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**The Novel *Frankenstein* by Mary Shelley through a Social and Cultural Lens,
Examining how the Themes, Characters, and Narrative Structure Shows Social and
Cultural Contexts**

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Abstract

The novel *Frankenstein* was written by Mary Shelley in 1818. From its publication, Shelley captivated readers with a story that has continued to engage generations. Many people have been drawn to the novel because its compelling plot hooks the reader from the very first chapters. The popularity of this work has been so enduring that numerous film adaptations have been based on it.

The novel combines several genres science fiction, horror, and gothic literature. This mixture creates a powerful and immersive reading experience that keeps the audience engaged. As the story unfolds, readers become increasingly interested in the characters and eager to discover how the narrative concludes. The key to Mary Shelley's success lies in her ability to blend these genres in a way that makes the novel both intellectually stimulating and emotionally compelling.

The aim of this research is to examine Mary Shelley's *Frankenstein* from a social and cultural perspective, in order to identify how its narrative, characters, themes, and other literary elements reflect the historical and cultural context of the time. This study also explores how the idea of *Frankenstein* interacts with the scientific advancements of the era and the consequences of transgressing the boundaries of nature and ethics.

Additionally, it analyzes the theme of isolation experienced by both Victor Frankenstein and his creature. Importantly, this research investigates gender roles, class structures, and social expectations of the period, particularly the portrayal of women in the novel. Ultimately, this study demonstrates how Shelley's work offers insight into the social and cultural dynamics of her time.

Resumen

La novela Frankenstein fue escrita por Mary Shelley en 1818. La autora logró cautivar a los lectores con su novela. La historia ha seguido atrapando a muchas generaciones de lectores desde que se publicó, muchas personas se han interesado por la novela porque ofrece una trama que te engancha desde los primeros capítulos. La popularidad de esta obra fue tan grande que se han hecho muchas películas basadas en ella.

La novela tiene diferentes géneros, como la ciencia, la ficción, el terror y el gótico, esta combinación hace que el lector quiera seguir leyendo y leyendo. A medida que avanza la lectura de la novela, el lector está más interesado en conocer a los personajes y averiguar qué sucederá en el final. La clave del éxito de Mary Shelley es la forma en que mezcla estos géneros, lo que hace que la novela sea muy interesante y emocionante.

El objetivo de esta investigación es examinar la novela Frankenstein de Mary Shelley desde una perspectiva social y cultural para identificar cómo su narrativa, personajes, temas y otros elementos reflejan el contexto social y cultural. También examinará cómo la idea de Frankenstein interactúa con los proyectos científicos de la época y las consecuencias de desafiar los límites de la naturaleza y la ética. También determinará cómo tanto Víctor Frankenstein como su criatura existieron aislados de la sociedad. Es importante destacar que analizará los roles de género, las estructuras de clase y las expectativas sociales de la época, particularmente el papel de la mujer en la novela. La investigación mostrará cómo el trabajo de Shelley da una idea de las dinámicas sociales y culturales de su tiempo.

Contenido

Chapter I	9
Introductory Framework	9
1.1 Problem Statement	10
1.2 Objectives	12
1.2.1 General Objective	12
1.2.2 Specific Objectives	12
1.3 Justification	12
1.4 Antecedents	13
1.5 Scope	18
Chapter II	21
Theoretical Framework	21
2.1 Literature	21
2.2 Theory	21
2.3 Approach	21
2.4 Social Approach	22
2.4.1 Alienation and Social Marginalization	23
2.4.2 Women in Society and in Frankenstein	26
2.5 Cultural Approach	27
2.5.1 The Industrial Revolution and the Fear of Progress	27
2.5.2 The Ethical and Moral Responsibility	28
2.5.3 The Creation of the Creature: Between Science and Ethics	29
2.6 Literary Analysis	30
2.7 Plot	31
2.8 Background	32
2.9 Setting	33
3.6 Characters	34
2.10 Morale	35
2.11 Symbols	36

2.12 Motifs	37
2.13 Themes	38
2.14 Cinematographic.....	40
2.15 Marry Shelley Biography.....	41
Chapter III	43
Methodological Framework	43
3.1 Research Approach.....	43
3.1.1 Qualitative Research	44
3.1.2 Quantitative Research.....	44
3.1.3 Mixed Research	45
3.1.4 Research for this Investigation	45
3.1.5 Historical-Critical Method	45
3.1.6 Feminist Method.....	46
3.2 Sources of Information	47
3.3 Research Design.....	48
3.3.1 Exploratory	48
3.3.2 Correlational	48
3.3.3 Experimental.....	49
3.3.4 Exploratory – Descriptive	49
3.3.5 Descriptive	50
3.4 Data Collection Instruments.....	50
Chapter IV	52
Data Analysis.....	52
4.1 Approaches to the investigation	52
4.2 Theories vs Literary Work	53
4.3 Themes, motifs, and symbols	56
Chapter V	¡Error! Marcador no definido.
Conclusions and Recommendations	72
5.1 Purpose of the Conclusion	72
5.2 Conclusions	72
5.2.1 Conclusion Objective one	73
To analyze the novel Frankenstein by Mary Shelley through a social and cultural lens, examining how the themes, characters, and narrative structure reflect the social and cultural contexts.	73

5.2.2 Conclusion Objective two	73
To analyze how the novel reflects societal concerns about scientific advancements, particularly the role of science in challenging traditional moral and ethical boundaries.	73
5.2.3 Conclusion Objective three	74
To investigate how characters such as Victor Frankenstein and his creature experience isolation, and how these experiences reflect the broader social anxieties regarding identity, belonging, and societal rejection during the Romantic era.	74
5.2.34 Conclusion Objective four	75
To explore how the novel portrays gender roles, social expectations, and the class system, particularly focusing on the limited roles available to women in the narrative and the broader societal structure of the time.	75
5.3 Unexpected Results	76
5.4 Restatement of the Research Question	77
5.5 Recommendations	77
References	79

Chapter I Introductory Framework

Society strongly shapes human behavior by prescribing norms, expectations, and roles that people feel compelled to follow in order to be accepted by a group. Individuals acquire these behavioral standards through interactions with family, friends, school, and the wider community. In Mary Shelley's *Frankenstein*, the narrative explores the consequences of being rejected by society, showing how ostracism may breed resentment, hatred, and ultimately violence.

A culture that leads outward beauty above inner worth inevitably fosters inequality and marginalization among those who do not meet prevailing aesthetic expectations. Through the Creature's suffering, Shelley illustrates how prejudice leads to isolation, despair, and, eventually, aggression a trenchant critique of social superficiality and society's failure to practice empathy. As Riess (2017) explains:

Empathy plays a critical interpersonal and societal role, enabling the sharing of experiences, needs, and desires between individuals and providing an emotional bridge that promotes prosocial behavior. This capacity requires an exquisite interplay of neural networks and enables us to perceive the emotions of others, resonate with them emotionally and cognitively, take in the perspective of others, and distinguish between our own and others' emotions (p. 1).

Riess's definition underscores the centrality of empathy in human relationships and highlights the harm that arise when a community fixates on physical appearance at the expense of humane understanding.

The cultural milieu depicted in *Frankenstein* similarly shapes how character's view both the creature and themselves. Frankenstein's experiment reflects early-nineteenth-century fascination with scientific progress and anxiety about overstepping the bounds of human nature. Within the Victorian code one that valorized moral rectitude, self-control, and obedience to social conventions the creature's existence is perceived as monstrous. Shelley thereby condemns a culture that elevates appearance over intrinsic value and shows how the resulting lack of acceptance breeds alienation and violence.

Frankenstein explores several issues that remain profoundly relevant today, including the ethics of scientific experimentation and the struggle for social acceptance. Shelley's narrative probes the limits of human invention and criticizes unchecked ambition, making the novel a touchstone for literary discussions of philosophical and social dilemmas.

1.1 Problem Statement

The goal of this research project is to analyze how does Frankenstein reflects social and cultural issues, especially in relation to modern science, the industrial revolution, and gender roles. The investigation raises awareness about one of the problems of society as well as the impact that society and culture have on people's behaviors and actions.

The novel displays those appearances are more important than feelings, people fall into the error of belief that have the right to judge, discriminate against, or belittle other human beings just for not meeting our expectations. The research goal is to show that this way of thinking may harm other people and create divisions between people. When people judge others based on their appearance, background, or differences, ignore the real human experience and emotions behind those individuals. Instead of concentrating on feeling, society tends to lift shallower characteristics.

If this is left unchecked, it allows for a void of empathy and connection and makes it extremely difficult for individuals to feel as though they are accepted or valued for who they are. The aim is to prevent these damaging societal tendencies through awareness of the issue. People have their stories that they need to tell ;so, they realize their potential, that there is more to the person than what is seen on the outside, and people also need to understand this.

Also, the research analyzes the problems with gender roles and how this has affected our society, especially the role of women, this is one important area of investigation to understand not only how societies have evolved but also teach how the experience of individuals is different depending on gender. Based on Bettina J. Casad & Breanna R. Wexle (2017) the definition of gender stereotypes is:

Gender stereotypes might be positive in that they bestow positive qualities on a particular gender group, for example, that women are warm, friendly, and caring, whereas men are

competent, confident, and assertive. On the surface, this may not seem problematic; however, these positive stereotypes suggest that all women and all men should have these respective qualities. It is possible for women to have some qualities associated with men and for men to have some qualities associated with women, or to lack qualities associated with their gender group (p. 3).

Historically, gender roles were strictly defined, often confining individuals to rigid expectations based on their sex. Women, for instance, were traditionally to remain in the domestic sphere, managing the household and caregiving responsibilities while men were tasked with working outside the home to provide financial support. This created plenty of social, cultural, and economic problems for both women and men because each gender was put into a box. Women, in particular, faced substantial barriers in accessing education, securing employment, and attaining leadership opportunities due to restrictive nature of these stringent norms.

The novel illustrates that over the years human beings have evolved in all aspects of life, such as medicine, science, technology, etc. However, unfortunately the role genders still exist, currently, efforts have been made to eradicate the role genders, but it has not been possible. People continue to be pigeonholed according to their gender and those who step out of these roles are often judged by society for simply wanting to follow their paths, without ties dictated by other people or society itself.

Nowadays, societies have progressed, and people are starting to challenge old gender roles. This study aims to answer the following question: How does Frankenstein demonstrate the enduring relevance of the social and cultural concerns of its own era, especially those related to modern science, the Industrial Revolution, and gender roles? Also, this research highlights the importance of promoting gender equality and freedom for all.

1.2 Objectives

1.2.1 General Objective

- To analyze the novel Frankenstein by Mary Shelley through a social and cultural lens, examining how the themes, characters, and narrative structure reflect the social and cultural contexts

1.2.2 Specific Objectives

- To analyze how the novel reflects the societal concerns about scientific advancements, particularly the role of science in challenging traditional moral and ethical boundaries
- To investigate how characters such as Victor Frankenstein and his creature experience isolation, and how these experiences reflect the broader social anxieties regarding identity, belonging, and societal rejection during the Romantic era
- To explore how the novel portrays gender roles, social expectations, and the class system, particularly focusing on the limited roles available to women in the narrative and the broader societal structure of the time

1.3 Justification

The novel Frankenstein or the Modern Prometheus, written by Mary Shelley and published on 01 January 1877, is a profound exploration of social and cultural issues. Mary Shelly, born in London in 1797, is one of the most influential figures in literature. The Novel is about a monster rejected and abandoned by its creator, who causes the beast to be carried away by hatred and revenge towards its creator.

Shelley's exploration of different themes in the Novel, particularly the social and cultural issues, enlightens and informs the reader. Analyzing the effects brought about by the progress in science such as ethical problems, isolation, alienation, and desire for social connection; Shelley in her Novel Frankenstein critiques the social issues, values, and norms of society during her epoch. The creature epitomizes the effects that arise from a lack of emotional care and the threats of allowing scientific imagination to go out of control. In addition, Shelley also demonstrates the gendered nature of the society whilst showing the significance of compassion, acceptance, and

the need to belong. The novel wants the audience to consider the consequences of scientific and social progress, personal relationships, and identities versus social structures.

This investigation identifies the fear of scientific advances. Of course, science is important for human beings. Thanks to science it is easy to understand the world. Science has made many contributions in many fields, such as health, Medicine, Energy, Education, etc. However, the novel also analyzes the dangers of science when it is not applied in safe and ethical ways. In particular, Victor Frankenstein's reckless pursuit of knowledge and his creation of the monster without considering the consequences is a clear example of the Novel's exploration of the dangers of science.

Furthermore, this investigation examines the representation and importance of female characters in novels. Nowadays, writers have included different female characters due to their significance in any novel or story. As an example, they might add love, complexity, and intricate situations that keep the reader engaged with the text.

Humans are social beings, and relationships with others and acceptance in their social environment are essential. Based on M Chairul Basrun Umanailo (2020):

As a creature of the human individual is also not able to live alone, this means that man must also live in a society. The lead man is always in a society, among others Because of the encouragement of the unity of the biological that there is in human instinct (p. 3).

For this reason, this project examines social marginalization or discrimination and provide awareness of how much social discrimination affects people and living things.

This investigation contribution highlights the understanding and the importance of the novel Frankenstein. It not only delves into fascinating topics like horror and the supernatural, but it also reflects our society. The novel's exploration of societal issues invites a reflective and thought-provoking engagement from the audience.

1.4 Antecedents

The first antecedent is related to the article "The Science behind Mary Shelley's Frankenstein" by Katie Crowson (2023), which mentions the experiments done by Giovanni Aldini who was a doctor and phycologist. Aldini was of Italian origin born on April 10, 1762.

Andini conducts several experiments that prove that through small electrical discharges, the muscles of living beings may generate certain reactions.

Those experiments were essential to show that electricity may impulse certain organisms and show the existence of electricity in neurological activity. Those experiments are also known as the Galvanic experiment. In 1803 an experiment was made public and caused a lot of intrigue and curiosity in the people. The article remarks that several experiments were related to cow heads and human bodies. Aldini's main experiment was to use electricity to try to revive a death named George Forster.

The experiments involved placing rods connected to batteries in certain parts of the body. The result was that the body performed reactions such as jaw movements or even movements of the limbs with a certain force, making it seem that the deceased had at some point come back to life. These experiments had a notable influence on the novel *Frankenstein*.

The second antecedent is related to Erasmus Darwin. Darwin was a poet and physician born in 1731 in England. In the introduction to the 1831 edition of *Frankenstein*, Mary Shelley references experiments attributed to Dr. Erasmus Darwin. Shelley writes: "They talked of the experiments of Dr. Darwin (I speak not of what the Doctor did, or said that he did, but, as more to my purpose, of what was then spoken of as having been done by him), who preserved a piece of vermicelli in a glass case, till by some extraordinary means it began to move with voluntary motion. Not thus, after all, would life be given." This passage reflects the influence of Darwinian experimentation on Shelley's thinking. The novel *Frankenstein* was notably shaped by such scientific discussions, particularly those surrounding the boundaries of life and the possibility of reanimation through scientific means.

