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 State Islamic University of Sunan Ampel Surabaya



By:

Nurul Azizah Reg. Number A03214018

ENGLISH DEPARTMENT
FACULTY OF ARTS AND HUMANITIES
STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY OF SUNAN AMPEL
SURABAYA
2018

Declaration

The undersigned

Name

: Nurul Azizah

Reg. Number

: A03214018

Department

: English Department

Faculty

: Arts and Humanities

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

Nurul Azizah

Reg. Number A03214018

Approval Sheet

Approved to be examined Surabaya, October 19th 2018

Thesis advisor

Abu Fanani, SS, M,Pd NIP. 196906152007011051

Acknowledgement by

Dr. Wahju Kusumajanti, M. Hum.

NIP. 197002051999032002

This thesis has been approved and accepted by the Board of Examiners of English Department,

Faculty of Arts and Humanities, State Islamic University of Sunan Ampel Surabaya.

Dean of Faculty of Arts and Humanities



The Board of Examiners

Examiner I

Abu Fanani, M.Pd

NIP. 196906152007011051

Examiner II

Dr. Wahju Kusumajanti, M. Hum

NIP. 197002051999032002

Examiner III

Sufi Ikrima Sa'adah, M. Hum

NIP. 201603318

Examiner IV

Abdullah Ubet, M.Ag

NIP.196605071997031003



KEMENTERIAN AGAMA UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI SUNAN AMPEL SURABAYA **PERPUSTAKAAN**

Jl. Jend, A. Yani 117 Surabaya 60237 Telp. 031-8431972 Fax.031-8413300 E-Mail: perpus@uinsby.ac.id

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Nama	Nurul Azizah
NIM	403214018
Fakultas/Jurusan	Adab dan Humaniora / sostra Inggris
E-mail address	annasyasaila 666@gmail.com
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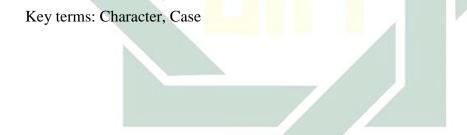
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ABSTRACT

Azizah, Nurul. 2018. Sherlock's Character and The Chronological Sucession *In The Adventure of Sherlock Holmes* by Arthur Conan Doyle. Thesis. English Department, Faculty of Humanities, State Islamic University Sunan Ampel Surabaya.

Advisor: Abu Fanani, M. Pd.

This study discusses about the characterization and plot from the story *The Adventure of Sherlock* by Arthur Conan Doyle. This study focuses on Sherlock Holmes as the main character. Character and chronology is a reference in this thesis. In this thesis the researcher used New Criticism and intrinsic element is plot, which used to analyze character and chronology to finish the case in the story. There is a twelve story in this novel, this story described that Sherlock Holmes is a symbol of the power intellect, he is a great detective but he is a person who is selfish and also perfectionist. Sherlock has abilities during an investigation. Using qualitative research method, the researcher found that Holmes characters are genius for finish his case, he is also good analyzer for other people cannot see. In this novel the researcher take five plot from twelve because after the researcher read all, there are five stories that connected. As a case.



INTISARI

Azizah, Nurul. 2018. Karakter dan Kronologi Sherlock Holmes dalam novel *The Adventure of Sherlock Holmes* oleh Arthur Conan Doyle . Skripsi. Fakultas Adab dan Humaniora. Universitas Islam Negeri Sunan Ampel Surabaya.

