which is full of beautiful and exotic plants.

On the next day, Giovanni meets Dr. Pietro Baglioni, bringing with him a letter of introduction. Pietro Baglioni is a friend of Giovanni’s father and also works as a medical professor. He compliments on Dr. Rappaccini as a brilliant scientist despite his belief that Dr. Rappaccini, rather than a good scientist, is a heartless scientist who pays more emphasis and attention to science than human. According to him, Rappaccini is willing to sacrifice the lives of others for the sake of gaining knowledge.

On the way home after the meeting with Dr. Baglioni, Giovanni passes a flower boutique and purchases a bunch of flower. When he comes back to his room, he sees Beatrice in the garden plucking up a purple flower. Some drops of moisture falling on a lizard passing by cost its life instantly. The beautiful Beatrice, however,

displays no surprise. As she stops to witness an attractive insect, it falls dead immediately following her breath. Giovanni's face is filled with horror and he throws the flowers down when realizing that Beatrice has noticed him.

Days after the unexpected confrontation, Giovanni avoids his window. His mind is torn between love and fear. One day, he encounters both Dr. Baglioni and Rappaccini on the street. Dr. Baglioni insists that Giovanni become an object of interest for Dr. Rappaccini based on the way he looks at Giovanni. On the way home, Ms. Lisabetta - the house keeper - shows him a secret way into Dr. Rappaccini's garden. The destination of the beautiful Beatrice and the young Giovanni starts from there. The garden is not only the couple's start of love but also the place witnessing their love confession to each other. As they are walking through the garden, Giovanni intends to pluck one blossom of the purple plant. But Beatrice prevents him from doing this by grasping his hand with explanation that it is fatal. Awaking on the next day, Giovanni notices the pain on his hand at the exact place of Beatrice's touch yesterday.

After a long time, Professor Baglioni visits Giovanni. He reveals Beatrice's secret to Giovanni via a similar story about a girl raised with poison since birth and becomes poisonous later. Giovanni refuses to accept the fact the Beatrice herself is poisonous. Before leaving, Dr. Baglioni provides Giovanni with a potion which supposes to cure Beatrice from her illness. Giovanni suddenly notices that his breath is poisonous. To test this consumption, he breathes out nearby flowers and witnesses their instant death in his hands. The fact is clear that he has become poisonous like Beatrice.

Beatrice tells Giovanni that her father creates all the plants. She is well aware of their dangerous impacts on her. This realization causes Giovanni to throw at Beatrice's face with severe curses. He blames her for causing this situation. These words hurt Beatrice so much that she falls into profound upset. Giovanni gives her the antidote of Dr. Baglioni. Even though knowing that the antidote might take away her life, Beatrice is willing to drink it. Suddenly, Dr. Rappaccini appears. He believes that he has given Beatrice a powerful gift which protects her from any danger of this world. Beatrice, being in deep sadness confesses that she desires to be loved, not to

be feared and drinks the potion. The antidote works, but instead of curing Beatrice, it costs her life. It cures poison and poison is Beatrice herself.

The story Rappaccini's daughter includes four main characters. The first one is Dr. Giacomo Rappaccini. Rappaccini's appearance strikes others with a feeling of cold distance from the outside world. He is tall and wears black color mainly. He is described as a famous and excellent scientist yet it is also said that he is a heartless one as he is willing to sacrifice lives for the science that he pursues. This is illustrated by the fact that Dr. Rappaccini possesses a notorious garden with mysterious and exotic plants. Despite his great attention to and care for this garden, he avoids any direct exposure to the plants there as he grows them with poison. He does the same thing while bringing up his daughter, Beatrice. Raised with poison since birth, Beatrice also becomes poisonous just like the plants in her father's garden. Rappaccini believes that he has given his daughter a wonderful gift which protects her from the evil world outside. Later, he also turns Beatrice's lover, Giovanni into a poisonous being. However, he is shocked at the fact that Beatrice cannot understand his special gift at the end of story.

Beatrice Rappaccini is the daughter of Dr. Rappaccini. She is a girl who possesses an irresistible beauty. Beatrice rarely makes contacts with the outside world. She spends most of her time tending her father's garden. Since she was born, Dr. Rappaccini has exposed her to the poisonous plants and flowers in his experimentation. Gradually, Beatrice becomes poisonous herself. As she is immune to the toxic plants and flowers in the garden, she helps her father when direct exposures are required from her father. Later, she falls in love with Giovanni and sadly confesses her secret to him. Being hurt by curses from Giovanni, she is willing to take the antidote though she is well aware that it might take her life away.

Giovanni Guasconti is a young student coming to Padua in pursuit of the medical curriculum at the University there. He hires a room whose window overlooks Dr. Rappaccini's garden. From this window, he sees the beautiful Beatrice. Captivated by her beauty, he falls in love with her after their unexpected meeting in the mysterious garden. Later, when he discovers Beatrice's secret, his love immediately turns into hatred and he curses her with most terrible words. Believing

that he can still save Beatrice, Giovanni gives her the antidote provided by Dr. Baglioni. The antidote is successful in curing the poison, thus killing Beatrice.

Dr. Pietro Baglioni is the professor of medicine at the University of Puada. He is also an old friend of Giovanni's father. At the very first meeting with Giovanni, he warns the young man about the fact that Dr. Rappaccini is talented yet heartless and place more importance on science. Dr. Baglioni desires to outdo Dr. Rappaccini in medical achievements. It is him who provides the antidote which kills Beatrice at the end of the story. Witnessing the death of the beautiful girl, he has the feeling of both triumph and horror.

