A DESCRIPTION OF ADVENTURE IN DOYLE’S SHORT STORIES

“The Adventures of Sherlock Holmes: The Second Collection”

A PAPER

WRITTEN

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ABSTRACT

A paper with the title “A Description of Adventure in Doyle’s Short Stories “The Adventures of Sherlock Holmes : The Second Collection”. In this paper, the writer will discuss about the adventure in literary works. We define adventure as a remarkable or unexpected journey, experience, or event that a person participates in. The objective of this paper is to find the meaning of the adventure in mystery-detective fiction short stories.

Keywords : Description, Adventure, Short Stories
ABSTRAK


Keywords : Description, Adventure, Short Stories
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Medan, Thursday, August 16th 2018

The Writer,

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of Study

Literature, in its broadest sense, is any written work. Etymologically, the term derives from Latin *litaritura/litteratura* “writing formed with letters,” although some definitions include spoken or sung texts. More restrictively, it is writing that possesses literary merit. Literature can be classified according to whether it is fiction or non-fiction and whether it is poetry or prose. It can be further distinguished according to major forms such as the novel, short story or drama, and works are often categorized according to historical periods or their adherence to certain aesthetic features or expectations (genre).

*Klarer (2004:1)* says that in most cases, “*Literature* is referred to as the entirety of written expression, with the restriction that not every written document can be categorized as literature in the more exact sense of the word”. *Henry van Dyke* says “Literature consists of those writing which interpret the meanings of nature and life, in words of charm and power, touched with the personality of the author, in artistic forms of permanent interest.” Taken to mean only written works, literature was first produced by some of the world’s earliest civilizations—those of Ancient Egypt and Sumeria—as early as the 4th millennium BC; taken to include
spoken or sung texts, it originated even earlier, and some of the first written works may have been based on a pre-existing oral tradition. As urban cultures and societies developed, there was a proliferation in the forms of literature. Developments in print technology allowed for literature to be distributed and experienced on an unprecedented scale, which has culminated in the twenty-first century in electronic literature.

Literature represents a language or a people, culture, and tradition. But, literature is more important than just a historical or culture artifact. And introduce us to the new worlds or the experiences. We learn about books and literature. We may even grow and evolve through our literary journey with books. Ultimately, we may discover meaning in literature by looking at what the writer says and how he/she says it. We may receive the writer message.

Literature has been classified into novel, fiction, poetry, drama, short story and nonfiction prose. From the above classification, the writer decided to discuss the fiction in a short story. A short story usually focuses on one plot, one main character (with a few additional minor characters), and one central theme, whereas a novel can tackle multiple plots and themes, with a variety of prominent characters. Edgar Allan Poe, in his essay "The Philosophy of Composition," said that a short story should be read in one sitting, anywhere from a half hour to two hours. In contemporary fiction, a short story can range from 1,000 to 20,000
words. A short story is a fictional work of prose that is shorter in length than a novel. Short story rises something which describe the human life, it becomes as something that people may understand with the same principle in daily life, such as philosophy, psychological truth, history, a consciousness of moral values and many more.

In this paper the writer choose the Adventure of the Main Character as the main topic. When analyzing, you will want to think critically, ask questions, and draw conclusions about the main character personalities on the adventure by looking at those three areas. Adventure is a genre of literature that features of adventure, such as world travel, difficult quests, voyages of discovery, and other journeys. They might involve things like pirates and buried treasure, the search for a secret place or object, or a quest or expedition whose success is crucial for personal or societal reasons. And also in this paper choose main character as the adventure that he/she live through. Nurgiyantoro (1995:177) states that from the role aspect and the important level of the character of the story, main character is categorized as the most important one and appears continually therefore it seems to dominate almost the whole part of the story. The research focuses on the personalities of Sherlock Holmes. The main character of the collection. The writer will reveal the character traits, which are a character behaviour, motivation, and personal types. Analyzing these factors can help you begin to understanding the character’s internal and external qualities.
The writer decides to choose Sherlock Holmes as main character. Sherlock Holmes is a fictional detective, created by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, a Scottish author and doctor. Holmes, who referred to himself as a “consulting detective” is known for the sharpness of logical reasoning, the ability of disguise, and skill in using forensic science to solve strange cases. This collection is about some Adventure of Holmes cases when Holmes is portrayed as offering a new, fairer sense of justice. There are three cases that can show Holmes characteristic in this collection. And than this collection is dominantly about how weird and good Holmes cracked his case, how careful he was to observe the case, suspect also the clients, and the conclusion that he made. Also, this collection tells how Holmes face his emotion for girls where he always feel zero empathy and sympathy about Love, Pain, Kind and other emotion. So the writer is more interested to find out all of the things about Holmes in this collection as the main character.