Dosen Pembimbing: Abu Fanani. M.Pd

Skripsi ini membahas tentang karakter dan plot dari novel yang berjudul The Adventure of Sherlock Holmes oleh Arthur Conan Doyle. Skripsi ini focus pada karakter dari Sherlock Holmes sebagai tokoh utama. Karakter dan kronologi menjadi referensi dalam skripsi ini. Di dalam skripsi ini menggunakan teori New Criticism dan juga unsur intrinsik yaitu plot, yang mana digunakan untuk meneliti karakter dan juga kronology untuk menyelesaikan masalah didalam cerita tersebut. Dalam cerita ini menceritakan sosok Sherlock Holmes dia adalah seorang detektif yang memiliki power kuat dalam menyelesaikan setiap masalah dari kliennya. Walaupun Sherlock Holmes seorang detektif yang berpengalaman dalam investigasi tetapi dia adalah seorang yang egois. Dalam penelitian ini, penulis menggunakan data kualitatif yang mana penulis menemukan beberapa karakter dari Sherlock Holmes seperti genius dalam memecahkan kasus, dia juga ahli dalam menganalisis seseorang hanya dengan melihat penampilan. Setelah penulis membaca keduabelas cerita ini, penulis hanya mengambil lima cerita, karena kelima cerita itu masih berhubungan satu sama lain, seperti kasus dan tokoh tokohnya.

Kata kunci: Karakter, Kriminal.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Inside Cover Page	i
Inside Title Page	i
Declaration Page	ii
Motto	iii
Dedication Page	iv
Advisor's Approval Page	v
Examiner's Approval Page	vi
Acknowledgement	vii
Abstract	ix
Intisari	x
Table of Contents	xi
CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION	
1.1 Background of Study	1
1.2 Statement of Problem	
1.3 Objective of the Study	3
1.4 Scope and Limitation	3
1.5 Significance of Study	3
1.6 Method of Study	4
CHAPTER II REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE	
2.1 Theoretical Framework	6
2.1.1 New Criticism	6
2.1.1.1Character	6

2.1.1.2 Characterization	7
2.1.1.3 Plot	9
2.2 Previous study	10
CHAPTER III Analysis	
3.1 Characterization	12
3.1.1 Genius	12
3.1.1.1 Breaking the Case	12
3.1.1.2	13
3.1.1.3 Clever	14
3.1.1.4 Professionalism	
3.1.1.5 Classy	16
3.1.1.6 Self Confident	18
3.1.1.7 Antisocial	19
3.2 The Chronology of Sherlock Holmes Solve the Case	19
3.2.1 Exposition	
3.2.1.1 Scandal in Bohemia	20
3.2.1.2 A Case Identity	21
3.2.1.3The Man With The Twisted Lip	22
3.2.1.4 The Blue Carbuncle	23
3.2.1.5 The Noble Bachelor	26
3.2.2.2 Diversion or Rising Action	27
3.2.2.2.1 Scandal in Bohemia	27
3.2.2.2.A Case of Identity	28

3.2.2.3 The Man With The Twisted Lip	29
3.2.2.4 The Blue Carbuncle	31
3.2.2.5 The Noble Bachelor	32
3.2.3 Climax	33
3.2.3.1 Scandal in Bohemia	33
3.2.3.2 A Case of Identity	34
3.2.3.3 The Man With the Twisted Lip	35
3.2.3.4 The Blue Carbuncle	36
3.2.3.5 The Noble Bachelor	37
3.2.4 Resolution	
3.2.4.1 Scandal in Bohemia.	38
3.2.4.2 A Case of Identity	39
3.2.4.3 The Man With The Twisted Lip	
3.2.4.4 The Blue Carbuncle	
3.2.4.5 The Noble Bachelor	
CHAPTER IV CONCLUSION	42
RIRI IOGRAPHY	43

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.

2. Techniques of Data Analysis

In analyzing the data, the study follows some steps: firstly, analyzing the characterization of Sherlock Holmes in the story. Secondly, analyzes how is chronology of Sherlock Holmes to finish his case.

1.7 Definition of Key Term

In the analysis, the important terms needed to be noted, are listed as follows:

Character: is someone who acts, appears, or is referred to as playing a part in a literary work. A person or another thing that carries out of the event in the fiction till that even can make the story livelier.

Jerome Beaty, Alison Both, and J. Paul Haunter, *The Northern Introduction to Literature shorter eight edition* (London: W.W Northorn and a company Ltd, 2002)

Case: is a situation requiring investigation or action.

http://www.meriam-webster.com/dictionary/case

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). Its 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 Gillepsie 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 (Gillepsie12). 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" (Radbound 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

was unemployed, so that everyone would not recognize him. So he got information about Irene. Holmes also helped a coach who was cleaning the horses, then he know that Irene is a famous singer.

