SHERLOCK HOLMES'S SOCIOPATH CHARACTER ANALYSIS IN DOYLE'S THE VALLEY OF FEAR NOVEL

THESIS



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ABSTRACT

Kafi, M. (2023). Sherlock Holmes's Sociopath Character in Doyle's *The Valley Of Fear Novel*. English Literature Department, Faculty of Adab and Humanities, UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya. Advisor: Dr. Abu Fanani, SS, M.Pd.

This thesis focuses on the characterization of Sociopath from Sherlock Holmes as the main character. In this thesis uses the theory of Genetic Structuralism and New Criticism is also an intrinsic element, namely the plot, which is used to examine the character and also the social conditions in England when World War I occurred in the story. In this story tells the figure of Sherlock Holmes he is a detective who has a Sociopath character that rarely people know about. Although Sherlock Holmes is an experienced detective under investigation but he is stubborn and has a relatively high IQ. In this study, the authors used qualitative data where the authors found several the character of Sherlock Holmes who was a high IQ, genius, lacked empathy but he was considered a hero by the British at that time, because the occurrence of World War I had an effect on England.

In this study, the researcher used a descriptive qualitative method as a method for analysis. Because the data taken comes from novels, and researcher also read e-books, journals, theses, books in libraries, and also some are in articles from the internet for find the data and analysis it. A qualitative research method is a method in which one procedure produces descriptive data in the form of speech, writing and attitudes of people observed according to Boghdan & Biklen (1982).

The result of the thesis is that having the characterization of a sociopath is also beneficial for the people around Sherlock Holmes, especially at the time of World War I they really needed a hero who could solve cases. Especially the figure of Sherlock Holmes really likes puzzles and found solution of cases.

Keywords: character, social condition.

ABSTRAK

Kafi, M. (2023). Karakter Sosiopat Sherlock Holmes dalam Novel *The Valley Of Fear* karya Doyle. Jurusan Sastra Inggris, Fakultas Adab dan Humaniora, UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya. Pembimbing: Dr. Abu Fanani, SS, M.Pd.

Tesis ini berfokus pada karakterisasi sosiopat dari Sherlock Holmes sebagai tokoh utama. Dalam tesis ini menggunakan teori Genetic Structuralism dan New Criticism juga unsur intrinsik yaitu plot yang digunakan untuk menelaah tokoh karakter dan juga kondisi sosial di Inggris ketika Perang Dunia I yang terjadi di dalam cerita. Dalam cerita ini menceritakan sosok Sherlock Holmes dia adalah seorang detektif yang memiliki karakter sosiopat yang jarang diketahui orang. Meskipun Sherlock Holmes adalah detektif berpengalaman yang sedang diselidiki tetapi dia keras kepala dan memiliki IQ yang relatif tinggi. Penulis menemukan beberapa karakter Sherlock Holmes yang ber-IQ tinggi, jenius, kurang empati namun dianggap sebagai pahlawan oleh Inggris saat itu, karena terjadinya Perang Dunia I telah berpengaruh pada Inggris.

Dalam penelitian ini, peneliti menggunakan metode kualitatif deskriptif sebagai metode analisis. Karena data yang diambil berasal dari novel, dan peneliti juga membaca e-book, jurnal, tesis, buku di perpustakaan, dan juga beberapa artikel dari internet untuk mencari data dan menganalisisnya. Metode penelitian kualitatif adalah metode yang salah satu prosedurnya menghasilkan data deskriptif berupa tuturan, tulisan dan sikap orang-orang yang diamati menurut Boghdan & Biklen (1982).

Hasil dari tesis adalah bahwa memiliki karakter sosiopat juga bermanfaat bagi orang-orang di sekitar Sherlock Holmes, terutama pada masa Perang Dunia I mereka sangat membutuhkan seorang pahlawan yang bisa memecahkan kasus. Terutama sosok Sherlock Holmes yang sangat menyukai teka-teki dan menemukan penyelesaian kasus.

Kata kunci: karakter, kondisi sosial.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

The introduction consists of background of the study, problems of the study, significant of the study, significant of the study, scope and limitation, definition of key terms.

1.1 Background of the Study

Sociopath or *antisocial personality disorder* (ASPD) is a type of personality disorder characterized by antisocial behaviour and thought patterns. Sociopath (or antisocial) has a pattern of behaviour that is exploitative, deceptive, ignoring the law, violating the rights of others, and being violent (tends to be criminal), without a clear or logical motive. In addition, often all of his actions and thoughts are unpredictable. People who suffer from sociopath can be considered to have no empathy or conscience. This condition makes this person unable to distinguish between right and wrong, so they tend to ignore it. The mind-set of a sociopath is different from other people, because they think that they are special people who have a sociopath disorder tend to be aloof and exhibit aggressive behaviour, lying, deceiving for personal gain (Walsh & Wu, 2008).

Each person has their character, and a person's character is determined by the nature of the mind, which will influence the behaviour, attitudes, and images of that person, because it affects our behaviour and attitudes (Ajzen, 2005).

Usually, a person's personality is formed from interactions with other people and environmental factors around him. Even so, there is actually no specific condition

that can be a definite cause of sociopathic personality. Genetic factors that have the potential to make a person more susceptible to this personality disorder, changes in brain function, having experienced violence or neglect in childhood, violence or instability in the family at an early age (Hinkle Jr & Wolff, 1958). Sociopaths are often quite satisfied with themselves and with their lives, and perhaps for this very reason there is no effective "treatment" – Martha Stout.

The literature is a source of reading that can be used as a guide, the literature itself is the original work of the author to express their feelings, issuing opinions, analysis, spilling emotions, experiences and feelings based on their lives or their imagination or it can be anywhere. Bressler (1994: 7) says that "Literature as work of imaginative or creative writings", Moody (1987) says that literature comes from our love to tell stories and write them into works, write it down very neatly, which expresses words from several aspects of the human experience itself. And every author also had a character by their style to write. The word "literature," shaastra, which meaning "text giving instructions" or "guidelines," is an absorption from Sanskrit. The word "shaastra" derives from the root words "s-" or "shaas," which denotes direction, instruction, or instruction, and "tra," which denotes a tool or a means (Zaimar et al., 2022)

In novel *The Valley of Fear* by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, the researcher thinks that Sherlock Holmes has unique characters, one of them is being Sociopath. *The Valley of Fear* is certainly not the only novel created by Doyle, but researcher chose this novel because this novel discusses that Sherlock Holmes who finally entered the game from an enemy who is considered equal enemy

Professor Jim Moriarty, who is dubbed as the mastermind of world crime and he has Pshycopath character. The social condition in Britain at that time also affected Mr. Doyle in the making of his novel, the novel published in 1915 which is still in World War I era. Arthur Conan Doyle novels are very in demand and many people likes, besides being a writer, he is a medical doctor. The author of the novel The Valley of Fear lived during World War I which inspired him to write a novel based on what was happening around that time. The relation between the first and second questions is that the writer created a hero who could become a reality in the world at that time where there were lots of murders and thefts.