Watson described him as an automaton, a calculating machine with something positively inhuman in him. He loved above all things precision and concentration of thought. Watson often refers to his restlessness, impatience, nervousness, excitement, natural curiosity and eager, concerned, and the importance he carried in his pride, reputation, self-respect, and somehow selfishness. Holmes behaviour was most often particularly annoying to Watson.
He was egotistical and an old carelessness of manner, half-humorous, half-cynical. Some clients have even referred to his kindness. He could be particularly bright and joyous, with somewhat sinister cheerfulness which was his characteristic. He took little care for his own safety when his mind was absorbed by a problem, and resented anything which distracted his attention. Holmes was undoubtedly an anti-social freak. He described himself as high-functioning Sociopath. He would see no society, and did not want any friends, not even his own brother, and didn’t expect the kindness of his visitors. He was surrounded by loneliness and isolation.

The writer decides to choose The Description of Adventure in Sir Arthur Conan Doyle’s short stories “The Adventures of Sherlock Holmes” as the subject of this paper because the writer thinks that the adventure and the main character of this story is very unique, brilliant, and well-written. And it talks about detective and mystery story that want to finish all cases in all situation and also the writer is interesting to share the adventure of Sherlock Holmes in this collection. Moreover, story in this book really made me think hard like a detective and more of all is the unique and brilliant ways of the main character in solving the case.

1.2 **The Problem of Study**

The Problem of the study are:

1. How is Sherlock Holmes portrayed in the short stories ?
2. How does Sherlock Holmes characterization imply the adventure ?
3. How does the adventure affect Sherlock Holmes’s personality?

1.3 The Scope of the Study

There are many important aspects that can be described in this collection. In writing this paper, the writer only focus about one of the intrinsic elements of how Sherlock Holmes live in a adventure and the meaning of a adventure in this collection. How he is gonna be before the adventure. His manner, skill, observation, and characteristic on this adventure. And only discussed only 3 stories of this collection namely (1) A Scandal in Bohemia, (2) The Five Orange Pips, (3) The Speckled Band. Only from those stories the writer want to describe the main characters take up to this paper.

1.4 Method of the Study

In writing this paper the writer uses some research method, such as the writer read the novel for several times to understand about the story. The writer browsed data from internet to find the datas of the author of the collection. And the writer analyzes the data and make conclusion. Also make some library research which is the writer read a book of the literature science to complete the paper and then the writer makes conclusion about it. So the method that the writer use namely qualitative research.
1.5 Object of the Study

The objective of the study were intended to:

1. To describe the Sherlock Holmes and his Adventure.
2. To describe the character.
3. To describe the adventure.

1.6 Significance of The Study

Theoritically, the significance of this paper is to increase the literary understanding in terms of literary works and also about the description of the main characters in this collection “The Adventure of Sherlock Holmes”. Practically, it has significance for the readers to understand the meaning of main character and know to recognize and identify the character in every literature product.
CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

2.1 Short Story

Short Story is one of the genre of literature. According to Cassidy (1991: 1) stated that literature is a kind of entertainment. It is also something much more. Writing in prose or verse; especially : writings having excellence of form or expression and expressing ideas of permanent or universal interest. People create literature to express their emotions, perspective, and ideas about life. Since literature comes in several forms, writers must decide which form of literature to use.

Dictionary define a short story as “a story with a fully developed theme but significantly shorter and less elaborate than a novel.” We might do well to find a fault with that final clause. Short story usually concerned with a single effect conveyed in only one or a few significant episodes or scenes. The form encourages economy of setting, concise narrative, and the omission of a complex plot; character is disclosed in action and dramatic encounter but is seldom fully developed. Despite it’s relatively limited scope, though, a short story is often judged by it’s ability to provide a ‘complete’ or satisfying treatment of it’s characters and subject.
The genre encompasses a wide range of types and styles, including picaresque, romantic, realist, mystery, philosophy, historical and science-fiction short-stories. In general, the intrinsic elements if literary works including short story include theme, plot, characterizations, setting, tension, the atmosphere, the central narrative and style. A short story is a work of fiction that is categorized by its length. Historically, short stories are typically between 1,000 and 20,000 words long and can be consumed in a single reading session. Contain a number of characters, some of them are fully developed, have a more incidents, scene, or episode, have a number of settings, and may take a place in a long span of time. It may have more than one theme, may have both minor and major conflict, and climaxes.

2.2 The Adventure

According to Merriam-Webster, Definition of Adventure is an undertaking usually involving danger and unknown risks, get an exciting or remarkable experience. And enterprise involving financial risk. Adventure is all about taking each experience regardless if you know the outcome or not and facing it head on. In a adventure, one or more people set out on a quest. The path they take is seldom smooth and various chapters of the story may act as mini-adventures in their own right. Adventures have more structure than pure thrillers, in which excitement is the key of ingredient. They are romantic in the literary sense rather than
the boy-meets-girl-sense, although interpersonal romance of course is not precluded. Adventures can happen to ordinary people going about their daily business. They may also be sought by ‘professional adventurers’ who have the wherewithal to mount expeditions to find foreign treasure or seek other goals in exotic lands. Adventure stories can encompass other types, including escape, rescue, thriller, romance and more. Perhaps more than any other genre, though, the adventure embraces traditional plot elements, such as a journey, gaining symbolic artefacts and defeating an archetypal villain in pursuit of a defined mission.