The third antecedent is the work "How the Industrial Revolution Helped Forge a Path for Science Fiction" written by Kalyn Thompson (2024). Kelyn in the work states that: "The links between the Industrial Revolution and science fiction offer a rich tapestry of exploration and speculation, illuminating the profound impact of historical change on the creative minds that envisioned our future" (para. 17).

The moral and ethical consequences of scientific progress and the advancement in technology are something that the novel *Frankenstein* mentions in detail. Also, the importance of machines, mechanization, and automatic processing.

The fourth antecedent is the article “The Monstrosity of Knowledge: Mary Shelley’s Symbolic Encounter with The Enlightenment and Industrialization in *Frankenstein*” by Ali Taghizadeh (2024). The article states that with specific reference to Enlightenment thought and the industrial revolution, the importance of these changes in human interaction is great. Mary Shelley explores the assumption that humans dominate nature.

The monster symbolizes enlightenment ideals, and Shelley offers a return to nature and human emotions as the means to achieve true happiness. The monster stands for the hunt for knowledge and understanding, which were big deals during the Enlightenment. But it also shows what happens when people go too far in that chase without thinking about the emotional and moral. Shelley is saying that to be happy, people have to reconnect with nature and embrace their feelings. In the book, the monster is represented as a being who, even though he has been dumped and rejected, he strong feelings and a desire to fit in our world. This highlights those emotions and kindness are essential parts of being human, Shelley's book brings up important concerns about how technology and science affect our humanity. Technology do amazing things but also technology makes people feel distant, which might have bad effects.

The novel encourages readers to reflect on the potential dangers of overreliance on technology while neglecting the emotional and natural dimensions of life. At its core, *Frankenstein* advocates for a balance between intellectual pursuit and empathy. Shelley’s narrative implies that human beings should aim to live in harmony with nature, rather than attempting to dominate or control it. The relationship between humanity and the natural world is presented as essential to achieving a meaningful and fulfilling existence. Ultimately, *Frankenstein* serves as a cautionary fiction, warning of the consequences that may arise when scientific ambition is pursued without regard for emotional connection or environmental integrity.

The Industrial Enlightenment took liberty on knowledge. Many scholars emphasize, however, that *Frankenstein*’s creation is no success; it merely resembles human life and Victor Frankenstein is culpable before God for having trespassed into his domain. Victor Frankenstein,

the scientist who created a monster, often gets the blame for crossing lines that should not be crossed. He acts like a god trying to create life, which many think is something only God should do. Shelley's novel suggests that humans should not try to play God because those kinds of moves may lead to chaos and pain.

Victor did not recognize his creation and his lack of empathy for the monster led to some tragic events. The novel is about the ethics of science and the possible consequences of pushing the human limits of what they know without considering the risks. The monster's very existence is a big warning about how unchecked ambition may go wrong and why it is so important to take responsibility for our actions, especially when it comes to life and creation.

Mary Shelley notes the shift from the rural to an urban environment in England, which introduces the influence of the era of industry on the relation of utility to its efficiency. The change was huge due to the Industrial Revolution, which brought in factories and new technology that changed how people worked and lived. This change led to a greater sense of separation from the environment since machines and technology started taking over people's lives every day.

In her novel, Shelley shows the consequences of this industrial way of thinking. Victor Frankenstein is all about scientific knowledge and is obsessed with creating life, which connects to industrial technology, and having power matters more than really understanding the deeper, emotional parts of life. Shelly gives criticism about the danger of putting too much importance on technological progress without thinking about how it would affect people and the planet. The industrial age brought some incredible advancements, but it also made people forget what important is emotional bonds, and doing the right thing with ethics.

Mary Shelley treats the relation between rational man and nature, describing the influence of language and change in society upon individual mentalities. The novel illustrates the change in knowledge from Victor Frankenstein being held morally accountable for the actual creation of the monster. The monstrous creation acts as a warning for the unfettered application of rationality. Based on Campbell (2019):

During her life, Mary Shelley experiences many hardships relating to motherhood, which influenced how she portrayed motherhood in the novels she wrote later in life, including

Frankenstein. This created the lack of a mother figure in her life, only being left with her father and some older siblings. Having no mother figure while growing up beside a stepmother who she didn't get along with, she fell victim to an imbalanced home (p. 2).

Then, Shelley attempted motherhood but suffered multiple miscarriages and the loss of three of her children. This trauma caused her to experience postpartum depression; she probably felt that the miscarriages were all her fault. A murderer killing her child, she fell into the despair of guilt. Victor's reaction is a mirror to Shelley's experiences with children; the lack of maternal instinct enables her to articulate through the relationship between Victor and the monster her confusion and dread over having a child to care for. Hinting at the notion that she is Frankenstein she tries to depict herself as incapable of loving the child. This illustrates to what extent she is confused and terrified of motherhood.

The final antecedent is about a work written by a Costa Rican student; the work is called "Frankenstein: the antihero as hero from the perspective of transactional analysis" written by Hernández (2015).

The work written by the author explains a transactional analysis of the Frankenstein Novel, which was proposed by a Canadian psychiatrist Eric Berne, this type of transactional analysis is a tool in psychology that allows the study of human interrelationships at the levels of ego: Parent, Adult, and Child.

The work explains that it is possible to draw a parallel in Mary Shelley's Frankenstein between her and Victor Frankenstein and the monster as characters who could be evaluated as antiheroes due to their excessive ambition and desire to transcend. Both, like Prometheus of Greek mythology, defy human limits to pursue knowledge and power, which ultimately causes them suffering. Their relationship characterizes a struggle for power characterized by control and abandonment. The desire to create and control life dehumanizes these tragic figures.

Based on Pertruzzi (2023):

Transactional Analysis is in essence a theory of personality, more specifically how personality develops over different stages of life and how it is expressed in interactions with other people. The analysis and understanding are applied to offer suggestions and

interventions for personal change and growth in order to improve our relations with ourselves and the world, and performance (p. 2)

The objective of Hernández's work was to explain that the transactional analysis is applied to the psychological profile of the monster and Victor.

1.5 Scope

It is important to mention that this investigation aims to analyze the social and cultural lens focused on the novel *Frankenstein* by Mary Shelley since with this study, the researcher analyses the views of societal concerns about scientific advancements and the importance of the moral and ethical boundaries.

Also, the researcher examines the influence of the isolation experience on the main character and the importance of belonging in society. When a creature lacks friends and cannot find a home, sadness immediately overwhelms it. From this pain arises resentment, which gradually transforms into a desire to revenge. The novel demonstrates that feelings of alienation might drive both real and fictional individuals to make risky decisions.

Finally, this research project pretends to examine the roles that history has assigned to men and women. The author focuses on gender roles, in which women should be only caregivers, wives, or mothers. The novel reflects this pressure and reveals that many women were forced to follow these norms, with little room to make decisions for themselves. It also explores how these social rules confined them and placed them in truly difficult situations. This investigation points out that gender notions at the time were very rigid and that women, even if they felt unhappy, had to fit into those molds.

This research also has huge benefits for the readers like the development of critical thinking and analytical skills. Through close reading of the text, the researcher breaks down character, themes, motifs, etc. For example, Victor Frankenstein's obsessive pursuit of knowledge could be seen as a warning about the dangers of the arrogance. Another example is the creature's exploration of identity and love this reveals the truth about human nature and

society expectations. The findings of this investigation are valuable not only within academic contexts but also in everyday decision-making and discourse.

Additionally, another benefit of this research is the deeper understanding of empathy and culture. By examining the perspectives and experiences of characters such as the monster's loneliness and rejection readers gain insight into the importance of developing greater empathy and a more profound comprehension of the human condition.

Analyzing Frankenstein book aims to discover the layers of meaning that underlie the narrative. This involves exploring the themes and symbols used by Mary Shelley, such as the creation of the monster and its relationship with Victor Frankenstein, and how these elements reflect the concerns and fears of society at the time the novel was written.

This research seeks to understand the complexity of the characters and their motivations, such as Victor Frankenstein's ambition and curiosity, and the monster's loneliness and rejection. By analyzing the characters' actions and decisions it is better to understand a deeper of the human condition and the consequences of our actions.

Moreover, readers of the Frankenstein novel might spot the literary and cultural influences that shaped the work, including Gothic literature and the Enlightenment, and how these ideas are shown in the novel's themes and plot. This offers a deeper and more subtle awareness of the piece and its location in world literature. This study lets one better grasp the innovative and its significance. The reader gets a more lucid understanding of the work and its importance in society and literature by examining the themes and symbols Mary Shelley works.

Furthermore, this study clarifies the complexity of the characters and their motivations. Analyzing the actions and choices of the characters may help to show the human condition and the results of actions, therefore supporting knowledge of life.

This study helps people to see the new concepts and its significance in world literature more richly and subtly overall. Readers may understand Frankenstein's significance in literary and how it influenced popular culture by pointing out the literary and cultural influences that formed the work.

Building on the sociocultural approach, this study enables students to analyze Frankenstein in the context of the society and culture in which it was created. This involves examining how Mary Shelley's personal experiences, the broader cultural environment, technological advancements, and male-dominated social structures influenced the novel's themes and ideas. Viewed through this lens, the study explores how social norms, gender expectations, and class divisions are embedded in the characters' decisions, interactions, and identities.

Applying the socio and cultural approach helps the inquiry by means of the interpretation of the text, which establishes links between the made-up world of the book and actual cultural dynamics. This includes recognizing how the experiences of characters especially the creature's isolation and Victor Frankenstein's scientific ambition reflect modern social issues including alienation, social stratification, and conformity. Through culturally based inquiries, power structure analysis, and close reading of the text's engagement with its cultural setting, the approach encourages curiosity.

As a conclusion Mary Shelley's Frankenstein is examined in this study through a socio-cultural approach to show how the book mirrors society's worries about ethical limits, scientific advancement, and fixed gender roles. It investigates the results of isolation, especially in the experience of the creature, therefore emphasizing the human need for belonging and the bad results of rejection. The investigation also examines how social standards restricted women's limited roles. By examining character motivations, themes, and symbols. The research finally broadens knowledge of the human condition and the permanent influence of the novel on culture and literature.

Chapter II

Theoretical Framework

This second chapter focuses on the definition of key concepts as well as some approaches that are essential for a deep understanding of the analysis of Mary Shelley's novel *Frankenstein*. Understanding the definition is crucial to analyzing how the novel addresses issues such as societal concerns about scientific advances, societal rejection, and gender roles.

2.1 Literature

Literature is a written work and there are different types of literature and each one is defined by specific characteristics represented in the novel or book, for example, the most common literature books are Fiction, Poetry, Drama, Romance, and Adventure.

In the specific case of *Frankenstein*, the novel is classified as gothic because it employs elements such as mystery, secrecy, and unsettling psychological themes to tell the story of Victor Frankenstein's creature.

2.2 Theory

A theory may be defined as an idea or belief. Merriam-Webster dictionary (2025) provides a more accurate and precise definition of the word Theory: "A theory, in contrast, is a principle that has been formed as an attempt to explain things that have already been substantiated by data." (para. 08). So, basically, a theory is just an idea or an explanation, it is necessary to have information that supports it, and then people try to prove it right or wrong with some testing and experimenting.

2.3 Approach

A very frequent term in universities or colleges when conducting analysis or essays is the word "approach". This word has a lot of definitions; however, this project emphasizes on the

approach in the literature. An approach may refer to a particular method or strategy used to address a specific task, problem or subject.

Some examples of approaches are the psychological approach to detect the mental state of the characters, a feminist approach to examine gender roles or a formal approach that strictly focuses on the language and structure of the text. Each approach brings its own set of principles and focuses on various aspects of work, helping to provide different types of insight and interpretations.

2.4 Social Approach

Based on the website Sociology Institute, the social approach in psychology began in the early 1900s, significantly influenced by the publication of the first social psychology textbooks. This field focuses on how individuals' thoughts, feelings, and behaviors are influenced by the social context, including the presence and behavior of others. Early social psychologists like William McDougall, John Dewey, and Edward Ross contributed to the development of the field, emphasizing the interaction between the individual and society.

According to Dr. Sharma (2008), the definition of social approach is:

The social approach examines literature in the cultural, economic, and political context in which it is written or received, exploring the relationship between the artist and society. As such, sociological critics argue that literary works should not be isolated from the social context in which they are embedded. The study of literature with the discipline of sociology integrates a concern for meaning and the unique properties inherent in literary texts, reflecting the economics, attitude, morals, and religion of the society that produced the texts (p. 1).

In sociology, the social approach truly started with the pioneering research of Émile Durkheim, a major player in the discipline. Among his most outstanding accomplishments was his research of late 1800s suicide revealing how societal elements including integration and control affect personal decisions and conduct. Durkheim's book *Le Suicide* (1897) contested the popular opinion that suicide was purely a psychological or personal matter. Rather, he contended that it could be seen using social influences. Durkheim categorized suicides by the extent of

social control and the degree of social integration people had. Egoistic suicide, for instance, occurs when someone feels separated or cut off from social groups; anomic suicide develops when changing societal values and standards leaves individuals without a clear direction.

Durkheim studies first proposed the notion of social facts that is, elements of society that exist beyond the conscious awareness of a person but nevertheless influence their behavior significantly. By emphasizing how society rather than individual psychology influences conduct, Durkheim's methodology helped to transform sociology into a more scientific, evidence-based field separate from that of psychology. Through his works, sociology of varying scales of sociological research now shine a light on everything from social cohesion and order to how institutions shape personal life.

2.4.1 Alienation and Social Marginalization

In the novel, Victor Frankenstein becomes fully consumed by his ambitious scientific experiments, progressively isolating himself from others. His obsessive quest to unlock the secret of life causes him to lose sight of the people who once held great importance to him. Constantly confined to his laboratory, he distances himself from family and friends, struggling to maintain the connections he once valued. This behavior fosters a deepening sense of alienation, as Victor increasingly disconnects from both his own humanity and the loved ones around him.

Victor's relationship with Elizabeth is particularly significant. Their initially close bond deteriorates as Victor becomes increasingly consumed by his experiments. Despite Elizabeth's affection, he grows more isolated and unable to provide the emotional support she requires. Preoccupied with his goal of creating life, Victor neglects the impact of his actions on others, alienating those who care for him. Ultimately, his relentless pursuit of knowledge leaves him lonely and detached a man disconnected from love and companionship as he prioritizes his personal ambitions.

Victor isolates himself more and more as he delves deeper into his studies and experiments. He becomes so involved with his ambition to bring life to his creations that he forgets about his friends and relatives. The isolation cuts him off from everything and everyone, especially Elizabeth, as he is so focused on his scientific endeavors.

