



Frankenstein: A Romantic Novel

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Abstract— *Frankenstein is a novel about the sin committed by Victor Frankenstein of creating a hideous creature. The action unfolds and shows the misery treated on the creature and the way he takes his revenge. But through this novel we see the injustice, hatred, suspicion, madness and cruelty of the beings. And to endure this we need a companion without which we are left desolate like the monster or Victor himself in the end. And this relationship of humans and beauty of nature is contrasted and portrayed in this novel of the Romantic age of English literature by Mary Shelley.*

Keywords— *creature, misery, relationship, society*



I. INTRODUCTION

Frankenstein or The modern Prometheus is an epistolary novel by Mary Shelley, daughter of W. Godwin and Mary Wollstonecraft and wife of P.B. Shelley. This is her most famous novel. It is a gothic and science fiction novel. Set in 18th-century Europe, the novel blends elements of Romanticism and the Gothic tradition. The novel delves into deep philosophical questions regarding creation, isolation, and the nature of humanity. Often regarded as one of the first works of science fiction, *Frankenstein* also critiques societal norms, ethics in scientific exploration, and the treatment of outsiders. Mary Shelley, influenced by her intellectual circle and the contemporary works, crafted a story that remains profoundly relevant, as it addresses issues related to science, morality, and identity.

II. SUMMARY

The novel starts with letters relating the zealous expedition of Robert Walton to the North Pole, to her married sister Mrs. Margaret Saville living in London, which hitherto has not been explored as the time of action is the Eighteenth Century. In the fourth letter he writes about the second strange encounter in this inaccessible region, after the perceiving of "a man, but apparently of gigantic stature, sat in the sledge and guided the dogs." being the first, a sledge

cradling two lives still breathing among their dead companions, in such wretched condition, a dog and an European. This European is Viktor Frankenstein who is weak and moribund. Walton has found a friend which he longed for. After conversing with Walton and hearing the fervor and perseverance towards his goal Viktor burst out in broken accents: "Unhappy man! Do you share my madness? Have you also drunk the intoxicating draught? Hear me; let me reveal my tale, and you will dash the cup from your lips!" and he decides to chronicle his mishappenings, which he knew could be considered a hoax gothic story of supernatural being, to Walton the next day when he is free. The next part of the book is this paroxysm of grief unfolded by Victor to Robert and recorded by Walton .

Viktor Frankenstein is a Genevese, born to Caroline Beaufort and Alphonse Frankenstein. Caroline adopted a sweet orphan from a peasant woman who was christened Elizabeth Lavenza which was regarded by Viktor -my more than sister-and loved by all. His mother had two sons afterwards, Ernest and William, the youngest. As a curious child who was intrigued and wanted to know about the secrets of heaven and earth he read Cornelius Agrippa, Paracelsus, Albertus Magnus and Sir Issac Newton. At the age of seventeen his parents resolved to enroll him in the university of Ingolstadt but this idea was abhorred by his close friend's dad who was a trader and saw idleness and