Based on research conducted by the researcher, not many people use novels from this famous detective for their research. Nurul Azizah (2018), the study is about the characterization of Sherlock's Holmes and how he successfully resolved his case in The Adventure of Sherlock Holmes's novel.

The study by Zubaidi (2011) in Kelleher's World View on Iron Star Novel is about how Kelleher views the world in seeing terrorism. He uses genetic structuralism theory for his research. He said quite interesting with his topic because social life is part of us. Also, this novel is close with how Americans view their enemies (terrorism) in the war.

Genetic Structuralism research by Witri Nur'aini (2009), on "Lucky Jim" analysis by Kingsley Amis tells us about her study of the characteristics described in the novel by Jim Dixon, Professor Neddy Welch and Bertrand Welch. And how those characters reflect England's social condition after the Second World War.

There is another research under the title "The Ultimate Villain: Renditions of Professor Moriarty in Time by Arthur Conan Doyle" by Anna Formankova (2013). This study focuses on the representation of evil and also on the interpretation of the function of Professor Moriarty 's character in three different Holmes adaptations.

"Psychopath Characteristic on Amy Elliott Dunne as the Main Character in Gone Girl by Gillian Flynn" by Moh Syakir Rohman (2019) is about Amy Elliott's psychopath character in the novel. Because of the pressure that Amy got that she has this psychopathic trait.

Another thesis from Jakarta with title "Plot and Characters Analysis On Novel *I Know Why the Caged Bird Sings* by Maya Angelou" written by Ratu Aliyah (2010) discuss about the plot described and how the major characters can influence the plot development in the novel.

An Analysis from another studies with tittle "Villain Character In Arthur Conan Doyle's The Valley of Fear" by Indri Julianti Lestari (2022), this research examines the formation of the villain character and the pattern of heroism, often known as the hero's journey.

The Valley of Fear Novel that Sherlock Holmes as the main character and his partner Doctor Watson is about detective solves the problem premeditated murder by the nemesis of Sherlock Holmes. These two iconic legends often argue to solve the cases they get, but they always find a way out by reading books and observing around them. The main character in here is very unique because

unexpected things he did that make Doctor Watson as his partner feel confused sometimes when help the main character, that have sociopath character.

This thesis focuses on the characterization of Sociopath from Sherlock
Holmes as the main character. In this thesis uses the theory of Genetic
Structuralism and New Criticism is also an intrinsic element, namely the plot,
which is used to examine the characters and also the social conditions in England
when World War I occurred in the story. In this story tells the figure of Sherlock
Holmes he is a detective who has a Sociopath character that rarely people know
about. Although Sherlock Holmes is an experienced detective under investigation
but he is stubborn and has a relatively high IQ. In this study, the authors used
qualitative data where the authors found several the character of Sherlock Holmes
who was a high IQ, genius, lacked empathy but he was considered a hero by the
British at that time, because the occurrence of World War I had an effect on
England.

The previous study that almost same just described Sherlock Holmes characterization as the main character detective and how to solve the case. In this research is more about Sociopath characterization of Sherlock Holmes that people did not notice. Hope this study brings different points of view about the character and the history background when this novel written. The reason why researcher took this object is to add research on genetic structuralism, usually people only analysis about psychopath in the studies. The difference from previous research is that the researcher analysis about the character being sociopath and the social condition in England when World War I time.

1.2 Problems of the Study

- 1. How is the Sherlock Holmes's sociopath described in *The Valley of Fear* novel?
- 2. How does Sherlock Holmes's reflect the social condition of England when the World War I happened?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

This research has two aims, which are listed below, based on the problem statement:

- 1. To described the Sherlock Holmes sociopath in novel The Valley of Fear
- 2. To found out Sherlock Holmes's reflect the social condition of England when the World War I happened

1.4 Significant of the Study

The purpose of this study is contribute to help people out there who doing their thesis as well and the Sherlockian, Doyle's fan works get to know more about the sociopath character in Sherlock Holmes as main character, also the social condition of England when *The Valley of Fear* novel was written in the middle of the World War I. Provide new and useful for readers to know the study about new criticism and genetic structuralism. After readers read this research, the researcher wishes that readers understand about this research and develop their knowledge after read this research.

1.5 Scope and Limitation

The researcher is focused on literary research of *The Valley of Fear* novel by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, this study is discuss about Sherlock Holmes's sociopath character in *The Valley of Fear* novel also explained the social condition of England when the first world war happened by using genetic structuralism by Lucien Goldmann (1975) and to analyse new criticism theory by John Crowe Ransom (1948).

1.6 Definition of Key Terms

- Sociopath: commonly known as the antisocial person. Often associated with
 psychopathy or compared. For example, in the novel *The Valley of Fear*, if
 we know about the novel, then we will know that the main character in this
 novel is Sherlock Holmes as Sociopath and his enemy is Professor Jim
 Moriarty as Psychopath. (Johnson, 2019)
- The Valley of Fear: This novel was created by a writer from England,
 named Sir Arthur Conan Doyle. This novel tells the story of the murder of a
 person named John Douglas, but this murder has been planned. John
 Douglas came from the town of Vermissa Valley, he had been targeted since
 then and he finally went to England. This planned murder according to
 Sherlock Holmes was planned by his rival name Professor Moriarty.

CHAPTER II

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

2.1 New Criticism

The new criticism is Anglo – America that originated in the twentieth to the 1960s, this new criticism is a concrete philosophy rather than a logical and analytical approach, both accept that literary works are automatically, Castle (2007: p.122). It is unity, and the meaning is made up of rhetoric and formal features. and free from the social world where it was produced or also by the authors who made it. New criticism likes poetic texts because it gives more ambiguity, irony and paradox. An approach to literature that gained popularity in the 20th century and emerged from formalist criticism is known as new criticism.