Victor's increasing isolation is the direct result of his obsessive quest for scientific knowledge. By immersing himself in his studies and experiments, he cuts himself off from the very individuals who have hitherto meant the most to him. His desire to know the secrets of life consumes all his time and energy and leaves no room for any sort of personal relationship. In his dogged quest for success, he starts to overlook the friendships with his family and friends, not taking the time to foster the relationships that were everything to him.

This emotional distance is intensified between him and Elizabeth. Even though they were once very close friends and shared profound love for one another, Victor's increasing obsession with his work renders him insensitive to her needs. Regardless of how supportive and loyal she continues to be, he still keeps himself distant, incapable of offering her the emotional connection she seeks. His coldness creates a mournful gap between them since Elizabeth is left abandoned and uncertain about what he feels.

Victor's choice to keep to himself is not only messing with his own relationships; it also makes him feel like he is completely isolated from the world around him. He is so involved in his experiments and the guilt that is mounting from what he has done that it just pushes him further into isolation. So, as he dives deeper into his science stuff, everything else kind of disappears, and he feels more and more disconnected from the people he cares about and the society he used to be part of.

The monster realizes alienation because the monster really feels alone the whole time, starting right from when he is brought to life. Though born with a clean heart, the creature is rejected by Victor, his creator, the moment he is born. Victor is horrified by his looks and abandons him to look after himself. This rejection becomes the motif of the creature's entire existence, as he is rejected and ostracized by society throughout. His physical appearance is described as hideous, bars him from ever being accepted wherever he goes and he fails to form any kind of bond with human beings.

Despite his appearance, the monster is very emotionally vulnerable and longs for companionship. He only desires to be accepted and understood but he is met with fear and aggression by human beings. When he observes a family from a distance, he learns to speak and be moral, but when he finally approaches them in the hope of friendship, he is cruelly rejected. This only makes the monster feel lonelier because he cannot really connect with anyone, despite

the fact that he is trying to be nice and understanding. The monster feels even more alone as he understands that his creator, Victor is the only one who could ever give him that feeling of belonging. So, he desires a woman to be his partner because he is so lonely and simply has to be connected. But when Victor does not provide him with partnership, it only serves to make him feel more alone, and it makes the creature want revenge. His alienation is not merely physical rejection but emotional abandonment as well, as he is denied the possibility of companionship and understanding, which makes him go into bitterness and brutality.

Elizabeth in Frankenstein's novel experiences both social and emotional alienation. She plays a central character in Victor's life, yet she is repeatedly made to feel distant and neglected due to his increasing obsession with his scientific experiments. So, when Victor becomes totally immersed in his experiments and creates the monster, he sort of excludes Elizabeth and does not really talk to her anymore. Due to this ignorance and lack of conversation, Elizabeth feels completely isolated, missing the friendship and affection they had before. Though she is his fiancée and loves him dearly, Victor's neglect leaves her feeling quite empty and distant from the one person she loves the most. Elizabeth also feels socially displaced, especially given the gender roles of the time.

So, in the novel Elizabeth was basically trapped in this passive role, right? She does not have a lot of control over her own life. Her whole existence is based on her relationship with Victor, and while she truly loves him, she does not have control over her own destiny. She totally feels isolated because she is always around these guys Victor, his family, and his school staff who kind of drown out what she really wants and needs. This whole societal thing keeps Elizabeth stuck in these old school roles, and even though she's smart and caring, she still feels pretty powerless and not really in touch with who she is.

Additionally, Elizabeth is even more isolated as she starts to understand how dangerous Victor creation is. She is kept in the dark regarding what the monster is, and all of the uncertainty and horror of Victor actions simply make her feel more alone. Her ultimate tragic destiny, in which she is killed by the monster, is a final articulation of her alienation both from Victor and from the world in which she lives. Ultimately, Elizabeth's alienation is a manifestation of the emotional and social limitations imposed upon her, and the horrific repercussions of Victor obsessive endeavors.

2.4.2 Women in Society and in Frankenstein

In Frankenstein, women expected to be all about being men devoted and they only focusing mainly on home and family stuff. This is seen in characters like Elizabeth Lavenza, who's Victor Frankenstein's fiancée. She really nails that idealized feminine vibe gentle, beautiful, and always putting others first. Although, Elizabeth clearly has feelings for Victor, she is largely portrayed as passive in the novel, defined primarily by her relationship with him and lacking her own independent desires or ambitions.

This cold atmosphere sort of reflects what was required of women at the time, who were basically relegated to being wives and mothers with little chance to seek out their own goals. Caroline Frankenstein, Victor's mother, is another major character that portrays what women were generally kind and selfless, even to her own health, that she jeopardizes it just to care for her family. Her death shortly after Victor's birth highlights the risks and difficulties women had in bearing children.

Caroline's death gets Victor in high gear, and he becomes ultra-obsessed with defeating death through his experiments. So, it is seen how women character kind of shows how women in the novel are all about sacrificing themselves for the men, which just shows how they do not have much power in this man world. And then there is Justine Moritz, who is a servant in the Frankenstein family, and she shows how powerless and vulnerable women are in the novel. Justine is wrongly accused of murdering William, Victor's brother, and, despite being innocent, she is condemned to death. Her tragic destiny underscores the weakness of a woman's role in society as she lacks the means of self-defense against the powerful forces oppressing her.

Justine character was judged for her social status, since her very life depends on what the men in her life do and think. While the women in Frankenstein are mostly confined to these passive and supportive roles, Mary Shelley is smart enough to show how constricting these social norms are. The women of the tale, despite all the good qualities and potential they have, are marginalized due to the constraints that it means to be a woman. They are completely at the whim of what the men do, such as Victor simply ignoring Elizabeth or Justine being subjected to that unjust behavior from society. Through these representations, Shelley underscores the

limiting gender dynamics of the time, and the lack of agency afforded to women, symbolizing their pain as a manifestation of the broader societal norms that circumscribed their freedom and autonomy.

2.5 Cultural Approach

According to Edgar Schein (2019), Culture is “here and now a dynamic phenomenon and a coercive background structure that influences in multiple ways. Culture is constantly reenacted and created by our interactions with others and shaped by our own behavior” (p. 3). So basically, Edgar Schein is saying that culture is what people build together by how people act and interact with each other on a daily basis, but also somehow defines and influences without even knowing it. Culture is recreated in how humans interact with each other and speak to each other all the time, but simultaneously it's an unconscious, deep seated force that influences how people behave and think without even being aware of it. So, culture is something that we're constantly contributing to and something that has a constant coercive effect on us.

Taylor (1871) states that “culture has become so ingrained in our philosophy that ethnologists, of whatever school, hardly doubt but that, whether by progress or degradation, savagery and civilization are connected as. lower and higher stages of one formation” (p. 33). The quotation suggests that culture is so deeply ingrained in human consciousness that scholars often conceptualize “savagery” and “civilization” as interconnected stages within a linear process. Societies are frequently viewed as progressing from a “savage,” less developed state to a more “civilized,” advanced one or, conversely, regressing in the opposite direction. Essentially, these two conditions are perceived as points on a continuum, with one considered inferior and the other superior.

2.5.1 The Industrial Revolution and the Fear of Progress

In *Frankenstein*, the Industrial Revolution plays a significant role in illustrating the anxieties surrounding scientific and technological advancement. The novel reflects a world rapidly transformed by innovation, where new inventions were reshaping society at an unprecedented pace. Victor Frankenstein embodies both the optimism and the fear associated with this progress. While he is initially inspired by the potential of scientific discovery, he also

grows increasingly apprehensive about the unintended consequences of such advancements. His experiments reflect this tension, as he pursues scientific ambition without fully considering the ethical and societal dangers of his actions.

Victor truly wants to make life because he wants to control nature, which was a prevalent thought during the Industrial Revolution. He uses science and knowledge to perform acts that are unnatural, thinking that he might control life and death. The search for power and knowledge leads to disaster, though. Also, Victor desires to make a good life, but what he does is bring into the world a creature he has no control over. The monster illustrates what occurs when advancements are made with no thought or accountability.

Ultimately, Frankenstein teaches that it is wrong to advance so rapidly without paying attention. Victor creation of “the monster” illustrates how uncontrolled developments in science and technology do damage. It shows the need to think about the moral and ethical consequences of progress, and how things go wrong. Frankenstein shows the fear of progress that was increasing at the time of the Industrial Revolution fears that rapid change would cause a lot of problems people would have to cope with the effects.

2.5.2 The Ethical and Moral Responsibility

As Mary Shelley’s Frankenstein demonstrates, Victor Frankenstein grapples with the presence and eventual absence of moral and ethical responsibility. Driven by his obsession with scientific discovery, Victor seeks to conquer death by creating a living being. However, in his pursuit of this ambition, he neglects the profound responsibilities that accompany the act of creating life. Upon bringing the creature to life, he immediately abandons it, distancing himself from the consequences of his actions. This act of rejection underscores Victor’s failure to accept accountability and highlights the critical importance of moral reasoning within scientific pursuits. As a result, the innocent creature suffers immensely due to social rejection rooted in its appearance and identity.

The society never give it a chance to prove itself good, or to the contrary, judging it on the basis of mere looks. This isolation results in the monster’s pain and desire for revenge on Victor and those around him inextricably tied with him. What the monster does symbolizes the repercussions of Victor neglects and desires. With this Shelley exemplifies that, once a man

produces an act, he incurs a burden to take care of it and account for the change it elicits in the world. Victor's irresponsibility, a hazard associated with striving to play God. The scientific curiosity and ego which he possessed blinded him to the ethical implications of his actions. He never felt the need to contemplate the social and emotional needs of the monster, seeing it as just another experiment.

The entire ethical lapse leads to unfortunate circumstances, such as the monster being the one in pain and seeking revenge, wrecking Victor's life. Shelley notes how there are limits to scientific ambition; creators should be cautious of the moral impact of their work. On the very basis of it, Frankenstein tries to teach the importance of taking accountability for our actions morally. Shelley points out that one must not pursue any personal scientific development or goal without giving its consequences some thought.

2.5.3 The Creation of the Creature: Between Science and Ethics

It is an eternal debate and a curiosity that Mary Shelley, a very old-time novel, Frankenstein, published in 1818, has evoked since then the philosophical tale of scientific advancement and responsibility. The story becomes very interesting by weaving together well-crafted plots that look at the consequences of trying to play God, where the boundaries of science and ethics are pushed.

By Victor Frankenstein's pursuits of creating a life from dead matter, Shelley introduces some of the most fundamental questions that people are bound to confront as humanity optimum limits of scientific endeavor, the nature of creation, and the moral obligations that accompany human genius.

A central theme in Frankenstein is scientific hubris the elevation of knowledge above ethics and human values. Victor Frankenstein, a gifted and ambitious young scientist, is driven by unchecked curiosity and a desire for recognition, which ultimately leads him to disregard the moral implications of his experiment. By assembling a being from human body parts and animating it, Victor crosses a boundary that challenges the very foundations of human understanding and ethical responsibility.

The novel also reflects on the concept of identity and what defines being human. The monster or creature as it is termed also contains multifactorial emotions, intellect and a desire for

relationship. In the person's own narrative, Shelley raises the question of whether acceptance, love, and belonging are fundamental to the human experience. The novel offers a strong condemnation of prejudice and emphasizes the importance of empathy. This theme remains highly relevant in contemporary society, as issues related to identity, inclusion, and acceptance continue to echo the unresolved challenges of the past.

In addition, Frankenstein illustrates the tension between social responsibility and scientific advance. Scientific progress, the making of life out of dead parts is only to be equated with a warning against unbounded technological and scientific avarice. The cautionary message against unbridled scientific growth illustrates the consequences of scientific advancement in this situation resulting in a monster wreaking havoc in society.

2.6 Literary Analysis

When an individual is conducting a literary analysis, they are deeply involved in the study of the literary work, focusing on such important factors as a plot, characters, themes, and the style of the author. The aim of this kind of analysis approach is to realize these components of a literary text and how they interact to bring about the message or the main idea of the work.

In the book *Literary Analysis Basis* Celena Kusch (2016) states:

A better analogy for the process of literary analysis is detective work. In detective fiction or real-world casework, the detective is given a text – the scene of a crime, the notice of a missing person. The initial scene is merely the surface of a much fuller story whose meaning is not yet understood. The detective then breaks the scene apart, carefully examining each detail and seeking more contextual information in order to uncover the meanings – motivations, consequences, even conclusions about human behavior or the nature of justice within the case (p. 20).

Also, the analysis literary examines aspects of the narrative such as structure, the author usage of the narrative, and literary devices, for example, metaphors or symbolism, shape, and color the perceiver's reading experience. Furthermore, it considers the literary text according to the historical, social, or cultural context in which the writer made it. Besides, the author personal life also adds insights into the historical, social, or cultural context that have supported the respective projects. Looking for the deeper notions or critiques in the text is how find a fuller

understanding of it, its significance, and the potential emotion it may evoke feelings of the audience. This detailed type of analysis is what enables people to go further and find the different meanings that are in a literary work beyond the superficial plot.

2.7 Plot

The story begins with Robert Walton, an explorer who is sailing in the Arctic, Robert rescues and meets the scientist Victor Frankenstein, who is not in good health for this reason, Victor begins to tell Robert the story of how he succeeded in giving life to his own creation. However, this specimen was not perfect as he thought it would be. This monster was so horrible that Victor rejected it since it was impossible for him just to look at it. This rejection and abandonment of its creator, as well as the contempt for all living beings, causes the monster to be carried away by hatred and revenge towards its creator, triggering the worst unimaginable events.

The first victim of this monster is William the brother of Victor and Justine Moritz who is executed for the murder of William being innocent. On a journey that Victor and his family take to try to recover from William terrible death, Victor Frankenstein and the monster meet and speak for the first time. The creature tells Victor everything he has suffered from the moment he woke up in this world because wherever he went, he found only rejection, he did not have a helping hand, guidance and support of his creator.

The monster asks Victor to build a female companion to which Victor agreed. Victor begins with the construction of the female creature, however, he begins to analyze all the fatal consequences that giving life to this new monster could bring, for which he makes the decision not to continue with the construction of this new creature and destroys everything that have done.

The creature realizes this and enrages, makes the decision to kill Henry Clerval, Victor's best friend. With the death of his best friend, Victor returns to his hometown and decides to marry Elizabeth Lavenza, but Victor finds that his new wife dead in the hands of the Monster. With the death of his wife Elizabeth and later the death of his father, Victor begins a chase against the monster in order to kill him. However, this monster has superhuman strength, so it is not an easy task. Victor dies on his friend Robert Walton's boat. The monster tells Walton that with Victor death culminates his revenge, the monster regrets all the deaths he has caused. The

monster jumped out of the boat window being dragged by the waves and lost in the darkness towards its own death.

