

REVEALING MURDERER AS REFLECTED IN ARTHUR CONAN DOYLE'S *THE HOUND OF THE BASKERVILLES*

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ABSTRACT

The era of technology and globalization triggers various new crimes like murder with various motives. The objectives of this research are to reveal the intrinsic elements of the novel and to describe the efforts of the main character to reveal the murder of the story. There are two kinds of data in this research: primary data and secondary data. The primary data are taken from the novel *The Hound of the Baskervilles* by Arthur Conan Doyle. The secondary data function to support the primary data and add more information that is related to this novel. Data were gathered, classified, analyzed and interpreted by using several theories. The results of the research shows that the intrinsic elements are described based on theme, setting, character and characterization, plot and point of view. The efforts of the main character to reveal the murder are: (a) analyzing the report and interviewing the witnesses, (b) solving the problem on the investigation, (c) investigating the murder case secretly and (d) building the strategies to reveal the criminal.

Keywords: *revealing murderer, objective approach, efforts*

ABSTRAK

*Era teknologi dan globalisasi memicu munculnya berbagai kriminal baru seperti pembunuhan dengan motif yang beragam. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk mengungkap unsur-unsur intrinsik novel dan mendeskripsikan usaha-usaha yang dilakukan oleh tokoh utama untuk mengungkap sang pembunuh dalam cerita. Terdapat dua jenis data: data primer dan sekunder. Data primer diperoleh dari novel *the hound of the baskervilles* karya Arthur Conan Doyle. Data sekunder berfungsi untuk mendukung data primer dan memberi informasi lebih detail berkaitan dengan novel. Data dikumpulkan, diklasifikasi, dianalisis dan diinterpretasi menggunakan beberapa teori. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa unsur-unsur intrinsik novel dideskripsikan berdasarkan tema, setting, tokoh, penokohan, alur dan sudut pandang cerita. Usaha-usaha yang dilakukan oleh tokoh utama untuk mengungkap sang pembunuh terdiri dari: a) menganalisis laporan dan mewawancarai para saksi, b) memecahkan masalah dalam investigasi, c) menginvestigasi kasus pembunuhan secara rahasia dan d) membangun strategi-strategi untuk mengungkap kasus tersebut.*

Kata kunci: *Mengungkap pembunuh, pendekatan objektif, usaha*

A. INTRODUCTION

Nowadays, the news about criminal cases is often heard. These crimes can be caused by the disorders in ourselves such as encouragement lust, obsession in worse cases, or mental illness. Another cause of crimes is the condition of a family, environment, or the advancement of social media. In case of crimes, there are several brave people who contribute to reduce the crimes or they should reveal the truth of the case. These brave people who try to make the case can be finished without incurring another victim.

The case of crime related to this research is murder case. Murder is an act to eliminate a person's life in a way that is unlawful, or which is against the law. In the criminal case, especially in the case of the murder, the person who has a role in revealing the truth in the case is the police and detectives. A detective is an investigator, either a member of a law enforcement agency or a private person.

There are several novels telling about the effort of the main character as a detective who is trying to reveal the truth of the crime he is investigating. Hornby (2000), he states that an effort is physical or mental energy that we need to do that takes a lot of energy. The efforts that are related to the research are the efforts of someone who works hard to find ways to help an individual who is in distress to overcome the problems that he or she faces.

This research deals with revealing intrinsic elements and the efforts of the main characters to reveal the murderer in the novel entitled *the hound of the baskervilles* by Arthur Conan Doyle. In this novel, the main character tries to find a way to revealing the case. In revealing the case, he would face several problems that are usually appears caused by the disruption of the environment or an antagonist individual, he or they hinder the process of investigating the case, it will make the investigation becomes complicated. The effort in the novel is shown its dialogue, attitude and behaviour through thought and characterizations.

B. THEORY

1. Objective Approach

This theory focuses on the study of art itself without relating to the external factors. The objective orientation, which on appropriate regards the work of art in isolation from all these external points of reference, and sets out to judge it solely by criteria intrinsic to its own mode of being.

The researcher uses objective approach to analyse the novel. The literary experts have an opinion about the objective approach such as: objective approach is the literary study of intrinsic elements of the novel. The intrinsic elements of the novel contain theme, setting, character, plot, point of view, and so on. From those approaches, the researcher used the objective approach because it was the most appropriate approach to be applied in the work. From this approach the researcher ignores and rejects all extrinsic elements such as historical aspect, sociological aspect, political aspect, and so on. It is supported by Abrams (1999) in literary works, especially in novel, objective is one in which the author is self-effacing and tries to create the effect that the story tells itself. An objective itself studies the literary work by analysing the elements work intrinsically.

According to Holman (1985), objective theory of art considers the literary works as an independent of the facts of its composition. It means literary work as an independent part free from its surrounding influence, free from author, and free from reader.