The term "New Criticism," which was first used in 1941 by John Crowe Ransom in his book The New Criticism, came to refer to a philosophy and method that dominated American literary criticism up until the late 1960s. The focus of closed-reading shifts to the text. A text analysis must be thorough and precise. The New Criticism movement rejects all information about a book that is personal, historical, moral, or biographical. The New Criticism analyzed without concern for the historical or political context of the text, focusing instead on the purity of a text and the purity of the act of reading. A text becomes significant for the sake of being significant, which serves an aesthetic goal. The concept of text as a separate cerebral process removed from politics, morals, history, etc. is central to New Criticism (Ransom, 1948).

2.1.1 Intrinsic Elements

According to Ransom (1948) intrinsic elements of novel consists of plot, character and characterization, setting, theme, and point of view.

2.1.1.1 Plot

The plot is a description of events with causality as their subject. The king died and the queen died of grief is not a narrative, it preserves the sequence of time, but the sense of causality overlaps said Forster (1980: 87). The plot is one of important element on the story, the structure of a series of events structured in a tale as a sequence of sections of the entire novel. Therefore, the plot is a mixture of the elements making up the narrative so that it is the narrative 's central frame. The story also features tension. The plot is the series of incidents or events that make up the narrative, and it may infer what the narrator says or feels, as well as what he does, but it leaves out the explanation and interpretation and typically focuses on Perrine (1974:41) as the main event.

2.1.1.2 Character and Characterization

The character processed by someone is formed through a fairly long learning process. Human character is not something that is carried from birth. More than that, the character is the formation or forging of the environment and also the people who are around the environment. We can shape our character at school, at home, also in every place we visit and meet new people. A person's character will usually be in line with his behaviour. If someone is always doing good activities such as polite in talking, like helping, or even respecting others,

then most likely the character of that person is also good, but if someone's bad behaviour such as criticizing, lying, like saying bad things, then chances are a big character of the person is also bad. Maxwell (2001) said that characters are far better than words. More than that, a character is a choice that determines the level of success. As said by Alwisol in his book (2006: 8):

"A behaviour description emphasizing the importance of right or wrong, good or bad, both overtly and implicitly. Character differs from personality because personality is a value-free concept. Character (character) and personality (personality) in the form of behaviour displayed to the social environment. Both direct, plan, and organize individual activities and are comparatively permanent".

From the explanation above, that a person's character is very influential with the lives around. Character and personality are different, but both of them have a big influence on the environment. Therefore, the main character in this book is have a big heart, honest, and kind. Joe wants to help someone even though it will drag him into a disaster that he himself did not expect.

According to the Oxford dictionary, characterization is described as a distinctive nature by someone or something. In a story, character and characterization are an important element. The characters are portrayed by the author about the characters in the story. An author can use two ways to build characters and images in a story. The two types of characterization are as follows:

 Explicit or direct characterization: this is for building character in a story, it uses another character and narrator to tell the audience or readers about the personality of this character. 2. Implicit or indirect characterization: this is a subtle way to introduce characters to the audience or readers. Because the audience must conclude for themselves how the characteristics of this character when he spoke with other characters, speaking, appearance, behaviour, and speech.

2.1.1.3 Settings

The setting is not only a place, but there is a time also. According to Rene Wellek and Warren (1977: 221) through their book *Theory of Literature* said that "Setting is environment and environment especially the domestic interior, may be viewed as metonymic, or metaphoric, expression of character". In literary setting is a very important element, because this element will be able to determine the general situation of work. The setting is something that is needed for a story plot.

2.1.1.4 Theme

A theme is a basis from a story or view of life that builds the main ideas in a literary work. According to Esten (1990) "Tema adalah sesuatu yang menjadi persoalan atau pikiran utama. The theme is usually not explicitly written but their nature is implied in a story so to be able to know the theme of a story we must read and understand the whole story.

2.1.1.5 Point of View

It's a viewpoint which tells the story from. The standard way is the first person, who usually uses "I." Most typically use "He / She" in a story for the third person.

- The point of view of the first person to use the pronoun "I" refers to the narrator. Typically plays the lead role in the plot, or the main character.
 This allows the reader to be able to play from this point of view and to visualize what character is in the scenario.
- 2. The second viewpoint: another point of view is to retell the story using the word "you," this point of view means that the real narrator is "I" who wants to distance himself from the story told.
- 3. The third viewpoint: this viewpoint uses "He" and "She" which show more to describe a character in the story. And the third point of view also has a traditional shape, which is omniscient.

2.2 Genetic Structuralism

The theory of Genetic Structuralism by Lucian Goldmann is about the fundamental characteristic of human action. According to Goldmann, human life is based on three basic aspects. The first is that humans tend to adjust to their surroundings. They respond to this with 'rationalists', it is a human effort to solve problems around their environment. they respond with 'significance', which is a response that is suitable and useful for them.

Genetic structuralism theory is a branch of literary research that gives attention to both intrinsic and extrinsic element (Faruk, 2012, p. 14). It means that genetic structuralism is discussed about the historical background and author's background also. The genetic structuralism approach by Lucien Goldmann has

three basic concepts that construct the theory. First are the facts of humanity, second the collective subject, third the worldview.

2.2.1 Human Facts

Human facts are divided into two, the first is social facts related to history, then the second is the fact of individuals who have desires related to social class. Human facts are born due to structural processes, in general, the 'human facts' are in the form of the results of human activities or behaviour that are trying to be understood by knowledge. According to Faruk (1994), the human fact is all the results of activity or behaviour of human beings both verbal and physical, which is trying to understand by science.

2.2.2 Collective Study

There is a homology between the structure of literature with the structure of society. the study of literary works cannot be separated from the totality of life and its historical social relations. Genetic Structuralism arises by giving to the origin of the work, Goldmann (1981) in *Method in The Sociology of Literature* explains that a collective subject is a social group that has a culture, purpose, lifestyle and a similar view of life.

2.2.3 World Views

That the worldview is a historical and social fact said Goldmann (1981).

Develops as a result of certain social and economic situations faced by the collective subjects that own them. Generate social reactions in certain

communities. Authentic value through literary works that embrace life. Authentic value is the value implicit in the work, the value that governs the shape of the world completely, conceptual and abstract.