2.8 Background

2.8.1 Social: Victor Frankenstein is born into a family with wealth and all the privileges most people lack. His life is filled with luxuries such as attending one of the world top universities, which during his time was usually available only for students from higher social classes. The elite privilege in education speaks volumes about the wide social difference as well as that between the rich and poor. Furthermore, Victor does not have any money problems when it comes to pursuing his research but uses his travels to indulge in scientific activities and rents special laboratories for his experiments.

This shows that all this social status gives such people access to opportunities that others could only dream of. It highlights the sharp contrast in opportunities and resources available to privileged individuals and the impoverished. Hence, the character of Victor proves the gap between the social classes, demonstrating that wealth and status allow people to realize their ambitions and seek knowledge, which otherwise would be out of reach for the less fortunate.

2.8.2 Religious: The novel shows an important challenge to the religious norms and the idea that God creates life. In undertaking attempts to create life by himself, Victor encroaches on what has generally been God prerogative. His effort to create life, devoid of any divinity or moral consideration, suggests a vainglory and an utter lack of regard for the natural order, for Victor has committed a clear act of defiance against religious understanding, that which presupposes that man not God has the capability to create life. Further impudent to this, he does not tend to the responsibilities of the creature upon it coming alive, reflecting the irresponsibility of its acts.

2.8.3 Historical: The events surrounding Frankenstein are set in the age of the French Revolution, which had revolutions and bloodshed. The monarchy was abolished, and the French Republic was created during this time, signifying the end of long established traditions and the beginning of new political ideas. Such historical conditions of revolt and change inform the themes of the novel. Just like the revolution sought to uproot and challenge the old power structures, narcissists such as Victor Frankenstein also rebel against nature in attempting to

control life and death through scientific means. And so, the French Revolution, like Victor act, pointedly reject any norms or authorities whether they are political or natural. Victor creation of the monster is an act of rebellion against nature itself, showing the desire to assert human control over those which have traditionally been beyond the human reach. In this light, Victor personal struggle to create life runs parallel to the shifting social and political reality of the time.

2.9 Setting

•**Arctic Ocean:** The story of Frankenstein opens with a series of letters from Captain Robert Walton to his sister, Margaret Saville, in England. Walton, an Arctic Ocean explorer, aspiring to achieve his North Pole ambition, writes letters detailing the harsh icy Arctic landscape, providing his reader insight into his ambition, which only later mirrors that of Victor Frankenstein. The very letters speak about how soon Walton meets in weakened condition Victor Frankenstein on the ice, whereupon the latter begins the telling of his unhappy tale. This Arctic setting embodies the extremes of nature, and the ensuing threat of human ambition carried too far. It is an unforgiving, desolate land that foreshadows the opportunities for isolation and utter despair that confronted both Walton and Victor as they journeyed on toward their dreams.

2.9.1 Geneva (Switzerland): Victor Frankenstein commences narration with his thoughts on childhood in Geneva, Switzerland, in a well to do, loving family. He talks about close relations with his parents, his adopted sister, Elizabeth, and his friend Henry Clerval. The city represents a safe, beautiful, and innocent refuge in Victor early life. It is here that he slowly grows an inclination toward science from alchemical works and early scientific readings. Geneva does not only furnish provisions for the living of Victor family but, even more, serves as a starting point for his obsession with discovery and knowledge. The contrasting nature of his peaceful childhood in Geneva and the resulting tragedies sharply demonstrates that the pursuit of knowledge ultimately drives him far away from the very safety and values he held so dear.

2.9.2 Ingolstadt (Germany): Ingolstadt, in Germany, is the city where Victor Frankenstein goes to university and marks a watershed in his life. It is here that his enthusiasm for science becomes the pure awe of knowledge. He learns new scientific advances and goes ever more resolutely toward paths of pushing lives and death's boundaries. Here he conducts his experiments in solitude and meets, either finally or too soon, the reanimation of the dead, which

wrecks his life forever. Ingolstadt thus stands for a place of both enlightenment and moral decline. The ivory tower of the university is a testament to how Victor's intellectual ambitions steer him towards choices fraught with mortal danger, ethical dilemmas, and spits in the face of morality. The lighthearted conditions of life there contrast sharply with that darker side of Victor nature that emerges as his obsession with his experimentations grows.

2.10 Characters

2.10.1 Victor Frankenstein: He is the protagonist of the story. An enthusiast in Science, Victor gives his all in trying to comprehend the mysteries of life and death. He exhibits a great deal of determination and inquisitiveness, sometimes dedicating several hours to his experiments. Victor, upon bringing the monster to life, is horrified by its features and thus is quick to reject it. His decision to abandon this creation leads to a lot of suffering and tragedy for him, those around him, and himself. During the entire story, Victor grows more and more in his emotions of guilt, regret or fear, especially as the monster looks for ways to get back at him.

2.10.2 The Creature / The Monster: The monster is a creature that Victor Frankenstein created. He towers over most men at over three meters tall, and his appearance is just as frightening. He has pale skin, yellow eyes and a head full of unkempt black hair. While he possesses a physique that is terrifying to most, he is capable of intelligence, reason, and even emotions. In the beginning, he is a feeble soul looking for companionship, love, and acceptance. However, his looks lead even Victor, his creator, to abandon him, causing the monster to become furious and crave vengeance. He seeks to make Victor understand the pain of feeling abandoned. The monster's tragic story encompasses loneliness, rejection, and the need for companionship.

2.10.2 Robert Walton: Robert Walton is the ship captain venturing to the North Pole. He discovers Victor Frankenstein in a near death state frozen in the ice. Throughout the narrative, Walton attempts to assist Victor, but in the end decides to turn the ship around; realizing some dreams are simply not worth the reality they could impose.

2.10.3 Elizabeth Lavenza: Elizabeth is the beloved wife of Victor Frankenstein. She is kindhearted, caring, and very beautiful. Victor adores her immensely, and she helps him feel at ease. While gentle, kind, compassionate, and intelligent, Elizabeth cares for Victor and does her best to help him. She, like many other women in the story, dies at the hands of the monster. This

death is extremely heartbreaking for Victor and adds another tragic chapter to his life. Elizabeth's life demonstrates how the actions of the monster do not impact only Victor, but also the innocent souls who care about him.

Carolina Frankenstein: Carolina is Victor's mother. She is a smart, caring, and loving woman who cherishes her family deeply. Throughout her life, she has to manage her children's schooling and show them affection, such as to her son Victor and his dreams. She does not ask for much while she is alive. Before dying, she has one special request: that her son Victor, who has eloped with a child named Elizabeth, marry her. This wish serves an important purpose for connecting Victor to his family, which was his source of love and obligation. But after her death, Victor becomes so engrossed in his different walks of life that he disregards the family's wishes, which in consequence, makes him miserable.

2.10.4 Victor's Father: Victor's father is a compassionate and principled man who is genuinely considerate of his children. Others view him as an educated man of high social standing because of his reputation and character. As the story unfolds, Victor's father grows increasingly concerned about his son's well-being, particularly after the death of Victor's mother. He seeks to guide Victor toward a more grounded and balanced life, hoping to restore peace and happiness for him. However, despite his deep love and concern, Victor becomes progressively more distant and consumed by his scientific pursuits, making it difficult for his father to connect with him. Victor's father represents the familial love and care that, unfortunately, Victor neglects in favor of his ambition.

2.10.5 William Frankenstein: Victor's younger brother, who is tragically murdered by the monster. He is remembered as a sweet, affectionate boy, loved by his family.

•**2.10.6 Henry Clerval:** Victor's best friend, known for his noble, generous, and caring character. He meets a tragic end when the monster kills him coldly.

2.10.7 Justine Moritz: A servant in the Frankenstein household who is wrongfully accused of killing William. She is executed despite her innocence. Justine is portrayed as clever, gentle, and exceptionally beautiful.

2.11 Moral

The main moral that this story teaches is that the natural order of life and things cannot be altered. Readers learned this when Victor, in order to create a creature that is most like the human being, steals parts of corpses, without imagining that this creature to which he gave life would be his own destruction.

Another moral is how the hatred and contempt of others destroy a person or creature. The creature is filled with hatred for the contempt of all people, thinking that its only objective and purpose in this world is to take revenge against its creator for abandonment and contempt it suffered. Nowadays, people know the importance of having family and friends or simply have someone who provides support in the worst and best moments. Being in a social circle where people feel appreciated and welcomed makes people feel happy and eliminates feelings of hatred and resentment.

2.12 Symbols

2.12.1 Letters: The letters in Frankenstein constitute an important means of communication as they allow the characters, especially Robert Walton, to express their thoughts and feelings across their large distances. They signify the passing of time and knowledge transfer; Walton's letters to his sister set the stage for the entire novel. The story begins to unravel with a letter describing the tragic history of Victor Frankenstein. The letters do enforce the idea of how communication may bridge emotional and geographical distances between people, if even in the simplest way.

2.12.2 Books: Books have become the central symbol of knowledge and education in Frankenstein. They are Victor's access to scientific knowledge that pushes him to create life. Books symbolize the pursuit of intellectual accomplishment and expansion of thought. To the creature, books promise an ongoing education regarding human social values, emotions, and perceptions of the world. The monster deepens his insights into human nature, love, and suffering. Consequently, they also mean that moderate learning brings about wreckage: Victor's cravings for books have disastrous effects; and the monster's knowledge through reading builds up his feelings of isolation and fury.

2.12.3 Fire: Fire conveys a twofold meaning of light and destruction in Frankenstein. To the monster, fire implies an initial understanding and enlightenment. It brings warmth to him and

an illumination of his world; nevertheless, it becomes a means of destruction. The violent outburst of the monster causes the burning down of De Lacey's house. Thereby, fire signifies the destruction of emotions left unchecked. Inferring behind knowledge and power, fire would, to some extent, signify the benefits of illumination and enrichment; however, it threatens to burn away anything it deems unworthy.

2.12.4 Hate: Hate is one of the recurrent and strong emotions expressed in *Frankenstein*. The novel shows how hatred results from rejection, pain, and loneliness. The consequences of being neglected and cruelly treated turn the monster's hatred toward Victor and its desire for revenge. His hatred does strengthen with continual rejection from society and by the very creator. On the other side, Victor's hatred for the monster becomes stronger when he realizes what his actions have led to. The novel dwells upon how hate, when left unchecked, would take control and act as an agent of destruction in the lives of the monster and Victor.

2.12.5 Darkness: Darkness is an important symbol of the novel, which stands for internal and external struggles facing the characters. It shows the monster's state of isolation and Victor's moral blindness, as the ambition of creation prevents him from seeing the consequences of his actions. The darkness also signifies the inner conflict experienced by the characters themselves with guilt for Victor and loneliness for the monster.

Another aspect the story seems to suggest is the environment's crucial role in determining the behavior and disposition of a being. The dark world of the monster, both literally and figuratively, exacerbates feelings of abandonment; this feeling eventually sways him to violence. It forces one to reflect on how the external worlds of individual torment, rejection, and loneliness bring out the darker side of human nature.

2.13 Motifs

2.13.1 Family: it is a central theme in *Frankenstein*, representing both support and a fundamental sense of belonging. Victor Frankenstein descends into profound despair and melancholy following the loss of his family. The death of his loved ones fuels his hatred and obsession with revenge, initiating his path toward isolation. This illustrates that family provides not only comfort but also the essential foundation for mental and emotional well-being. Deprived of his family, Victor is left with only his rage, which ultimately drives him toward destruction.

Similarly, the monster, though lacking a conventional family, yearns for love and acceptance. Denied these basic human needs, he turns to revenge against Victor within the framework of his suffering.

2.13.2 Science: One of the greatest concerns of science arises in the tale, especially in relation to the monster's creation. Without any knowledge of science, Victor cannot pervert the course of nature and create life. The affairs of the story are set in motion by Victor fixation on his sciences. What really caused Victor to lose in the end was the fact that he was trying to show the secrets of life and death with scientific knowledge. In the novel, science is seen as a great tool and a terrible danger. It has great possibilities for invention and achievement but also leads to destruction when misused or pushed too far. The novel raises questions about the ethical use of scientific knowledge and the potential consequences of pushing the boundaries of nature.

2.13.3 Monstrosity: Monstrosity is presented not just in terms of physical appearance but also in terms of how others see and judge a person. The monster monstrosity lies in the fact that society does not bother going beyond his physical appearance and recognizing his inner humanity and feelings. This theme elucidates how society judges others purely based on looks and that such judgment leads to alienation and suffering.

2.13.4 Knowledge: Another motif of prime importance in the story is obtaining knowledge for its sake. When Victor created the creature, he was propelled into existence through some curiosity about life after death and a strong desire to cross frontiers of human experience. The drive for knowledge that blinded Victor to its threat without consideration for consequences brings tragedy to both him and the monster. The motif depicts this idea that the pursuit of knowledge brings about destruction when done irresponsibly or selfishly.

2.13.5 Revenge: Revenge is, indeed, one of the foremost motivations that impel events in Frankenstein. The entire tale revolves around the monster wishing revenge upon Victor for having brought him into the world and then forsaking him. This quest for vengeance becomes all-consuming for both the monster and Victor and feeds into a spiral of destruction. The monster, cast out by society and his creator, now seeks to see Victor suffer as he has suffered.

2.14 Themes

2.14.1 Arranged Marriages: In Frankenstein, this practice is very common. The marriage of Victor Frankenstein and Elizabeth Lavenza had been arranged by their families long before any possible personal feelings had developed between the two. Love was not the linchpin in marriages in some cultures. They were transactions between families in which such mundane matters as social class and wealth, instead of emotional connection, had application. Couples tied into such marriages did not even consider love as being paramount, thus often the wishes of individuals concerned were subjected to societal expectations and demands from family.

2.14.2 Role of Women: The book portrays the conventional role of women. In the novel women are depicted as subservient beings, obedient to the men in their lives, and focus on caring for others in their families and working in the home. Elizabeth Lavenza is described as a woman beautiful, gentle, and dedicated to her family and her intended husband. In Frankenstein, Elizabeth is a supportive and loving figure, but she is nevertheless mainly seen in relationship to Victor and the expected role of his wife.

2.14.3 Incest: In Frankenstein, the question of incest comes into play in that it is not just that Victor and Elizabeth are cousins. Their marriage is accepted by their families, yet their blood ties draw attention to how societal norms sometimes overlook the complications involved. The novel shows how the family ties in Victor life were so tangled that marriage in cousin-like relations could be avoided as a taboo or abnormal.

2.14.4 Role of the Man: The traditional conventions of the novel describe the male as the leader of the family, in whom rests the power to make momentous decisions. Victor Frankenstein father was described to be the head figure in the family household, ruling over the family, and encouraging his son to be like him in going away to the university. This gave credence to the idea that men were the ones expected to lead, whereas women remained passive. Victor was himself in step with this expectation of society, entering the scientific field and making crucial decisions all alone, without seeking anybody advice. The character of Victor still shows some responsibility as the pretended protector of his family even though he was not able to protect them from the outcome of his acts, thus underlining the complexities and failures of masculinity.