"She lives quietly, sings at concerts" (A Scandal in Bohemia, 14)

In other scene Holmes changing his style when Watson helped Holmes solve his case about the king of Bohemia and Irene, Holmes explained what Watson had to do for the next few minutes. After Watson understood, Holmes disappeared in his room, then a few minutes he returned by changing his appearance, he wear a wide black hat, loose pants, white tie and a distinctive smile.

"He disappeared into his bedroom and returned in a few minutes in the character of an amiable and simple-minded Nonconformist clergyman. His broad black hat, his baggy trousers, his white tie, his sympathetic smile." (Scandal in Bohemia, 19)

Not only gives good advice to his clients, but he always resolves his case perfectly, he changes his appearance whatever and whenever, not only appearance, but also his expression. Not all people can change the profession and expression as well but Holmes always doing something different than others.

3.1.1.5 Classy

At one time Holmes and Watson were investigating a case, and his client rented a place to live for them. Watson saw him not sleeping in his coat, and jacket. His style is a little bit different with common people around them, even though at indoor place.

"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.

3.1.1.6 Self Confident

In a central theme, Sherlock Holmes's dealing with the consequence of decision he made after tragedy occurred in one of his cases. Without consulting anyone, like most clever criminals, he may be too confident in his own cleverness and imagine that he has completely deceived us.

"She would like advice, but is not sure that the matter is not too delicate for communication. And yet even here we may discriminate. When a woman has been seriously wronged by a man she no longer oscillates, and the usual symptom is a broken bell wire. Here we may take it that there is a love matter, but that the maiden is not so much angry as perplexed, or grieved." (A Case of Identity,61)

Holmes never meet his client, but he brave to make conclusion about his client without asking anything before. Holmes is a man known for his analytic abilities. He could have believed that his abilities were so great that he could not come to a poor decision.

In other scene Holmes talk with his client, how confident Holmes.

"it is true that I have been generally successful" (The Five Orange Pips 112).

We can realize it from Sherlock Holmes in history he just has some failure when breaking his case. But with his confident he can break cases more than his failure. Sherlock Holmes's confidence in his abilities was inspiring. He knew he was a genius but also knew he could come off as rather strange. His knowledge was unquestionable and method of solving crime indisputable. It is a confidence based on his undoubted abilities in his chosen profession of detective work.

3.1.1.7 Antisocial

Sherlock Holmes is a brilliant but antisocial detective. He does not seem to show emotion or care about other people's feeling, even those of his trusted sidekick Watson. His social relationship is not well. He is considered as sociopath in this story.

"He drank a great deal of brandy and smoked very heavily, but he would see no society and did not want any friends, not even his own brother" (The Five Orange Pips, 113)

"Who could come to-night? Some friend of yours, perhaps?"

"Except yourself I have none," he answered"

(The Five Orange Pips, 110)

From the quotation above, the people think that Holmes is antisocial. Holmes said he did not have any friend except Watson. But the researcher believes that he is coldness. He is frequently described as "cold", "inhuman", "logical," etc. The use of the word "cold" to describe Holmes may be something of a subtle critique, as well as a stated fact, on Watson's part. A psychopath does not experience feelings the same we do. But, psychopaths are often used in studies emotions. Were Sherlock Holmes psychopath, none of those statements would make any sense whatsoever.

3.2 The chronology of Sherlock Holmes solve the case

The second research question of this research is to examine the chronology of Sherlock Holmes to solve the case. To get the answer, the researcher investigates the chronology by applying an element of new criticism and plot. In

common explanation, plot is the important of the story because plot can makes the story good or not.

3.2.1 Exposition.

3.2.1.1 Scandal in Bohemia

The short story commences with Dr. Watson visiting his old friend *Sherlock Holmes* in their old rooms at 221B Baker Street. Watson has moved out of their shared rooms after having married. Then, there is a letter from another client promises another case is soon. When the client arrive, he introduces himself as the Count von Kramm, with wearing a mask, but Holmes identifies as actually the King of Bohemia, after being to secrecy, Holmes and Watson listen's to the King's problem. The king is engaged to be married with a second daughter of the King of Scandinavia, Clotilde Lothman von Saxe-Meningen, but previously the king had a relationship with an American singer called Irene Adler when he visited in Warsawa. The king was mad with Irene when he only Crown Prince. The relationship being revealed, and the ensuing scandal, is threatened to send a photograph of her and the king together to the press.