2.3 Previous Study

"Psychopath Characteristic on Amy Elliott Dunne as the Main Character in Gone Girl by Gillian Flynn" by Moh Syakir Rohman (2019) is about Amy Elliott's psychopath character in the novel. Because of the pressure that Amy got that she has this psychopathic trait.

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CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

In this section the research discuss about research design, data source, data collection and data analysis. Here is how the researcher finds the data and the method, explain in below:

3.1 Research Design

In this study, the researcher used a descriptive qualitative method as a method for analysis. Because the data taken comes from novels, and researcher also read e-books, journals, theses, books in libraries, and also some are in articles from the internet for find the data and analysis it. A qualitative research method is a method in which one procedure produces descriptive data in the form of speech, writing and attitudes of people observed according to Boghdan & Biklen (1982).

3.2 Data Collection

The data collection from novel that the researcher bought in book store, download e-book from Internet and the modern version of the novel, read articles, journals, thesis from previous study that have related theories and almost same problem to support the data that the researcher needs.

3.1.1 Data Collection Technique

The researcher's steps to collect data are as follows:

1. The researcher rereads *The Valley of Fear* novel by Arthur Conan Doyle and understand every sentences

- 2. Read again from a different book publisher, only more modern publisher
- The researcher analyzing the data collected and summing up some of the points in the novel

3.1.2 Data Analysis Technique

This is how the researcher analysis the data in novel:

- 1. The researcher determines the questions that will be used in research
- 2. Decided to use theories that would be used in research
- 3. Analysis the sociopath character in the novel and found the social condition of England when World War I happen where Arthur Conan Doyle make this novel.
- 4. Conclude the analysis and make sure that answered all the questions



CHAPTER IV

ANALYSIS

4.1 Plot Analysis

This Plot section is to examine the character of Sherlock Homes from novel to understand well.

4.1.1 Exposition

The story begins with Doctor Watson saying that he tends to think and Sherlock Holmes replies that he always thinks. Before Doctor Watson realized that Sherlock Holmes stare a letter from a man named Fred Porlock.

"am inclined to think—" said I. "I should do so," Sherlock Holmes remarked impatiently. I believe that I am one of the most long-suffering of mortals; but I'll admit that I was annoyed at the sardonic interruption. "Really, Holmes," said I severely, "you are a little trying at times." He was too much absorbed with his own thoughts to give any immediate answer to my remonstrance. He leaned upon his hand, with his untasted breakfast before him, and he stared at the slip of paper which he had just drawn from its envelope. Then he took the envelope itself, held it up to the light, and very carefully studied both the exterior and the flap. "It is Porlock's writing," said he thoughtfully. "I can hardly doubt that it is Porlock's writing, though I have seen it only twice before." (Arthur Conan Doyle, 2002, 5)

'Porlock's' letter caught Sherlock Holmes' attention while he was deep in concentration. When Watson inquires as to who Porlock is, Holmes responds that he is a nom-de-plume; Porlock is significant because of his association with Professor Moriarty, a powerful figure. The general public doesn't realize Moriarty is a criminal, but Holmes is aware of this; anybody who tries to discredit the great man will be ridiculed.

4.1.2 Rising Action

Holmes chuckles and wonders if MacDonald saw the Jean Baptiste Greuze piece that was placed below Moriarty's desk. Inspector responds "no" after becoming perplexed. When Holmes describes Greuze and the worth of his paintings, MacDonald wonders aloud how the Professor is able to afford them. Holmes informs him that this is the key, and they speculatively discuss the man's criminal actions that led to his enormous riches. Holmes is well aware of Moriarty's numerous bank accounts and lavish fortune, which enables him to, for instance, pay his head of staff \$6,000 each year.

"Did you happen to observe a picture over the professor's head?" "I don't miss much, Mr. Holmes. Maybe I learned that from you. Yes, I saw the picture—a young woman with her head on her hands, peeping at you sideways." "That painting was by Jean Baptiste Greuze." The inspector endeavoured to look interested. "Jean Baptiste Greuze," Holmes continued, joining his finger tips and leaning well back in his chair" (Arthur Conan Doyle, 2002, 9)

This is when Sherlock Holmes told inspector Mac the missing details, that the price of the painting is more expensive than his salary in a year.

"I may remind you," Holmes continued, "that the professor's salary can be ascertained in several trustworthy books of reference. It is seven hundred a year."

"Then how could he buy—"

"Quite so! How could he?"

"Ay, that's remarkable," said the inspector thoughtfully. "Talk away, Mr. Holmes. I'm just loving it. It's fine!" Holmes smiled. He was always warmed by genuine admiration—the characteristic of the real artist.

It's their responsibility to figure out how a great mind in London and a dead man in Birlstone are connected, Holmes wonders aloud.

4.1.3 Climax

The trap that McMurdo and McGinty are setting is discussed. At the residence, McMurdo gets ready with his weapon and orders Scanlan, who admits he despises these gory acts to avoid the residence that evening. The men recognize McMurdo by his powerful aura, ferocious gaze, and stern demeanor when he knocks on the door. He identifies himself as Birdy Edwards. Ten seconds of silence are followed by the sound of multiple weapons shattering the glass panes. McGinty is furious but helpless as the cops surround the men and aim guns at them.

He came to the end of the table and looked round at them. A subtle change had come over him. His manner was as of one who has great work to do.

His face had set into granite firmness. His eyes shone with a fierce excitement behind his spectacles. He had become a visible leader of men.

They stared at him with eager interest; but he said nothing. Still with the same singular gaze he looked from man to man.

"Well!" cried Boss McGinty at last.

"Is he here? Is Birdy Edwards here?"

"Yes," McMurdo answered slowly.

"Birdy Edwards is here. I am Birdy Edwards!"

There were ten seconds after that brief speech during which the room might have been empty, so profound was the silence.

Before the men are taken away, McMurdo tells them about his risky game.

He can sense their ire, but more than sixty more Scowrers will be apprehended and imprisoned. Because Captain Marvin knew McMurdo and joined their "infernal lodge" to expose them, the law was never after him. Maybe some will

claim he is just as bad as they are, but he doesn't give a damn. Stanger was saved, and Wilcox and his family were forewarned.

McGinty suddenly declares that he is a traitor; an amused McMurdo responds that he does not mind the label and observes that other people might refer to him as a deliverer. Knowing that he has done good, he will pass away more easily.