2. Robert Louis Stevenson and The Strange case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde

2.1. Robert Louis Stevenson's life

Robert Louis Balfour Stevenson was born on November 13, 1850 in Edinburgh, Scotland. He was the only son of Thomas and Margaret Stevenson. His father, Thomas Stevenson was a civil engineer and lighthouse design was his major. As a result, Robert attended Edinburgh University at the age of 17 in preparation for the continuation of his family's business. Despite this, Stevenson displayed no interest in becoming a lighthouse engineer. He decided to pursue law instead. During this time, Stevenson developed a spirit of adventure and traveled to France. In this place, he was surrounded by a lot of young artists including writers and painters. After graduation from law school in 1875, Stevenson did not follow this career but pursued his passion of being a professional writer.

In 1878, Stevenson published his first volume of work "An Inland Voyage" which was the collection of his accounts of during the trip to France. In companion with this was the "Travels with a Donkey in Cevennes" in 1879 which extended beyond the simple telling a tale. During this period, the birth of humorous essays of "Virginibus Puerisque and Other Papers" in 1881 and a book of short fiction "New Arabian Nights" in 1882 marked the start of his adventure fiction.

The personal life of Stevenson experienced an important change when he met Fanny Osbourne in 1876. However, this relationship did not gain support from Stevenson's parents as Osbourne had already divorced and took care of two children

from this marriage. Despite this, they got married in 1880 and remained a happy marriage until Stevenson's death in 1894. In 1889, the family decided to settle down in Samoan islands which inspired Stevenson's writing during this time.

Toward the end of his life, Stevenson received greater recognition and embrace from critics. Robert Louis Stevenson passed away due to a stroke on December 3, 1894 in his house in Vailima, Samoa. He was buried on the top of Mount Vaea with a direct view to the sea.

2.2. Robert Louis Stevenson's works

The most famous literature field of Robert Louis Stevenson is fiction. During his life time, Stevenson wrote a range of fictions, several of which brought him great success and popularity. His very first success was the *Treasure Island* written in 1883. Its original name was "The Sea-Cook". Later, this tale was filmed on a regular basis. Another significant work of Stevenson was "The Strange case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde" which was published in 1886. This was a short novel telling the story of dual personality. Many films and plays later were inspired by it. Other famous works of Stevenson should not lack the name of "The Black Arrow: A tale of the Two Roses" in 1883. This was an historical adventure novel with the background set in the Wars of Roses. In 1886, Stevenson published "Kidnapped" which was also a historical novel about a boy in pursuit of his inheritance. Other fictions should also be put into consideration such as 'The Arabian Nights' (1882), "The Body Snatcher" (1885), "The Wrong Box" (1892), "The Master of Ballantrae" (1888) and "Weir of Hermiston" (1896)

Robert Louis Stevenson also dedicated his life to travel writing. His first travel writing named "An Inland Voyage" which was written in 1878 when he travelled to Pontoise, north of Paris with one of his friends. During a hiking trip to the mountains in south-central France in 1879, he wrote "Travels with a Donkey". A few years later, "The Silverado Squatters" was published during an unofficial honeymoon trip with his wife Fanny and her son Lloyd to Napa Valley. Apart from the above-mentioned travel writings, Stevenson also wrote two others which were "The Amateur Emigrant" (published in 1895) and "Across the Plains" (published in 1892).

2.3. The strange case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde

The novel begins with a brutal scene: a little girl was knocked down by a rude man. After that, this man made up for her with a large amount of money. After a few seconds disappearing after the door, he came back with a check and the signature of the famous Dr. Jekyll. Astonished at this, Mr. Utterson decided to find out the truth behind. Coincidentally, Dr. Jekyll's will stated that the entire fortune of his would be passed down to Mr. Hyde in the case of his death or disappearance. Despite great suspicion from Mr. Utterson who his lawyer was also, Dr. Jekyll refused to answer any questions about this strange arrangement.

Nearly a year later, Mr. Hyde was reported to be involved in the brutal death of a politician by a maid in his house. However, any attempt to hunt down this evil man resulted in vain. At the same time, Dr. Jekyll lived in great health, gathered with friends and fulfilled all his religious duties.

Two months later, Dr. Jekyll and his partner, Mr. Hyde were seriously ill. A fierce quarrel was reported to break out between the two men and Dr. Lanyon died. Mr. Utterson inherited some documents which would only be opened when Dr. Jekyll died or disappeared. In spite of regular visits from Mr. Utterson, no sight of Dr. Jekyll was witnessed.

One evening, Mr. Utterson and Dr. Jekyll's butler broke into Dr. Jekyll's laboratory only to find that Mr. Hyde was dead on the floor. After reading several documents left for him, Mr. Utterson discovered that Dr. Jekyll had developed a kind of potion which had the power to separate the good part of himself from the evil part which later became Mr. Hyde. However, as time passed by, Mr. Hyde became more and more powerful and finally dominated Dr. Jekyll.

Dr. Henry Jekyll is described as a famous doctor who gains lots of respect from friends and fellows. Dr. Jekyll is a man with positive image among the community he lives in and well-known for his charitable works. However, he always harbors in his dream about separating the dark side of himself from the good one. Successfully, he developed a potion which can boost this process to happen. Unfortunately, he is unable to control the darker side and let it overtake his power.

Mr. Edward Hyde appears in the story as a brutal and violent man. Each time Hyde shows up, there is an evil action taking place. And the level of evilness increases gradually until he causes the death of another person. Hyde is the dark side of Dr. Jekyll and released by the Doctor himself. In the end, Mr. Hyde is so strong that he dominates Dr. Jekyll.