2.3 Character

The character is an individually (usually a person) in a narrative work of fiction or creative non-fiction. The act or method of creating a character in writing is known as characterization. Also the character is the part of intrinsic element in the short-stories that is firstly explored by the writer because it takes essential role to display any behaviour of each character in the short-stories. Nurgiyantoro, (1999 : 68) said, “The setting in works of fiction is not just a place, time, events, atmosphere and objects in certain environments, but can also be an atmosphere associated with an attitude, way of thinking, prejudice and lifestyle of a society in response to a particular problem. Setting in the letter form can be incorporated into a psychological setting.”
2.4 Types of Adventure

There are many types of adventure but their meanings are obvious. You could see most of them by exploring Netflix—types such as fantasy adventure, science-fiction adventure, supernatural adventure, and historical adventure.

According to a book “Seven Types of Adventure Tale” widely read and influential adventure tales of the eighteenth through the twentieth centuries in the respectable literary forms. Some of the authors considered are Dumas, Scott, Defoe, Cooper, Verne, Buchan, Kipling, Twain, and Chandler. These stories, though adapted and copied innumerable times and read in their native languages and in translation throughout the Western world, have been largely neglected by literary theorists. Green offers a way to take the adventure tale seriously by positioning these stories within a new theoretical framework.

Green places the tales in seven categories organized according to the type of central character in each story. The first category is the Robinson Crusoe story, which portrays the myth of entrepreneurial capitalism and "modern" or postfeudal politics. This story has appeared in one hundred well-known versions, including *The Swiss Family Robinson* and *Lord of the Flies*, since Defoe published his version.

The second category is the Three Musketeers story, mythifying the birth of the French state and, by extension, the birth of other nation-states.
The third is the Frontiersman story, originally about American history but a powerful myth far beyond U.S. borders. The fourth, the Avenger story, is tied to the myth of an avenging return by Napoleon to France, but more generally to a threat to the bourgeois ruling classes of the nineteenth-century Europe. The fifth is the Wanderer story, which relates to escaping from social discipline but also to spying and disguises and crossing frontiers of all kinds. The sixth, the Saga story, is a revision of the Icelandic and Teutonic sagas and reflects the myth of resurgent Germany after its unification in 1870. And the seventh category, more specific to the twentieth century, is the Hunted Man story, in which an individual hero is pitted against social juggernaut, such as the state, the Mafia, or a giant corporation.

2.5 Types of Character

The essential function of character is to make the story in the novel meaningful. Therefore, characterization plays important role in giving the main or peripheral character selected behavior or typical of personality. Characterization categorizes kind of character into several types; flat and round character. According to E.M. Forster in *Aspects of the Novel* (1927) there are distinction between “flat” and “round” characters. A flat (or two-dimensional) character embodies “a single idea or quality.” This character type, “can be expressed in one sentence.” In contrast, a round
character responds to change: he or she “is capable of surprising [readers] in a convincing way.” If the ‘flat’ character embodies an idea or quality, then the ‘round’ character encompasses many ideas and qualities, undergoing change and development, as well as entertaining different ideas and characteristics. A flat character is a character that is uncomplicated and remains the same throughout the fiction work. A flat character is also characterized by only by one or two traits. Can be summed in one or two sentences and tend to be static characters. Cannot surprise the readers since they are predictable. A round character is a complex character who has many different qualities. He or she may even contradictory. A round character cannot be summed up in a sentence or two. Round characters often tend to be dynamic characters since they undergo a change in the story. The concept of flat and round characters is also closely tied to character development.

2.6 Life Experience

We all experience challenges in our lives, and probably most of us feel we have learned something from the challenges we have encountered. Life experience plays an important role in the development of wisdom, it is also has a role for non-cognitive psychological characteristics such as
personality, values, and emotion regulation (Kunzmann & Baltes, 2003:1104-1119)

Evidence for a central role of experience in a development theory of wisdom comes from the wisdom literature, from theories of life-span psychological development, and from empirical research on growth from negative experiences. Although everyone has their share of challenges across life, however, most do not develop high levels of wisdom. Gaining wisdom is not simply a matter of experiencing many or particular types of life events. Rather, people who bring certain resources to bear in facing difficult challenges are more likely to grow from such experiences (Ardelt, 2005:7-9; Kramer, 2000:83-101). The goal of the Life Experience is a model to develop a specific framework for understanding why and how some people incrementally develop wisdom through dealing with life experiences.

