CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of Study

Literature can describe as mirror and candle, it can prove by analyze litterature work and the author. The author writes literature work based on his bacground, experience, and everything about him, so it can called as mirror. And litterature as candle has meant, can be enlightment and inspiration for the reader. (Parvin Ghasemi 2007:2)

Sherlock Holmes is a fiction story, first story published in 1879. Sir Arthur Conan Doyle is the author of this story, he is a Doctor that not greatly success. Actually The adventure of Sherlock Holmes is collection from separte volume of Sherlock Holmes Stories. Sherlock Holmes is not first fiction story, but many people like this story in modern era especially in england when Victorian era, becasue people in big city of england scare with crime that infest. Holmes exist reputed as a hero by them although Holmes was fiction. Not only in Victorian era, now many people like Sherlock Holmes. Many producer make a film inspired from Sherlock Holmes, more over Japanese anime was inspired from it. Detective Conan is an anime that inspired from Sherlock Holmes. Writer interested with Sherlock Holmes's genius characteristic, he can sees something that other person cannot see. He also always doing something worsts that people hard to understand what he do, but finally Holmes make people amazed with his analysis when he break a case.

Most of Sherlock Holmes stories are narrated by Dr John H. Watson. Watson is Holmes friend and parter in sloving cases. Sherlock Holmes is a symbol of the power intellect, his great deducation so that he was called as kindom of mind. I think good detective and good researcher have similarities, so look closely those stories and get useful experience from investigative methods uses by detective. Dicipline for investigation, seek to establish, a trail of evidence and aim to arrive at a solution, that all detective and researcher needed.

Holmes is a great detective but he is a person who is selfish, self-destructive and also perfectionist. Too many researcher claims that he is man who is proud of himself. That is why there are times when he hates being compared to other people and often becomes selfish. His addiction to drugs too, is the result of not havingbeen able to fulfill his desire for solving crimes. Holmes has some weakness, it is natural because nothing perfect human in this world. First weakness, he apparently holds no medical qualifications, references in *A Study in Scarlet* show that he has a healthy interest in such matters. Indeed, he is first encountered by Watson in a London hospital laboratory, devising a test for haemoglobin (Reed 2). Second, Many of the professional, and lay articles describing the recent epidemic abuse of cocaine give casual reference to the first popular figure to abuse the drug, London's consulting detective, Sherlock Holmes. In A Scandal in Bohemia Doyle errs in referring to cocaine in describing "*the drowsiness of the drug*" (Dalby 1).

1.2 Statement of Problem

1. What is Characterization of Sherlock Holmes in *Adventure of Sherlock Holmes*?

2. What causes Sherlock Holmes behavior has no bad impact to society?

1.3 Objective

Based on the statement of the problem, the objectives of the study are formulated as follow:

1. To describe Sherlock Holmes characterization in *The Adventure of Sherlock Holmes.*

2. To find out the factors Sherlock Holmes behavior has no bad impact to society.

1.4 Significance

Writer's hope this research will give inspiration and enrich knowledge to the readers, especially detective serial stories lover, about Sherlock Holmes Profile based on *The Adventure of Sherlock Holmes* by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle. By reading this thesis, the reader can expect that the findings of this thesis can enrich knowledge about character and the study of literature for readers. Furthermore, this study is expected to be as reference for further study about the character. And the most important is that this study is meant to provide a model for those who are doing literary study. Finally the students can develop their science, history and experience from those stated in the story.

1.5 Scope and Limitation

The writer focuses on discussing the Sherlock Holmes characterization only and the effect of his behavior. There are many problems in *The Adventure of Sherlock Holmes* that can be analyzed, but the writer will specify the discussion by choosing the problem of Sherlock Holmes Character in *The Adventure of Sherlock Holmes*

1.6. Research Method

In descriptive qualitative how the data are organized depends upon the researcher and how the data were rendered (Lambert 2). Researcher use qualitative approach, this method has choosen because the data form are word and sentence from stories. Event, coversation, quote are the important subject by researher to analyze.

First, researcher reads story of *The Adventure of Sherlock Holmes* to understand about the story and author message.

Second, researcher classifies important quote, sentence, and word as analysis material.

Third, after researcher fined all of information about Sherlock Holmes, researcher chooses some important data and analyze it use new criticism and psychoanalysis. Researcher also uses other resources like author biography and journals.

Forth, making conclusion based on result of analyzing data.

1.7 Key Term

1. Profile: a representation of something in outline; *especially*: a human head or face represented or seen in a side view.

   http://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/profile

2. Behavior: The actions displayed by an organism in response to its environment.

   http://www.thefreedictionary.com/behavior

3. Addict: a person who is unable to stop taking harmful drugs: *heroin/ drug/ nicotine addict.* (oxford:15)

4. Character: Someone who appears in a work is called a character. 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 event can make the story livelier.
   Jerome Beaty, Alison Booth, and J.Paul Haunter*, The Northern Introduction to Literature shorter eight edition* (London: W.W Northon and company Ltd, 2002) Hal. 1043