According to Subhan (2010), the objective approach is often called the intrinsic approach because it studies the literary work intrinsically by analysing the elements of the literary work. This approach follows the idea that a literary work forms an independent entity or a structure with intrinsic elements in it. Abrams (1981) says that but there is also a fourth procedure, the objective orientation which in principle regards the work of art in isolation from all these external points of reference, analyses it as a self-sufficient entity constituted by its parts in their relations, and sets out to judge it solely by criteria intrinsic to its own mode of being.

The objective approach or the intrinsic method has a view that a literary work has intrinsic elements some critics call them literary facts and literary devices such as theme, character and characterization, plot, setting, point of view, techniques of narrations and language that become objects of analysis. By using the objective approach or the intrinsic method, the researcher should focus his study on those intrinsic elements. Through critical reading and analysis, he will find the true elements of the novel such as the theme, the plot, the main character and their characterization, the setting, the points of view, the techniques of narration, and figurative language.

2. The Intrinsic Elements of a Novel

a. Theme

It is important to know that many novels do not have explicit themes. The theme of a novel should be searched through critical reading. Fowler (1987) says:

A theme is always a subject, but a subject is not always a theme; a theme is not usually thought of an occasion of a work of art, but rather a branch of the subject which is indirectly expressed through the recurrence of certain events, images, or symbols.

According to Subhan (2010), a good novel always has a theme because the author wants to convey a message through his writing directly or indirectly. A theme is often defined as what the story is about. Several novels have explicit themes that can be seen through the title or the subtitle of the novels.

b. Setting

Roof (2005) states setting are sometimes literal, historical, and realistic, or subjective, dreamlike and full of symbolic suggestion, or all of these. According to Subhan (2010), setting can become the background of the story in a novel. Setting is usually divided into two : (1) setting of place, (2) setting of time, setting of place may refer to various kinds of space in place such as a house, a building, a place, a village, a valley, a town, a river, a beach, a forest, a region, an island, and a country. Setting of time may refer to the various kinds space in time such as the morning, the day time, the night, the days in a week, the month, the year, the age, the decade and so on. For some stories the setting is very important, while for others it is not. There are several aspects of setting to consider when examining how setting contributes to a story: place, time, weather conditions, social conditions, and mood or atmosphere.

c. Character and characterization

According to Nurgiyantoro (1995), character and characterization are different; character indicates the people in the story, while characterization indicates characteristic and attitude of the characters as interpreted by the readers.

1) Character

Abrams (1981) states that characters are the persons presented in a dramatic or narrative work who are interpreted by the reader as being endowed with moral and dispositional qualities that are expressed in what they say (the dialogues) and by what they do (the action).

Character is categorized into main character or major character and minor character. A major character or main character is usually the centre of the story. The major character can further be analysed into three groups, they are following:

a.) The Protagonist

The protagonist is the very central character or the leading actor (actress). In a didactic novel, the protagonist is usually the main character that plays an important role in the story. He or she is usually a good man with the good characteristics.

b.) The Antagonist

The antagonist in a novel usually refers to the enemy or the challenger of the protagonist. In the novel in which there is an element of moral teaching, the antagonist character is usually immoral or evil because the protagonist is usually good and true.

c.) The Supporter of the protagonist

In a novel, the protagonist usually has a partner in pursuing his duty, career, effort, struggle, or inspiration. The companion of a protagonist character may function as the lover of the protagonist.

2) Characterization

Characterization is obvious description of the characters in the drama as seen in their attitude, behaviour, the way of thinking of life, environment, habit, emotion, desire, and instinct. Abrams (1981) clarifies that characterization is the process for distinguishing the person in narrative. This process may use two techniques, they are showing and telling. In showing, the author simply presents his characters talking and acting.

d. Plot

According to Roof (2005), plot refers to the events in a story and the order in which they are presented. It means that the plot is sequence of event in the novel is deliberately created by the author based on a causal relationship. Plot is a series of events created by the author to tell the story. It can be said that, plot is a literary term defined as the events that make up a story, particularly as they relate to one another in a pattern, in a sequence, through cause and effect, how the reader views the story, or simply by coincidence. One is generally interested in how well this pattern of events accomplishes some artistic or emotional effect.

e. Point of view

According to Abrams (1981), point of view refers to the way of telling story. It is the way used by the author as a device to present characters, action, setting and several events from the story in the fiction. Basically, there are only two types of point of view: first-person and third person narration.

3. Effort

The effort of everyone are different, so the effort is the way everyone to finish problem use energy, ideas, and hard work to do something or overcome the problems. Effort is the use of much physical or mental energy to do an attempt or an action directed towards a particular cause (Hornby, 2000).

