

Sherlock's Characterization and the Chronological Succession in *The*

***Adventure of Sherlock Holmes* by Arthur Conan Doyle**

THESIS

**Submitted as a Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Sarjana
Degree of English Department Faculty of Arts and Humanities
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Hereby, I declare that this research as a submission to fulfill a requirement of bachelor degree of art entitled *Sherlock's Characterization and The Chronological Succession in The Adventure of Sherlock Holmes by Arthur Conan Doyle* is my original work. This research does not contains of another material from previous published or another person to fit in this study, except the quotation and the theory include in this work that I mention as reference.

Surabaya, October 19th 2018



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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of The Study

According to Wellek and Warren, literature is creative expression of human imagination or wishes that is almost impossible to create an exact definition of it (3). In other words, they say that literature is the mirror of human life that reflects human feeling, thought imagination, and perception which can be viewed based on personal judgment (3). From the definition above the researcher concludes that literature is literary works of human who want to express their ideas in work or act.

Literature is creative expression of human imagination or wishes that is almost impossible to create an exact definition of it(3)they say that literature is the mirror of human life that reflects human feeling, thought imagination, and perception which can be viewed based on personal judgment (3). Literature has three genres such as prose fiction, poetry, and drama. According to Abrams, in *Glossary of Literature Term Seven Edition*; he said that “Prose is the regular form of spoken and written language, measured on sentences rather than lines, as a poetry”(8)

According to Abrams, in *Glossary of Literary Terms*, “novel is now applied to a great variety of writing that have in common only the attribute of being extended works of fiction written in prose”(190). Novel is a story carried by certain characters, setting, and characterization a series of events from the author imagination, the most important thing in the novel is character. Because the

behavior of the characters can make the reader understand about the purpose of the novel made. (Taylor 46)

Based on Roberts and Henry he stated that typical work of fiction there are always many forces both small and large, that influence the ways in which characters meet and deal with their problem. In the story, it usually focuses on one or few major characters that change and grow as a result of how they deal with other characters and how they attempt to solve their problem. So, the readers can know the story and enjoy their spare time and also fulfill their emotional needs. In literary works there are so many genres such as romance, comedy, mystery, sense fiction, and so on.

One of the literary works that has mystery genre is *The Adventure of Sherlock Holmes*. It is a fictional private detective created by British author Sir Arthur Conan Doyle. *The Adventure of Sherlock Holmes* is a twelve short stories Sherlock Holmes tales, previously published in *The Strand Magazine*, and published in 1892. Actually, this novel is collection from separate volume of Sherlock Holmes stories. The only characters common to all twelve are Holmes and Watson. The stories are related in first person narrative from Watson's point of view. Not only in Victorian era, now people like Sherlock Holmes. Detective Conan is an anime that inspires from Sherlock Holmes.

In short, the researcher want to analyze Sherlock Holmes as main character detective. The researcher examine the characterization and chronology by using new criticism that focus on plot element.

1.2 Statement of problem

Based on the background of the study above, there are problems related to the study which will lead to the following research question:

1. How is Sherlock Holmes' characterization in the novel?
2. How does the chronology of Sherlock Holmes solve the case in the novel?

1.2 Objective of the Study

Based on the statement of problems, this research has two objectives which are stated below:

1. To describe Sherlock Holmes characters in the novel.
2. To find out the way he finish his case in the novel

1.4 Scope and Limitation

The researcher focuses on discussing the Sherlock Holmes characterization and the way finish his case. The researcher will specify the discussion based on the research question above. According to the story in this novel, the researcher focuses on the characterization of Sherlock Holmes, and five stories which are in sequence and connected each other. There are A Scandal in Bohemia, A Case of Identity, The Man with the Twisted Lip, The Blue Carbuncle, and The Noble Bachelor.

1.5 Significance of the Study

This study is hopefully useful for both readers who are learning about new criticism. By conducting this research this research, the researcher wishes that it can help the readers to understand more the use of new criticism which according

to the text. The researcher also hope that the next researcher can develop their knowledge by reading this research.

1.6 Method of the Study

In this research, the researcher uses the qualitative approach, it means it used books, articles, journals as the reference or soft copy as the data sources. The main data source of this study is Conan Doyle's book entitled "*The Adventure of Sherlock Holmes*". The data are in the form of words, clauses, phrases, or sentence in the novel.