"Threatening to send them the photograph. And she will do it. I know that she will do it" (Scandal in Bohemia,11)

. Irene Adler will do anything to delay the king's married. Including burglary, have failed to locate the photo, and so as a last resort the king wishes to hire Holmes retrieve it. The king have tried and failed, he tried to buy, Irene not sell, and also tried to stole almost five twice, twice burglars in his pay ransacked her house. There has been no result.

3.2.1.2 A Case of Identity

The next story begin when Holmes and Watson sat on either side of the fire in their lodgings at Baker Street. They were talked about every cases that Sherlock's solved. Sherlock had risen from his chair and was standing between the window, he saw that on the But, suddenly pavement opposite there stood a large woman, she looked at the window of them. And suddenly, she hurried across the road and she press of 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 of 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 Marry Sutherland had attended the Gasfitter's Ball when stepfather had been out of the country of business. At the Ball, Marry 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 Marry when dusk has fallen, he sports long whiskers, and wears tinted glasses. Any correspondence that

Hosmer sends to Marry comes in the form of typewritten letters, she has only a Post office Address to write to. Mary Sutherland has no idea where the man she is so infatuated with lives, where he works. One final strange fact about Hosmer Angel is the request the made of Marry, as Hosmer asks that she would always be true to him. No matter what occurs. Hosmer asks to Marry that they will married soon before Mary's stepfather come back soon. Eventually, Mary had told her step father about her time with Hosmer Angel, and although Mary initially fears that James Windibank will be angry, her stepfather is actually supporting of the relationship and the upcoming marriage.

"it was to be at St. Saviour's near King's Cross" (A Case of Identity,67)

They will married at St. Saviour church near King's Cross and they have to breakfast afterwards at the St. Pancras Hotel. Hosmer pick Mary and her mother up with a wheeler, but they put both into it and Hosmer stepped into other wheeler. When they arrived to the church Marry and her mother waited for him to step out, but he never did and when the cabman got down from the box and looked there was no one there.

3.2.1.3 The Man With The Twisted Lip

One night it was June,1889, there came a ring to Watson's bell, then his wife opened the door. And there is a guest she is Kate Whitney the wife of Isa Whitney he was much addicted to opium. Kate cried and need a little help. Her husband has gone missing since two days, she want Watson helps pull him out of an opium den in the farthest east of the City and sends him home. But when

Watson will gone he was surprised to finds that Sherlock is there too in disguise, trying to get information to solve a different case about a man who has disappeared. Watson stays to listen to Holmes tell the story of the case of Neville St. Clair.

"Last Monday Mr. Neville St. Clair went into town rather earlier than unusual, remarking before he started that he had two important commissions to perform, and that he would bring his little boy home a box of bricks" (The Man With The Twisted Lip, 140)

Mrs. St. Clair, Neville's wife has reported that her husband is missing. She thinks she sees him in the second story window of the opium den but the owner will not let her in and the police, when called do not find him. A beggar named Hugh Boone lives in the room where she thinks she saw him. Hugh Boone is known for the ugly scar on his face and his cleverness. Near the opium den Mrs. St. Clair sees a box that her husband had planned to buy their son, and later the police find some of his clothes and his coat floating in the river. The police and Holmes think Neville was murdered and they arrest the beggar, Hugh Boone. Then, Mrs. St. Clair had fainted at the sight of the blood upon the window, and she was escorted home in a cab by the police, as her presence could be of no help to them in their investigation.

3.2.1.4 The Blue Carbuncle

Watson come to his friend as Sherlock Holmes when the second morning after Christmas, with the intention wishing him the compliments of the season.

But as always, Holmes is delighted to see him and implores his friend to stay and

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 accidently 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 tried 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,

Holmes has deduced a large amount information. He is certain of the following about the hat's owner. As the men talks, however, Peterson burst into the room.