PART IV. DEVELOPMENT

1. How is moral dualism illustrated in the story Rappaccini's daughter and The strange case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde

1.1. Moral dualism in Rappaccini's daughter

1.1.1. Doctor Giacomo Rappaccini

When it comes to commenting on the character Dr. Rappaccini, it cannot be denied that he is a talented and devoted scientist and a father with great love for his daughter.

At the beginning of the story, Dr. Rappaccini appears in the context of an exotic yet captivating garden. This garden can be considered not only as a work of art from Rappaccini but also the most typical example of his talent and passion in science:

All about the pool into which the water subsided, grew various plants, that required plentiful supply of moisture for nourishment of gigantic leaves, and, in some instances, flowers gorgeously magnificent. There was one shrub in particular, set in a marble vase in the midst of the pool, that bore a profusion of purple blossoms, each of which had the lustre and richness of a gem; and the whole together made a show so resplendent that it seemed enough to illuminate the garden, even had there been no sunshine. (Rappaccini's Daughter, 1844, p. 2)

This is also the major contribution to Dr. Rappaccini's great fame. He combines nature and science to serve the sole purpose of distilling the plants into medicines. These medicines, according to Lisabetta are "as potent as a charm" (Rappaccini's Daughter, 1844, p. 1). Besides, Rappaccini devotes great attention to take care of the plants in his garden. The first time that Dr. Rappaccini appears in the story, he is seen tending the plants with much meticulousness:

Nothing could exceed the intentness with which this scientific gardener examine every shrub which grew in his path. It seemed as if he was looking into their inmost nature, making observations in regard to their creative essence, and discovering why one leaf grew in this shape, and another in that, and wherefore such and such flowers differed among themselves in hue and perfume. (Rappaccini's Daughter, 1844, p. 2)

In combination, the above-mentioned characteristics, under the perspective of pure science, prove that Rappaccini possesses an excellent scientific spirit which a typical scientist should have. In other words, he is a good scientist.

Dr. Giacomo Rappaccini also distinguishes himself as a good father in the story. Obviously, he loves his only daughter, Beatrice. This love is so profound that it makes him protect Beatrice to the best of his ability. He keeps her in the garden and restricts her exposure to the outside world. It is Rappaccini's belief that the world beyond his garden is evil and dangerous for Beatrice. Therefore, Rappaccini desires to make Beatrice become . Since she is a little girl, Rappaccini raises her with poison. Gradually, Beatrice becomes poisonous herself, bearing great resemblance to the plants in her father's garden. It is undeniable that, Rappaccini has fulfilled his dream of protecting his daughter perfectly. Nobody dares to approach her and the outside world stand nearly no chance to touch her. In Rappaccini's opinion, his daughter is safe. Rappaccini is, without doubt, a father with great love for his daughter or, in other words, a good father.

However, Dr. Giacomo Rappaccini also exceeds the limit of pure science and being a father. If Rappaccini applies the method of traditional Asian medicine which utilizes and combines different herbs to cure illness and diseases, the story might have a happy ending. Rappaccini, on the contrary, turns the plants in his garden into poisons. To be more extreme, he disguises his deadly evil plants with the cover of mysterious and captivating appearances or odors. Rappaccini himself is well aware of this dangerous fact and always tenders them with the highest level of carefulness:

...there was no approach to intimacy between himself and these vegetable existence. On the contrary, he avoided their actual touch, or the direct inhaling of their odors, with a caution that impressed Giovanni most disagreeably; for the man's demeanor was that of one walking among malignant influences, such as savage beasts, or deadly snakes, or evil spirits, which, should he allow them one moment of license, would wreak upon him some terrible fatality. (Rappaccini's Daughter, 1844, p. 2)

Despite the huge love for his daughter, he protects her in an extreme way. Since Beatrice was a little girl, he has brought her up with poison. Beatrice is, undeniably, exactly similar to the plants growing in Rappaccini's garden. This is also the root of all pain, sorrow, tears and even death that come to Beatrice. She is so dangerous that nobody approached her. She is isolated in her own kingdom of poisonous plants. Even when the love of her life comes, she is unable to keep it. Tragically, Beatrice dies, in

front of her father. This sorrowful fact accuses Rappaccini, in the role of a father, of being extremely cruel.

In explanation for this extreme cruelty, Rappaccini's great desire with science might be the most appropriate answer. To pursue it, Rappaccini is willing to sacrifice, first, his own personal life. This is supported by the fact that in the story, there is little contact between Rappaccini and the outside world. He has no friends in daily life. And even in the studying field, no friends of his are mentioned. Obviously, Rappaccini leads a lonely life in his own kingdom of poisonous plants. This garden is not only the experiment of his life time but also functions as a special barrier separating Rappaccini and the rest of the world. Furthermore, he has no reluctance to sacrifice his daughter's life. If what Rappaccini does for Beatrice results only from the pure love of a father for his daughter, he will have to wait until she is mature enough to decide for herself. Instead, he takes away Beatrice's right to decide her own life by raising her up with poisons since her birth. The importance of Beatrice to Rappaccini, in this case, might be just similar to this of other plants in the garden. Beatrice to Rappaccini is only considered as a special subject in his great experiment during his journey to conquer science. Without doubt, the sacred relationship between father and daughter bears little importance to Rappaccini. The only love that dominates both his mind and heart is science only.