ruin in the pursuit of knowledge for his child and Viktor's friend, Henry Clerval. His journey got postponed because of Elizabeth's scarlet fever and then the untimely death of his mother who hoped for the future union of Viktor and Elizabeth. This is considered by him "the first of my misfortune of my life occurred -an omen, as it were, of my future misery." As he goes to Ingolstadt he misses his brothers, family and friends but soon this vacuum is filled by indefatigable pursuit of knowing the secrets of life. This zeal is instilled by one of the two principal professors of Ingolstadt University M. Waldman and the other being M. Krempe. M. Waldman encouraged him to make natural philosophy, and particularly chemistry his sole occupation. This turned his life to one of an ascetic who wanted to know the secret of life for which purpose he set up a laboratory on top of his apartment and gathered pieces of human bodies that he picked up from the Charvel house. And then came the day of November after two years of inhuman work when he had sinned by making such a hideous creature live whose countenance even frightened his maker in running away. But as he returned in the morning with Clerval, who had now persuaded his father and surprised him with his visit, the creature was nowhere to be found. There was a sigh of relief but a guilt and remorse of the mistake of this magnitude again crept up. And this can be seen by his friend on his countenance who nursed him of his nervous fever for several months. And when asked by Viktor that how shall he repay his debt Clerval only wanted a letter in Viktor's handwriting to his family who would be glad to hear from him directly. And then he gave the letter of Elizabeth to Viktor which contained simple details of their village life and the inclusion of a new member in their home named Justine. Justine is loved by all and not treated like the servant, which she is, in France and other monarchies. Viktor, still horrified by his own creation but not able to confide in anyone, proceeded regularly and went with Clerval to introduce him to several professors. Here he was welcomed with the sarcastic tone of M. Krempe and delightful appreciation of M. Waldman and he disliked both to the same degree. Then he indulged himself in the interest of Clerval's study that is the study of languages the Persian, Arabic, and Sanskrit. The days went by and his return to Geneva was interrupted until the spring by several accidents. And his salubrious environment with the enchanting company of his friend Clerval had helped him recover. But the letter from his father of his youngest brother William's death aggravated his sorrows. He hastened to his home and as he appeared there at a time when the gates were closed he wandered to the place where the strangling of William was mentioned in the letter. Here he exclaimed, witnessing the tempest, "William, dear angel! this is thy funeral, this thy dirge!" and he saw a gigantic

stature through a flash of lightning, the monster he created, and was convinced of this monster's crime since "Nothing in the human shape could have destroyed the fair child." He spent the remaining night cold, wet and remorseful. The next morning he dashed to his home to console his family, who he almost forgot in the pursuit of making that monster, and was appalled when Ernest told him that Justine is the prime suspect. Elizabeth, whose contrition can be seen on her face, blamed herself for the death because she had given him the jeweled picture of his mother on William's entreaties which is considered as the motive of the murder. This is found in the pocket of apparel of Justine but this also did not shake the belief of Viktor and Elizabeth in her innocence. But after her confession, which was deceptively taken from her by terrifying her of the execution in hell, she is sentenced to death even after the plea of Elizabeth to the decadent authorities.

Victor was overburdened with the feeling of remorse, horror, and despair as he was the culprit behind the cruelty borne by the two innocent souls. Their house was the house of mourning. To forget these pains he wandered to the valley of Chamounix which provided him the rest of body as well as mind near the shores of Arve. Again this bliss is temporary because his creation approaches him and he, who abandoned this creature at the first sight, said his first word to this being as "Devil...." And is conversed in return by that thing as : "I expected this reception" and then the creature asks for him to talk in the hut. He wanted to relate the miseries he has to endure because of being the hideous creature whose countenance is abhorred and the chance to interact is snatched away by the curses and yellings thrown at him, by everyone, at his first glance. And then Viktor can decide whether this monster is worthy of a secluded peaceful future or he will be the scourge and ruin of the fellow humans. And then Frankenstein related his tale.

The unnatural birth of his being started with the uncontrollable sensations of every kind which he distinguished and controlled with time. The need of food was fulfilled by the forest of Ingolstadt and the need of warmth was satiated by the fire remains left by some wandering beggars. But as the want of sufficient food and shelter made him enter a hut he was faced with the frightened and hateful human beings who shrieked and attacked him. Humans are the first to reject or get frightened by something new that they are not accustomed to. But Frankenstein's monster found a hovel which was adjacent to a cottage inhabited by an old blind man, De Lacey, and his doleful son, Felix and sweet daughter, Agatha; and these name and relation he understood while observing them from a hole which was attached to the cottage and his hovel. As he observed, with their conversation he found out that their primary problem is poverty which made him not steal their

food and instead help Felix in collecting wood, which was considered by them as a miracle when they saw a stack of wood left in front of their house in the morning. Then with spring came an Arabian girl named Safie, which made the dejected look on Felix's face disappear. Their conversation made the being in the hovel understand that she also did not know the language of this family. The monster also got to learn their language when Felix instructed Safie from Volney's *Ruins of Empires*. And this is the way this monster learnt the ways of men. Then some time elapsed when he learned the history of this family, which he has been considering friends, just because he sees them from the hole everyday and unacknowledged help them in their daily chores during which he found a portmanteau containing several articles of dress and some books like, *Paradise Lost*, some volumes of Plutarch's lives and *The Sorrows of Werter*.