In this section is discusses and analyze the characterization of Sherlock
Holmes as the main character in the novel The Valley of Fear. Researchers use
theory new criticism and genetic structuralism to answer research questions.
Researchers divide the analysis into two parts. First, researcher reveal
characterization of Sherlock Holmes is primarily a sociopath in him. Second,
researcher say it reflects Britain's social conditions when World War I happened.

4.2 Sherlock Holmes Sociopath Characterization

The following are some of the characteristics of a sociopath in Sherlock Holmes' novel The Valley of Fear.

4.2.1 Lack of Empathy

People who have sociopath characterization usually don't have much empathy, they don't understand the emotions of the people around them.

Therefore, they neither anticipate the consequences of their actions nor respect others.

"am inclined to think—" said I. "I should do so," Sherlock Holmes remarked impatiently. I believe that I am one of the most long-suffering of

mortals; but I'll admit that I was annoyed at the sardonic interruption. "Really, Holmes," said I severely, "you are a little trying at times." He was too much absorbed with his own thoughts to give any immediate answer to my remonstrance. (Arthur Conan Doyle, 2002, 5)

From the quotation above we know that Sherlock Holmes replied to Doctor Watson's words without feeling guilty and said it plainly. Rarely does he have even the slightest bit of empathy for the people around him, Sherlock said it as if it was normal thing to say, without caring about the feelings of his friends who were offended or maybe hurt. Often done to make Doctor Watson was used to his friend's behaviour, and forget it quick.

"Without having a tinge trace then of the horror which I had myself felt at this curt declaration; but his face showed rather the quiet and interested composure of the chemist who sees the crystals falling into position from his oversaturated solution." (Arthur Conan Doyle, 2002, 9)

Sherlock Holmes face showed an ordinary expression when faced with a case that interested him, he gets excited by inspector Mac's notification of an upcoming case, contents of the case were about a murder that had been planned by someone.

4.2.2 Superior Intelligence

Most sociopaths are very clever, helping them to manipulate with words and sweet cradle to throw, have high IQ to understand and people move.

"You are developing a certain unexpected vein of pawky humour, Watson, against which I must learn to guard myself. But in calling Moriarty a criminal you are uttering libel in the eyes of the law—and there lie the glory and the wonder of it! The greatest schemer of all time, the organizer of every deviltry, the controlling brain of the underworld, a brain which might have made or marred the destiny of nations—that's the man! But so aloof is he from general suspicion, so immune from criticism, so admirable in his management and self-effacement, that for those very words that you have uttered he could hale you to a court and emerge with your year's pension as

a solatium for his wounded character. Is he not the celebrated author of The Dynamics of an Asteroid, a book which ascends to such rarefied heights of pure mathematics that it is said that there was no man in the scientific press capable of criticizing it? Is this a man to traduce? Foulmouthed doctor and slandered professor—such would be your respective roles! That's genius, Watson. But if I am spared by lesser men, our day will surely come." (Arthur Conan Doyle, 2002, 5)

We can see in the quote that Sherlock Holmes is very insightful to mention every detail of what he knows, he has an abundance of knowledge and eager to rival the famous Professor in Europe James Moriarty. He is a contemporary hero with an amazing personality. The first thing that comes to mind when we think of him is his investigative abilities. High level of intelligence, imaginative creativity, and the ability to concentrate despite other distractions. Holmes is constantly eager to pick up new skills that will help him in his mission to apprehend criminals. Holmes is not an actual police officer, but he has the ability to act illegally. Thus, he qualifies as a brilliant investigator.

The temptation to form premature theories upon insufficient data is the bane of our profession. (Arthur Conan Doyle, 2002, 179)

Holmes encapsulates his value and usefulness in this one short sentence. He stays rational and makes use of his talents of observation rather than getting caught up in his own notions. Even though he formerly thought they were true, he discards beliefs that do not hold up. He does not try to make the facts fit a preconceived story. If he is mistaken, he does not take it personally. All of these qualities are essential for law enforcement and those working in the court system, but regrettably, not everyone possesses Sherlock Holmes' level of insight and consideration.

"A big P with a flourish above it, E and N smaller?" asked Holmes. "Exactly." "Pennsylvania Small Arms Company—well known American firm," said Holmes. White Mason gazed at my friend as the little village practitioner looks at the Harley Street specialist who by a word can solve the difficulties that perplex him." (Arthur Conan Doyle, 2002, 17)

Everyone who was there guessed the name of the gun but no one remembered it clearly, only Sherlock Holmes could guess the name of the gun correctly. He has a good memory to remember, his knowledge is very insightful as he has tricks that not many people know about. Sherlock has a storage called memory castle, he can freely explore his own mind with his extraordinary abilities. Kept it in a secret room, so if he wanted to remember something he would open it and search the mind of his castle.

"..." Can you remember, Ames, what Mr. Barker had on his feet last night when you joined him in the study?" "Yes, Mr. Holmes. He had a pair of bedroom slippers. I brought him his boots when he went for the police." "Where are the slippers now?" "They are still under the chair in the hall." "Very good, Ames. It is, of course, important for us to know which tracks may be Mr. Barker's and which from outside." (Arthur Conan Doyle, 2002, 25)

Sherlock thought and a few moments later he found something odd.

Previously, the colleagues who accompanied Sherlock Holmes to solve this case thought that there were bloodstains on the windows of Mr. Douglas is the property of an outsider. But Holmes felt that it was very strange, not long after they conferred. Holmes asked Ames (Mr. Douglas's house assistant) to bring Mr. Baker (a former American friend of Mr. Douglas). Therein lies the genius and detail of a Sherlock Holmes, he ensures that which one is Mr. Baker and where are the traces of outsiders. He doesn't want to miss a single detail.