2.7 Exoticism

Exoticism demonstrates itself in colorful spectacles of otherness purporting to be an unmediated expression of natural drives and instincts. Although exoticism is associated with notions of animality, it carefully distances itself from violence and exploitation that characterize the related concept of barbarism. Which means, we go living the life with a lot of exoticism experience. Many beautiful things we see, we heard, we feel. Exoticism is the act of a conscious being who, in conceiving himself/herself, can only do so as “other than
he is”. So, exoticism is ultimately an aesthetic practice of self-discovery. In results in revelatory moments in which the individual from others. So, one can conclude now that exoticism is a method of self-discovery by means of a practice which proceeds differentially: through the difference of the Other.

2.8 Insights

Insight is being to see or understand something clearly. It often includes having an understanding of a cause and effect relationship, namely if you do “A” then “B” will happen. And it’s a Knowledge in the form of perspective, understanding, or deduction. Someone may come up with an insight after a long period of thought, or suddenly out of thin air as in an epiphany or sudden understanding.
CHAPTER III

A DESCRIPTION OF ADVENTURE

3.1 Life Experience in Adventure

Sherlock Holmes is a fictional detective made by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, a Scottish author and doctor. Sherlock Holmes is the world’s only consulting detective. Money and prestige don’t interest him, simply the chance to flex his intellectual muscles and practise his unique method of deduction are enough. Following him through a series of problems, you are able to watch a great mind at work and delve into the criminal world of London. The “Adventures” is a set of 12 short stories built on top of the same template – someone comes to Holmes, complains of a problem. With 12 investigations of the adventure of Sherlock Holmes. Dr Watson, his trusted companion, is the narrator of each of these stories.

Holmes mentions in this story that he had been defeated four times – thrice by men and once by a woman. In his journey, Sherlock cracked all the most different, weird and absurd cases. During his lifetime, Sherlock battle with the all the dangerous criminal. Face-to-face against the Napoleon of Crime “Professor James Moriarty”. The woman who beat him intellectually Irene Adler, Doctor Culverton Smith who almost kill Sherlock in the “The Dying Detective” and many more. And his companion John Watson, who also follow him everywhere he goes to the adventure. That’s why Watson, always wrote their adventure together in a
note. And always amazed by his experience when Holmes faces and handle the situation through their journey.

In the adventure of “Scandal in Bohemia” tells us about Holmes’s admiration (though not love) for Irene Adler, whom Holmes’s always refers to as ‘The Woman”

Holmes begin is investigation to get the photograph. Disguise being dragged in as a witness to the marriage and failed. Holmes tells Watson about his plans for that evening, and Watson agrees to help.

“But what is it you wish”

“When Mrs. Turner has brought in the tray I will make it clear to you, Now,” he said as he turned hungrily on the simple fare that our landlady had provided, “I must discuss it while I eat, for I Have not much time. It is nearly five now. In two hours we must be on the scene of action. Miss Irene, or Madame, rather, returns from her driver at seven. We must be at Briony Lodge to meet her.

Holmes has deduced that that incriminating photograph must be hidden somewhere in Adler’s home, because it is too big for her to carry around with her. So, having hired some men to act as ruffians outside Irene Adler’s house, Holmes – disguised as a priest – contrives to ‘come to her rescue’ while the ruffians are fighting over her. He pretends to fall, as if injured in the scuffle, and Adler takes him in to check he is all right. Holmes asks for air, so Adler has the window opened – allowing for Watson, as planned, to throw a firecracker into the room and raise the alarm of fire. Watson then retreats to wait for Holmes at the end of the street. Later, when they are on their way back to Baker Street, Holmes
reveals that his plan was to get Adler to reveal to him where she had concealed the incriminating photograph – and, when she thought her house was on fire, she did so, against her better judgment, by instinctively heading for the place in the room where the photograph was hidden – ‘in a recess behind a sliding panel just above the right bell-pull’.

When they arrived back at Baker Street, a mysterious youth passes the two of them, and bids Holmes goodnight. Unusually for Sherlock Holmes, he doesn’t know who it is.

The next morning, Sherlock, Watson, and the King of Bohemia go to Irene Adler’s house, but find that she and her husband have left for Europe early that morning, never to return.

“Mr. Sherlock Holmes, I believe?” said she.

“I am Mr. Holmes,” answered my companion, looking at her a questioning and rather startled gaze.

“Indeed! My mistress told me that you were likely to call. She left this morning with her husband by the 5:15 train from Charing Cross for the Continent.”

“What!” Sherlock Holmes staggered back, white with chagrin and surprise. “Do you mean that she has left England?”

“Never to return.”

Weird. Holmes, known as the man full of surprises, calm-manner, sharp-logical seems to be shocked by the news. Irene Adler already given Sherlock the most valuable lessons through his journey. And that’s the most shock life-experience that Holmes ever had.
“From what I have seen of the lady she seems indeed to be on a very different level to your Majesty,” said Holmes coldly. “I am sorry that I have not been able to bring your Majesty’s business to a more successful conclusion.” Said Holmes

Although she feels she has been outwitted and discovered by the great detective, Sherlock Holmes is singularly impressed, for his part, by Irene Adler’s ingenuity. In an ambiguous remark, he reveals that he thinks the King did well ever to win the affection of such a clever, resourceful woman. The King is just relieved that his reputation is intact and his marriage can go ahead. Acknowledging his debt to Holmes, he offers the sleuth one of his expensive rings. Holmes requests to keep the photograph as a memento of Irene Adler – the woman.