It is also interesting to note that Rappaccini chooses the evil path himself. There is no external factors or special events that force him to turn evil. Even in the community of scientists, Rappaccini receives great recognition for this talent and achievements. Besides, the relationship between his daughter and him is relatively harmonious as far as the story depicts. Therefore, it might not be exaggerated to say that Rappaccini is blinded by his desire with science.

However, when it comes to rating the evil level of Rappaccini, he is not the worst character in this story. First and foremost, it is worth mentioning that there are two major consequences from Rappaccini's evilness which are the death of Beatrice and the love between Giovanni and her. However, Rappaccini is only an indirect factor in causing these results. Obviously, Beatrice would not have died because of Rappaccini's poison. On the contrary, she would have been able to live a longer life.

Rappaccini has already succeeded in making her resistant to the outside factors. She is poisonous yet powerful simultaneously. Besides, Beatrice is actually living in a safe place. The garden is isolated from the outside world. People only observe it but no one approaches it. To be more notable, Beatrice has a profound connection with the plants in this exotic garden. She calls them “my sister” (Rappaccini's daughter, 1844, p. 6) and it is these sisters who provide her with their special fume for daily breathing. Without doubt, Beatrice is living a safe life in her own world (the garden) before Giovanni’s appearance. Concerning the death of the love between Beatrice and Giovanni, Dr. Rappaccini also plays a minor role in causing this consequence. In fact, Rappaccini has already known about this relationship. However, instead of interrupting or destroying it, he secretly transforms Giovanni so that he would be similar to Beatrice. In the case that Rappaccini’s action succeeds, Beatrice and Giovanni stand a chance to live together in the poisonous garden. Secondly, it should be noted that the evilness of Rappaccini does not come from his characteristic itself. In other words, evilness is not his nature. Instead, the desire for science blinds him, preventing him from judging what is right or wrong and what he should do or should not do. The starting point of Rappaccini’s action is always a good seed but it is planted in an evil way. Therefore, it can be said that despite undeniable cruelty existing in him, Rappaccini is not the most evil character in this story.

1.1.2. Dr. Signor Pietro Baglioni

Under the role of Giovanni’s advisor, Signor Pietro Baglioni does try his best to help him. In other words, Baglioni is a good advisor.

At the first part of the story, Baglioni had a long conversation with Giovanni about Dr. Rappaccini. He, on the one hand, admitted that Dr. Rappaccini gained much reputation and recognition. On the other hand, he also warned Giovanni about the protest against professional characteristic of the famous Doctor:

But as for Rappaccini, it is said of him-- and I, who know the man well, can answer for its truth--that he cares infinitely more for science than for mankind. His patients are interesting to him only as subjects for some new experiment. He would sacrifice human life, his own among the rest, or whatever else was dearest to him, for the sake of adding so much as a grain of mustard-seed to the great heap of his accumulated knowledge. (Rappaccini's Daughter, 1844, p. 4)

Dr. Signor Pietro Baglioni appears the second time in the story when he suddenly encounters Giovanni on the street. Accidentally, they also meet Dr. Rappaccini. Having been familiar with the typical look when examining study subjects of Rappaccini, Baglioni instantly warns Giovanni about this. Despite Giovanni's doubt, Baglioni insists on this with much worry for his friend's son. Notably, he determines to protect Giovanni:

This must not be," said Baglioni to himself. "The youth is the son of my old friend, and shall not come to any harm from which the arcana of medical science can preserve him. Besides, it is too insufferable an impertinence in Rappaccini thus to snatch the lad out of my own hands, as I may say, and make use of him for his infernal experiments. This daughter of his! It shall be looked to. Perchance, most learned Rappaccini, I may foil you where you little dream of it! (Rappaccini's Daughter, 1844, p. 9)

The third time Baglioni appears in the story was when he came to Giovanni's place, telling a story about a girl brought up in poison since birth. He proves to Giovanni that, Beatrice is similar to the girl in that story and offers an antidote which can save her from the current stage. Obviously, Signor Pietro Baglioni always cares for and tries his best to protect his friends' son despite doubt, hatred and avoidance from Giovanni.

However, Baglioni also plays an important part in causing the death of the poor Beatrice. The antidote does not cure Beatrice as he had expected before. Instead, the young and beautiful girl died after drinking it. Witnessing this scene, Baglioni did not show any regret, sorrow or even scare. Surprisingly, Professor Pietro Baglioni was relatively proud of his achievement and happy at the high level of excitement that he had destroyed the work of Rappaccini "Professor Pietro Baglioni looked forth from the window, and called loudly, in a tone of triumph mixed with horror, to the thunder-stricken man of science: "Rappaccini! Rappaccini! And is this the upshot of your experiment?" (Rappaccini's Daughter, 1844, p. 20)

Without doubt, Baglioni showed readers a different aspect of him which is more negative and even more evil. The warning of Giovanni about Dr. Rappaccini, determining to protect him might not only derived from the pure care for his friend's son, it can also be traced back to the jealousy of Dr. Rappaccini. Did he want to help Giovanni or he wanted to destroy Rappaccini when providing the antidote? The

answer was obvious at the end of the story with the excitement of him when witnessing the sorrow scene from the window.