"see here, sir! See what my wife found in its crop! He held out his hand and displayed upon the centre of the palm a brilliantly scintillating blue stone, rather smaller than a bean in size" (The Blue Carbuncle, 167)

Holmes identifies the stone as the Contess of Morcar's blue carbuncle, it was recently stolen out of the Countess's hotel room. Holmes finds newspaper account of the heist, which took place at the Hotel Cosmopolitan in London named john Horner is accused of the crime and now in jail. Hormer was arrested by Inspector Bradstreet despite vigorously pleading innocent. Holmes directs Peterson to place an advertisement in several evening newspaper, the ad should explain a hat goose were found at the corner Goodge Street. When Watson came, there is a man as Henry Baker and before Baker leaves, Holmes asks him where he purchased his goose.

"There are a few of us who frequent the Alpha Inn, near the museum, we are to be found in the Museum itself during the day" (The blue Carbuncle, 173)

After dinner Holmes and Watson travel to the Alpha Inn. But the proprietor tells them he acquired the set of geese from a salesman named Breckinridge who works out of a stall at the Covent Garden Market. Then Watson and Holmes travel to the market, where they find Breckinridge. Holmes pretends

to be interested in purchasing a goose and asks Breckinridge where he sourced the geese he sold to the Alpha.

3.2.1.6 The Noble Bachelor

Sherlock Holmes has received a letter from Lord St. Simon, one of England's most noted aristocrats, asking the detective for a consultation. Lord St. Simon has been in the news in recent days, and Watson makes use newspaper to apprise Holmes of the pertinent facts. He had just married with Hatty Doran, the beautiful daughter of an American mining millionaire. The wedding both of them had been small affair, with only six people present at the ceremony at St. George's Church. When they arrived in the church Hatty Doran dropped her bouquet as they went toward the vestry, she was passing the front of pew at the time, there was a moment's delay but the gentleman in the pew handed it up to her again, when St. Simon spoke to her of the matter, she answered him abruptly.

"Lady St. Simon then returned from the wedding in ales cheerful frame of mind, than she had gone to it. What did she do on re-entering her father's house?" (The Noble Bachelor, 253)

When they returned from the wedding, they had gone to her father's house, and St. Simon saw his wife make conversation with her maid, her name is Alice come from American. Everything went smoothly up until the breakfast when Flora miller interrupted the gathering, insulting Hatty and causing a scene.. When they were breakfast, they had sat down for ten minutes, she rose hurriedly, muttered some words of apology, and left her room. She never came back. Even

though his wife did not witness the interruption she was supposedly seen walking away with Flora. Sherlock Holmes commends that he has solved the mystery, and he will tell St. Simon where his wife soon.

3.2.2 Diversion or Rising Action

3.2.2.1 Scandal in Bohemia

When Holmes had come back to his own office, he told Dr. Watson all about how he had been following Irene Adler around, in disguise, and had found she had been with a man as well. Holmes has found a great source of information on her life. Norton rushes into the house, stays for half an hour, comes out again and demands that his cabdriver take him to the church St. Monica in Edgeware road.

"This Godfrey Norton" (Scandal in Bohemia, 15)

Norton grabs him and asks that Holmes his best man. Without a witness, his marriage with Irene Adler will be legal because there is some issue with their marriage license. So that the priest was rejected solemnizing the marriage without a witness. The last even in the rising action was when Holmes asked Dr. Watson if he could help him with a plan that could possibly get them arrested.

"And when I raise my hand, so you will throw into the room what I give you to throw, and will, at the same time, raise the cry of fire" (Scandal in Bohemia,19)

After accepting the task, Watson was told that his only job was to not interfere and stand near the open window of Irene Adler's house. When Holmes was to raise his hand, Dr. Watson was to scream, "fire"!, throw a smoke rocket into Irene's living room, and meet Sherlock at the corner of the street. At the possibility of a fire raging through her house, Irene Adler had moved to the photographs hiding place. Then, Holmes now knew that the photo was behind a sliding panel, but at the time he could not again possession of it. The photo was on behind the door, at the right bell.