Irene Adler has given Sherlock Holmes the most valuable lessons in his Detective career. We can defeat every person. Even the greatest Sherlock Holmes can’t beat the woman for a thousand reason. That’s the life experience of Sherlock Holmes in “Scandal in Bohemia”.

3.2 Exoticism in Adventure

The use of exotic elements is unavoidable to write detective novels. Moreover, the detective story would fall apart without the passion of discovery. The reader of detective stories is far more fascinated by unusual events, as by stories which are not capturing the imagination of the reader.
In “The Speckled Band” seems Holmes shows the true Exoticism of the Adventure. Even it’s find a murder weapons, and catch the mysterious killer, he seems enjoy the journey in Exoticism perspective.

The client is Helen Stoner. Two years before, shortly before she was due to be married, Helen’s sister Julia mentioned to Helen that she had heard a whistling sound at night while she was in her bedroom. Shortly after this, Helen is woken by a loud scream from her sister’s room, followed by a metallic whistling sound. She rushes to her sister’s aid, but Julia dies shortly after – her last words being the enigmatic ‘It was the band! The speckled band!’ How she died baffles everyone, including the coroner at the inquest. Helen herself believes her sister’s dying words to be a possible reference to the ‘band’ of gypsies – known for wearing spotted neckerchiefs – who hang around the estate. It starts when Holmes waking up Watson, he said

“Very sorry to knock you up, Watson,” said he, “but it’s the common lot this morning. Mrs. Hudson has been knocked you up, she retorted upon me, and I on you.”

“What is it, then--- a fire ?”

“No; a client. It seems that a young lady has arrived in a considerable state of excitement, who insists upon seeing me. She is waiting now in the sitting-room. Now, when young ladies wander about the metropolis at this hour of the morning, and knock sleepy people up out of their beds, I presume that it is something very pressing which they have to communicate. Should I prove to be an interesting case, you would, I am sure, wish to follow it from the outset. I thought, at any rate, that I should call you and give you the chance.”

Holmes and Watson then travel to Stoke Moran, where they are met by Helen Stoner. Her stepfather is still in London on business, so Holmes takes his opportunity to undertake an analysis of the room in which Helen’s sister died, and in which Helen now sleeps.
“This, I take it, belongs to the room in which you used to sleep, the centre one to your sister’s, and the one next to the main building to Dr. Roylott’s chamber?”

“Exactly so. But I am now sleeping in the middle one.”

“Pending the alterations, as I understand. By the way, there does not seem to be any very pressing need for repairs at that end wall.”

“There were none. I believe that it was an excuse to move me from my room.”

“Ah! That is suggestive. Now, on the other side of this narrow wing runs the corridor from which these three rooms open. There are windows in it, of course?”

This is why Holmes it’s very excited in adventure. He seems very exciting, determination, and full of spirit through his journey. And he enjoy the investigation, disguise and will do a sacrifice for his cases. And this is the exoticism of his journey. Sherlock Holmes needs the quality of being unusual and exciting of coming.

Holmes tells Helen to retire to bed early that night, while he and Watson wait in the inn in the nearby village. When she gives them the signal, they will sneak into the house and occupy the room where Helen usually sleeps; she will move to her old room.

“Can I be of assistance?”

“Your presence might be invaluable.”

“Then I shall certainly come.”

“It is very kind of you.”

When Holmes and Watson are in the room, they spend several hours keeping a silent vigil, until they hear Dr. Roylott moving about and
lighting a lantern in the neighbouring room. Then, Holmes begins to strike the rope with his cane; there follows a deadly cry from the neighbouring room, and when Holmes and Watson go into Roylott’s room they find the doctor sitting in his chair, the dog-lash in his hand, and a swamp adder around his neck. The doctor has been bitten by the deadly snake and died in seconds. Holmes uses the dog-lash to capture the snake (the ‘speckled band’ Helen’s sister had been referring to in her dying moments) and place it back in the doctor’s iron safe.

“The band! the speckled band!” whispered Holmes.

“It is a swamp adder!” cried Holmes; “The deadliest snake in India. He has died within ten seconds of being bitten. Violence does, in truth, recoil upon the violent, and the schemer falls into the pit which he digs for another. Let us thrust this creature back into its den, and we can then remove Miss Stoner to some place of shelter and let the country police know what has happened.”

This confusion of the word “band,” and the general unspoken racial prejudice among the characters in the story, causes Sherlock Holmes to mistakenly follow it as a lead early in the case. But he is very excited to be in this adventure, he mistakenly thinks the weapon murder is dangerous poison. It’s the snake and confusion word “band”. Sherlock Holmes solves the case in which the villain and the murder weapon have ties to India. That’s why he take the cases very seriously, very excited, very determined and solving the case.