The effort that is related with the study is the effort of the main character as a detective who is trying to reveal the murder case where happened in the Baskerville. the effort of the main character explain about several steps to reveal the murder case from analysing the report and interviewing the witness, solving the problem on the investigation, investigating the murder case secretly, and building the strategies to reveal the criminal.

C. METHOD

descriptive qualitative research. it is the technique that stated by quotation or it can be described by explanation. It is stated by statements, or sentences, or is described by explanation. It is used to give clear description about the study qualitatively by choosing, defining, and arranging the fixed data. The primary data are taken from the novel entitled *The Hound of the Baskervilles* written by Arthur Conan Doyle. Then, data were classified into subject to be discussed and analysed by using objective approach. This research tried to provide information clearly and explain the intrinsic elements of the novel and the efforts of the main character to reveal the murder.

D. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

1. The Intrinsic Elements of the Novel

Literary work actually is a structural construction which has some united elements and cannot be separated each other. The intrinsic elements of a novel include the theme, setting, character and characterization, plot, and point of view.

a. Theme

A theme is the central idea or the central meaning of a work on novel. As one of the intrinsic elements a theme becomes an important part of a literary work. A theme has an important role in the development of a story.

Based on the description above, after reading the novel entitled *The Hound of the Baskervilles*, it is found out the mysterious murder case. The novel tells how the main character as the detective reveals the mysterious murder case.

The adventures of Sherlock Holmes are all about the murder mysteries and how the bad guys always get caught. It is the main theme because of these reasons. Sherlock Holmes is all about crime. They are all crime novels where Holmes sets off with his friend Watson to investigate cases presented to them as he is a detective, it makes sense.

In this particular novel, Stapleton tries to kill off the Baskervilles family; because of they are wealth, so that he can inherit the mansion, Baskervilles Hall. Not that he really needs another.

So, the theme of this novel is a detective who investigated the crime that is mysterious murder case that happened in Baskerville Hall and his efforts to reveal the murder case.

b. Setting

A setting is an elements related to where and when the story takes places. It can be classified into the setting of place and setting of time. In this novel *The Hound of the Baskervilles*, the setting can be described as follow:

1) Setting of place

The novel starts and ends in London, in Holmes' office at 221b Baker Street.

‘Pray take a seat, Sir Henry. Do I understand you to say that you have yourself had some remarkable experience since you arrived in London?’

‘Nothing of much importance, Mr. Holmes. Only a joke, as like as not. It was this letter, if you can call it a letter, which reached me this morning.’ (Doyle, 1902: 38)

It can be concluded that Holmes meets Sir Henry, he arrived in London. Sir Henry is confused by an anonymous note delivered to his London hotel room.

‘It was the end of November and Holmes and I sat, upon a raw and foggy night, on either side of a blazing fire in our sitting-room in Baker Street....’ (Doyle, 1902: 210)

The quotation above shows the end of the story in Holmes' office at 221b Baker Street.

Most of the novel takes place at the Baskervilles Hall. Watson will accompany Sir Henry to Baskervilles Hall because Holmes was being tied up in London with other cases.

‘Suddenly we looked down into a cup-like depression, patched with stunted oaks and firs which had been twisted and bent by the fury of years of storm. Two high, narrow towers rose over the trees. The driver pointed with his whip. ‘Baskerville Hall,’ said he.’ (Doyle, 1902:74)

The quotation above implies that how the narrator described the shape of Baskerville hall building that looks from the outside.

Other place is in Devonshire is a place where Watson meets Mr. Barrymore and Mrs. Barrymore, and Mr. Jack Stapleton and his sister Beryl, Baskerville neighbours.

‘We had come to a point where a narrow grassy path struck off from the road and wound away across the moor. A steep, boulder-sprinkled hill lay upon the right which had in bygone days been cut into a granite quarry. The face which was turned towards us formed a dark cliff, with ferns and brambles growing in its niches. From over a distant rise there floated a gray plume of smoke.

‘A moderate walk along this moor-path brings us to Merripit House,’ said he. ‘Perhaps you will spare an hour that I may have the pleasure of introducing you to my sister.’ (Doyle, 1902: 86-87)

The quotation above implies that one of setting place is the rundown Merripit House where Stapleton lives. On the quotation, Stapleton shows the way to go to Merripit House and he asks Watson to spare an hour in his house. And then the other place is Lonely Moorlands.

2) **Setting of time**

The novel is set during about 1889. Holmes notes that the date 1884, engraved on Dr. Mortimer's walking stick, is five years old. Holmes notes that the date 1884, engraved on Dr. Mortimer's walking stick.