To explain for Dr. Baglioni's evilness, his own nature of jealousy might be the most appropriate answer. It cannot be denied that Baglioni has always been jealous of Dr. Rappaccini's recognition and achievement. This is illustrated since the beginning of the story when Baglioni has the first face-to-face conversation with Giovanni at the beginning part of the story:

But, to tell you my private mind, Signor Giovanni, he should receive little credit for such instances of success-they being probably the work of chance – but should be held strictly accountable for his failures, which may justly be considered his own work. (Rappaccini's Daughter, 1844, p. 5)

It is noticeable that the level of Baglioni's jealousy increases in parallel with the development of the story. In the second meeting with Giovanni, he expresses clearly his determination to protect him. However, this determination with a good purpose cannot cover great jealousy existing in Baglioni illustrated by his vow "Perchance, most learned Rappaccini, I may foil you where you little dream of it!" (Rappaccini's Daughter, 1844, p. 9). At this point, jealousy dominates Baglioni's mind. Every action of his is only the cover for the driving force behind which is his envy of Rappaccini. This envy reaches its peak when Dr. Baglioni creates a potion which is supposed to cure Beatrice and gives it to Giovanni. Obviously, the implicit function of this potion is destroying Rappaccini's greatest experiment rather than saving Giovanni or Beatrice. Therefore, it is not surprising to see that Baglioni enjoys his victory when witnessing Beatrice's death at the end of the story. Even at this time, the only subject that Baglioni cares about is Rappaccini. He shouted out with great enjoyment " Rappaccini! Rappaccini! And is this the upshot of your experiemnt?" (Rappaccini's Daughter, 1844, p. 20). While Baglioni should have felt sad and guilty for what he has done, what happens contradict with this. There is no doubt that it is the jealousy that leads Baglioni to evilness.

It should also be noted that Baglioni chooses to be evil himself. Apparently, he always has another choice for his action. In other words, he is always able to choose the good side. Instead of being envious with Rappaccini, Baglioni can focus only on his individual work and ignore him. However, he allows Rappaccini's

achievements and recognition to affect him and provoke the envy in him. Especially, when it comes to the matter of life and death of Giovanni, he might not have chosen to create the deadly potion if what he truly cares for is Giovanni's life. He is well aware of the consequence that his potion might result. Even though, he not only creates it but also persuade Giovanni to give it to Beatrice first.

Concerning Baglioni's level of evilness, he can be considered as the cruelest character in the story. Similar to Rappaccini, Baglioni's evilness also results in two major consequences which are the death of Beatrice and the death of her love with Giovanni. However, unlike Rappaccini, Baglioni directly causes these two consequences. First and foremost, it is Dr. Baglioni who creates the potion which kills Beatrice. The most fearful thing lies in the fact that he tells Giovanni that this potion might be able to save Beatrice from the current situation. Being the inventor of this antidote, Baglioni is supposed to be the one who understand about it most clearly. He should know what might happen once Beatrice takes in the potion. Despite this, he manages to persuade Giovanni to give Beatrice this antidote with a lie about its function and no warning about its side effects. Secondly, Baglioni also destroys the beautiful relationship between Giovanni and Beatrice. He tells Giovanni the story of a beautiful woman with her poisonous breaths. From this starting point, Baglioni gradually reveals the truth about Beatrice, provoking doubt in Giovanni's mind. Since this point, the relationship between Giovanni and Beatrice experiences tragic changes. Giovanni discovers the fact that he is turning poisonous. And all the anger, hatred are poured on the poor Beatrice. Overall, although Baglioni is not the main character, he is the major criminal causing all the major tragedies of the story. Therefore, it is not exaggerated to note that Baglioni is the most evil character in the short story Rappaccini's Daughter.

1.1.3. Giovanni Guasconti

Giovanni Guasconti is, first and foremost, a brave man in love. Before meeting Beatrice for the first time, Giovanni had been warned about the negative rumors and opinions about Beatrice's father as well as her. Despite this, Giovanni even paid Lisabetta a piece of gold to be shown the secret path leading into the garden. His bravery in love was also illustrated in the fact that he tried his best to protect his love

many times from the inciting words of Dr. Baglioni. Notably, when Dr. Baglioni told that Beatrice was actually of great danger and poison, Giovanni denied the idea immediately. Even when he himself experienced the death of an insect caused by himself, he did not believe it totally until when he met Beatrice and listened to her confession.

However, when he discovered the secret of Beatrice, Giovanni turned into a totally different person. His rage exploded uncontrollably. All the loving words before seemed to disappear in a mere blink "Accursed one!" cried he, with venomous scorn and anger. "And finding thy solitude wearisome, thou hast severed me, likewise, from all the warmth of life, and enticed me into thy region of unspeakable horror!" (Rappaccini's Daughter, 1844, p. 17)

It was this blinded anger that pushed Giovanni to become the one taking away Beatrice's life. Giovanni gave Beatrice the antidote provided by Dr. Baglioni before without thinking carefully about the result that might come. Anger dominated his mind and filled it with a sole determination to make Beatrice become normal. Beatrice, having anticipated the incoming result, asked her lover once again whether he was awaiting the result and then drank it as Giovanni's wish. Obviously, the brave man in love from the beginning of the story had turned into a cruel man without love and care for his lover. More sorrowfully, he became the killer for not only Beatrice but also their love.