"...A few minutes later we were in the study. Holmes had brought with him the carpet slippers from the hall. As Ames had observed, the soles of both

were dark with blood. "Strange!" murmured Holmes, as he stood in the light of the window and examined them minutely. "Very strange indeed!" Stooping with one of his quick feline pounces, he placed the slipper upon the blood mark on the sill. It exactly corresponded. He smiled in silence at his colleagues. The inspector was transfigured with excitement. His native accent rattled like a stick upon railings. "Man," he cried, "there's not a doubt of it! Barker has just marked the window himself. It's a good deal broader than any bootmark. I mind that you said it was a splay-foot, and here's the explanation. But what's the game, Mr. Holmes—what's the game?" "Ay, what's the game?" my friend repeated thoughtfully. White Mason chuckled and rubbed his fat hands together in his professional satisfaction. "I said it was a snorter!" he cried. "And a real snorter it is!." (Arthur Conan Doyle, 2002, 26)

The case began to be solve a little, starting from here the case starts to lead to where the answer is and starts to unravel towards solving the case, step by step. With boots that matched what was in Mr. Douglas room window. They suspect it was Mr. Douglas footprints before was murdered or outsider. But the footprints are very large and look like they don't belong to Mr. Douglas at all. For Holmes everything seemed awkward and strange with this case, but after Ames brings the boots belong to Mr. Baker, Holmes feels it is interesting to solve. Inspector MacDonald learned that Mrs Douglas and Mr. Baker was close enough to make Mr. Douglas felt jealous of their closeness. The colleagues of Sherlock Holmes who were in Mr. Douglas room helped him solve this murder case and also felt the same way as Holmes that this case was very interesting, although they still haven't decided who the suspect is. They didn't want to rush to conclusions, even though Mr. Baker's boots who has bloodstains from Mr. Douglas has a footprint as large as that of the window. For according to Ames' testimony they were both the first to enter the room from Mr. Douglas after hearing a suspicious sound.

"... He was in his most cheerful and debonair humour. "My dear Watson, when I have exterminated that fourth egg I shall be ready to put you in touch

with the whole situation. I don't say that we have fathomed it—far from it—but when we have traced the missing dumb-bell—" "The dumb-bell!" "Dear me, Watson, is it possible that you have not penetrated the fact that the case hangs upon the missing dumb-bell? Well, well, you need not be downcast; for between ourselves I don't think that either Inspector Mac or the excellent local practitioner has grasped the overwhelming importance of this incident. One dumb-bell, Watson! Consider an athlete with one dumb-bell! Picture to yourself the unilateral development, the imminent danger of a spinal curvature. Shocking, Watson, shocking!" (Arthur Conan Doyle, 2002, 27)

In the conversation we know that Sherlock Holmes has obtained a hypothesis that he has previously analysis and collected several facts around him. One dumbbell missing is the key to this case according to Sherlock Holmes, think about the possibilities that might occur, which usually will actually happen according to what has been calculated. Holmes gathers all the facts and clues before revealing what he thinks is true.

4.2.3 Calculating Behaviors

This kind of sociopathy is motivated and determined. They may be motivated by a great feeling of grandiosity and narcissism toward themselves.

"Because there are many ciphers which I would read as easily as I do the apocrypha of the agony column: such crude devices amuse the intelligence without fatiguing it. But this is different. It is clearly a reference to the words in a page of some book. Until I am told which page and which book I am powerless." (Arthur Conan Doyle, 2002, 5)

In the conversation that Sherlock Holmes said, that he can solve problems easily with his great confidence, it can be said that he has a narcissistic nature where the owners of this characterization have very high self-confidence and believe in what he says. Our understanding of it comes from Sherlock Holmes' historical failures in solving cases. However, his confidence can overcome his

failure more often than not. The self-assurance of Sherlock Holmes was admirable. Knowing he was brilliant, but he was also aware of his potential for oddness. His expertise was beyond dispute, as was his approach to resolving crimes. He has unwavering trust in his abilities in his chosen field of detective work.

".... Our second post is now overdue, and I shall be surprised if it does not bring us either a further letter of explanation, or, as is more probable, the very volume to which these figures refer." Holmes's calculation was fulfilled within a very few minutes by the appearance of Billy, the page, with the very letter which we were expecting." (Arthur Conan Doyle, 2002, 6)

In this quotation it is quite clear that the analysis he made to predict what would happen came true, because of this highly skilled skill he was dubbed the greatest call detective in history. Lots of people admire him because of his deductive skills, most of the calculations he makes are correct, playing with logic and the realities of the clues around him. No wonder he has the nickname the great detective all the times Sherlock Holmes.

"Holmes chuckled and rubbed his hands. Great!" he said. "Great! Tell me, Friend MacDonald, this pleasing and touching interview was, I suppose, in the professor's study?" "That's so." "A fine room, is it not?" "Very fine—very handsome indeed, Mr. Holmes." "You sat in front of his writing desk?" "Just so." "Sun in your eyes and his face in the shadow?" "Well, it was evening; but I mind that the lamp was turned on my face." "It would be. Did you happen to observe a picture over the professor's head?" "I don't miss much, Mr. Holmes. Maybe I learned that from you. Yes, I saw the picture—a young woman with her head on her hands, peeping at you sideways." "That painting was by Jean Baptiste Greuze." (Arthur Conan Doyle, 2002, 9)

Sherlock Holmes carefully observed a number of things around him that were normal but included a clue from the case that needed to be solved. Some people were unaware of this, but Sherlock Holmes was aware of it. There are lots

of clues in the painting, related to the Birlstone mystery case that is being solved by Sherlock Holmes. It is clear that Sherlock Holmes completed his calculations with great accuracy. Inspector Mac is seated with the light beaming on him since Sherlock Holmes has calculated every step that has to be taken to solve this case.

Inspector Mac appeared confused when Sherlock Holmes spoke without additional explanation, but he was growing more intrigued by the connection between this picture and the Birlstone mystery case.

"Ay, that's remarkable," said the inspector thoughtfully. "Talk away, Mr. Holmes. I'm just loving it. It's fine!" Holmes smiled. He was always warmed by genuine admiration—the characteristic of the real artist." (Arthur Conan Doyle, 2002, 10)

Sociopaths have narcissistic traits which are owned by Sherlock Holmes, he loves to hear sincere compliments from someone which he already reckon it.

Moreover he got the credit because of his extraordinary knowledge.

"... But the gunshot was apparently the cause of death. Therefore the shot must have been fired some time earlier than we are told. But there could be no mistake about such a matter as that. We are in the presence, therefore, of a deliberate conspiracy upon the part of the two people who heard the gunshot—of the man Barker and of the woman Douglas. When on the top of this I am able to show that the blood mark on the windowsill was deliberately placed there by Barker, in order to give a false clue to the police, you will admit that the case grows dark against him." (Arthur Conan Doyle, 2002, 28)

Sherlock Holmes suspects that the death of Mr. Douglas this is from the conspiracy of Mr. Baker and Mrs. Douglas because they seem to have a forbidden relationship. Previously Doctor Watson saw them in the garden joking laughing even though his husband had just died. Remember the bloodstains on the window ledge that Mr. Baker used as phony proof when he presented the police with it,

Sherlock will continue to observe and gather strong evidence before making a decision, though.