Then, the researcher also uses the other sources to support the analysis concerning with theory and other information about the novel. The writer searches those references from books, articles, previous thesis, and internet sources.

1.6.1 Data Source

There are two sources of the data; the primary data sources is the story "*The Adventure of Sherlock Holmes*" that is written by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle. The secondary data is taken from book and outline sources that support the story analyzing.

1. Techniques of Data Collection

The study uses some steps in collecting the data. These are the following steps the data in this study; reading the novel carefully, selecting and collecting the data about characterization and every case described in the novel, connecting from one story with other, explaining the data of the theoretical framework, and drawing best conclusion based on the result of the data analysis.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

2.1 Theoretical Framework

In this chapter, the researcher will focus on new criticism theory and previous study which is used as a guide to conduct this research.

2.1.1 New Criticism

Tyson states that new criticism is the organic unity of the text that is formed by formal elements which is depicted in the text (136). It means that new criticism is an appropriate way to analyze the true meaning and any element of a text based on the text itself.

Tyson also argued that new criticism that a single best, or most accurate, interpretation of each text could be discovered that best represents the text itself (149). The proper way to interpret the text is based on the text. In analyzing the novel chosen, the researcher analyzes some aspects of literary work. They are character and characterization (Tyson 149).

1.2.1.1 Character

According to Kennedy and Gioia character is someone told in the story. Characters are the persons represents in a dramatic or narrative work, who are interpreted by the reader as being endowed with particular moral, intellectual, and emotional qualities by inferences from what the persons say (Kennedy 78).

According to Gillespie the characters are divided into several categories, there are several categories for the main character in a literary work, especially in fiction. The first is character who always involved in the theme. The second character often associated with other characters. The last one is a character who needs a lot of time to express (Gillespie12). Types of character those are flat is one dimensional character typically not central to the story, dimensional is characters may be used as vessels to carry out the flat, round is a complex, fully developed character, usually prone to change, static is these can be either round or flat characters but they do not change during the story, dynamic is a developing character, usually at the center of the action, stereotype is a character so little individualized as to show only qualities of an occupation, universal is character with problem and traits common to all humanity, individual is to more eccentric and unusual representation of problem.

Based on explanation above, in the literary works such as drama, short story and novel, character is the important element which will always be present to build the story in the literary works. According to Abraham, the character is the name of a literary genre; it is a short, and usually witty, sketch in prose of a distinctive type of person (23).

2.1.1.2 Characterization

Based on Holman in this fiction (drama, poetry, short story, novels) the author reveals the character of an imaginary person. Characterization means that

the author present and reveal character, by description, by displaying the character in action or by presenting other people that help to define each other.

Characterization refers to the way a writer develop a fictional people who fill a novel. Characterization is how writer to helps us to know all the characters in a book. The author may develop character through dialogue and action. There are two ways a author convey about characters. They are direct and indirect characterization.

The direct way means that the author describe directly about characters. If not, an indirect characterization of the author do not only tell the characters but also shows them to the reader through the display of characters, the characters do, say, and thinks and how the effect the other characters from five things, readers can understand and get a clear picture's personality . Holman also states that there are three fundamental method of characterization in fiction: the explicit presentation by the author of the character through direct exposition, either n an introductory block or more often piecemeal throughout the work, illustrated by action, the presentation of the character in action, with little or no explicit comment by the author, in the expectation that the reader will be able to deduce their attributes of the author from the actions, the representation from within a character, without comment on the character by the author, of the impact of actions and emotions upon the character's inner self, with the expectation that the reader will come to a clear understanding of the attributes of the character (76).

Characterization is the means by which researcher present and reveal character. The method of characterization is narrative description with explicit judgment, narrative description with implied or explicit judgment, surface details of dress and physical appearance, character's action what they do, character speech what and how the way they say it, and character's consciousness what they think and feel (Di Yanni 56).

2.1.1.3 Plot

The plot is more than sequence of events, about cause and effect. Additionally, plot is the action, events, and situation describe in most stories are related to each other more than just accident. According to Richard states that are the other of events in which the reader learns of them (164). Richard also states that the plot is incidents written a particular order that reveals literary meaning and give influence on the reader emotion and thought (167).