2.14.5 Dangerousness of Science: A prominent theme of Frankenstein concerns the dangerous potentialities of science viewed in the context of lack of consideration for any potential consequences. In his effort to conquer death and create life, Victor was led to some

remarkable discoveries in science, but ultimately to much tragedy. Victor single-minded pursuit of pushing the boundaries of nature makes him entirely irresponsible, and the outcomes of his deeds adversely affect not just him, but also his family.

2.15 Cinematographic

The book of Frankenstein has been adapted in movies more than a dozen times, however some films made significant changes compared to the original story. Many of these changes have been well received by the audience, however, others have not been to the public's liking. Later is explained the cinematographic films and their changes.

2.15.1 Frankenstein (1931)

In the film one of the most significant changes is that the name changes of the main character in this movie the scientist is called Henry Frankenstein, and he also has an assistant called Fridz. Also, another change in the film was that the monster did not kill Elizabeth nor did it kill Victor Frankenstein's younger brother. The ending was also different Victor continues his life being happy with Elizabeth which did not happen in the book and the death of the monster was also different because in the film the monster was burned.

2.15.2 The Bride of Frankenstein (1935)

This movie is completely different to the book. This movie shows how the monster's girlfriend is brought to life, who at the end is killed by the same monster when it causes an explosion in which he also dies, and this never happened in the book written by Mary Shelley.

2.15.3 Mary Shelly's (1994)

This movie is the best adaptation to the book however the biggest change in the movie and the book is the death of Elizabeth. In the movie Elizabeth is also killed by the monster, but Victor brings Elizabeth back to life, and she takes her own life because she doesn't want to look like a monster.

2.15.4 Victor Frankenstein (2015)

This was one of the last adaptations, in this movie there is a new character Higor who is Victor's assistant. Characters based on Mary Shelley's book such as Elizabeth and Henry do not appear in this film. The ending of the movie is also different to the book in the movie the monster is killed by Victor and Higor. Victor lives and continues his research to create the monster.

2.16 Marry Shelley Biography

Mary Shelley was born in London, England, on 30 August 1797: the author of one of the most famous novels in the English language, *Frankenstein*. She was the child of two important people, her mother Mary Wollstonecraft, a famous novelist and feminist, and her father William Godwin, a political philosopher and writer.

Both happy and sad, Mary's life started. Her mother died ten days after her birth, and she was brought up by her father. In her youth, she turned to reading and writing. Mary met the acclaimed poet Percy Bysshe Shelley at sixteen in the year 1814 and fell in love despite the fact that he had a wife; the two of them ran away into Europe thereafter.

Mary Shelley wrote *Frankenstein* in 1816 during his sojourn in Switzerland. The never-published tale came about on a sultry summer in which Mary, Percy Shelley, and Lord Byron spent together indoors due to poor weather. They were each supposed to invent a ghost story: the awaited results turned out with Mary triumphantly concocting the creation called *Frankenstein*, which describes a scientist endowing life to a monster: ambitions, responsibilities, and consequences burst boundaries.

Mary Shelley had a heap of struggles throughout her life. Her husband Percy Shelly died in an unfortunate boating accident, leaving Mary to single-handedly rear their son Percy Florence. All through her life, Mary Shelley kept writing novels, short fiction, and essays but *Frankenstein* stands tall as her best work.

Mary Shelley remains best known for *Frankenstein* however she wrote a number of other very important works. One of her most famous books is *The Last Man* (1826), a work of science fiction which describes a future world in which a plague has killed the majority of humanity. It depicts Shelley's profound mourning after the death of her husband. One also of her major works

is the historical novel and a novel containing a female who has power Valperga (1823), which features the Middle Ages, a time in which women with power were few or rare, according to some literature on that age and the life writings of that age. It is a story: a story of political struggle, and the protagonist of a strong woman. A lesser known, but an incredibly powerful book, is Mathilda that was composed in 1819 but was only published posthumously. It deals with loneliness and forbidden love.

As a conclusion to this chapter, this is the theoretical framework on which the analysis of Mary Shelley's novel Frankenstein is completed, with the application of literary, social, and cultural approaches. Under the social approach, themes such as alienation and social marginalization are analyzed, along with the position of women in society and the novel. Of the cultural approach, elements such as the impact of the Industrial Revolution, the fear of progress, and the ethical and moral responsibility in the creation of the monster are explored, addressing the conflict between science and ethics.

This chapter also includes the plot, historical context, setting, and characters. The moral values, symbols, motifs and main themes of the work are analyzed too. The studio also compares the novel to its film adaptations, unveiling the visual and narrative metamorphoses. A biography of Mary Shelley is also included, spanning her life, her context and her influence on literature.

Chapter III

Methodological Framework

Any research project needs the Methodological Framework because it offers a well-defined and structured approach for carrying out the investigation. The methodological framework goal is to assist researchers/students in outlining the step follow in order to gather, examine, and interpret data. By ensuring that the research process this methodological framework facilitates comprehension and understanding; also, contributes to the validity, dependability, and credibility information.

Marta Orellano (202) in her article named A Methodological Framework to Support the Sustainable Innovation Development Process states that “This article proposes a methodological framework to guide the collaborative process in the early phases of sustainable innovation development. The framework relies on a combination of qualitative research and a multicriteria decision aiding method” (p. 1). The aim of this chapter is to clearly present the essential information that helps readers understand the research approach. It also provides an explanation and analysis of the relevant details related to the Research Design. In an article named Justifying knowledge, justifying method, taking action: Epistemologies, methodologies and methods in qualitative research of the authors Carter &Lili (2008) states:

Researchers need to provide their ‘methodological justification’ by discussing the reason why they select a particular method in their research. Often, researchers simply suggest the use of a specific method, for example an in-depth interview or focus group, without giving the theoretical context or methodological framework (p. 2).

The chapter focuses on analyzing and explaining different elements based on Frankenstein Novel, such as the methodology, information sources, and analysis categories. This chapter serves to enhance the reader's understanding of how the research methods contribute to achieving the study results.

3.1 Research Approach

Vijay Kumar Grove (2015) in this research approach overview states:” Research in simplest terms is searching for knowledge and searching for truth. In formal sense it is a systematic study of a problem attacked by a deliberately chosen strategy which starts with choosing an approach to preparing blueprint” (p. 4).

So basically, a research approach is the plan or strategy used to investigate a subject or topic to find a solution, thanks to choosing how researchers collect data, examine the specifics, and this provides valuable insights.

Based on Hamed Taherdoost (2022) “there are different ways to examine and explain a study and its findings based on using numbers as a measure, a descriptive style, or a mixture of both. These three research approaches are quantitative, qualitative, and mixed methods that are commonly used by researchers in various research studies” (p.2).

In this quote Taherdoost states that there are different approaches that students used in research or analysis, those approaches have various characteristics and purposes.

3.1.1 Qualitative Research

Steven J. Agius (2013) states that a good definition of Qualitative research is:

Qualitative research has a rich tradition in the study of human social behavior and cultures. Its general aim is to develop concepts which help to understand social phenomena in, wherever possible, natural rather than experimental settings, to gain an understanding of the experiences, perceptions and/or behaviors of individuals, and the meanings attached to them. (p. 204).

In other words, qualitative research Steven J. Agius defined as not a numerical data, using things like an observation to understand experiences and meanings.

3.1.2 Quantitative Research

In the book Quantitative research methods (2016) explain that “The purpose of quantitative studies is typically specific and narrow, focusing on only a handful of measurable variables. This is very different from the holistic perspective of qualitative research” (p.109).

Quantitative research is the use of numeric data and statistical methods, utilized to measuring and analyzing data. This kind of research is concerned with objectivity, accuracy, and the capacity to generalize findings on the population. This research is applied in fields like an economics, social science, and business because it provides a measurement variable with great accuracy.

3.1.3 Mixed Research

John W. Creswell and Vicki L. Piano Clark (2007) states that “A story. In the beginning, there was Quantitative Research. A few years later, there was Qualitative Research and then Mixed Methods were born, as a separate child of these parents. Let’s all welcome Mixed Methods” (p.388).

Mixed methods research is the combination of qualitative and quantitative methods. It is more than just collecting and analyzing both kinds of data also involve the use of both approaches qualitative and quantitative in the research. This lets researchers get a complete picture. They use qualitative data for deeper insights and numerical data for a wider view.

3.1.4 Research for this Investigation

In this investigation the Qualitative approach is used because instead of digging into numbers or statistics, the work focusses on what the book really says by exploring themes, characters, background, and symbols. The idea is to find out what the book means on a deeper level by understanding the feelings that come from the text. This kind of approach helps see the bigger picture of what was happening in society when the book was published. Analyzing and read the book in detail to help gather insights and draw conclusions that go beyond the surface level. This approach allows us to appreciate the richness of the text and understand it more fully.

3.1.5 Historical-Critical Method

A work analyzed cultural and social context in which it was created are examined using the Historical-Critical Method. The objective is to comprehend how the author intent, the work

reflection of the era, and the information content and topics are influenced by the setting. The procedure entails investigating the author goals through her biography and important events.

Rachelle Thomas (2013) states:

The advancement of scientific technology can cause a detrimental backlash by the general public. Some examples are the construction and dropping of the atomic bomb, the lack of ample test studies done before prescription medications are dispensed to patients, and fraudulent scientific endeavors some scientists incorporate during the creation of their theories, research, and writing (p. 7).

This method looks at how the novel connects with 19th century European ideas. This was a time of big changes, especially during the Industrial Revolution. The story talks about themes like the dangers of unchecked science and the effects of being alone. Mary Shelley's life plays a big role in the novel. Mary Shelley's background, the people who influenced her, and her personal losses shaped the themes in her book.

Frankenstein displays the conflict between the desire for scientific progress and the Romantic view that questions human ambition. By understanding these factors, people could better appreciate how Shelley experiences and the ideas of her time influenced her story. It reflects its era but also offers important thoughts on humanity that still resonate today.

3.1.6 Feminist Method

This kind of method analyzed the women representation in literature, focusing on gender, power, and identity. The importance of this method is to explore how the Frankenstein novel challenges social norms about gender and women positions in society, and how women are represented in terms of social roles. Leslie Gelling (2013) states: "Feminist researchers focused on research endeavors that would raise issues of power and oppression. The aim was to generate new knowledge and understanding to empower women." (p. 2). Mary Shelley at the beginning experience a lot of struggles to publish Frankenstein due to societal limitations placed on women. Women in general were not encouraged to follow intellectual or literary pursuits, and literature remained dominated by males.

Another significant factor was Mary Shelley's youth and her lack of an established reputation within the literary community. At the tender age of eighteen, when she began working on the novel, she had no prior publishing experience. Moreover, her youth and her relationship with the renowned poet Percy Bysshe Shelley made her an unconventional candidate for publication. *Frankenstein* was originally published anonymously in 1818, as Mary Shelley feared that her gender would hinder its acceptance and success. Although the novel eventually found a publisher, the challenges she faced in getting it published stemmed from her being a woman, the controversial nature of the novel's subject matter, and her lack of recognition as an author at that time.

Mary Shelley faced challenges because, during the Victorian period, women's roles were largely confined to domestic responsibilities and moral guidance, especially within the middle and upper classes. Uche Nnyagu & Umeh Deborah (2013) in their article *Towards the Exploration of the Victorian Literature: The Historical Overview* states that:

Victorian Period, highlighting the reign of Queen Victoria and the significant events that shaped the era. It also examines how these influences set the stage for the unique values, beliefs, and attitudes that permeated the Victorian society. A central focus of this study is the exploration of the Victorian social hierarchy, with its rigid class structure and strict moral codes (p. 1).

Women spent most of their lives within the home environment, having minimal access to education and public life. Women were expected to stay at home and support their husbands. But gradually, as the century progressed, more and more women started doubting these roles, particularly toward the latter end of the Victorian period.

3.2 Sources of Information

Expert information is essential for conducting an investigation to validate the work and ideas presented. Also, it is important to gather information from different sources in order to support the information presented in this work. There are three types of resources: primary, secondary, and tertiary sources, each one with their own significance. In this work, having a wide variety of information sources is very important, because it reinforces the information in the work.

This literary analysis develops primary and secondary sources to examine social, historical, and cultural contexts. Primary sources such as books and eBooks provide the author language, narrative voice, character development, and thematic concerns. In novels like *Frankenstein*, the text is the most valuable primary source, giving direct access to the author intent, character interactions, and social commentary. Additionally, this literary analysis utilizes secondary sources such as university reports, academic articles, and online dictionaries. These sources help to deepen the understanding of the original text.

3.3 Research Design

A research design is defined as the guide to develop the literary analysis of the novel. The research designs an important part of the methodological framework and serves as a guide for how the study develops, A well designed study is essential to ensure that the research objectives are met and that the results are reliable. According to Deeba Khanam (2023) “Research design is defined as a framework of methods and techniques chosen by a researcher to combine various components of research in a reasonably logical manner so that the research problem is efficiently handled” (p. 367). There are different kinds of designs depending on the investigations /research problems, the most common are:

3.3.1 Exploratory

Based on Pawar (2020) state “this research is conducted for not clearly defined problems. It helps to determine data collection methods, research design and selection of subjects. It depends on reviewing of literature, information collection through informal discussion with consumer’s competition”(p. 50). Exploratory research design is used in situations where a topic has not been widely studied or when it is intended to investigate emerging areas. This type of research design is particularly useful when you have little information about the topic you want to study, and its main objective is to identify problems that might not have been previously considered.

3.3.2 Correlational

Dr. Barkha states (2022) that:

correlational design is a study design for examining the relationships between or among two or more variables in a single group, which can occur at several levels. It is a type of non-experimental design that examines the relationship between two or more variables. It should be remembered that the researcher is not testing the cause-and-effect relationship (p. 3).

Correlational research design is used to analyze the relationship between two or more variables without the researcher manipulating the information. This type of research focuses on identifying whether there is an association or link between the variables studied, and how one may vary depending on the other.

3.3.3 Experimental

Thomas & Zubkov (2023) states that:

Experimental research is focused on establishing cause and effect between variables. With this purpose, experimental design is a form of explanatory research. Like survey research, experimental research is a design that focuses on how the data is collected (p 6).

The experimental research design studies the causes and effects through the manipulation of independent variables and the observation of their impact on the dependent variables. Other kinds of research designs, such as descriptive or correlational, experimental design allow the researcher to intervene directly in the process to observe how changes in one variable affect others. This manipulation of variables allows causal relationships to be established, which means that, by controlling for and isolating factors, researchers infer that a specific variable is the cause of the observed effects.