"And yet there should be no combination of events for which the wit of man cannot conceive an explanation. Simply as a mental exercise, without any assertion that it is true, let me indicate a possible line of thought. It is, I admit, mere imagination; but how often is imagination the mother of truth?" (Arthur Conan Doyle, 2002, 29)

Sherlock Holmes explained that the human mind and the assumptions that are usually used are derived from the imagination. Imagination comes from the human mind itself, daydreaming and combining existing data.

4.2.4 Antisocial

Antisocial individuals frequently lack empathy for others and are manipulative, cunning, and irresponsible. As we see in Sherlock Holmes characterization

"... Holmes was not prone to friendship, but he was tolerant of the big Scotchman, and smiled at the sight of him." (Arthur Conan Doyle, 2002, 8) Sherlock Holmes very rarely has friends because he is also picky, he only has a few friends who accept his personality like that, apart from them are only business partners. Sherlock's friend besides Doctor Watson is one of the detective police inspectors in England, Alec MacDonald. Involved in solving cases together twice, Mac often asks Sherlock Holmes for help with cases that he thinks are difficult and have dead ends. Most cases like this are cases of high-ranking officials and wealthy businessmen.

4.3 Author Biography

The Scottish author Arthur Conan Doyle, whose full name is Sir Arthur Ignatius Conan Doyle, was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, on May 22, 1859, and died in Crowborough, Sussex, England, on July 7, 1930. He is best known for creating Sherlock Holmes, one of the most memorable and lasting characters in English literature. In Lancashire, England, Conan Doyle, the second of Charles Altamont and Mary Foley Doyle's ten children, started his seven-year Jesuit schooling in 1868. Conan Doyle returned to Edinburgh after attending school in Feldkirch, Austria, for an additional year. He prepared for admission to the University of Edinburgh Medical School under the guidance of Dr. Bryan Charles Waller, his mother's lodger. He graduated from Edinburgh in 1881 with a Bachelor of Medicine and Master of Surgery degree and earned his M.D. in 1885 after finishing his thesis, "An Essay upon the Vasomotor Changes in Tabes Dorsalis."

The "world's first and only consulting detective," Holmes, was a rational, cold, and calculated character created by Arthur Conan Doyle, who contrasted dramatically with the supernatural ideas he explored in The Mystery of Cloomber (1889), a little novel of the time. Conan Doyle wrestled with a complicated set of diametrically opposed views throughout his life, and his early interest in both scientifically verifiable facts and certain paranormal experiences is an example of this. Sir Arthur Conan Doyle was tremendously moved by his professor, Dr. Joseph Bell's, ability to notice even the smallest aspect of a patient's health when

he was still a medical student. This expert in diagnostic reasoning served as the inspiration for Conan Doyle's fictional character Sherlock Holmes.

Conan Doyle likewise resorted to nonfiction when his emotions were too intense. His writings on war included The Great Boer War (1900) and The British Campaign in France and Flanders, 6 vol. (1916–20), as well as essays on military affairs, The Crime of the Congo (1909), which dealt with Belgian atrocities committed in the Congo under Leopold II, and his participation in the actual legal proceedings involving George Edalji and Oscar Slater.

Conan Doyle passed away in Windlesham, his house in Crowborough, Sussex. His family and spiritualist community members celebrated the event of his passage beyond the veil rather than mourning it during his funeral. On July 13, 1930, hundreds of people crowded London's Royal Albert Hall for a séance in which spiritualist medium Estelle Roberts allegedly made touch with Sir Arthur.

4.4 Author Worldview Reflected when World War I happened

When Sir Arthur Conan Doyle was still a medical student, he started writing. Conan Doyle was incredibly pleased by his Professor Dr. Joseph Bell's ability to pay attention to even the smallest aspect of a patient's health. This expert in diagnostic reasoning served as the inspiration for Conan Doyle's fictional character Sherlock Holmes.

Sherlock Holmes originally appears in the novel length novella A Study in Scarlet, which was included in Beeton's Christmas Annual in 1887. The semi-autobiographical books The Firm of Girdlestone (1890) and The Stark Munro

Letters (1895), as well as the collection of medical short tales Round the Red Lamp (1894), provide further details on Conan Doyle's medical training and experiences.

It has always seemed to Conan Doyle that in short stories, accuracy of information doesn't really important as long as achieve the dramatic impact.

Arthur Conan Doyle never tried to achieve it, and as a result he done some terrible things. He can keep the readers and he assert right to set his own terms, and he do so. In a few of the Sherlock Holmes tales, he have cheated. For instance, according to what Doyle's been informed, in "The Adventure of Silver Blaze," half the players would have spent time in jail and the other half would have been permanently banned from the turf. When the plot is obviously a fantasy, that doesn't bother him at all.

Before Sir Arthur Conan Doyle started writing a novel like "Sir Nigel" or "The Refugees," his method was to read as much as he could about the time and to write down everything that stood out to him. This information then be cross indexed by being organized under the headings of the various character kinds.

For him to write in a time of war is a work that will never be forgotten.

Remembering the conditions in England at that time experienced a downturn.

Conan Doyle was able to have a very diversified life, whilst Holmes was able to maintain his popularity and even be resurrected to experience fresh adventures.

He participated in two conflicts at the turn of the century, first as a journalist in

Egypt and then as the administrator of a hospital in South Africa during the Boer War.

4.5 Social Condition of England when World War I happened

4.5.1 The Condition of England Society

The lives of people were significantly impacted by the World War I. People in England discovered that they were being progressively lured into a battle that had initially seemed distant. The First World War was viewed as a time when civilians were fair game. They were subjected to aerial attacks in addition to the fear of famine. Since 1915, German airships have attacked Britain, and two years later Gotha bombers have also started terrorizing the populace.

People in their 80s, 90s, and beyond still hadn't fully recovered from the South African War, which had begun in 1914 and was still a source of fear for many. People who have sons who have reached military age in particular often wonder where everyone will be and how things will turn out. Every war before was fought overseas, but this one was fought a little closer to home, in France. Additionally, the government was making false claims about how short-lived it would be. With navy and other resources.

Lack of food was one of the primary ways the conflict had an impact on civilians. Agriculture was impacted by the conflict, production fell and prices went up. So many people were starving that most of them must have been fall asleep from the hunger they were experiencing.