The most appropriate reason to explain Giovanni's evilness might be the time which he finds out that he is becoming poisonous like Beatrice. It should be first noted that Giovanni's nature is not evil. On the contrary, he is a man who loves beauty. This is the reason for his love for the charming Beatrice later. Besides, he is also brave enough to love Beatrice despite lots of negative rumors surrounding her. In fact, the love between Beatrice and him is blossoming. He simply has no reason to turn into evil in this case. However, when Giovanni discovers the fact that he is turning poisonous, everything changes. Obviously, this man experiences a myriad of feelings which, unfortunately, contribute to his cruel actions later. Surprise is the very first emotion that should be mentioned. In fact, Giovanni knows nothing about the poisonous Beatrice. In his eyes, she is purely a sweet and beautiful girl. Therefore,

he has no reluctance or hesistance in communicating with and contacting her. Sadly enough, Beatrice does not reveal any words about this fact. She hides Giovanni from this. This leads to Giovanni's second feeling of being betrayed. After knowing that he himself is poisonous, Giovanni painfully realizes that Beatrice "is the only being whom my breath may not slay!" (Rappaccini's Daughter, 1844, p. 17). It turns out that the girl he loves is also the one who causes all of his sufferings. As a result, the third feeling of angry appears. Instead of loving words, he throws at Beatrice the worst things that they have ever said to each other. All together, these feelings create a bomb in Giovanni's mind, leading to his evil actions later. After all, only until Giovanni discovers the fearful fact does his evilness break out. Appearantly, evilness is not his nature but he steps into it under the effect of external factor.

1.2. Moral dualism in The strange case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde.

It should be noticed that in The strange case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde, moral dualism is illustrated mainly in the character of Dr. Jekyll. In fact, Mr. Hyde was a part of Dr. Jekyll which was separated from him by a special potion. Therefore, in the analysis of Mr. Hyde, evilness was the only thing presented. In contrast, Dr. Jekyll, the character which was supposed to be good only proved that duality of human nature always existed. The analysis of moral dualism in The strange case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde should only focus on the character of Dr. Jekyll.

1.2.1. Manifestation of moral dualism in the character of Dr. Henry Jekyll

First and foremost, it is interesting to note that Dr. Henry Jekyll had always been haunted with the idea of separating the good and evil side of humans. From a scientific perspective, he was fascinated by the theory that there was a dual nature existing inherently within any human. As a result, he invested lots of energy and efforts in creating a special potion to separate the two opposite aspects of himself. It cannot be denied that Dr. Jekyll's idea was good and kind. Once human was able to first separate and then control the negative side of themselves, the world would become a better place and ultimately gained success. However, this originally good intention did pave the way for an evil. It was this separation that gave birth to the demon Mr. Hyde.

In the second place, it is worth mentioning that Dr. Jekyll did try to suppress the other evil half of him. In the event of waking up in the appearance of Mr. Hyde despite going to bed as Dr. Jekyll, he experienced a mixed feeling of astonishment and scarcity. It urged Dr. Jekyll to make up his mind to choose the good side and struggle to maintain it. He tried to make amends as much as he could. However, as Mr. Hyde became stronger and stronger, he experienced from more difficulties to keep his good identity. This effort continued even until the last part of the novel when the necessary chemicals used to create the potion were running out and he had to use the very last powder to finish his letter of confession.

Last but not least, Dr. Jekyll did try to reveal the truth about Mr. Hyde and himself instead of keeping it a secret like the original intention. In recognition of the overwhelming power from Mr. Hyde, Dr. Jekyll wrote a letter in which he told everything about the complicated relationship between the two. Noticeably, even when he had to use the last potion to remain himself as Dr. Jekyll, he did it without any reluctance to finish the only proof which was able to resolve all the questions and mysteries.

In spite of all the above-mentioned positive things, Dr. Jekyll also displayed the evil side of himself throughout the novel. The first point to be mentioned was that Dr. Jekyll always tried to hide his darker self since the beginning of the story. He possessed a guilty pleasure for things which were considered to belong to the evil and mismatch his honorable reputation (Parfitt, 2013) . Instead of giving up this idea, Dr. Jekyll pursued it in secret and concealed it from the outside world. In the eye of the public, he remained to be a distinguished doctor, yet when he was alone in his laboratory, he continued his studying for the secret formula.

In addition to this, it is worth mentioning that Dr. Jekyll actually enjoyed the feeling of being transformed into Mr. Hyde. This could be clearly seen when Dr. Jekyll first transformed into Mr. Hyde, after great pain, experiencing a feeling of pleasure. Moreover, Dr. Jekyll also became absorbed in turning into Mr. Hyde as any evil thoughts or intentions could be easily satisfied without any suppression from the code of ethic. He even took advantage of being Mr. Hyde. It could not be denied that Mr. Hyde was able to do many things which Dr. Jekyll was incapable of. Dr. Jekyll

could sustain his popularity and social recognition and enjoy a feeling of freedom simultaneously.

1.2.2. Explanation for Dr. Jekyll's evilness

Regarding Dr. Jekyll's evilness, both internal factors such as individual desire, long suppression of it and external factors such as the success of Jekyll's experiment play an important role. Dr. Jekyll has always dreamt of separating the good parts of human from the evil one. He admits that he "had learned to dwell with pleasure, as a beloved day-dream, on the thought of the separation of these elements. If each, I told myself, could but be housed in separate identities" (The Strange case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde, 1886, p. 75). However, this desire in Dr. Jekyll's mind is so strong that it dominates him totally. Jekyll craves for achieving something beyond normal science, something which is powerful enough to make life "be relieved of all that was unbearable" (The Strange case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde, 1886, p. 75). Obviously, what Jekyll dreams of results from good intention. However, to carry it out, he allows his desire to overwhelm his mind. This is illustrated by his confession that the "temptation of a discovery so singular and profound, at last overcame the suggestion of alarm" (The Strange case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde, 1886, p. 76). As a result, despite being aware of the fact that his "discoveries were incomplete" (The Strange case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde, 1886, p. 74) and he would end up dying, he consumes the potion. In addition to this individual desire, Dr. Jekyll also experiences long suppression of his desire. In his community, Dr. Jekyll receives great recognition of being intelligent and kind. This creates an invisible image which he needs to perform and protect whenever he appears in public. Consequently, it is this image that forces Dr. Jekyll to conceal his deep desire "with an almost morbid sense of shame" (The Strange case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde, 1886, p. 73). When the success of Dr. Jekyll experiment comes, all the suppression before is released. Jekyll even enjoys the feeling of being evil after a long time of fulfilling and maintaining the image of a good and wise doctor.

