

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter present background of research, statement of problem, purpose and significances of research, and definition of key terms. The background of research deals with explanation of object, popular literature, theory used, and subject of research. Statement of problem deals with formula of research question based on background of research. Purpose and significances of research is deal with the purpose and significances of making research. The last, definition of key terms defines the terms used in this research.

1.1 Background of Research

Detective story is a narrative that reveals the mystery through the collection and interpretation of cues. Convention of detective story there are cleverness of criminals, ignorance of police, detective greatness, and impressive uncovering. Nevertheless, a detective story does not necessarily follow the above requirements in it is entirety. A story can be called a detective story, although the terms of a partially followed detective story like, do not use police figures, detectives, and do not feature criminals. However, the way of mystery disclosure is impressive through gestures that gradually unfold. There is an element of the character's intelligence in concealing the secrets of the story. The detective story includes a secret that has events of murdered and crimes become the main detective story. The definition of detective story by Indonesia encyclopaedia in

Sungkowati(2014:110)said that the detective story as story that has police agent who competent to expose the murderer and criminal secret.

The pioneer of detective story was Edgar Allan Poe entitled *The Murders in the Rue Morgue* in 1841, even Poe was an inspiration for detective story writers especially for writer Sir Arthur Conan Doyle.

Although Edgar Allan Poe's career was relatively short, he was the leading figure in the mid-nineteenth century transformation of the legendary tale into the form now known as the short story. (Abbott, Davies 2008:1437)

This detective genre became more popular when Sir Arthur Conan Doyle was the author of Sherlock Holmes and grew in the 20th century. *The Adventure of Sherlock Holmes* is the first book in collection of Sherlock Holmes short stories, the third books in Sherlock Holmes book and published by The Strand Magazine in 1891-1892. Doyle dedicated the first collection, *The Adventure of Sherlock Holmes* (1892) to Dr. Joseph Bell as model for Sherlock Holmes character made in 1886 (Abbott, Davies 2008:529-530). *The Adventure of Sherlock Holmes* has twelve stories, those are "A Scandal in Bohemia, The Adventure of The Red-Headed League", "A Case of Identity", "The Boscombe Valley Mystery", "The Five Orange Pips", "The Man with The Twisted Lip", "The Adventure of The Blue Carbuncle", "The Adventure of The Speckled Band", "The Adventure of The Engineer's Thumb", "The Adventure of The Noble Bachelor", "The Adventure of The Beryl Coronet", and "The Adventure of The Copper Beeches".

The Adventure of Sherlock Holmes stories—which are one of the popular literary—are recording life in Baker Street, London. The record of life that has

entertaining fell and it does not tell much about possibilities of life. Thus, popular literary has become a mass product that keep developing by time to time, especially popular novel. Popular novel is very popular in this period and has so many devotees, especially teenager. It tells about actual problems and follows the new era. However it is not showing the depth of a problem until the reader does not take the essence. Usually, popular novel has artificial, temporary, and antiquated (Nurgiyantoro 2012:18).

However, popular literature has related with industrial revolution, where people care a lot about money that makes the crime increased. The big crime in this revolution like gangster saga which some mafia was beat up into each other and migration from rural to urban areas resulted in increasing population and caste differences between the proletariat, middle class, and nobility. Some proletarian committed crimes like stealing and even killing which is resulted that's the police was badly needed. This condition gives the idea of a detective story which has detective more that police position, the victim from crime of criminal, and the case has to solve. Other idea of detective story came from the hero in the past like dragon-slaying and the knight for fighting against the devil.

The detective descends from the dragon-slaying, maiden-rescuing knight-errant, whose adversary resembles Milton's fascinating Satan in *Paradise Lost*, so that "crime and mystery fiction responded to contemporary social developments but merged with the ancient patterns of Western literature. Sin became Crime" (x). Murphy also sees the rise of the detective novel paralleling the Industrial Revolution: "heightened anonymity, social insecurity, and urban poverty are like fertilizer for criminals," and as soon as people demanded the police to protect them from urban crime, writers began exploring the detectives' methods for doing so (x). (Murphy in Burnsdale: 2006:1)

The Adventure of Sherlock Holmes series by Sir Doyle become the classical detective category because it has been entirely free of any legal crime, and uses a detective detection for completing a case. Classical detective has become a genre that has showed a detective and the crime. This genre has an investigation which is giving a solution and catching criminal. For solving a case, the detective has idea that can detect the truth and then doing justice to a criminal.