4.5.2 Social Economy

The British economy faced difficulties between 1914 and 1918 in distributing raw materials to and increasing output in a variety of war-related industries, coordinating the delivery of finished goods to fighting troops dispersed throughout the world, balancing the needs of industry, the army, and the navy for the scarce supply of physically fit male labor, and ensuring the ongoing support for the war effort among both employers and labor representatives. Tensions between the necessity for state intervention and the preservation of the pre-war economy emerged as the war dragged on and the size of the effort needed to win it grew.

By the middle of 1915, a staggering number of male workers had enlisted, including 23.8 percent of those in the chemical and explosives industry, 23.7 percent of those in electrical engineering, 21.8 percent of miners, 19.5 percent from the engineering trades, 18.8 percent from the iron and steel industry, and even 16.8 percent from the small arms manufacturing industry.

Overall, World War I had significant negative consequences on British income levels in the 1920s, manifesting in more unemployment, less trade, and a significantly larger public debt to GDP ratio.

There was a delayed economic recovery, a lack of housing, bread rationing, and other basic requirements. An "age of austerity" had begun. The economy was supported by American loans and grants under the Marshall Plan.

4.6 The Social Condition Reflected From the Main Character Sherlock Holmes

The main character Sherlock Holmes in the novel "The Valley of Fear" is a freelance detective who grows up during and after the World War I. In the book, Sherlock Holmes is portrayed as a sociopath with a high IQ who lacks empathy for others around him, plans for all possible outcomes, and is an antisocial individual who dislikes mingling with others. The whole Holmes family, including his mother, was a well-known mathematician. Sherlock Holmes was born into a rich household.

The setting of the place is in the Sherlock Holmes house with Doctor

Watson as his partner to solve the case, they always together. The full address of

Sherlock Holmes and Doctor Watson's house is at 221b Baker Street,

Westminster, London, England.

In this novel there are lots of clients of Sherlock Holmes who want him to solve their cases, because there were many thefts and even murders that year because of the effects of World War I which made many people hungry and poor, hit by bomb explosions, but because of Holmes's nature not really caring about other people, most trivial cases he refused and sometimes settled on the spot.

He is very picky in handling the cases he will handle, most of the cases he takes are very complicated cases and make him think hard, because he loves solving missing puzzles. Most of the cases he handles are cases from famous people, wealthy, influential people and from underground organizations that very few ordinary people know about.

"Your room is at the Westville Arms. There's no other place; but I hear that it is clean and good. The man will carry your bags." (Arthur Conan Doyle, 2002, 16)

Can be seen from the name of the hotel where they stayed in the Sussex area which at that time was a well-known and starred hotel, indicating that their clients were wealthy people. It is undeniable that Sherlock Holmes is an elite detective.

"The country had been a place of terror; but the town was in its way even more depressing. Down that long valley there was at least a certain gloomy grandeur in the huge fires and the clouds of drifting smoke, while the strength and industry of man found fitting monuments in the hills which he had spilled by the side of his monstrous excavations." (Arthur Conan Doyle, 2002, 43)

In this quotation here we can see that England full of terror since the World War I beginning, many chaos in every town. There are so many unsolved cases because there are so many problems in the city. All the police and detectives are mobilized, but fate still haunts them because the times that never end. Danger threatens the entire population of England, bombs were scattered everywhere, making residents suffer and not knowing where to go.

""That's the Union House," said the guide, pointing to one saloon which rose almost to the dignity of being a hotel." (Arthur Conan Doyle, 2002, 43)

The quotation above shows that the place visited by Sherlock Holmes is a luxurious and large place, indicating that the client and some who are related to Sherlock are influential people from high society. A place that was classified as large and luxurious for the social conditions in England, which at that time was experiencing an economic crisis and hunger was everywhere.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

This chapter concludes from the results of describing sociopathic behavior and reflecting social conditions in England when World War I happened to Sherlock Holmes in *The Valley of Fear* novel. There are 2 main topics, the first is the conclusion of this research, and the second is the suggestion from Conan Arthur Doyle's analysis, *The Valley of Fear*.

5.1 Conclusions

Based on the discussion in the fourth chapter, this section of the report will draw conclusions from the analysis. The analysis is focused on the characterization and social conditions reflected in England during World War I from the main character Sherlock Holmes in the novel "The Valley of Fear" by Arthur Conan Doyle. From the first research question about characterization, it can be concluded that Sherlock Holmes is a sociopathic detective who is very genius, from solving cases to guessing and analyzing what will happen because he can make deductive analyzes that people rarely can. Sherlock Holmes is a man who has thousands of ways to trick his enemies because he is manipulative and ruthless, his clever tricks are not easy to imagine.

From the second research question about the social conditions reflected in England during World War I from Sherlock Holmes. According to the story in this novel, researchers focus on the conditions that occurred in England during the First World War where there were many cases of murder, theft and starvation due

to a difficult economy. Because Sherlock Holmes comes from a wealthy family, he is not affected at all but he really likes to help the local police solve cases, so the intellectual sense inside him feels satisfied.

Researchers came to the conclusion that his capacity for observation and problem-solving makes him a more logical form of genius than others and in this case is that having the characterization of a sociopath is also beneficial for the people around Sherlock Holmes, especially at the time of World War I they really needed a hero who could solve cases. Especially the figure of Sherlock Holmes really likes puzzles and found solution of cases.

5.2 Suggestions

Based on the foregoing results, certain recommendations on the analysis of it are made in the hopes that readers can have a deeper grasp of literary study, particularly research on new criticism and genetic structuralism employing intrinsic and extrinsic literary analysis.

This final project is anticipated to be able to add to literary study, especially in the area of gratitude for living in a modern age when technology is becoming more advanced and capable of effectively resolving all the issues that arise in our environment. The author of *The Valley of Fear* since everything is more adaptable and accessible now than it was when Arthur Conan Doyle wrote and published his works during the war, he was successful. In the same field of study, this research might serve as a reference. I propose that educational

activities transmit and share life values in addition to the information found in dictionaries.

Thus, as an institution, the Department of English fosters the development of moral and spiritual qualities in individuals via literary works in addition to awarding undergraduate degrees. Last but not least, this research may be applied and utilized as an example for final project studies, particularly by students of the Department of English Literature at UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya, as a reference in examining the personality and social circumstances of England at that time.



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