Based on explanation above the researcher concludes that plot is everything that happens in the novel, and it is certainly supported by character and characterization in the novel. Moreover, that plot is known as the foundations of the novel. Which characters and setting are built around, it is mean to organize information and event in logical manner.

According to Hallent he said that the divisions of the plot include; the first is exposition its mean rising action or introduction, how readers learn details previous to the story's beginning and then continue toward the climax of the story(5). Other explanation states that expositions are the starting point of

narrative providing information's about the main character and setting in the narrative. Based on the explanation above, the researcher conclude that exposition is how the beginning conflict or problem in the story firstly.

The second diversion it is mean that any episode to the climax does not contribute directly to the rising action or add to the suspense (5). The researcher concluded that complication is the problems in the story will happen. Climax is the central point at which of the central character is about to win or lose. It features the most conflict and struggle which the most probable outcome of the main conflict is finally revealed. In the other word, climax is the moment in the story at which a crisis reaches it is highest intensity and its potential resolution, the turning point. Based on explanation above, the researcher concluded that the climax is how the way to end the conflict happened in the story.

Denouement is falling action or resolution. Which is the part reveals the final outcome or result of conflicts in the story (5). Denouement is means resolution or untying. In other word, Gwynn states that denouement returns of character to another stable situation.

2.2 Previous Study

In review literature, the writer finds out previous study written by Nina Noviana the title is "*Clitics Analysis of Novel Sherlock Holmes by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle*" (State Islamic Institute of Palangkaraya, 2016) her thesis is about between words, and morpheme, between syntax and morphology. The study is clitics analysis of novel Sherlock Holmes. She shows that there are two types of

clitics. They are Proclitic and Enclitic. And also there are two function of Proclitics and Enclitic, they are verbal function and other function.

Then, Bonnie van den Bergh on his graduating paper titled “*Approaches to Crime in the Sherlock Holmes stories*” (Radboud University Nijmegen, 2015) which analyzes with contrast and show that the stories reluctance to deal with larger problem in society.

Another paper is written by Adela Cervenkova, the title is *Sherlock Holmes as a Phenomenon of the 21st Century* (Masaryk University/ USA, 2016). This thesis is about stories and evolution in the character of Sherlock Holmes and his case. The main focus is on a depiction of the detective in the 21st century.

So, the difference this thesis with other thesis mention above researcher explain about the character and characterization of Sherlock Holmes based on *The Adventure of Sherlock Holmes*, however the story is difference but Sherlock Holmes is serial novel that mean although they have many stories, the character and characterization is not difference.

CHAPTER III

Sherlock's Characterization and The Chronological Succession in *The Adventure of Sherlock Holmes* by Arthur Conan Doyle

The purpose of this chapter is to analyze character and characterization in *The Adventure of Sherlock Holmes*, to analyze how the chronology of Sherlock Holmes solve the case in *The Adventure of Sherlock Holmes*.

3.1 Characterization

In this chapter the researcher would like to specify the character of Sherlock Holmes on the novel.

3.1.1 Genius

Genius is a person who is exceptionally intelligent or creative. In this novel, the researcher divided its characterization into seven point, those are describe in the following discussion :

3.1.1.1 Breaking the Case

From the story "*Scandal In Bohemia*", it was mentioned that Sherlock managed to solve a problem that the police can not solve it. He used unorthodox method in finding the evidence in some cases that included in the stories.

"He was still, as ever, deeply attracted by the study of crime, and occupied his immense faculties and extraordinary powers of observation in following out those clues, and clearing up those mysteries which had been abandoned as hopeless by the official police"(*Scandal in Bohemia*, 2)

From the quote above it is clear that Sherlock show his skill in solving a case in which event the police cannot do it. Because at the time the police cannot find the truth about who is the killer and what caused it. But Sherlock with his intelligence can solve the case and find the suspect. Even his own his friend Watson who accompanied him the time in Sherlock's place admit that Sherlock's mind is very different with other people, his thinking in problem solving is mystery and can not be known by others. Sherlock Holmes knows lots of things, he has at least basic knowledge of every field also known how to use that knowledge.