1.2.3. The level of evilness of the character of Dr. Jekyll

To rate the level of evilness for this character, it is of great difficulty to reach a conclusion. It should be noted that from the beginning of the story, each side (good

and bad) has one typical representative. Dr. Jekyll is the symbol of the good and Mr. Hyde represents the evil. Consequently, the details and events depicted in the story also focus on reinforcing the corresponding features of each character. This poses a negative impact on distracting readers' judgement as they have a tendency to focus on the idea of good and bad imprinted in their minds since the beginning.

However, if the result of Dr. Jekyll's evilness is considered as foundation for judgement, it can be concluded that Dr. Jekyll is actually more evil than Mr. Hyde. Firstly, it is Dr. Jekyll who creates Mr. Hyde. If Dr. Jekyll did not decide to generate the special potion and then drunk it, Mr. Hyde would not appear. Secondly, to a certain extent, Mr. Hyde is a special tool to help Dr. Jekyll carry out what he himself wants but he is unable to do. Under the pressure of remaining a good public image in correspondence with social position and recognition, Jekyll has to cover his guilty desire and pleasures. Obviously, Hyde's appearance is a reasonable solution for Jekyll to undergo the guilty experiences that he has not ever been through before.

2. The relationship between science and humanities in Rappaccini's daughter and The strange case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr.

2.1. Relationship between science and humanities in Rappaccini's daughter

The relationship between science and humanities in the story Rappaccini's daughter is a bilateral one.

On the one hand, this relationship can be considered as positive since science is used as a tool to assist human in achieving his personal goals which is challenging the power of nature in this story. This desire is first illustrated through Rappaccini's exotic garden. All of the plants in this garden are attractive in a way which unusually exceeds the characteristics given by mother nature:

...flowers gorgeously magnificent. There was one shrub in particular, set in a marble vase in the midst of the pool, that bore a profusion of purple blossoms, each of which had the lustre and richness of a gem; and the whole together made a show so resplendent that it seemed enough to illuminate the garden, even had there been no sunshine. (Rappaccini's Daughter, 1984, p. 2)

Obviously, Rappaccini's uses science to break the nature of the plants and manipulate them in the way he wants. In particular, he turns them into poisonous plants, covering their danger with a beautiful appearance.

Additionally, Rappaccini successfully puts one more step in the ladder of his desire which is creating “something supernatural” (Man and Science, n.d.). This is illustrated in the fact that Rappaccini has turned his daughter, Beatrice into a poisonous being as the plants in his garden. Rappaccini believes that a normal woman is useless and vulnerable with the outside world. Therefore, since Beatrice was little, Rappaccini has brought her up with poison. By this way, he desires to make his daughter “able to quell the mightiest with a breath” and there is “no power or strength could avail” (Rappaccini's Daughter, 1984, p. 20). Noticeably, he does not consider what he does to Beatrice as work, he believes that he has given her “marvellous gifts” (Rappaccini's Daughter, 1984, p. 20). Therefore, to a certain extent, Rappaccini’s is as powerful as God in his own world. He possesses the power to manipulate and control the natures of every plant in his garden. Obviously, science has assisted Rappaccini in achieving his desire of challenging to create unusual and supernatural things.

On the other hand, the relationship between science and humanities is negative in the sense that it does not help any characters in the story reach a happy ending. This can first be seen in the fact that Rappaccini’s choices of research subjects and aims are morally wrong. Rappaccini’s very first subject of study is the plants in his garden. Later, he is also interested in studying about human. However, in Rappaccini’s mind, human is considered as a subject for studying only, which means that human is merely as important as plants or animals to him. The talk between Dr. Baglioni and Giovanni when they suddenly encounter Dr. Rappaccini on the street illustrates this clearly:

I know that look of his! It is the same that coldly illuminates his face, as he bends over a bird, a mouse, or a butterfly, which, in pursuance of some experiemnt, he has killed by the perfume of a flower ... I will stake my life upon it, you are the subject of one of Rappaccini’s experiments! (Rappaccini's Daughter, 1984, p. 8)

Moreover, it is sorrowful to note that science in the story has taken away human’s life while it is supposed to do the contrast thing. At the end of the story, Beatrice dies. Sadly enough, science is responsible for her death. Dr. Baglioni who is her father’s rival creates a potion which is said to cure Beatrice but kills her instead. Baglioni’s saying at the end of the story “Rappaccini! Rappaccini! And is this the

upshot of your experiment?" (Rappaccini's Daughter, 1984, p. 20) emphasizes the fact that Rappaccini's science ends up his daughter life.