The Adventure of Sherlock Holmes has some elements to build the story which can be categorized as a classical detective based on formulas of classical detective itself. The formula of classical detective has used in detective story and it is like intrinsic elements in elements of literary works in general terms. The classical detective has situation, pattern of action, characters and relationships, and setting as the pattern of the classical detective story. The patterns of classical detective have directed to what are happen in the case and what are doing the detective to solve the case. According to Delamater and Prigozy (1997:10-11):

The plot is double because the story is first narrated as it appears to the bewildered bystanders who observe the crime and are to some extent threatened by it, but who cannot arrive at its solution. Finally, through the detective's reconstruction of the crime, the true story of the events is given along with their explanation.

It means plot or pattern of action—classical detective term is the double plot, because in the first plot it present about the story which is represented by another characters beside the character of detective itself, and the second plot present about the specific case by detective with using detection. Detection notice or discovers something as information about case which is reflected their own

highly self-conscious for completing a case by detective, in this case is Sherlock Holmes. Holmes listened to his client telling about the case and some details in the unreasonable story, and then Holmes drew a conclusion into a plausible story.

In twelve stories in *The Adventure of Sherlock Holmes*, the researcher will only be taken about seven stories as the research, those are “A Scandal in Bohemia”, “A Case of Identity”, “The Man with The Twisted Lip”, “The Adventure of The Speckled Band”, “The Adventure of The Noble Bachelor”, “The Adventure of The Beryl Coronet”, and “The Adventure of The Copper Beeches” story. Those stories are as the classical detective stories category, use a detective detection for completing a case, and have related with a woman. The women in seven stories of *The Adventure of Sherlock Holmes* have control power to Sherlock Holmes in order to solve main problem. And the women can attract Holmes’s attention from his world. Gordon (2011:4) said “The women of the Sherlock Holmes series are often rendered more like a femme fatale than an independent intellectual. This portrayal renders the women as incapable of dealing with their personal affairs without the assistance of a man”.

The similarity in seven stories has relevance between woman, plot of the story and Holmes’s detection. The woman in the “A Scandal of Bohemia” story is Irene Adler. She was a criminal and the victim was The King. She threatened the King Bohemia’s wedding by giving her intimate picture with The King himself.

The woman in the “A Case of Identity” story is Miss Mary Sutherland. She was a victim and the criminal was Mr. Windibank who was her father. He impersonated a man, Mr. Hosmer Angel. He was trying to get close to Miss

Sutherland so that she could not get married with other man and her wage settled to her parents.

The woman in “The Man with the Twisted Lip” story is Mrs. St. Clair. In the story she was a victim, meanwhile the criminal here was in fact her husband herself, Mr St Claire who became a beggar. When Mr St Claire became the beggar, he met his wife and he was panic because she did not know the fact that he was a beggar. She was convinced that something was amiss with him, whereas he was trying to assure his wife to not worry with his beggar condition.

The woman in “The Adventure of The Speckled Band” story is Helena Stoner. She was victim and the criminal was Dr. Roylott who was her step-father. He killed Julia and will killing Helena using a Cobra—India snake. Because they will getting married and making his deposit decreased.

The Woman in “The Adventure of The Noble Bachelor” story is Hatty Doran who was the criminal and the victim was Lord St. Simon. Hatty was running from breakfast when marriage ceremony with Lord St. Simon. She met the first husband that had been assumed death in the Indian Apache attack in New Mexico. And she chose the first husband than her new husband, Lord St. Simon.

The woman in “The Adventure of The Beryl Coronet” story was Mary who was the criminal and the victim was Mr. Holder. Mary worked with Sir George Burnwell to take Mr. Holder’s jewel, and Arthur covered her mistake because he loved her so much.

The woman in “The Adventure of The Copper Beeches” story was Mrs. Hunter and Alice—daughter of Mr. Rucastel who was the victim and the criminal

was Mr. Rucastel. Mrs Hunter worked in Mr. Rucastel as son's teacher. Behind it all, Mrs. Hunter replaced Alice position because someone was watching Alice outside that house, while Alice was locked up in the upper storey room.

To analyse this stories, the researcher will take the theory of John G. Cawelti in *Adventure, Mystery, and Romance* about the classical detective formula patterns, and woman character in detective story based on journal Meghan R. Gordon entitled "Woman: Wordly, Wordy, or Un-written An Analysis of the Woman of Sherlock Holmes and the Victorian English Era" (2011) and detection in detective story based on journal A. Kayalvizhi, Ma, M.Phil., Ph.D.Scholar entitled "Cerebral Analysis of Sherlock Holmes in Detection" (2012).

This research also associated with studies that have been research by A. Kayalvizhi, M.A., M.Phil., Ph.D. Scholar, journal of Language in India, entitled "Cerebral Analysis of Sherlock Holmes in Detection" (2012) which tells about, the prominent methods of detection practised by Sherlock Holmes, the legendary detective. Though his profession demands him his physical exertion too, it is only his mental effort which plays the key role in the detection of truth. Hence the detective techniques of Holmes, which involve his brain, are taken into study.