De Lacey and his family lived in Paris in affluence. They were among the ranked people of that society. There a Turk Merchant, Father of Safie, was unjustly sentenced to death. Paris was indignant at this judgment which was conjectured to be because of Turks religion and wealth rather than the crime committed. Felix, who was present at the court at the time of the trial, was deeply moved. He asked the merchant to let him help and was contemptuous at the Turk's insistence to reward him in return. He also saw Safie at this time and was infatuated towards her. This was discerned by her father and he promised the hand of her daughter in marriage to Felix as soon as he should be conveyed to the place of safety. Safie and Felix also exchanged letters which presented a history of Safie's christian mother who was bought by her father and whose lessons had impressed "the prospect of marrying a Christian and remaining in a country where women were allowed to take rank in society was enchanting to her." Felix then was successful in making her father escape to Leghorn, where the merchant had decided to wait until they got a good chance of getting into some part of the Turkish dominions, but the French Government detected the culprits. They prisoned Agatha and De Lacey which led Felix to return to Paris. They were tried and perpetually exiled after taking all their fortune. When this news reached the Turk he wanted Safie to forget Felix. But Safie was resolute, some part of which was her mother's lessons, and found a way to her lover even when her attendant from Italy, who knew the common language of Turkey, fell ill and died in a town 20 leagues away from their house.

Then winter came with the resolution of this hideous creature to meet his lovely cottagers. He made a plan to meet De Lacey when he was alone which would inhibit the others being scared by his ugliness, then he would gain the goodwill and mediation of De Lacey to be tolerated by his

friends. But this plan did not work except the part where conversed with the old man until his children came and replicated the actions which has now been accustomed to the monster. But this harshness by the beings which he considered to be full of joy and love turned him into the real Frankenstein's monster which was hitherto only was present in his appearance. He could have ripped Felix from limb to limb but resisted this urge and left the cottage in pain and anguish. But after knowing that Felix and his family has left this cottage in fear he burned it in anger. This accumulated towards the hate for his maker, against whom he has sworn a eternal vengeance, whose address (Geneva) is found in the letter in his old clothes.

And he embarked on the miserable journey to Geneva which was completed in 2 months. This journey ended on the mountains of Jura when he was disturbed by a beautiful unprejudiced child, as he thought earlier, in his sleep. And a plan came to his mind to train and educate this child to be his companion for life. And, as earlier, he was met with the same fate as the child after the first glance at him cried, "Let me go, monster!.... My papa is a syndic---he is M. Frankenstein--- he will punish you..." . The wretch in anger and surprise squeezed the little child's throat to silence the epithets he was screaming and William was killed by him. Then he confessed that he was the one who put the photo of Caroline in the pocket of Justine and attributed all this to "the lessons of Felix and the sanguinary laws of man..." And after relating his forlorn tale he made his requisition, "I am alone and miserable; man will not associate with me; but one as deformed and horrible as myself would not deny herself to me. My companion must be of the same species and have the same defects. This being you must create."

The eloquence has charmed Viktor in conceding to make him a companion after many repudiations and a solemn promise to quit this land and its people to live in solitude and never bother anyone. Viktor also consented because he felt obligated as a creator to make his creation happy and another reason could be that he was convinced by the monster's reason for the future's good prospect when he said "the love of another will destroy the cause of my crimes..." The monster left Viktor to work on the project and kept an eye on him.