3.3.4 Exploratory – Descriptive

Exploratory and descriptive research designs are two distinct approaches, but they often complement each other in the research process for that reason this design is the combination of the two-research designed (Exploratory and Descriptive)

3.3.5 Descriptive

Riyaz & Rahim (2022) explained that:

Descriptive research design is a type of research project that aims to obtain information to systematically describe an object, situation, or population. Clearly, it helps to answer questions about what, when, where, and how about a research problem, rather than why? This method comprehends the use of different kind of research methods to investigate the variables in question (p. 2).

The literary analysis uses descriptive research because it is the one that analyzes the characteristics of a specific population or phenomenon. Its main objective is to provide an accurate and clear view of the characteristics, behaviors, attitudes or conditions of a group or situation without intervening directly in the process. This type of research focuses on observing, measuring, and recording facts as they occur in their natural context. It does not seek to explain causes or effects, but rather to offer a detailed and accurate description of what is being studied. This type of design is very useful for generating knowledge of the topic because it allows interpretation of key elements, such as themes, motifs, or symbols. In this study it is used specifically a chart to analyze citations from the novel.

Example for the chart:

Quotes	Theory	Researcher's analysis
" But now I am alone miserably alone! " (Chapter 10, page 118)	Social approach	This passage captures the deep loneliness of the creature.

3.4 Data Collection Instruments

This project consists of carrying out a literary analysis on the novel Frankenstein which was written by Mary Shelly. For any research project, data collection is essential to make the work more complete and with truthful information. Document Analysis is the perfect technique for this project however also there are other data collection techniques:

Document Analysis: Document analysis is a technique that involves analyzing information from texts such as reports, articles, etc. This technique allows historical data to be obtained; however, it may face limitations if the documents are incomplete. This data collection technique is the one used to fulfill this project. The data is collected through the novel, the most important quotes from the novel is analyzed and explained.

Interviews: Interviewing is a technique in which information is obtained directly from a person through a structured or unstructured dialogue. This technique allows for detailed and contextualized data, but it is influenced by the interviewer and be time-consuming.

Surveys: Surveys consist of asking questions to a group of people, in order to obtain standardized information. The questions is asked through various means such as paper, telephone or online platforms. Its main advantage is efficiency and the ability to obtain large amounts of data.

Observation: Observation consists of collecting data through the observation of behaviors, events or phenomena. This technique provides real time and contextual data, but it is focus to subjective interpretations of each person.

Chapter IV

Data Analysis

Data analysis involves the researcher collecting, presenting, and reviewing information to reach the most accurate conclusions. It's a crucial aspect of any study since it combines analyzed data that can either support or challenge the objectives set for the research. The data analysis is particularly significant, as it is during this phase that the researcher gathers and evaluate data from the novel to highlight the dangers of the science, the role of men and women, revenge, and alienation present in the text. These examples are intertwined with the researcher's insights and knowledge to deliver a comprehensive analysis. This analysis is backed by the researcher's study, which includes literary theories used in the investigation, literary analysis, and the symbols and themes found in the book.

4.1 Approaches to the Investigation

To develop a good and effective research of a literary analysis or any other type of investigation, it is necessary to have well defined the type of approach in which the research from which the object of study is addressed, facilitating the selection of appropriate methods and the organization of the work. A clear approach not only makes it easier to set goals accurately but also facilitates data collection and analysis, ensuring that research is consistent. Without a proper approach, research becomes scattered. The novel of Frankenstein is a classic of literature made based on different perspectives, however, this research focuses on the social and cultural lens.

The social approach in literature exemplifies how people are influenced by their social surroundings and how society impacts their thoughts, feelings, and actions. In Frankenstein's novel, the perspective is clearly illustrated through alienation and social exclusion, as well as the depiction of women in society.

The cultural approach in literature studies how cultural contexts shape the creation and reception of a work. In Frankenstein, the novel reflects the cultural anxieties of her time, particularly those surrounding the Industrial Revolution, scientific progress, and the ethical

implications of scientific exploration. These cultural aspects are essential to understanding the themes of the novel, such as the fear of unchecked progress, the moral dilemmas posed by scientific discovery, and the responsibilities of creators toward their creations.

4.2 Theories vs Literary Work

This analysis is presented by analysis tables, which includes theories, quotes from the text, and the researcher opinion. The purpose of these tables is to visually display comparisons, helping to draw connections between the theories and the selected quotes. The following section provides an analysis of specific parts of the literary work, supported by various literary theories.

Table 1. Quotes from the novel regarding the social approach.

Quotes	Theory	Researcher's analysis
<p>“But now I am alone, miserably alone!” (Chapter 10, page 118)</p>	<p>Social approach</p> <p>The loneliness can also reflect a psychological impact of social exclusion. Humans require social connections, and deprivation of this reflect emotional suffering.</p>	<p>This passage comes from Victor Frankenstein, and it really captures the deep loneliness he experiences because of his choices. By bringing the creature to life and then turning his back on it, Victor has isolated himself from human connection and any sense of inner peace.</p>
<p>“My companion must be of the same species and have the same defects. This being you must create.” (Chapter 16, page 188)</p>	<p>Social approach</p> <p>The creature needs someone who shares his experiences. This social approach also explains the need to belong to a group with shared characteristics to feel valued.</p>	<p>In this passage, the creature expresses his deep sense of loneliness and longing for companionship. When he mentions that his companion must be of the “same species” and share “the same defects,” he recognizes that no human truly grasp or accept him due to his unnatural origins and terrifying looks.</p>
<p>“All men hate the wretched. How, then, must I be hated,</p>	<p>Social approach</p> <p>Theory suggests that creature is seen</p>	<p>In this passage, the creature shows a deep insight into the harshness of society towards those who are weak and</p>

<p>who am miserable beyond all living things!” (Chapter 10, page 116)</p>	<p>negatively by society can lead to discrimination and marginalization.</p>	<p>suffering. The term “wretched” refers to someone who is in a state of misery or despair.</p>
<p>“On a gloomy night in November I completed my work. I was so nervous that night it was painful.” (Chapter 5, page 57)</p>	<p>Social approach The theory implies a moral obligation to help others. Victor fears the consequences of his actions, and his anxiety reflects an awareness of his social duty.</p>	<p>This passage captures the dark, unsettling vibe that surrounds Victor’s act of creation. The description of a “gloomy night in November” immediately creates a sense of discomfort and something unnatural.</p>
<p>“It was a lovely sight—even to me, a poor wretch who had never heard anything beautiful before.” (Chapter 11, page 134)</p>	<p>Social approach This theory emphasizes how perceptions and experiences are shaped by social context through interaction and culture.</p>	<p>This moment beautifully highlights the creature innocence and his ability to marvel at the world around him, even in the face of his pain and unnatural beginnings. The words "even to me" lay bare his profound self-hatred he views himself as unworthy of beauty.</p>
<p>“The human senses are insurmountable barriers to our union. Yet I will not submit like a groveling slave. I will revenge my injuries. If I cannot inspire love, I will cause fear.” (Chapter 17, page 190)</p>	<p>Social approach This theory explains how social frustration often leads to violent behavior. The creature is rejected by society, his need for love turns into aggression.</p>	<p>This quote reflects the creature internal conflict and transformation. “The human senses are insurmountable barriers to our union" he recognizes that humans, guided by superficial judgments what they see, hear, and feel never accept him because of his appearance.</p>

Table 2. Quotes from the novel regarding the cultural approach.

Quotes	Theory	Researcher's analysis
<p>“I will pioneer a new way, explore unknown powers, and unfold to the world the deepest mysteries of creation.”</p> <p>(Chapter 3, page 47)</p>	<p>Cultural approach/Enlightenment Ideals.</p> <p>The Enlightenment era cultural belief in reason, progress, and manpower to master nature through science.</p>	<p>This line captures Victor bold scientific vision. He is driven by a passion not just to learn, but to push the limits of what humanity knows. The words "pioneer," "explore," paint a picture of heroic exploration, but they also hint at his arrogance.</p>
<p>“Seek happiness in peaceful activities and avoid ambition, even if it be only the apparently harmless one of distinguishing yourself in science and discoveries. Yet why do I say this? I have failed to achieve my hopes, yet another may succeed.”</p> <p>(Chapter 24, page 291)</p>	<p>Cultural approach/Romanticism</p> <p>This reflects a cultural shift from reason to emotion. Victor begins to reject Enlightenment ideals and instead embraces Romanticism.</p>	<p>The line shows that Victor has come to understand that ambition, particularly in the realm of science, may lead to destruction. His words serve as a final moral warning.</p>
<p>“The labors of men of genius, even if wrongly directed, almost always lead to some benefit for mankind”</p> <p>(Chapter 3, page 48)</p>	<p>Cultural approach</p> <p>Reflects a cultural belief in the value of genius and innovation, explaining that cultural advancement is driven by exceptional individuals.</p>	<p>This quote is deceptively optimistic. While it celebrates geniuses and progress also shows that misguided genius can, in fact, destroy rather than benefit mankind. It serves as early foreshadowing Victor's tragic arc and a subtle warning to readers.</p>
<p>“You are my creator. I am your creator. You are bound to me by ties that can only be broken by the destruction of one of us.”</p>	<p>Cultural approach</p> <p>Reflects the cultural expectation that creators/parents are responsible</p>	<p>In this passage, the creature highlights the unbreakable bond he shares with Victor. By referring to Victor as his creator, the creature emphasizes</p>

(Chapter 10, page 116)	for their creations/ children.	that Victor has taken on a god like role in his life.
“I assure you I did! A frightful selfishness hurried me on, but my heart was poisoned with sorrow.” (Chapter 24, page 294)	Cultural approach Cultural traditions especially Christian beliefs teaches that people should feel guilt for doing wrong and seek forgiveness.	This quote illustrates a Victor caught in a struggle between justifying his intentions and facing up to his failures. It beautifully portrays Victor Frankenstein’s tragic journey from a proud creator to a shattered, grieving individual, burdened by the consequences of his unchecked ambition.

4.3 Themes, Motifs, and Symbols

Themes: The theme of a novel is merely the concept or message that the writer aims to convey. A novel contains multiple themes, alongside prominent and less significant themes, but fundamentally, these express the predominant message articulated by the author.

Motifs: The main ideas of a book are developed and explained with the use of motifs.

Symbols: The use of any individual, circumstance, or item to symbolize a concept of some kind is known as a symbol, this takes many different forms.

Table 3. Quotes from the novel regarding themes.

Themes	Quotes	Researcher’s opinion
Arranged Marriage	“On the next day, she presented Elizabeth to me as her promised gift. I, with childish seriousness, interpreted her words literally and looked upon Elizabeth as mine—mine to protect, love, and cherish” (Chapter 1, page 28)	This quote highlights that Victor views marriage more as a matter of possession than as a partnership. From the very moment Elizabeth steps into his life, she is treated like an object given to him, rather than a person he chooses to connect with as an equal.
Role of women	“Elizabeth welcomed me with warm affection. Yet tears flowed from her eyes	In this quote, Victor expresses Elizabeth’s role in his life as one to soften

	<p>when she saw my wasted body and feverish cheeks. I saw a change in her also. She was thinner and had lost much of that heavenly vivacity that had charmed me. However, her gentleness and soft looks of compassion made her a more fit companion for one blasted and miserable as I was”</p> <p>(Chapter 22, page 247)</p>	<p>and tame him, which is reflective of the role women were often expected to play: caretakers, nurturers, and moral influences on men.</p>
Arranged Marriage	<p>“Father, set your mind at ease. I love my cousin tenderly and sincerely. My future hopes and prospects are entirely bound up in the expectation of our marriage”</p> <p>(Chapter 18, page 197)</p>	<p>This quote highlights Victor perspective on marriage as more of a duty linked to future security than a genuine emotional bond. His reassurances to his father come off as hollow, reflecting his tendency to keep a distance from those who truly care about him.</p>
Arranged Marriage	<p>I listened to my father in silence and for some time could not reply. To me the idea of an immediate marriage with my Elizabeth was upsetting.</p> <p>(Chapter 18, page 197)</p>	<p>This quote really brings to light the heavy emotional burden that Victor carries and how it messes with his relationship with Elizabeth. While marriage is usually seen as a symbol of love and unity, in Frankenstein, it gets tangled up with fear, secrets, and the shadow of loss.</p>
Role of the women	<p>“I escaped from them to the room where lay the body of Elizabeth—my love, my wife, so lately living, so dear, so worthy. She had been moved from</p>	<p>This passage highlights the way women are depicted in Frankenstein as passive, idealized beings whose worth is tied to their relationships</p>

	<p>the position in which I had seen her. She lay with her head upon her arm and a handkerchief laid across her face and neck. One might have guessed she was asleep. I rushed to her and embraced her, but the coldness of the limbs told me that what I now held in my arms had ceased to be the Elizabeth whom I had loved and cherished.”</p> <p>(Chapter 23, page 256)</p>	<p>with men. Elizabeth, in her death, becomes more than just a victim of the creature; she also represents Victor failure to protect her and a society that dispossesses women.</p>
Role of the women	<p>“Elizabeth, most of all, requires consolation. She blames herself for having caused William’s death. She is very wretched. However, since the murderer has been discovered—”</p> <p>(Chapter 07, page 84)</p>	<p>This passage emphasizes Elizabeth emotional vulnerability, as well as the self-sacrificial role that women are expected to play in Frankenstein. Her internalized grief and guilt highlight the societal tendency to place emotional burdens on women, positioning them as both caretakers and victims of their circumstances.</p>
Role of the women	<p>“She nursed my aunt in her last illness, with the greatest affection and care. She also attended to her own mother during a long illness. After her mother died, she lived in my uncle’s house, where she was beloved by all the family.”</p> <p>(Chapter 8, page 95)</p>	<p>In this passage, we really see Elizabeth caring side come to life, highlighting her role as a devoted caregiver. While this makes her a moral beacon in the eyes of others, it also sheds light on the narrow roles available to women in Frankenstein.</p>
Role of the women	<p>Justine’s residence at her mother’s house brought her little happiness”</p>	<p>This passage highlights how Justine identity as a lower-class woman leaves her feeling</p>