Meghan R. Gordon, Journal of Rollins Undergraduate Research, entitled "Women: Worldly, Wordy, or Un-written An Analysis of the Women of Sherlock Holmes and the Victorian English Era" (2011) which tells about, Victorian England marked a time of great change and adaptation, Sir Arthur Conan Doyle's Sherlock Holmes series attempted to use the social and political changes of Victorian England as a backdrop to much of the plot and character development in

the instalments of Sherlock's adventures. While Doyle's use of what were then current events in his tales typically furthers the understanding and intricacy of the story at hand, his construction of women in his stories is somewhat abusive.

And Yohanes Ivan Christianto Hidayat, A Thesis in Soegijapranata Catholic University, Semarang, entitled "The Classical Detective Formula of Agatha Christie's: The A. B. C. Murders" (2004) which tells about, Cawelti later on packages this classical detective story literary formula in a book entitled *Adventure, Mystery, and Romance*. In this book, he discusses the details of the classical detective story formula. Through a detailed discussion of the situation, pattern of actions, characters and relationships and setting, which is formulated by Cawelti this thesis, proves that *The A.B.C. Murders* has a unified plot of the classical detective story.

Because of that, the researcher will discuss about the detection of classical detective in *The Adventure of Sherlock Holmes*. So much so that, the title of this research is "Woman Characters in Detective Formula in Sir Arthur Conan Doyle's Seven Stories of *The Adventure of Sherlock Holmes*"

1.2 Statement of Problem

As the discussion that has been chosen by the writer about woman characters support formula classical detective in seven story of Sir Arthur Conan Doyle's *The Adventure of Sherlock Holmes* stories, that is "A Scandal in Bohemia", "A Case of Identity", "The Man with The Twisted Lip", "The Adventure of The Speckled Band", "The Adventure of The Noble Bachelor", "The Adventure of The Beryl Coronet", and "The Adventure of The Copper

Beeches” story. The problems that have been arisen are about arrange the formula patterns of classical detective in Sir Arthur Conan Doyle’s seven stories in *The Adventure of Sherlock Holmes* stories, and supporting woman in Sir Arthur Conan Doyle’s seven stories in *The Adventure of Sherlock Holmes* stories. So much so that, here are the following questions which support the statement of problems above:

1. What are the formula patterns of classical detective in Sir Arthur Conan Doyle’s seven stories in *The Adventure of Sherlock Holmes* stories?
2. How are the woman characters in Sir Arthur Conan Doyle’s seven stories in *The Adventure of Sherlock Holmes* stories supporting Holmes’s detection?

1.3 Research Objective

The researcher aims to analyse how woman character support the pattern of detection and what formula pattern of Classical Detective in *The Adventure of Sherlock Holmes* stories, that is “A Scandal in Bohemia”, “A Case of Identity”, “The Man with The Twisted Lip”, “The Adventure of The Speckled Band”, “The Adventure of The Noble Bachelor”, “The Adventure of The Beryl Coronet”, and “The Adventure of The Copper Beeches” story. The research objective of research consisting of several points below:

1. To find out the formula patterns of classical detective in Sir Arthur Conan Doyle’s seven stories in *The Adventure of Sherlock Holmes* stories.

2. To analyse out the woman character in Sir Arthur Conan Doyle's seven stories in *The Adventure of Sherlock Holmes* stories support Holmes's detection.

1.4 The Significances of The Research Are:

The result of the research is expected to help someone especially for the researcher to understand the pattern of detection and formula pattern of classical detective. The purposes and the significant of research consisting of several below:

1. The findings of this study will redound to the benefit of society considering that detection an important role in the formula pattern of classical detective.
2. The results of this study are expected to contribute to the understanding of the formula pattern of classical detective.
3. This study is also expected to be a vehicle to improve the competence of research and writing, and science.

1.5 Definition of Key Terms

1. Case: A legal action, especially one to be decided in a court of law.
2. Classical Detective: Detective story are packed in a classic.
3. Detective: Someone whose job is to discover information about crimes and find out who is responsible for them.

4. Detective story: The crime story was introduction, investigate, and the culprit is revealed.
5. Detection: When someone notices or discovers something as information about crimes.
6. *The Adventure of Sherlock Holmes* stories: The collection of twelve short stories by Arthur Conan Doyle, featuring his fictional detective Sherlock Holmes. The stories are not in chronological order, and the only characters common to all twelve are Holmes and Dr. Watson. The stories are related in first-person narrative from Watson's point of view.
7. Story: A description, either true or imagined, of a connected series of events.