The commencement of this task required the courage, interest and instruments which he lacked. And with this dilemma came his father with a proposal of marriage with Elizabeth. There were many things regarding the dismal future of his conceited project, of making a female monster, in Viktor's mind which inhibited him and he decided to go to England. Clerval also joined him in this expedition. They reached there and with vigor Henry wanted to converse with the bright minds present there but Viktor abhorred society. Then with the request of a person in Scotland to visit and

experience its beauty, both of them went to Scotland. Viktor, in no mood to mingle with others joyously, visited the remote part of Scotland to finish his work in solitude. Here he started his work with great speed but a revelation hit his conscience. He thought that he cannot make the same mistake of creating a thinking living monster who may not adhere to the already created monster's whim to live with him. And even if they live in a deserted place far away from this land, the world would be infested by a race of devils for which he (Frankenstein) would never be forgiven. This is the time when he saw the wretch looking at him from the casement and in a fit of this trembling passion he destroyed "the creature on whose future existence he (the monster) depended for happiness," who "with a howl of devilish despair and revenge, withdrew." And Viktor made a solemn vow to never resume his labors. Then the devil came again to confront him but in vain because Viktor was keen to never "create another like yourself, equal in deformity and wickedness." And the monster retreated in agony saying "I shall be with you on your wedding-night.", the intensity of the threat of these words is to be felt by him afterwards.

The next morning was calm with despair. He got letters including one from Clerval who wanted him to join him in Perth. Viktor decided to depart in two days. And he left the island on a skiff in which he slept unfortunately and which had steered away from the path because of the Northeast wind. And this stuck Viktor for several days in the sea before finding a shore inhabited by humans. The arrival of Frankenstein is welcomed with a hostile crowd of Irishmen. One of them escorted Viktor to Mr. Kirwin, an old benevolent magistrate with calm manners, gave an account of the murder there last night. And Viktor followed without any hesitation because he knew that he had done nothing of that sort. At the trial of this murder many people testified that they had found a body of a young man, twenty five years of age, which was strangled to death. And then they deposed that they saw a similar boat as Viktor's on the shore with one occupant. This similarity of murder by strangling alerted Viktor. And the foreboding became true when Mr. Kirwin ordered to take him to look at the body which is of his dearest friend, Henry Clerval, who nursed him in his fever and has a future prospect of going to India to explore and fathom its culture and philosophies. Then again this misery took hold of Viktor's body and mind. He became ill for two months during which he raved frightfully. Sometimes he would have hallucinations of the monster grasping his neck. These raves were understood by Mr. Kirwin as he knew the language and it was his kindness that Viktor got the best room in the prison with a nurse. Mr. Kirwin also made his father meet him in the prison for a limited time as his precarious health needed every possible precaution. And then after three months in prison he was acquitted as it was

proved that he was on the Orkney Islands at the hour the body was found. Viktor was released from the prison and free but he was still in the jail of the dismal remorse of three deaths caused by him. His father was joyous and took him home, a journey, during which he recovered mentally and physically. During this he gets a letter from Elizabeth confessing her love for him and proposing a marriage if he wants to get married to her. This letter presents a dichotomy in his life in which on the one hand he is happy at this childhood desire being fulfilled and on the other hand he is in agony at his devilish machinations. He is also reminded of the words of the monster that he will be there at his wedding. He also wrote confirming that he would marry her and tell her a miserable secret of his after their marriage and until that period he should not be asked anything about it.

As soon as they reached Geneva he was welcomed warmly by Elizabeth. M. Frankenstein spoke of their wedding and Viktor did not say anything. And he conceded to marry her within ten days because he was not afraid of the fatal combat with the devil if he had Elizabeth by his side. But little did he know the intentions of the fiend. Preparations were made, jubilation spread everywhere. It was decided that after the wedding the couple would spend their first day at Villa Lavenza beside the beautiful lake. Victor prepared himself by constantly carrying pistols and daggers even for the sudden encounter with the rogue. All ceremonies were finished and they journeyed to the villa and reached there in the evening. Victor searched every nook and corner of that place to find his adversary and entreated Elizabeth to retire. Then he heard a shrill and dreadful scream and hastened towards her room only to find his love of life, source of his joy and life dead in the same fashion as every other of his loved ones.