	(Chapter 6, page 72)	emotionally empty and socially powerless even within her own family.
Incest	<p>“I wish to speak with you about Elizabeth. I confess that I have always looked forward to your marriage to her as a source of comfort in my old age. The two of you were attached to each other from your earliest infancy. You studied together and appeared, in personalities and tastes, entirely repugnance: strong dislike Chapter 18 197 suited to one another. But you may, perhaps, regard her as your sister, without any wish that she becomes your wife”</p> <p>(Chapter 18, page 196)</p>	This quote highlights the way Victor and Elizabeth relationship blurs the lines between family ties and romantic feelings, subtly hinting at issues of incest and emotional unease. On a broader scale, the quote critiques how women are often relegated to specific roles within families, serving to uphold traditions and cater to male comfort, rather than being recognized as independent individuals.
Role of men	<p>“Then I spent my nights studying mathematics, medicine, and other branches of science likely to be useful to a naval adventurer like myself.”</p> <p>(Letter 1, page 10)</p>	This quote really highlights how the men in Frankenstein are shaped by their ambition, intelligence, and desire for glory, often at a significant personal and ethical price.
Role of men	<p>“I began to study electricity and also mathematics”</p> <p>(Chapter 2, page 37)</p>	In this quote, Victor early fascination with electricity and mathematics sets the stage for a journey that’s heavily influenced by traditional male ideals, driven by a thirst for knowledge and control over the natural world.
Role of men	<p>“I sat one evening in my laboratory. The sun had set,</p>	The passage really highlights the darker

	<p>and the moon was just rising.”</p> <p>(Chapter 20, page 211)</p>	<p>aspects of the male role about ambition, secrecy, and a dangerous sense of isolation. Victor, holed up in his lab as night descends, represents that Romantic ideal of the solitary genius. His detachment from human connections, emotional accountability, and the natural world turns him into a tragic figure of masculine arrogance.</p>
Role of men	<p>“He was the son of a merchant of Geneva. He was a boy of singular talent and fancy. He loved enterprise, hardship, and even danger for its own sake”</p> <p>(Chapter 2, page 31)</p>	<p>In this quote, Henry represents a more traditional and socially accepted version of masculinity. He is ambitious but not to the point of losing himself in it.</p>
Dangerous of science	<p>“I had worked hard for nearly two years, for the sole purpose of infusing life into a lifeless body. For this I had deprived myself of rest and health. I had desired it with a passion that far exceeded moderation. Now that I had finished, however, the beauty of the dream vanished. Horror and disgust filled my heart”</p> <p>(Chapter 5, page 58)</p>	<p>This quote expresses Victor initial excitement about his scientific achievements, but the eventual horror he feels after creating the monster reflects the dangerous consequences of pushing scientific boundaries without considering the moral responsibilities that come with it.</p>
Dangerous of science	<p>“Ah, Frankenstein, I said to myself, so much has been done, but there is more work to done – and you are the man to do it! You, Victor Frankenstein, will be the pioneer. You will</p>	<p>In this quote, Victor admits his wrong belief that science could unlock all the secrets of the universe, yet he fails to foresee the destructive outcomes of his pursuit.</p>

	<p>explore unknown powers! You will unfold to the world the deepest mysteries of creation!”</p> <p>(Chapter 3, page 47)</p>	
Dangerous of science	<p>“Henry, my best friend, had fallen victim to me and the monster I had created”</p> <p>(Chapter 21, page 238)</p>	<p>This quote is a powerful admission of culpability that encapsulates the moral and emotional weight of Victor choices. It's a turning point where the cost of his ambition becomes devastatingly personal.</p>
Dangerous of science	<p>“Fear not that I shall be the instrument of eviler. My work is nearly done, and neither yours nor any other man’s death is needed to bring it to completion. But my own death is required”</p> <p>(Chapter 24, page 297)</p>	<p>In this quote, Victor acknowledges the catastrophic results of his scientific experiments. The horror he feels is not just from the creation of the monster, but from the realization that he has unleashed forces that he might no longer control.</p>

Table 4. Quotes from the novel regarding motifs.

Motifs	Quotes	Researcher’s opinion
Family	<p>“They consulted their village priest, and the result was that Elizabeth Lavenza joined our family. She became my sister—my more than sister”</p> <p>(Chapter 1, page 28)</p>	<p>This quote introduces Elizabeth not only as a family member, but someone cherished deeply by Victor. The phrase “more than sister” foreshadows their future romantic connection and reflects the view Victor has of his family.</p>
Family	<p>“My parents were kind and indulgent. We loved</p>	<p>In this quote, Victor upbringing was loving and</p>

	<p>them, and they loved us. When I mingled with other families, I sensed how fortunate my lot was and felt grateful towards my parents”</p> <p>(Chapter 2, page 31)</p>	<p>privileged. The author presents this ideal family environment to later contrast with Victor isolation and the emotional barrenness that follows his scientific obsession.</p>
Family	<p>“I worked all summer. It was a most beautiful season, but I saw little of it—or of my friends. I wrote to my family only rarely”</p> <p>(Chapter 4, page 55)</p>	<p>In this quote, Victor growing detachment from his family as he becomes consumed by scientific ambition.</p>
Family	<p>“I see now that I was very much to blame for ignoring my family. The pursuit of knowledge is a noble activity, but it does not release a man from his other duties in life”</p> <p>(Chapter 4, page 55)</p>	<p>In this quote Victor recognizes the damage this caused, suggesting moral regret and emphasizing the warning against unchecked pursuit of knowledge.</p>
Family	<p>“Justine was received in our family and learned the duties of a servant, a condition which, in our fortunate country, does not include the idea of ignorance and does not require a girl to sacrifice her dignity as a human being”</p> <p>(Chapter 6, page 71)</p>	<p>In this quote, the Victor family is portrayed as progressive and humane, valuing dignity even in those of lower social standing. However, this is tragically undercut when the family fails to protect Justine from wrongful execution, showing how easily justice and loyalty can falter.</p>
Family	<p>“My family members were dead, but their murderer still lived. To destroy him I felt I must drag out my own weary existence”</p> <p>(Chapter 24, page 266)</p>	<p>In this quote Victor is left with nothing but vengeance. The complete loss of his family turns him into a broken man.</p>

Family	<p>It turned out that the old man's name was De Lacey. He was descended from a good family in France, where he had lived for many years in wealth, respected by his superiors and beloved by his equals"</p> <p>(Chapter 14, page 157)</p>	<p>In this quote, the De Lacey family represents a model of virtue and kindness, even though they are later revealed to be flawed.</p>
Science	<p>"It was science that fascinated me. I desired to learn the secrets of heaven and earth – the outward substance of things and the inner spirit of nature"</p> <p>(Chapter 2, page 32)</p>	<p>In this quote reflects Victor deep yearning not just to understand the physical world but also the metaphysical the "secrets of heaven and earth." His ambition is both noble and dangerous, as it reveals an early desire to transcend human limitations.</p>
Science	<p>"As I have mentioned, science and natural philosophy were my great loves. When I was thirteen, we took a trip to the natural hot springs near Thonon"</p> <p>(Chapter 2, page 32)</p>	<p>In this quote reflect personal insight into Victor background and early influences. The reference to "natural philosophy" shows that his interest in the natural world began in childhood.</p>
Science	<p>"On this occasion a man who had some knowledge of electricity was staying with us. He was excited by this catastrophe, and he began to tell us about the science of electricity. This was new and astonishing to me. I quickly forgot about Cornelius Agrippa, Albertus Magnus, and Paracelsus. I began to study electricity and also mathematics"</p> <p>(Chapter 2, page 37)</p>	<p>In this quote Victor shifts from ancient, mystical thinkers to modern science, inspired by a real-life experience and conversation about electricity.</p>

Science	<p>“I turned my reluctant steps from my father’s door—led me first to Dr. Krempe. He was a professor of natural philosophy—an awkward man but deeply read in the secrets of his science”</p> <p>(Chapter 3, page 42)</p>	<p>In this quote represents a key turning point in Victor Frankenstein’s life. This suggests that, deep down, he feels uneasy about leaving his home and loved ones. This emotional hesitation foreshadows the isolation and regrets he experiences later as a result of his scientific pursuits.</p>
Knowledge	<p>“I would not have you make the same mistakes I made. I would have you learn from my example: I would have you learn how dangerous knowledge can be”</p> <p>(Chapter 3, page 53)</p>	<p>The quote states that Victor Frankenstein is warning Walton about the dark consequences of his obsessive quest for knowledge. This reflects the novel’s central theme the limits of human ambition and the consequences of overreaching.</p>
Knowledge	<p>“The days now passed as peaceably as before; the only change was that joy had taken place of sadness in the cottage. Sofie was always happy. She and I improved rapidly in the knowledge of language, so that in two months I began to comprehend most of the words spoken by my protectors.”</p> <p>(Chapter 13, page 151)</p>	<p>The quote reflects the creature’s joyful discovery of language. He connects emotionally to the De Lacey family and finds hope in learning. This shows knowledge as a tool for connection and identity.</p>
Knowledge	<p>“The book that Felix used to teach Sofie was Volney’s Ruins of Empires. I would not have understood it if Felix had not given very detailed explanations of the sections he read aloud. He had chosen this work, he said, because the style</p>	<p>This quote reflects that the creature gains a broader understanding of human history, politics, and culture through reading Ruins of Empires. This marks the start of his intellectual awakening.</p>

	<p>reminded him of certain Eastern authors. Through this work I obtained some knowledge of history and a view of the several empires that currently exist in the world”</p> <p>(Chapter 13, page 152)</p>	
Knowledge	<p>“I decided I would not join her until I had obtained some knowledge as to the situation of my enemy”</p> <p>(Chapter 23, page 255)</p>	<p>In this quote Victor believes that understanding the enemy’s position helps him protect those he loves. However, this also reflects Victor ongoing obsession he continues to be consumed by his desire to control or defeat what he created.</p>
Revenge	<p>“Come, Victor; with thoughts of revenge against the assassin, but with feelings of peace and gentleness that will heal the wounds of our minds”</p> <p>(Chapter 07, page 78)</p>	<p>This quote highlights Victor internal conflict, his desire for revenge is at odds with the need for healing and peace.</p>
Revenge	<p>“I would have made a pilgrimage to the highest peak of the Andes, could I, when there, have thrown him from the heights to his death. I longed to get revenge for the deaths of William and Justine”</p> <p>(Chapter 09, page 106)</p>	<p>This quote shows the turning point where Victor grief transforms into a consuming thirst for vengeance, illustrating how personal loss warps his morality and priorities.</p>
Revenge	<p>“Elizabeth saw my pain and took up my hand. My dearest friend, she said, “you must calm yourself. These events have affected me—God knows how deeply. But there is an expression of despair, and sometimes of revenge,</p>	<p>This quote Elizabeth reaction emphasizes how revenge is not only internally corrosive for Victor but also alienating for those who care about him.</p>

	<p>in your countenance that makes me tremble.”</p> <p>(Chapter 09, page 108)</p>	
Revenge	<p>“I spent the rest of the day in my hovel in a state of utter despair. My protectors had departed and had broken the only link that connected me to the world. Feelings of revenge and hatred filled my bosom, and I did not try to control them. Instead, I allowed myself to be carried along by them. I bent my mind towards injury and death.”</p> <p>(Chapter 16, page 179)</p>	<p>This quote shows how Shelley portrays revenge here not as inherent evil, but as a product of deep emotional injury and hopelessness. It’s a tragic evolution, fueled by unmet needs for empathy and acceptance.</p>
Revenge	<p>“I would live with him in peace if he would accept me. But that cannot be. The human senses are insurmountable barriers to our union. Yet I will not submit like a groveling slave. I will revenge my injuries”</p> <p>(Chapter 17, page 190)</p>	<p>This quote refers the climax of Victor transformation from creator to obsessive hunter. Revenge strips him of self-preservation and humanity, mirroring the very monstrosity he seeks to destroy.</p>
Revenge	<p>“On hearing this, I suffered a brief period of despair. The creature had escaped me on land, and I would have to chase him across the frozen ocean. As the native of a sunny climate, I could not hope to survive for many weeks in such frigid weather. Yet I could not bear to think that my enemy might live and be triumphant. Soon my rage and my desire for revenge returned, and like</p>	<p>In this quote, Victor is consumed by his desire for revenge as he prepares to pursue the creature across the frozen Arctic. Although he briefly feels despair at the harsh conditions and the futility of the chase, his hatred quickly overwhelms him.</p>

	<p>a mighty tide, overwhelmed every other feeling. After a short pause, during which the spirits of the dead seemed to hover round and call on me to pursue my revenge, I prepared for my journey.”</p> <p>(Chapter 24, page 274)</p>	
Revenge	<p>“For this purpose, I will preserve my life. To execute this dear revenge, I will continue to walk the earth, which otherwise is of no interest to me. And I call on you, spirits of the dead, and on you, wandering ministers of revenge, to aid and guide me in my work! Let the cursed and hellish monster feel the misery that now torments me!”</p> <p>(Chapter 24, page 266)</p>	<p>In this quote Victor declares that his only reason for staying alive is to take revenge on the creature. Life holds no other value for him his grief and rage have completely consumed him.</p>

Table 4. Quotes from the novel regarding symbols

Symbols	Quotes	Researcher's opinion
Letters	<p>“My dearest Cousin, “You have been ill, very ill, and even the constant letters of dear kind Henry have not been enough to reassure me on your account. I am told that you are forbidden to write. But we need to hear from you, dear Victor, to calm our fears. For a long time, I have</p>	<p>In this quote, the letter written by Elizabeth to Victor reveals deep concern, love, and emotional dependence on communication. Elizabeth expresses her worry over Victor's illness and the pain of not hearing directly from him.</p>

	<p>thought that each post would bring a letter from you.”</p> <p>(Chapter 6, page 69)</p>	
Letters	<p>“I exclaimed after I finished reading this letter. I sat down right away and wrote a letter to her and the rest of my family. The exertion of writing tired me, but I was beginning to recover my health.”</p> <p>(Chapter 06, page 73)</p>	<p>In this quote, Victor responds to Elizabeth earlier letter with visible emotional urgency feeling, likely guilt, relief, or affection. The act of immediately writing back indicates a desire to reconnect with his family.</p>
Letters	<p>“In this state of mind, I wrote to Elizabeth. My letter was calm and affectionate. I fear, my beloved girl”</p> <p>(Chapter 22, page 246)</p>	<p>This quote Victor is likely aware of the danger. The calmness of the letter masks his anxiety, illustrating how letters in the novel often serve as both emotional lifelines and emotional shields.</p>
Letters	<p>“To Mrs. Saville, England. St. Petersburg, Russia, December 11th, 17—. Dearest sister, I arrived here yesterday, and my first task is to assure you that I am in good health and more and more confident that I will succeed in my undertaking.”</p> <p>(Chapter 1, page 09)</p>	<p>In this quote the letter from Walton to his sister sets the tone and structure for the novel as an epistolary narrative, framing the entire story as a personal account communicated through letters.</p>
Books	<p>“I found a volume of the works of Cornelius Agrippa. I opened the book without much interest but gradually grew more enthusiastic.”</p> <p>(Chapter 2, page 33)</p>	<p>In this quote Victor excitement shows how books seduce and lead one down a dark, unchecked path if not paired with moral guidance.</p>