3.1.1.2 Analyzer

Beside solving a problem and breaking the case, Sherlock is also good at analyzing people's appearance. In the *Scandal in Bohemia* Watson comes to Sherlock place and Sherlock analysis on Watson appearance and found something strange about him.

“my eyes tell me that on the inside of your left shoe, just where the firelight strikes it, the leather is scored by six almost parallel cuts. Obviously they have been caused by someone who has very carelessly scared round the edges of the sole in order to remove crusted mud from it. (Scandal in Bohemia 3)

It can be concluded that Sherlock Holmes is very genius, he can make deductive analysis and also the most of people cannot see something. Sherlock take a quick glance at Watson and then he make quick analyze about what happen to Watson while he was away from him. Although, Watson never say before. Holmes always makes his talent plausible genius.

In other scene, there is man coming with a tall and good body, but his face is covered with a mask. There is someone who come to ask Holmes for help solving his problem. A man says that he is a nobleman from Bohemia. Because Holmes see the style of his client, he already knew that the one who came was a king.

“if your Majesty would condescend to state your case,” he remarked, “I should be better able to advise you” (Scandal in Bohemia, 8)

Even though the client hid the identity and tried to lie, but Holmes always listening to his intuition sensible and helpful in reaching conclusions about such things as many problems or certain life choice.

3.1.1.3 Clever

In a scene where Irene Adler send him a letter about how she has been tricked by Sherlock she was completely unaware. And later she realize that Sherlock was tricking her about Sherlock’s place from the address that have been given by an old lady.

My dear Mr. Sherlock Holmes :

“You really did it very well. You took me in completely. Until after the alarm of fire, I had not a suspicion. But then, when I found how I had betrayed myself, I began to think. I had been warned against you months ago. I had been told that if the King employed an agent it would certainly be you. And your address had been given me. Yet, with all this, you made me reveal what you wanted to know” (Scandal in Bohemia,27)

Sherlock Holmes has thousand way to trick his enemy. And his clever trick is not easy to imagine. All of his trick need a good plan, see the skill condition, also mental to do this. Holmes has that all. He has an extraordinary personality and a modern hero. His investigation skills are the things that come to our mind when we think about him. High intelligence, creative imagination, focus and concentrate outside of exterior distractions. Holmes is always ready to learn new things that are required for his job to catch the criminals. Holmes is not a real policemen but he can do things outside the law. So we can call him a genius detective.

3.1.1.4 Professionalism

The next day when Watson at Baker Street. He does not see Holmes, and his servant say that he is leaving. Watson sit in the fireplace and when the room open there come a man who drink, wearing disreputable clothes Watson observed it more that three times until he was convinced that a man is his friend as Holmes.

“and a drunken-looking groom, ill-kempt and side-whiskered, with an inflamed face and disreputable clothes, walked into the room. Accustomed as I was to my friend’s amazing powers in the use of disguises, I had to look three times before I was certain that it was indeed he” (Scandal in Bohemia, 13)

Watson was very interested in the case when Holmes was completing this case so special because the king involved in. Watson was also very interested in his friend’s amazing ability to understand the situation, his deep thinking in solving difficult mysteries. Holmes went to watch over the habits and see the conditions of the house from Irene Adler, he disguised himself as a coach who

“He took off his coat and waistcoat, put on a large blue dressing-gown, and then wandered about the room collecting pillows from his bed and cushions from sofa and armchair.”(The Man With The Twisted Lip, 152)

Sherlock Holmes has classy styles in term of fashion, usually every people use common dress when travelling. Holmes shows that he is not a common people but he is a detective. In the city Holmes is elegant man, he wear top elegant hat. He is dressed elegantly. His chin should be as smooth as if he were in Baker Street. While in the said room, he acts like some kind of Royalty with the Eastern Divan couch he sets up and sits cross-legged on it while smoking on his pipe.

For additional in a story when Watson and Holmes are packing to go Paddington station to investigate a case, Holmes look confused and he wear long suit.

“He was lounging upon the sofa in a purple dressing-gown” (The Blue Carbuncle, 161)

In second quote Holmes wear a purple dressing gown, it so shiny for men. Long describes Holmes’s wardrobe as that of a modern English gentleman. The great coat and deerstalker were key components of any gentlemen wardrobe in England that time period. Dress is a main character in the stories when it comes to providing clues for Holmes.