He stumbled senseless on the ground and recovered to find the people of the inn surrounding him and then he embraced his love with passion. And suddenly he saw the beelzebub lurking in the window smiling and pointing towards the deceased body of his beloved. Viktor sprung up and shot his pistol but the devil dodged it and quickly went far away and plunged into the lake. Viktor went with others to find him but in vain. When he went back to the room he again cried with sorrowful tears with the company of other women weeping with him. But now he reached the acme of his agony. He arrived at Geneva with the apprehension of his remaining family's ill fate on the hands of his creation but Ernest and M. Frankenstein were breathing but not alive. The suffering of their loss could be seen in their face and after a lapse of time on their health. Viktor's father died only a few days after this incident.

And he was confined for many months in a room because he turned into a mad man. Then after a month from his release he uttered every detail, of his family's misfortune

and the monster behind all this, to a magistrate. Viktor wanted him to take all the possible actions to detain this creature as soon as possible. But the magistrate took his account to be incredulous and gave replies only to soothe the rage and angst in Viktor's eyes. Viktor, who could not live with the fact that he has unleashed this horrendous being among his fellow beings, makes a resolution to find his traces and follow this devil and kill him with his own hand. And the monster, who can bear the extreme cold temperatures that no human being can bear, also leaves traces intentionally to lead him on a journey to the North Pole. During this chase when he was about to die in the cold he encountered the vessel of Walton.

Walton then nursed him but his weak and fragile body was not to be recovered. He made Walton promise to kill the wretch if he dies and warned of the eloquent persuasiveness of his satanic tongue which should not waver him from this promise. All the history is recorded by Walton but when asked about particulars of the creature's formation, Viktor would reprimand, "Are you mad, my friend? Or whither.....Peace, peace! Learn my miseries and do not seek to increase your own." Then the ship is surrounded by mountains of ice and the prospects of coming back from this journey appear dismal. Walton stood at the crossroads of decision, whether he should give up and leave his resolution of being the first to explore the North pole or concede to his crew's forebodings and return. Even after a zealous address to the crew to continue this expedition by Viktor their desire to return was consented by Walton. He came back ignorant and disappointed. Viktor due to his ill health also died in front of Walton. When Walton returned to the cabin to see in midnight the ill-fated and admirable friend. He was encountered with the fiend who was the cause of all of Viktor's miseries. Standing tall before his dead body.

Walton told him to stop. The Being conceded and exclaimed, "That is also my victim! In his murder my crimes are consummated....." The remorse is expressed at the evil deeds he had done consumed with the anger which was caused by all humankind towards him. He understood the pain Frankenstein felt when he saw the dead body of his beloved friend because the creature had felt that pain when he was driven out of the cottage by his supposed friends or when he was rejected by humankind even after saving a child from drowning. This recollection of injustice and cruelty haunted him and made him the Frankenstein's monster who is dejected and hence says: "Yet even that enemy of God and man had friends and associates in his desolation; I am alone." "Evil thenceforth became my(the creature's) good". Still he confesses the guilt that he feels and waits for the day when this remorse and anger will not haunt his imaginations. And therefore he decides to leave this human habitation, never again be an instrument of

future mischief, and burn himself in the pyre. The death which relieved him of the agonies that consumed him and the unrequited love he longed from the time of inception of his life. Thus he is right when he says to Walton " My spirit will sleep in peace,.. Farewell."s