Books	<p>“What a waste! said Dr. Krempe, “Every instant that you have wasted on those books is utterly and entirely lost”</p> <p>(Chapter 3, page 43)</p>	<p>This quote Dr. Krempe’s rejection of Agrippa. However, Victor ignores this advice and follows a dangerous, solitary path.</p>
Books	<p>“The book that Felix used to teach Safie was Volney’s Ruins of Empires. I would not have understood it if Felix had not given very detailed explanations of the sections he read aloud”</p> <p>(Chapter 13, page 151)</p>	<p>In this quote, the creature learns about moral framework and exposed him to the ideals of equality and society.</p>
Books	<p>“On a rock I found a leather suitcase containing several articles of clothing and some books. Fortunately, the books were written in the language I had been learning. They included Milton’s Paradise Lost, a volume of Plutarch’s Lives, and the Sorrows of Young Werther. These books gave me great delight. I began to study them whenever the cottagers were busy with their work.”</p> <p>(Chapter 15, page 166)</p>	<p>In this quote these books give the creature not only intellectual knowledge, but also emotional consciousness. He gains a clear understanding of what it means to be human yet also realizes that he never truly be accepted as one.</p>
Fire	<p>“When night came again, I found, with pleasure, that the fire gave light as well as heat. The discovery of fire was also useful to me in another way, for I found some of the foods that travelers had left behind had been roasted on a fire and</p>	<p>This quote shows the creature innocent discovery of fire. It helps him survive and improves the quality of his life.</p>

	<p>tasted much better than the berries I gathered from the trees.”</p> <p>(Chapter 11, page 127)</p>	
Fire	<p>“That night I tore up every plant in the garden and piled sticks and wood around the cottage. There was a kind of craziness in my spirits that burst all bounds of reason and reflection. I lighted a dry branch of a tree and set the wood beside the cottage on fire.”</p> <p>(Chapter 16, page 116)</p>	<p>In this quote, the fire becomes an instrument of rage and destruction. After being rejected by the De Lacey family, the creature feels overwhelmed by anger, pain, and loneliness.</p>
Hate	<p>“All men hate the wretched. How, then, must I be hated, who am miserable beyond all living things! You are my creator. I am your creator. You are bound to me by ties that can only be broken by the destruction of one of us.”</p> <p>(Chapter 10, page 116)</p>	<p>This quote reveals the creature growing hatred, rooted in his deep sense of misery and abandonment.</p>
Hate	<p>“I am alone—miserably alone! You, my creator, hate me. What hope can I gather from your fellow creatures? They reject and hate me.”</p> <p>(Chapter 10, page 118)</p>	<p>This quote shows the absolute loneliness and hopelessness. The creature equates rejection with hatred since no one accepts him, he assumes that hatred is universal.</p>
Hate	<p>“After the murder of Henry Clerval, I returned to Switzerland, with a broken heart. I pitied Frankenstein and I hated myself for what I had done.”</p>	<p>In this quote the creature hatred of himself is a final sign of his inner turmoil and emotional depth.</p>

	(Chapter 24, page 294)	
Darkness	<p>“I covered myself and sat down upon the ground. No distinct ideas occupied my mind. All was confused. I felt light, and hunger, and thirst, and darkness.”</p> <p>(Chapter 11, page 123)</p>	This quote darkness reflects the creature mental and emotional confusion. He is overwhelmed by his new sensations and the chaotic state of his mind.
Darkness	<p>“Night came, but to my astonishment, I found that the cottagers had a way of driving away darkness by the use of candles. I was delighted to find that the setting of the sun did not put an end to the pleasure.”</p> <p>(Chapter 11, page 136)</p>	In this quote darkness symbolizes ignorance and isolation of the creature initial state before learning about human society.
Darkness	<p>“His tale had occupied the whole day, and the sun was on the horizon when he departed. I knew that I ought to hurry home, before darkness fell, but my heart was heavy, and my steps were slow.”</p> <p>(Chapter 17, page 136)</p>	In this passage, darkness symbolizes the creature emotional burden and looming despair. The setting sun and impending night reflect his inner sadness, fear, and uncertainty about the future.

Chapter V

Conclusions and Recommendations

This final chapter presents the investigation's conclusions. The conclusions of both the general objective and each of the specific objectives were presented, also some recommendations were also provided. All information provided in this chapter is based on the researcher's own perspectives and information previously collected for this thesis.

5.1 Purpose of the Conclusion

The purpose of the conclusion in any literary analysis is important because summarizing the main ideas and provides a reflective closure to the reader. The body of analysis focuses on discussing and breaking down the elements of a literary work, the conclusion aims to offer a summary that emphasizes the interpretations and implications of what is analyzed. In addition, a complete conclusion might invite further reflection on the work and its context. The purpose of the conclusion, its essential characteristics, and its importance in literary analysis, also the conclusion is intended to reaffirm the central argument or objective of the study.

5.2 Conclusions

The main purpose of this analysis was to examine *Frankenstein* by Mary Shelley through a social and cultural lens. To achieve this, the researcher focused on three specific objectives. First, to analyze how the novel reflects societal concerns about scientific advancements. Second, investigate how characters such as Victor Frankenstein and his creature experience isolation. Third, the research explored the portrayal of gender roles and how female characters such as Elizabeth, Caroline, and Justine are confined to traditional and passive roles.

5.2.1 Conclusion Objective One

To analyze the novel Frankenstein by Mary Shelley through a social and cultural lens, examining how the themes, characters, and narrative structure reflect the social and cultural contexts

The research found that the Frankenstein book may be examined in terms of social and cultural trends. This book unravels the tensions, values and structures that characterized that era. The novel examined from a social perspective shows how a person acts and is deeply into the context of their society. Many concepts originating from early sociological thinkers are reflected in Victor Frankenstein's isolation, the social rejection of his monster and that character's origin in rigid family convention such as for example Elizabeth. Regarding the cultural approach, the research explains how Frankenstein reflects and critiques the prevailing cultural assumptions of the time. Themes like arranged marriage, the subservient role of women, and the idealized male authority figure underscore the patriarchal values and power dynamics that were entrenched in the society.

Frankenstein is more than a gothic novel. It examines societal standards, cultural beliefs, and power dynamics of the epoch. Shelley reveals the devastating impact society's ideals and culture's inflexibility inflict on people through character arcs, central themes, and her heartbreaking story, presenting ways in which people are constructed and, more often than not, dismantled by the complexities of the society and culture that surrounds them.

5.2.2 Conclusion Objective Two

To analyze how the novel reflects societal concerns about scientific advancements, particularly the role of science in challenging traditional moral and ethical boundaries.

The research found that Mary Shelley's Frankenstein gives a deep and lasting appraisal of scientific aspiration, which mirrors societal worries at the peak of the Industrial Revolution. It was a period when technological achievement did not slow, this text captures the dual reaction of wonder and fear at human creativity. As Victor Frankenstein zealously chases after knowledge and tries to go beyond nature's limits with the help of inventing life, Shelley shows what happen if there is no morality in science.

Victor's experiment captures the dread that tech growth, if not steered by ethical care, may result in unforeseen and calamitous effects. His leaving of the creation stands for wider neglect of answerability upon scientific success. The being, at first naive and emotionally deep, turns into a lamentable outcome of such neglect; uncomprehend, cast aside and eventually vindictive. This moral lapse underlines the principal duties that come with scientific finding particularly when it relates to changing the basic essence of life.

In essence, Frankenstein reflects early concerns about the cost of progress. Explaining that the true advancement must be balanced with responsibility, compassion, and values that remain essential in any era.

5.2.3 Conclusion Objective Three

To investigate how characters such as Victor Frankenstein and his creature experience isolation, and how these experiences reflect the broader social anxieties regarding identity, belonging, and societal rejection during the Romantic era

The research found that Victor Frankenstein, his creation, and Elizabeth's experiences. In the novel Mary Shelley examined the theme of isolation in Frankenstein, showing how existential, social, and emotional alienation reflects the Romantic era's larger concerns about identity, belonging, and social rejection. Victor's ambition, which is fueled by his compulsive search for knowledge that is forbidden, causes his relationships to fall apart and highlights the perils of ambition that aren't restrained by emotional accountability. A tragic representation of the profound suffering brought on by social exclusion and emotional abandonment, the creature was abandoned from birth and is repeatedly rejected because of his appearance. The destructive consequences of being denied empathy and acceptance are highlighted by his longing for connection and his eventual resort to violence.

The loneliness of the creature is a reflection of Romanticism's concern for the individual fight against a strict, critical society. He is socially discriminated due to his appearance, but his suffering is defined by people's inability to see more than appearances. Those around him discriminate against him, denying him the sense of identity and belonging he so desperately seeks. Even his creator, who ought to have been sympathetic toward him, shudders in horror and declines to assume responsibility for his welfare. This abandonment transforms the creature from

a hopeful being into one who is overcome with grief and anger. The isolation of the creature serves as a warning about what happens to those who aren't shown love, acceptance, or empathy. In order to highlight the Romantic era's intense focus on inner suffering, alienation, and the need for human connection, Shelley uses the creature to critique a culture that punishes nonconformists and fears difference. In addition to social and emotional neglect, Elizabeth is further isolated by the gender norms of the time and the secrecy surrounding Victor's activities. Together, these characters' experiences of alienation show a society that is sharply divided on the cost of progress, the limits of human understanding, and the need for connection in an increasingly solitary and individualistic world.

5.2.3 Conclusion Objective Four

To explore how the novel portrays gender roles, social expectations, and the class system, particularly focusing on the limited roles available to women in the narrative and the broader societal structure of the time

The research found that through her female characters in *Frankenstein*, Mary Shelley challenges rigid gender norms and social expectations. Women are primarily confined to the home in the book and are expected to be obedient, considerate, and faithful to the men in their lives. Elizabeth Lavenza is the prime illustration of this idealized femininity. Victor's fiancée: she is kind, unselfish, and solely focused on her relationship with Victor. She represents the limited roles available to women at the time, she has no personal goals, and also, she has no control over the story's events. Despite her loyalty and depth of feeling, she is marginalized. Her eventual demise and lack of agency serve as a warning about the perils of treating women like emotional caregivers who lack autonomy and voice.

Victor's mother furthers this same social norm. She is presented as the embodiment of maternal sacrifice, putting her family health and happiness ahead of her own, and ultimately passing away because of her devotion. Her passing not only sets off Victor's obsession with overcoming death, but it also highlights the actual risks women faced during childbirth and the expectation that they would suffer in silence. Like Elizabeth, Caroline's character is centered on helping others, which supports the notion that a woman's worth was determined by her ability to give rather than by her inherent qualities. Shelley subtly questions this ideal by showing how

women are erased in the process and used as moral pillars for male characters while being denied true presence or autonomy.

A different but no less illuminating viewpoint on the limited power of women, particularly those from lower socioeconomic classes, is provided by the tragic story of Justine Moritz. Without the resources to defend herself in a male-dominated legal system, Justine is wrongfully accused of murder and put to death despite her loyalty and innocence. Her story highlights the precarious position of women who were legally and socially reliant on men's opinions. In addition to being about a miscarriage of justice, Justine's story shows how women's voices and lives, regardless of their virtue or good intentions, could be so readily disregarded and manipulated. Her passing serves as a reminder of the terrible results of a culture that silences and unquestioningly sacrifices women.

Mary Shelley presents a powerful critique of the gender and class structures that defined her time. Although the women in *Frankenstein* are portrayed with compassion and dignity, their fates are determined almost entirely by the choices and failures of the men around them. They are denied justice, and independence, and instead, serve as reflections of the societal norms that kept women powerless. Through the tragic outcomes of Elizabeth, Caroline, and Justine. The emotional, physical, and social costs of these oppressive expectations are revealed by Shelley. Her depiction of female suffering serves as a major commentary on how rigid gender roles and systemic inequality marginalize and destroy lives, rather than just being a supporting element of the book.

5.3 Unexpected Results

The first unexpected result is that Victor Frankenstein is both protagonist and antagonist. Victor Frankenstein is both the protagonist and the antagonist. He is the protagonist, the aspiring scientist whose story moves the action forward, on the one hand. But through his selfishness, abandonment, and rejection of his creation, he also turns out to be the story's greatest obstacle to humanity and peace. Victor's "hero" status is called into question since he runs away, lies, and hurts people more instead of taking responsibility for his actions.

The second surprise is that the novel has no happy ending. Unlike most classical novels, which end with justice or salvation, *Frankenstein* ends in tragedy. After suffering and

understanding that he is alone forever, the creature decides to disappear, and Victor dies as a result of his obsession. The book's dark mood is reflected in the lack of a happy ending, which works to highlight the common threads of loss, guilt, and loneliness. It enables them to realize that the monster has feelings despite being created.

The third unexpected outcome is that the monster is shown to have a deep humanity, a fact that surprises a number of readers given that he was created artificially. Despite the creature's grotesque nature, he is shown to have moral thoughts, feelings, and a strong desire for love and companionship. His need for acceptance and his emotional suffering reveal that he was not born a monster but had developed that trait because of the cruelty and rejection of the external world. The different character of the monster, which challenges the stereotypical idea of the "villain," leads the reader to ponder which is the real "villain" in the novel.

5.4 Restatement of the Research Question

The researcher successfully met all the goals of the investigation, effectively addressing the key question: How does Frankenstein reflect social and cultural issues, especially in relation to modern science, the Industrial Revolution, and gender roles? The findings led the researcher to conclude that Mary Shelley's Frankenstein serves as a reflection of the social and cultural anxieties of its time. Also, the novel highlights the gender roles and limited opportunities available to women. Frankenstein not only presents a novel about the dangers of scientific arrogance but also acts as a mirror reflecting the importance of the cultural values and the fears of that era. Its importance stems from its exploration of identity, isolation, social discrimination, and the consequences of neglecting empathy and ethical responsibility in the quest for progress.

5.5 Recommendations

It is possible to write a thesis to seem like an overwhelming endeavor, particularly for those students venturing into the realm of academic research for the very first time. To make this process a little easier, below are some essential tips. To start with, it is essential that the researcher has a clear and well-defined goal before embarking on the thesis. Having an idea of what one needs to research or prove stays one focused and away from unnecessary deviations. A

well-defined goal not only ensures better time management but also stays the research focused on its original intent.

Second, once the relevant data is collected, it is essential to organize the content in a manner that facilitates future analysis. Note-taking software or spreadsheets is used to keep sources structured and accessible, as well as to maintain accurate citation records. Systematic organization of information supports effective research management while ensuring academic integrity and consistency in referencing.

Third, before submission of the thesis, careful proofreading and editing are necessary. Careful reading of what is written ensures clarity, coherence, as well as logical presentation. Special care has to be taken so as to rectify grammatical or typographical errors and confirm that the paper fits within the prescribed format and academic requirements.

This last recommendation of this thesis must go beyond mere grammatical and structural purpose. This recommendation emphasizes the need to treat everyone with respect and dignity, is grounded on the nature of man. Recall that a human being's true value is a product of what he or she feels, senses, and experiences and not through how they look.

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