3.2.2.2 A Case of Identity

Holmes had hoped for an intriguing case, the detective has solved it before his client has even finished her story. There is no need for leg work in this case, and Holmes simply advises his client to forget about her fiancé. But Marry Sutherland though will not do this, and with the promises made, she intends to be true to him for ten years at least. Marry advertised for him in last Saturday's *Chronicle*, then Holmes read the advertised description of Hosmer Angel.

"Missing (it said)on the morning of the fourteenth, a gentleman named Hosmer Angel. About five feet seven inches in height, strongly built, sallow complexion, black hair, a little bold in the centre, bushy, black sidewhiskers and moustache, tinted glasses, slight infirmity of speech. We dressed, when last seen, in black frock-coat faced with silk, black waistcoat, gold..." (A Case Identity,72)

Then, Holmes make conclusion that that letter are typewritten and also the signature is typewritten that is very suggestive in fact. So that, Holmes write two letters. One is to a firm in the City, the other is to Mary's stepfather, Mr. Windibank for asking him whether he could meet Holmes at six o'clock tomorrow

evening. It just as do business with the male relatives. Two days later, there is a man who entered in their room, this is the Mary's stepfather. And Holmes said to Windibank that he will succeeded in discovering Mr. Hosmer Angel. Holmes explain him about typewriter has really quite as much individually as a man's handwriting. Every case there is some little slurring over the 'e', and a slight defect in the tail of the 'r' and there are fourteen other. When Holmes said that he have caught Mr. Angel, suddenly Mr. Windibank sprang out of his chair.

"now her marriage would mean, of course, the loss of a hundred years" (A Case of Identity, 76)

Holmes figures out that Marry's stepfather, Mr. Windibank was pretending to be Hosmer Angel so that Mary would be so attached to Hosmer that she did not ever want to marry anyone again so that the can not keep the income that Marry brings in. He conceives an idea more creditable and his wife help him, covered those eyes with the tinted glasses, masked the face with a moustache and a pair of bushy whiskers, sunk that clear voice into an insinuating whisper, then he appears Mr. Hosmer Angel.

3. 2.2.3 The Man with The Twisted Lip

Mrs. St. Clair is waiting for Holmes and Watson to arrive. After a brief conversation in which Holmes reveals that he believes the man to be dead, Mrs. St. Clair shows him a letter she received that day, supposedly from Mr. Neville St Clair, in his own writing.

"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)

Holmes wash the Boone's face into his cell, and the face of Boone peels away, his scar scrapes off and his lip returns to a regular shape. Holmes also pulls off the prisoner's bright orange hair, a wig, it turns out. And who should be sitting in Boone's place but a sad faced, sleepy looking regular old working man, as Neville St. Clair.

3.2.2.4 The Blue Carbuncle

The story begin to happen when Holmes and Watson on to Brixton's goose supplier. His remarks were suddenly cut short by a loud hubbub which broke out from the stall which their had just left. Watson and Holmes follow the man and then confront him, saying that they can help him find out where the goose came from. It turns out that the man is James Ryder. Holmes takes Ryder to his place and reveals that they have the gem and that Ryder needs to fess up about what he knows.

"Well, then, said he," my real name is James Ryder" (The Blue Carbuncle,179)

Holmes takes Ryder to his place and reveals that they have the gem and that Ryder needs to fess up about what he knows. Ryder comes completely clean, explaining that he framed John Horner because knew he had a criminal past and it would not take much to convince the police is concerned. James Ryder is looking for a bird with a black bar tail and Holmes begins to suspect. When Holmes unlocked his strong box and help up the blue carbuncle, which shone out like a star with a cold, brilliant, many pointed radiance. Then, Ryder staggered and

nearly fallen. He has almost every link and facts about the blue stone of the Countess of Morcar.