III. CRITICAL REVIEW

Frankenstein deals with human's relationships with their surroundings, other humans and the creator or master. Being the Romantic era novel it focuses on the soothing and calming effect of nature on humans, the abhorrence towards the logical and reasoning knowledge, the adherence to remain in the providence of the Unknown or otherwise we would not be able to handle the novel creation, and the individualism which is highly given importance as can be seen in the last monologue of Frankenstein to Walton when he explains all his emotions and remorse vividly and we (the readers) get perplexed with the dilemma between his crimes and the odious behavior he had to endure. The explorative instinct and zeal of human beings is not admired. On the other hand, it is repelled by Mary which shows the attitude caused by witnessing the ill effect of early industrialization in Europe. The dehumanizing effect of industrialization is charmingly conveyed by her through the mistrust, corruption and hostile society of this fictional world. The beautiful aspect of the world is portrayed with the vivid description of the Alps, the effect of changing season on the environment as well as on living beings, and the peaceful lakes and valleys like Chamounix. The division of class in Europe can also be understood. The growing aspirations and wealth of the mercantile class can be seen with M. Frankenstein's insistence on Viktor's university education. But the abhorrence towards futile knowledge of soul and philosophy can be understood when Henry Clerval is not allowed to go with his friend Victor to pursue university education. The status of women can be understood with the demand of Frankenstein's monster to make his companion of different sex, that is, female. This shows how through the books and society he has observed, he understood that a female would be able to be in his control and live with him the exiled life, as he promised to Viktor. Only Mary's feminine part led her to write through Viktor that even the next creature (a female) can be more powerful and dissident. The problem of slavery and women's rights is also just touched upon through the instance of Safie's mother. The corruption and flawed legal justice system of that time is also ridiculed with two cases, one of Justine and the other being that of the Turk merchant, father of Sophia, in Paris. A disguised rancour can be seen in the portrayal of Turkish/Arabian muslims through the character of Safie's father as being cunning, practical and a reneger. And the amiability of Europeans/Christians is shown through Felix's

resistance towards the system for his freedom even at the cost of his family's detention. Frankenstein is not only a simple gothic romantic novel but it also shows the mirror to the society which does not accept differences and is getting inhospitable and philistine. In turn which creates a being who wants love and affection into Frankenstein's monster.

The influence of the maestros of Literature, like Milton, Coleridge, etc is conspicuous in the novel. The scene of the ship surrounded by ice reminds us of Coleridge's magnum opus, "The Ancient Mariner". Viktor's hamartia being the seeker of forbidden knowledge reminds us of Milton's "Paradise Lost". Frankenstein's monster many a times compare himself to Satan, for example when he says

I ought be thy Adam, but I am rather the fallen angel.. or ..the fallen angel becomes a malignant devil. Yet the enemy of God and man had friends....

But Satan's shadow can be seen in other characters also. M. Waldman, who is a charming and soft spoken person, encouraged Viktor like Satan allured Eve for eating the apple. The infusion of stanzas of poems of Wordsworth and Coleridge in this novel also shows the reverence and influence of their work on the writers of that period. The novel's romantic idea of being satisfied with the natural gifts and resources is not only embedded in us through the catastrophe endured by Viktor Frankenstein but it is also shown through the dialogue of the newly born creature who observes:

"Yet why were these gentle beings unhappy? They possessed a delightful house (for such it was in my eyes) and every luxury; they had a fire to warm them when chill and delicious viands when hungry; they were dressed in excellent clothes; and, still more, each day looks of affection and kindness. What did their tears imply? Did they really express pain? I was at first unable to solve these questions, but perpetual attention and time explained to me many appearances which were at first enigmatic."

This is also the crux of the romantic movement which was against the scientific and inhumane reasoning of the Industrial Revolution.

Frankenstein's monster represents the oppressed and that is why many may take his side even after the heinous crimes he has done. The confession in the last chapter depicts not only the misery of the fiend but also somehow looks like a justification of the violent acts after the French Revolution towards the aristocratic class. The violence inflicted on Viktor can be compared to that of the working class inflicting pain on their earlier masters for not performing their duty with diligence. The role of master and servant keeps on changing in the novel which is evident when the monster says:

"You are my creator, but I am your master;obey!"