3.2.1.2 A Case of Identity

The next story begins when Holmes and Watson sat on either side of the fire in their lodgings at Baker Street. They were talking about every case that Sherlock had solved. Sherlock had risen from his chair and was standing between the window, he saw that on the pavement opposite there stood a large woman, she looked at the window of them. And suddenly, she hurried across the road and she pressed the bell. She identifies herself as Miss Mary Sutherland. Holmes immediately astounds his new client by identifying her as a typist. Mary Sutherland has brought Holmes a problem of the disappearing fiancé. Mary Sutherland is a relatively well-off young woman, receiving a regular wage from her typing, but also a good income from stock left to her by her uncle. Miss Sutherland hands over all of her income to her mother and stepfather, James Windibank.

He had been reluctant to allow Mary to mix with people outside of her family circle. This situation had changed though, when Mary Sutherland had attended the Gasfitter's Ball when stepfather had been out of the country of business. At the Ball, Mary had met a young man called Hosmer Angel.

“and it was there I met Mr. Hosmer Angel”(A Case of Identity, 64)

Mary Sutherland is infatuated with Hosmer Angel, but she apparently knows little about him. She describes him as a strange man, quietly spoken, and often secretive. Hosmer Angel will only meet with Mary when dusk has fallen, he sports long whiskers, and wears tinted glasses. Any correspondence that

chat about his current investigation. When he enters he sees Holmes examining a worn felt hat. Watson half jokes that hat must be connected to some crime.

“about four o’clock on Christmas morning, Peterson, who as you know is a very honest fellow, was returning from some small jollification and was making his way homeward down Tottenham Court Road. In front of him, he saw, in the gaslight a tallish man and carrying a white goose” (The Blue Carbuncle, 162)

Then, he explains how he come into possession of the hat, it was brought to him on Christmas morning by a commissionaire named Peterson. When the man reached the corner a gang started menacing him and knocked off his hat. As the man tried to defend himself with his walking stick he accidentally smashed a shop window. Peterson ran toward help him, but the sight of Peterson and the smashed glass caused him to drop his goose and flee. The gang also took off at the sight of Peterson, leaving him with the goose and the hat. Holmes says Peterson kept the goose until this morning, when he cooked it. He then turn to the hat and explains he has been busy trying to figure out information about its owner.

“It is true that ‘For Mrs. Henry Baker’ was printed upon a small card which was tied to the bird’s left leg, and it is also true that the initials ‘H.B’. It is not easy to restore lost property to any one of them” (The Blue Carbuncle, 163)

The goose came with a note saying it was “For Henry Baker”, and the initials H.B. were marked inside the hat, but they are a undoubtedly hundreds of Henry Baker in London, so finding the owner requires further sleuthing. But,

“Dearest do not be frightened. All will come well. There is huge error which it may take some little time to rectify. Wait in patience” (The Man With The Twisted Lip, 149)

Holmes is super excited. He snatched it from her in his eagerness, and smoothing it out upon the table he drew over the lamp and examined it intently. The envelope is addressed in someone else’s handwriting, he tells his wife not to worry. Holmes reviews the facts of the case with Mrs. St. Clair.

“So he sat as I dropped off to sleep, and so he sat when a sudden ejaculation caused me to wake up”(The Man With The Twisted Lip, 152)

View early in the morning, Holmes work together to investigate Neville St. Clair disappearance, the two head off to London and finally to Bow Street, where there is a famous police station and district court. They meet Inspector Bradstreet, Holmes wants to see Boone. The inspector lets him to Boone’s cell but the beggar is very dirty, it is all they can do to make him wash his hands and his face, but he do not do this. Then the inspector led them down a passage, opened a barred door, passed down a winding stair, and brought them to a whitewashed corridor. Holmes pulls out his secret weapon a large sponge.

“He certainly needs a wash,” remarked Holmes, “I had an idea that he might, and I took the liberty bringing the tools with me” (The Man With Twisted Lip, 155)

took her away to San Francisco. The next she heard of Frank was that he was in Montana, he never doubted that Frank was really dead.