To interpret the negative relationship between science and humanities in the story Rappaccini's Daughter, the purpose for which science is utilized proves to be an appropriate answer. During the science's development history, it always functions as a tool to make human life become better and easier. More importantly, it needs to serve the benefits of the majority of people or else it might develop in a negative way. This is the case of the story Rappaccini's Daughter. Science in this story is used mainly to satisfy an individual's desire. Regarding Rappaccini, he uses science as a tool to achieve what he wants only. The results of his experiments such as poisonous plants or his own daughter Beatrice are not applied to solve any significant problems for human or the community in which he is living. They function as a kind of special trophy for his scientific career. As a result, in the process of carrying out his scientific experiments, satisfying his own desire and dream is the sole purpose. In terms of Baglioni, the only greatest purpose of his scientific experiment in the story is to destroy his rival's career. He spends a large amount of time creating a potion which finally ends Beatrice's life. This bears profound similarity to Rappaccini's purpose of achieving his own individual desire. There is no useful result for the majority of community. Without doubt, the relationship between science and humanities in the story turns negative and results in tragic results.

2.2. The relationship between science and humanities in The strange case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde.

The relationship between science and humanities in The strange case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde can be seen as both good and bad.

On the good side, science functions as an excellent assistant in helping Dr. Jekyll fulfill his personal desire. Dr. Jekyll has always been obsessed with the idea of separating the good and evil parts within himself. By exploiting science, he is able to create a special potion used to separate these two parts. At first, Dr. Jekyll is hesitant to drink the potion that he makes but his desire dominates and urges him to consume. After drinking it, he experiences a sensation of pain and tearing apart. However, he finally witnesses the result of what he has dreamt of for a long time - his evil side.

Achieving this, he takes the potion once again to ensure that he is able to transform back to Dr. Jekyll. Obviously, in this case, science has fulfilled its function as the assistant to satisfy personal desire of Dr. Jekyll. Therefore, the relationship between science and humanities can be considered as a positive one.

On the contrary, science is not used for the sake of humanity in *The strange case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde*. After the evil part is separated from Dr. Jekyll, it causes a myriad of guilt and damage to the people involved. The first time this evil part or Mr. Hyde appears, he tramples a girl. Despite this, there is no sorry or any actions that a gentleman is supposed to do. As time passes by, the level of cruelty increases in every action that Mr. Hyde does. A year after, Mr. Hyde commits a serious crime which is killing Sir Danvers Carew. More sorrowfully, Mr. Hyde also “kills” Dr. Jekyll. The stronger Mr. Hyde becomes, the more difficult for Dr. Jekyll to control him. Finally, Hyde dominates Dr. Jekyll. Obviously, science in this case causes a lot of damage to humanity. Without doubt, the relationship between science and humanities is negative.

The reason why the relationship between science and humanities turns negative in this story might be traced back to Dr. Jekyll’s inability to control his individual desire. It is worth mentioning that Jekyll’s original intention is good as he carries out his experiment with the wish that “life would be relieved of all that was unbearable” (Stevenson, *The strange case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde*, 1886, p. 75). Despite this, when he succeeds in creating the special potion, he is unable to escape from the temptation and power of the evil part. This results from the fact that Dr. Jekyll actually enjoys the feeling and chances that being evil brings about. Consequently, as time passes by the evil part dominates the good one and kills it ultimately.

In summary, it can be seen that from moral perspective, the relationship between science and humanities in *Rappaccini’s daughter* and *The strange case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde* are both bilateral. Science, in both cases, helps human to achieve his own personal desire. However, it results in (Man and Science, n.d.) a lot of sacrifice. In both stories, death is the final result of science when it violates nature and serves selfish purposes of certain scientists.

PART V. CONCLUSION

After a thorough analysis, the answers to the two research questions might be concluded as follow.

To answer the first question of How moral dualism is illustrated in the story Rappaccini's daughter and The strange case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde, the dual existence of both the good and evil is the final explanation. In each character, the good and bad exist simultaneously, leading to the fact that they act in both good and evil ways. In Rappaccini's Daughter, although Dr. Rappaccini is a good father and scientist, he makes his scientific desire come true in a morally wrong approach, resulting in the tragic death of his daughter. The character of Dr. Baglioni is a selfish and full of jealousy man despite being highly responsible for his friend's son (Giovanni). The man named Giovanni is cruel and quick tempered in spite of the fact that he is a brave man in love. However, the story The strange case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde is slightly different. There are two main outstanding characters which are Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde. In fact, Mr. Hyde is the evil part seperated from Dr. Jekyll. Therefore, the analysis focuses on Dr. Jekyll only and it is apparent that there are both good and evilness existing in Dr. Jekyll. It is the bad side of Jekyll that kills "Jekyll" himself.

The key to the second question of relationship between science and humanities also involves in dual existence of the good and bad. In both stories, this relationship is positive concerning the fact that science assists human in satisfying and achieving his individual desire. In the case of Dr. Rappaccini, the desire is controlling nature and creating something supernatural. Meanwhile, Dr. Jekyll's aspiration is seperating the good part from the bad one within human beings. However, the relationship between science and humanities in both cases turns bad as science is used to serves the desire of a single person only while it should be utilized for the community. In the case of the story The strange case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde, it should also be noted that the individual desire is so overwhelming that it interferes and manipulates the original good intention, leading to tragic results.

Noticeably, the results of this research imply the importance of considering moral dualism when analyzing characters in a literature work. Apparently, nobody is

good or bad merely. Within one person, the good and the bad co-exist. Therefore, it is not surprising if a morally good person performs evil behaviors or actions. When it comes to character analysis, every related factor such as origin, characteristics, families, social relationship, working environment, etc should be taken into account with an objective mindset. No concrete conclusion of whether the character is good or bad should be drawn before looking at all the necessary details to avoid subjectivity when starting to read a literature work.

Despite great effort invested in it, this research is difficult to avoid some limitations. The most significant one is the shortage of previous works on similar topic for consultation. Therefore, the research comprises mostly direct analysis from the two works of literature.

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