3.3 Insights in Adventure
The Five Orange Pips does provide further insight into the character of Sherlock Holmes. In all the previous cases the superiority of Holmes intuition has been evident, but in this case, Holmes is shown not to be infallible, and to a certain degree fails in bring the case to a conclusion. The Five Orange Pips also shows for the first time that Holmes is not just cold and logical, but also from time to time, he will also display anger. At the start of The Five Orange Pips we find Dr Watson staying at 221B Baker Street; Watson’s wife being away from home at the time. Sherlock Holmes is soon visited by a client, John Openshaw, and Watson sits in on the consultation, as he had done so many times before.

“You fill me with interest,” said Holmes. Pray give us the essential facts from the from the commencement, and I can afterwards question you as to those details which seem to me to be most important.

“My name,” said he, “is John Openshaw, but my own affairs have, as far as I can understand, little to do with this awful business. It is a hereditary matter; so in order to give you an idea of the facts, I must go back to the commencement of the affair.

After his client, John Openshaw is panicked that he will be killed by receiving the 5 pips, Holmes said

“Tut! Tut!” cried Sherlock Holmes. “You must act, man, or you are lost. Nothing but energy can save you. This is no time for despair”

That really shown Holmes is very experienced in panic-situation. He tries to save the client from the murder, and tells him to stay calm even in the panic situation. After his client left the flat, Holmes said to Watson
“We have not yet grasped the results which the reason alone can attain to. Problems may be solved in the study which have baffled all those who have sought a solution by the aid of their senses. To carry the art, however, to its highest pitch, it is necessary that the reasoner should be able to utilise all the facts which have come to his knowledge; and this in itself implies, as you will readily see, a possession of all knowledge, which, even in these days of free education and encyclopaedias, is a somewhat rare accomplishment.

In this adventure, Holmes tries to solve the case but it’s very difficult when he try to faces the problem with ‘ordinary skill’ of observation. He wants to tell that if all the problems can be solved with knowledge. And must solved the problem based on the facts.

The next morning Watson meets Holmes at the breakfast table. They look over the paper, and are horrified to learn John Openshaw died the previous night. According to the report he fell off the Waterloo Bridge as he was hurrying through the violent storm; the death was ruled an accident. For a few moments Holmes becomes silent and angry.

Finally the story ends with Holmes unable to capture the murderers of the Openshaws. The bark Lone Star, which was a ship that visited Pondicherry, India, and Dundee, Ireland, on the relevant dates, and that has just left London for Savannah, Georgia, had three Americans on board—the captain and the two mates. Holmes has sent a letter by mail-boat to the American authorities to arrest the three, but the Lone Star sinks in the same equinoctial gales that moaned in the chimney at 221B Baker Street. Making this story another of those tales where Holmes neither prevents the death of client nor apprehends the guilty.
CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTION

4.1 Conclusions

After doing observing and describing the stories, it is provable that the adventure is memorable for Sherlock Holmes. As you can see he can accept his defeat against Irene Adler in “Scandal in Bohemia” who taught him valuable lessons of his detective career. Even admire him as The Women. His excitement for his journey in “The Speckled Band” and enjoy the beauty of the adventure. And his insights in “Five Orange Pips” despite unable to catch a killer of his client. This types of adventure is Mystery-Thrillers. That the readers show the curious of the story and then try to solve the case even doesn’t finish read the book. Character of Sherlock Holmes is a flat character individualized. This is seen from his character that never changes in every story.

Dr. John H. Watson is also a flat character. His role in the story as Holmes's assistant and narrator in the story who telling of his best friend story and himself can easily be seen throughout the story.

4.2 Suggestions

This paper tries to show the adventure of Holmes and Watson and how people see it. The personality of Holmes and Watson through the journey are analyzed to show that the eccentric nature combined with intelligence and utilized for the community can be the main attraction. That he can be more experience,
enjoy and excited to the adventure and provide the insights to the readers. Sherlock Holmes became a detective who amazed people with his reasoning skills and felt that he was a different person because of his choice of life and social behavior and Dr. Watson is a quiet person but a great man. Related to Holmes's eccentric social acceptance of societies, people can accept it as long as they can contribute and play a positive role.

I hope to readers will be motivated to read and study about the adventures in a novel and know that sometimes you must take a journey to live an experience, enjoy the journey with full excitement, and provides the insights to all the good people.


Jr., Henry Van Dyke. 1941. *Literary Devices: Definitions and Examples of Literary Work.* Taken from https://literarydevices.net/henry-van-dyke/


https://courses.lumenlearning.com/introliterature/chapter/defining-literature/

APPENDICES

BIOGRAPHY OF SIR ARTHUR CONAN DOYLE

Synopsis

On May 22, 1859, Arthur Conan Doyle was born in Edinburgh, Scotland. In 1890 his novel, A Study in Scarlet, introduced the character of Detective Sherlock Holmes. Doyle would go on to write 60 stories about Sherlock Holmes. He also strove to spread his Spiritualism faith through a series of books that were written from 1918 to 1926. Doyle died of a heart attack in Crowborough, England on July 7, 1930.