3.2.2.5 The Noble Bachelor

When Hoe case after Holmes and Watson talking about the case after Lord St Simon leaves, Holmes announce that a case that is already solved. At that point, Inspector Lestrade arrives, he does believe he has found a clue from this case. He has found a piece o'f paper, on which is written "You will see me when all is ready. Come at once" F.H.M. Then Lestrade takes it initial from Flora Miller. But Holmes has found different perception with Lestrade, because Holmes found other word at the wrong side, then Holmes shook Watson's head solemnly and hurried away, it was after five o'clock when Holmes left Watson, for within an hour there arrived a confectioner's man with a very large flat box. Just before nine o'clock Sherlock Holmes stepped briskly into the room, but there was a light in his eyes, and it was indeed their visitor Lord St. Simon is come.

"allow me to introduce you to Mr. Mrs. Francis Hay Moulton. The lady, I think you have already met" (The Noble Bachelor, 261)

When Holmes heard a ring, he was opened the doo and ushered in a lady and gentleman, at the sight of these newcomers their client had sprung from his seat and stood very erect, then the lady tell the story right was, she was met Frank in 1884 in McQuire's camp, near the Rockies where her father was working, they were engaged to each other but one day her father struck a rich pocket while Frank had a claim, so her father their engagement lasting any longer, her father

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

out. When Holmes cried out that it was a false alarm, Irene replaced it. When Holmes know the photograph's place he want to take photograph at once, but the coachman had come in and watching Holmes narrowly. Their cases is practically finished, Holmes will call the King for tomorrow to take the photograph with his own hands.

3.2.3.2. A Case of Identity

Holmes explain that he can catch the conclusion about his cases, Miss Mary Sutherland and Hosmer Angel were meetings, and an engagement, which would finally secure that girl's affections from turning towards anyone else, but the deception can not be keep up forever. The man sat huddled up in his chair directly, he said that he was kidding with Marry but the young lady was very decidedly.

"Hence those vows of fidelity exacted upon a Testament" (A Case of Identity, 77)

James Windibank wished Miss Sutherland to be so bound to Hosmer Angel, that for ten years to come, as far as the church door he bring her, and then he trick of stepping in at one door of a four wheeler and out at the other. Their visitors had recovered something of his assurance while Holmes had been talking then he said Holmes breaking the law because he keep the door locked, do assault and illegal constraint.

"The law can not, as you say, touch you" said Holmes" (A Case of Identity, 78)

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.

"I wrote my articles and thought little more of the matter until, some time later, I backed a bill for a friend and had a writ served upon me for £ 25" (The Man With The Twisted Lip, 157)

But his work it was to settle down to arduous work at £2 a week, and he threw up reporting, sat day after day in the corner which he had first chosen. Only one man knew his secret, he was keeper of a low den in which he used to lodge in Swandam Lane, a Lascar, was well paid by him for his room, so that he knew that his secret was safe in his possession. Then, Holmes realized that Hugh Boone is Neville St. Clair undercover trying to pull off being to make money.

3.2.3.8. The Blue Carbuncle

The climax in this story was when Holmes and Dr. Watson found out that James Ryder had to do with the Blue Carbuncle in the goose's throat. Then, Ryder tell it just as it happened, when Horner had been arrested, James Ryder went out, as if on some commission, and he made for his sister's house. She had married a man named Oakshott, and lived in Brixton Road, where she fattened fowls for the market. James Ryder had a friend once called Maudsley, who went to the bad, and has just been serving his time in Pentoville, and fell into talk about the ways of thieves, suddenly an idea come into Ryder's head which showed him how he can best detective that ever lived.

"my sister had told me some weeks before that I might have the pick of her geese for a Christmas present" (The Blue Carbuncle, 183)

Then he will take his goose, in it he will carry his stone to Kilburn, behind this he drove one of the birds a fine big one, white, with a barred tail, he catch, and prying its bill open, he trust the stone down its throat as far as his finger can reach, he carried the bird all the way to Kilburn and they get a knife, opened the goose but there was no sign of the stone, he realized that he had picked the wrong bird, he rushed back to his sister's, there was not a bird to be seen there.

"Breckinridge, of Covent Garden" (The Blue Carbuncle, 184)

His sister said that the goose was gone to the dealer's, and there were two barred tailed ones, suddenly he ran off as hard as his feet to his man Breckinridge, but the seller sold the lot at once, and not one word would he tell Ryder as to where they had gone.