This is a line portraying many meanings from the class conflict predicted by Marx to the concept of Possibilism by Strabo. This also gives the downtrodden the power they longed for, especially at the time it was written. The inability to express himself and the misconceived notion about him from his appearance represent the era of industrialisation when the migrant is not usually welcomed wholeheartedly. Through this and the case of the Arabian merchant's unjust trial, Mary depicts the miseries and problems of immigrants and minorities. They also do not have any companion (safe space) with whom they can share their life with love without any preconceived resentment. This is the reason Frankenstein does not give you a clear hero because this was the time of ambiguity when people had lost faith in monarchy but were incognizant about the future of the society without any Divine Providence. Frankenstein's monster also represents the danger of the unknown, at present it is the unprecedented growth of Artificial Intelligence, which can even daunts its makers on the prospects of future calamities it may cause.

Female characters as usual did not get the center light. The life of females can be understood to be confined in the house by the character of Elizabeth, who was given the responsibility for the upkeep of the family after the death of Viktor's mother. The misogynistic mindset of the society can be conceived by the demand of the monster of a female monster. Since the creature's ideas were from the books and people he had observed in his lifetime. It depicts the idea of a female being that of a domestic, subservient, and loving creature. And that is why he is confident that he will be able to control and manipulate her to come with him to South America, away from human habitation as he promised to Viktor. But the revelation that Viktor experiences, that there is a possibility that she can be independent thinking and reasoning being, made him destroy her at that instant. This revelation reflects the thoughts of Mary which understands women as an individual who has a mind and wishes of her known and who is not a meek servile animal whose life is for all but her own. The feminine and masculine nature of the characters in the novel is also prominent. The loving, docile and innocent nature is dramatically contrasted by the monster's transformation after he is treated with contumely by Felix and his family. The care and worry of M. Frankenstein for his son shows his feminine side which is again shown when he fell ill and died by the grievous news of Elizabeth's death.

The diction used is simple like the authors of the romantic age. The plot creates suspense but many a times reveals the future action. The climax is more or less anticipated but the lack of eye witness of Monster's death leaves a scope for a sequel and a vast horizon for the readers to imagine their

endings (if they want to end this tale). The plot of injustice of the corrupt legal system is also repeated with almost the same story of Justine, the Arabian merchant, and Viktor Frankenstein. The description of nature and surroundings whenever Viktor travels also reduces the charm. Sometimes this repetition stretches the narration which appears to be done deliberately to increase a short story to a novel. The emotions are something which are related in a sensible way, most of the time the remorse, guilt, and pain (which cannot be expressed) these emotions are prominent but the emotions between Felix's family or the advice and care of M. Frankenstein for his son which melts our heart while reading it. The use of Seasons is also remarkable in the novel. The birth of Frankenstein's monster, many deaths and mishappenings happens in Winter and on the other hand, the Spring comes with, Safie, the long lost love of Felix or the portrayal of beautiful world, in front of the Monster's eyes, which was hidden under the despairing white snow. It is an example of Frye's seasonal archetypes in "*Anatomy of Criticism*". But the highlight of the novel is the deep longing of a companion who understands and accepts our shortcomings, ambitions, and actions. And that longing can be seen in almost every character from Walton to Frankenstein's monster. This longing is also universal and timeless and that is why it is a masterpiece of Mrs. Mary Shelley which is read now and will be read for the time immemorial. Since it gives us the representation of darker and inconspicuous wonders of reality which are either concealed or told/expected to be shrouded by our contended countenance.

IV. CONCLUSION

Frankenstein is a novel which horrifies us not by its gothic elements but because we are able to see the cruel consequences of ignorance, epistemophilia, prejudice, rageful retribution and a world deprived of dotting disposition. This novel, like others, is influenced by its time and place. But still the message of love even for the unsightly being and contentment for this present beautiful world conveys a universal message of hope for humanity.

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