Early Life

On May 22, 1859, Arthur Conan Doyle was born to an affluent, strict Irish-Catholic family in Edinburgh, Scotland. Although Doyle's family was well-
respected in the art world, his father, Charles, who was a life-long alcoholic, had few accomplishments to speak of. Doyle's mother, Mary, was a lively and well-educated woman who loved to read. She particularly delighted in telling her young son outlandish stories. Her great enthusiasm and animation while spinning wild tales sparked the child's imagination. As Doyle would later recall in his biography, "In my early childhood, as far as I can remember anything at all, the vivid stories she would tell me stand out so clearly that they obscure the real facts of my life." At the age of 9, Doyle bid a tearful goodbye to his parents and was shipped off to England, where he would attend Hodder Place, Stonyhurst—a Jesuit preparatory school—from 1868 to 1870. Doyle then went on to study at Stonyhurst College for the next five years. For Doyle, the boarding-school experience was brutal: many of his classmates bullied him, and the school practiced ruthless corporal punishment against its students. Over time, Doyle found solace in his flair for storytelling, and developed an eager audience of younger students.

Medical Education and Career

When Doyle graduated from Stonyhurst College in 1876, his parents expected that he would follow in his family's footsteps and study art, so they were surprised when he decided to pursue a medical degree at the University of Edinburgh instead. At med school, Doyle met his mentor, Professor Dr. Joseph Bell, whose keen powers of observation would later inspire Doyle to create his famed fictional detective character, Sherlock Holmes. At the University of
Edinburgh, Doyle also had the good fortune to meet classmates and future fellow authors James Barrie and Robert Louis Stevenson. While a medical student, Doyle took his own first stab at writing, with a short story called *The Mystery of Sasassa Valley*. That was followed by a second story, *The American Tale*, which was published in *London Society*. During Doyle's third year of medical school, he took a ship surgeon's post on a whaling ship sailing for the Arctic Circle. The voyage awakened Doyle's sense of adventure, a feeling that he incorporated into a story, *Captain of the Pole Star*.

In 1880, Doyle returned to medical school. Back at the University of Edinburgh, Doyle became increasingly invested in Spiritualism or "Psychic religion," a belief system that he would later attempt to spread through a series of his written works. By the time he received his Bachelor of Medicine degree in 1881, Doyle had denounced his Roman Catholic faith.

Doyle's first paying job as a doctor took the form of a medical officer's position aboard the steamship Mayumba, travelling from Liverpool to Africa. After his stint on the Mayumba, Doyle settled in Plymouth, England for a time. When his funds were nearly tapped out, he relocated to Portsmouth and opened his first practice. He spent the next few years struggling to balance his burgeoning medical career with his efforts to gain recognition as an author. Doyle would later give up medicine altogether, in order to devote all of his attention to his writing and his faith.
Personal Life

In 1885, while still struggling to make it as a writer, Doyle met and married his first wife, Louisa Hawkins. The couple moved to Upper Wimpole Street and had two children, a daughter and a son. In 1893, Louisa was diagnosed with tuberculosis. While Louisa was ailing, Doyle developed an affection for a young woman named Jean Leckie. Louisa ultimately died of tuberculosis in Doyle's arms, in 1906. The following year, Doyle would remarry to Jean Leckie, with whom he would have two sons and a daughter.

Writing Career

In 1886, newly married and still struggling to make it as an author, Doyle started writing the mystery novel *A Tangled Skein*. Two years later, the novel was renamed *A Study in Scarlet* and published in *Beeton's Christmas Annual*.*A Study in Scarlet*, which first introduced the wildly popular characters Detective Sherlock Holmes and his assistant, Watson, finally earned Doyle the recognition he had so desired. It was the first of 60 stories that Doyle would pen about Sherlock Holmes over the course of his writing career. Also, in 1887, Doyle submitted two letters about his conversion to Spiritualism to a weekly periodical called *Light*.

Doyle continued to actively participate in the Spiritualist movement from 1887 to 1916, during which time he wrote three books that experts consider largely autobiographical. These include *Beyond the City* (1893), *The Stark Munro Letters* (1895) and *A Duet with an Occasional Chorus* (1899). Upon achieving
success as a writer, Doyle decided to retire from medicine. Throughout this period, he additionally produced a handful of historical novels including one about the Napoleonic Era called *The Great Shadow* in 1892, and his most famous historical novel, *Rodney Stone*, in 1896.