3.2.3.5 The Noble Bachelor

When just as she came to the altar rails, she saw Frank standing and looking at her out, she saw him scribble on a piece of paper, and she knew that he was writing her a note. As she passed his pew on the way out she dropped her bouquet over to him, and he slipped the note into her hand when he returned she the flower. When she arrived in her father, she told to her maid, she ordered to say nothing.

"I saw Frank out of the window at the other side of the road. He beckoned to me and then began walking into the Park" (The Noble Bachelor, 264)

She slipped out, put on his things and followed him. And they got into a cab together, and away them drove to some lodgings he had taken in Gordon Square. They should go on to Paris tomorrow but Holmes come round to them in evening, he said that showed them very clearly and kindly that they was wrong and that Frank was right.

3.2.4 Resolution

3.2.4.1 A Scandal in Bohemia

When Holmes and Watson arrive in Serpentine Avenue, the door of Briony Lodge was open, and elderly woman stand up in front of them. She watched them with a sardonic eye. Instead of the picture they find a letter directed to Sherlock Holmes. It said that Irene had been watching Holmes and that picture had been burned.

"Well, I followed you to your door, and so made sure that I was really an object of interest of the celebrated Mr.Sherlock Holmes......As to the photograph, your client may rest in peace. I love and am loved by a better man than he, I keep it only to safeguard myself" (A Scandal in Bohemia,28)

The note was written by Irene and it stated that she knew who the man that had been injured truly was. Irene Adler left the photo with Sherlock Holmes along with a letter. The king wanted the photo, but in the end, he agrees to let Holmes process it. As a result, she figured out that Holmes had found where the picture was and had taken it with her and left. Although, she stated she would not threaten the king any longer because she was happy with her husband but will keep the picture just in case it was needed in the future. And Sherlock Holmes never forgot

he, he called her "the woman". It was the only person who in the whole world had fooled Sherlock Holmes.

3.2.4.2 A Case of Identity

Having once spotted the man, it was easy to get corroboration by Holmes, he knew the firm for which this man worked, having taken the printed description, he eliminated everything from it, Holmes had already noticed the typewriter, and he write the mail at his business address, asking James Windibank to come in Holmes's home, a few days later James Windibank reply and revealed the same trivial but characteristic defects. Unfortunately, there is very little that he law can do to punish this person.

"And Miss Sutherland?" (A case of Identity, 79)

Watson asks what Holmes will tell Mary Sutherland, and Holmes says, "nothing"! because she will not want to believe him, anyway, and will be angry at Holmes for stealing away the illusion of her beloved. So that's nothing to be done.

3.2.4.3 The Man With The Twisted Lip

St. Clair tries to comfort his wife by sending her that letter in the brief few minutes he can speak to the owner of the opium, but he did not know that the letter was delayed by a week, so now he feels really guilty that he is made his wife worry so long.

"It must stop here, however," said Bradstreet. "If the police are to hush this thing up, there must be no more of Hugh Boone" (The Man With The Twisted Lip,160)

The police inspector says, this is all very well, but they will only cover this up for him if he swear he will retiring Hugh Boone, Neville St. Clair promises, the inspector warns that, if St. Clair's found begging again, the whole mess will become public. He finished by complimenting Holmes on being awesome.

3.2.4.4 The Blue Carbuncle

Ryder is by that time on his knees in front of Holmes, begging for mercy. Previously he had never been in trouble with the police, and now had committed a crime that he would not benefit from. Holmes allows Ryder to leave, and indeed Ryder flees for the continent. Holmes explain to Watson that he is not there to do the police's work for them, and that he believes that Ryder has been scared straight. Without the testimony of Ryder, the case against Horner collapses, and the plumber is freed.

3.2.4.5 The Noble Bachelor

Holmes tell the story how he can solving the mystery, there is two facts were very obvious to him, the one that the lady had been quite willing to undergo the wedding ceremony, the other that she had repented of it within a few minutes of returning home. When Lord Simon told them of a main in a pew, of the change in the bsride's manner. And he had settled his bill at one of the most select London hotels.

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.

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