3.2.3 Climax

3.2.3.1 Scandal in Bohemia

The climax of the story happens at Irene Adler's house. When Adler first arrived at her street, several men broke out into a fight because they wanted her money. Holmes rushed over to seem as if he was going to help the woman but then stopped, and fell to the ground with blood covering his face. The people who had not been in the fight but had seen it rushed over and carried him into Irene's home. When they had positioned him on the couch, he had some open the window. Then, at the same time he lifted his arm giving Watson the signal. Watson threw the small smoke bomb into the house while yelling fire, and ran to their meeting spot. Thick clouds of smoke curled through the room and out at the window, and moment later the voice Holmes from within assuring them that it was a false alarm.

“the photograph is in a recess behind a sliding panel just above the right bell pull”(A Scandal in Bohemia,24)

When Holmes joined him a few minutes later, he filled Watson in on everything. He knew exactly where the pictures of Irene Adler and the prince were hidden because the alarm of fire was admirably done, the smoke and shouting were enough to shake nerves of steel, Irene Adler responded beautifully. Irene was there in an instant, and Holmes caught glimpse of it as she half drew it

But Holmes unlocking and throwing open the door, he took two swift steps to the whip, but before he could grasp it there was a wild clatter of steps upon the stairs, and from the window they could see Mr. James Windibank running at the top speed down the road.

3.2.3.3 The Man With The Twisted Lip

The investigation is going well and they have pulled in a suspect who is Hugh Boone. After Holmes wash his face with the sponge that he bring, then suddenly realizing the exposure, he broke into a scream and threw himself down with his face to the pillow. The prisoner turned with the reckless air of man who abandons himself to his destiny, then he explain his story, his father was a school master in Chesterfield, where he received an excellent education, he travelled in his mouth, took to the stage, and finally became a reporter on an evening paper in London.

“it was only by trying begging as an amateur that I could get the facts upon which to base my articles” (The Man With The Twisted Lip, 157)

When an actor he had, he learned all the secrets of making up, and has been famous in the green room for his skill, he painted his face, and to make himself as pitiable as possible he made a good scar and fixed one side of his lip in a twist by the aid of a small slip of flesh plaster, he took his station in the business part of the city as a match seller but really as a beggar. And for seven hours he plied his trade, and when he returned home in the evening, he found to his surprise that he had received no less than 26s,4d.

“Oct, 4th, rooms 8s, breakfast 2s, 6d, cocktail 1s, lunch 2s,6d, glass Sherry, 8d” (The Noble Bachelor,259)

By the select prices, eight shillings for a bed and eight pence for a glass of sherry pointed. One which Holmes visited in Northumberland Avenue, he learned by an inspection of the book that Francis H. Moulton, an American gentleman, the man had left only the day before, and on looking over the entries against him, Holmes came and he had seen the duplicate bill. His letters were to be forwarded to 226 Gordon Square. Holmes go there and he find the couple at home, he give them some advice and would be better in every way that they should make their position little clearer both to the public and to Lord St. Simon, so Holmes invited them and also Lord St. Simon.

CHAPTER 1V

CONCLUSION

Based on the discussion in the third chapter, this part of report will draw the conclusion of the analysis. The analysis is focused on characterization and the chronology of Sherlock Holmes in “*The Adventure of Sherlock Holmes*” is a collection of twelve short stories by Arthur Conan Doyle. The stories are not in chronological order, and the only characters common to all twelve are Holmes and Dr. Watson.

From the first research question about characterization, it can be concluded that Sherlock Holmes is a genius detective when he has breaking the case, beside solving a problem, he also good analyzer people’s appearance, he can make deductive analysis that other people cannot see something. Holmes also a man which has thousand way to trick his enemy, his clever trick is not easy to imagine.

And from the second research question about the chronology of Sherlock Holmes solve the case. According to the story in this novel, the researcher focus on five story there are *Scandal in Bohemia*, *A Case of identity*, *The Man With the Twisted Lip*, *The Blue Carbuncle*, and *The Noble Bachelor*. Because there is connected each other about setting and plot.

Researcher concludes that his talent for observation is a plausible kind of genius. Holmes is not perfect human that mean he has weakness. His weakness to woman that he loved, Irene Adler is a woman who makes Holmes’s skill useless. His deductive reasoning, skillful observations and investigating tactics became the tools necessary to solve riveting and intriguing crimes.

