

## CHAPTER IV

### CONCLUSION

This research comes to the conclusion that in her novel *Frankenstein*, Shelley does not merely tell a story of a genius scientist with his biggest mistake, the tragic life of the monster, or the endless hostility between Victor Frankenstein and the monster. The writer concludes that Shelley implicitly shows the two contradicting personalities in the characters of *Frankenstein* that represent their good and evil sides. Hence, there are none of *Frankenstein's* characters that considered entirely good or evil.

Shelley illustrates the two contradicting personalities through the formal elements of Cleanth Brooks. Based on this research, the writer claims that the formal elements<sup>1</sup> and elements of fiction<sup>2</sup> of *Frankenstein* are interconnected with one another and convey its organic unity. The organic unity of *Frankenstein* is the two opposing sides that represent their monstrosity and humanity. The writer also associates the issues of monstrosity and humanity with symbolism and imagery found in *Frankenstein* to strengthen the idea.

The tension in *Frankenstein* arises from two contradicting sides of the characters in dealing with their matters. The issue of the tension is then manifested into the other three formal elements of irony, paradox, and ambiguity. These elements show the evidence from the characters' statements or actions throughout the story regarding their dual personalities.

<sup>1</sup> Tension, Irony, Paradox, and Ambiguity.

<sup>2</sup> Characters, Plot, Setting, Point of View, and Theme.

As for the paradox, the writer has found some paradoxical situation of Victor Frankenstein, the monster, and Robert Walton. Victor shows he actualizes his noble intention in a wrong way that breaks the norm of humanity. The monster shows the contrast between his vengeance on Victor and his remorse for Victor's death. Meanwhile, Robert Walton shows the paradoxical situation between his ambition to discover a new land at the North Pole and his fear of it.

In terms of irony, it shows the tragic condition of the characters involved: Victor Frankenstein, the monster, and the De Lacey family. It represents Victor's tragic outcomes of his noble intention, the monster's endless misfortune, and the misery that often befalls the De Lacey family.

As for the ambiguity, the writer only focuses on Victor Frankenstein and the monster because the issues of the contradicting personalities are mainly shown by them. In addition, the contradicting personalities are caused by the endless hostility between Victor Frankenstein and the monster. The ambiguity of Victor lies in his cowardice and bravery. Meanwhile, the ambiguity of the monster lies in the different views between the reader's and the monster's perspective.

The writer also concludes that there are two important things regarding the monstrosity and humanity of *Frankenstein*. They are: 1) the human characters do not always behave morally just because they have a conscience and a sense of humanity. In addition, they are also capable of prioritizing their ego. Thus, 2) the monster does not necessarily behave immorally just because his figure is usually associated with brutality, moral crisis, or lack of humanity. In *Frankenstein*, Shelley

does not only show the monster's brutality to Victor, but she also shows the monster's kindness that represents his humanity in several parts of the novel.

The contradicting personalities reflected by the characters of *Frankenstein* can be seen in our society. It shows that there is no such perfect human being on this earth. Although humans are usually touted as God's most perfect living creatures, it does not necessarily guarantee the perfection of their personality. It is certain that on several occasions, those people are capable of behaving by relying on their ego that can cause a bad impact on other people, the nature, or even themselves. However, there are also times that those people are relying more on their humanity, like lending a hand to one another.