The prolific author also composed four of his most popular Sherlock Holmes books during the 1890s and early 1900s: *The Sign of Four* (1890), *The Adventures of Sherlock Holmes* (1892), *The Memoirs of Sherlock Holmes* (1894) and *The Hound of Baskervilles*, published in 1901. In 1893, to Doyle's readers' disdain, he had attempted to kill off his Sherlock Holmes character in order to focus more on writing about Spiritualism. In 1901, however, Doyle reintroduced Sherlock Holmes in *The Hound of Baskervilles* and later brought him back to life in *The Adventure of the Empty House* so the lucrative character could earn Doyle the money to fund his missionary work. Doyle also strove to spread his faith through a series of written works, consisting of *The New Revolution* (1918), *The Vital Message* (1919), *The Wanderings of a Spiritualist* (1921) and *History of Spiritualism* (1926).

In 1928, Doyle's final twelve stories about Sherlock Holmes were published in a compilation entitled *The Casebook of Sherlock Holmes*.

**Death**
Having recently been diagnosed with Angina Pectoris, Doyle stubbornly ignored his doctor's warnings, and in the fall of 1929, embarked on a spiritualism tour through the Netherlands. He returned home with chest pains so severe that he needed to be carried on shore, and was thereafter almost entirely bedridden at his home in Crowborough, England. Rising one last time on July 7, 1930, Doyle collapsed and died in his garden while clutching his heart with one hand and holding a flower in the other.
SUMMARY OF THE NOVEL

In 1891 and ’92 Arthur Conan Doyle wrote twelve short stories for The Strand Magazine published in London. The stories all use the voice of Dr. Watson. His stories are about the exploits of the genius, Sherlock Holmes. A righter of wrongs, Holmes helps people to find justice, especially if the problems are difficult to almost impossible to solve. The stories boosted the sales of the magazine so high, that Doyle asked for more money on subsequent stories.

The first of the twelve stories is “A Scandal in Bohemia”. The King of Bohemia has an affair with the beautiful Irene Adler. There is a photograph of the two of them together that he asks Sherlock to get for him from Irene. Sherlock goes undercover, and arranges to get the photo. But, before he can, Irene leaves the country with her new husband and the photo. She leaves behind a letter for Sherlock and a portrait of herself for the King.

In the end, the King gives the portrait of Irene to Sherlock. “The Red-Headed League” is about a bank robbery, and “A Case of Identity” is about a woman who is fooled by her step-father so he can keep control of her money. Scotland Yard’s Inspector Lestrade plays a prominent role in the next story, “The Boscombe Valley Mystery”. A young man is falsely accused of murder, and Lestrade asks Holmes for help. In “The Five Orange Pips” Sherlock must help a man who receives an envelope with orange pips in it and the initials K.K.K. His father and grandfather had also received these and had died days
afterward. He tells the man to follow the directions in the letter, but he dies before he can. Sherlock figures out the Ku Klux Klan is behind the murders, and came by ship. He sends an envelope with five orange pips to the ship, and it sinks.

A beggar is the basis for the next story, “The Man with the Twisted Lip”. A woman sees Sherlock because her husband has disappeared. She thought she saw him in an opium den, but all she found were rags left by a homeless man. She has him arrested for murder, but Holmes discovers the beggar is actually her husband. He discovered the pay was better as a beggar, and that is his profession. When confronted, he promises to stop, if Holmes won’t tell his wife. In “The Adventure of the Blue Carbuncle” Holmes finds the stolen carbuncle in the throat of a Christmas goose. He discovers the thief was an attendant at the hotel where the goose was to be served.

“The Adventure of the Speckled Band”, Doyle’s professed favorite story, is about a newly engaged woman who thinks her step-father is trying to kill her. Holmes finds out it is true when a snake crawls into the girl’s room through the vent. “The Adventure of the Engineer’s Thumb” involves a patient of Dr. Watson’s. The man comes in to see the doctor because his thumb had been cut off at work. The story comes out that sounds fishy to Holmes. When he investigates, he discovers a counterfeiting ring.

A run-away-bride makes up the next story. In “The Adventure of the Noble Bachelor” Sherlock must help Lestrade find a woman who disappeared as
she was walking down the aisle. He discovers that her dead husband from America, was not dead and found her just in time. A thwarted robbery is the topic of the next story, “The Adventure of the Beryl Coronet”. A banker is keeping a bejeweled coronet at his house, but it is almost stolen by his niece. When his son stops the crime, he is thought to be guilty of stealing it, but he won’t implicated his cousin, who he loves.

And last, but not least, is “The Adventure of the Copper Beeches”. This story involves pieces of the other stories. A lost love, mistaken identity, manipulating father, and elopement. A young woman is hired for a great paying job as governess, that seems odd. She asks him to look into it. They discover someone had been locked in one of the rooms. They discover a father had locked his daughter up to keep her from marrying the man she loves. But, she escaped and eloped. Although the stories are not in chronological order, the tales hold up through time. Readers today become just as enthralled with Sherlock Holmes as they did when the stories first came out, over a hundred years ago.