‘It was affine, thick piece of wood, bulbous-headed, of the sort which is known as a ‘Penang lawyer.’ Just under the head was a broad silver band nearly an inch across. ‘To James Mortimer, M.R.C.S., from his friends of the C.C.H.,’ was engraved upon it, with the date ‘1884.’ It was just such a stick as the old-fashioned family practitioner used to carry—dignified, solid, and reassuring.’ (Doyle, 1902:2)

The quotation above shows that how Holmes aware about the walking stick used by Mortimer and narrator also describes the shape of a walking stick.

‘If he was in the hospital and yet not on the staff he could only have been a house-surgeon or a house-physician—little more than a senior student. And he left five years ago—the date is on the stick.’(Doyle, 1902:6)

It can be concluded that the walking stick was a gift from a Mortimer’s friend in five years ago.

The previous explanation said that there were years in the walking stick that is in 1884, and the walking stick is a gift from Mortimer's friend five years ago. So it can be seen that the setting of time in the novel is 1889.

c. **Character and Characterization**

1) **Character**

Character is the main or important element in a novel or short story, because a novel or short story will be useless and not be interesting without character. Here, the researcher wants to focuses analyze the main characters of the Conan Doyle’s *The Hound of the Baskervilles* namely Sherlock Holmes.

In this novel Sherlock Holmes as a main character, although Holmes did not appear in several plots but he plays a role in this story. Watson as the narrator often mentioned Holmes as the main detective in the investigation. Holmes is the protagonist character of the novel. It is because he has intelligent, observant, and reserved.

‘So far I have been able to quote from the reports which I have forwarded during these early days to Sherlock Holmes....’ (Doyle, 1902: 132)

The quotation above shows Watson always gives all of information to Holmes since he investigated in Baskerville Hall. Although Holmes did not investigate directly, he still has role in the story. The other protagonist characters are John Watson, Dr. Mortimer, Sir Henry, Mr. and Mrs. Barrymore. They are minor character of the novel because they helped Holmes in the investigation process. The other minor character is Jack Stapleton as antagonist character; it is because he is a main suspect and the criminal who killed Sir Charles. The companion characters are Sir Charles, Miss Stapleton, Selden, Frankland, Laura Lyons and Lestrade. They have role in the story of *The Hound of the Baskervilles* but their roles are not often appear only appear in certain circumstances.

2) Characterization of the main character

Characterization is one of the important elements which described the character's behaviour. It will help the readers can easily identify the characters of the story in the novel. In this research, the researcher focuses into the characterization of the main character that is Sherlock Holmes. The characterization of the main character is discussed as follows:

a) Intelligent

All detectives work using intelligence. When the action of *The Hound of the Baskervilles* began, Watson investigated the wooden stick for some time with the assumption that the elderly.

'No, no, my dear Watson, not all—by no means all. I would suggest, for example, that a presentation to a doctor is more likely to come from a hospital than from a hunt, and that when the initials 'C.C.' are placed before that hospital the words 'Charing Cross' very naturally suggest themselves.'

'You may be right.' (Doyle, 1902: 5)

From the quotation above it can be said that Watson guessed about the description of a wooden stick is not entirely correct then Holmes gave Watson a correction that the wooden sticks are Doctor Mortimer's stick, he is a young doctor who received the stick from Charing Cross Hospital.

At the time Holmes can showed how smart guessed with his reason than Watson. So in conclusion, Holmes is a genius who can describe a person only by reasoning of the details the objects he observed. His power of observation and attention to the smallest detail is the hallmark of all the Sherlock Holmes stories.

'No, sir, no; though I am happy to have had the opportunity of doing that as well. I came to you, Mr. Holmes, because I recognized that I am myself an unpractical man and because I am suddenly confronted with a most serious and extraordinary problem. Recognizing, as I do, that you are the second highest expert in Europe ——'(Doyle, 1902: 10)

The quotation above is Mortimer's statement about his admiration for the intelligence of Holmes so that he said that Holmes as the second highest expert in Europe.

b) Observant

Whenever a detective is faced new problem, he must first observe it. Sherlock Holmes is popular with observant skill.

'I have in my pocket a manuscript,' said Dr. James Mortimer.

'I observed it as you entered the room,' said Holmes.

'It is an old manuscript.'

'Early eighteenth century, unless it is a forgery.'

'How can you say that, sir?'

‘You have presented an inch or two of it to my examination all the time that you have been talking. It would be a poor expert who could not give the date of a document within a decade or so. You may possibly have read my little monograph upon the subject. I put that at 1730.’ (Doyle, 1902: 11)

The quotation above shows that Holmes observed manuscript without Mortimer and Watson realized his observe. In conclusion Holmes observant eye took every detail in around him without other people realized. His observant proven in the novel of *The Hound of the Baskervilles* when he revealed similarities between Stapleton with the portrait of Sir Hugo.

‘....He led me back into the banqueting-hall, his bedroom candle in his hand, and he held it up against the time-stained portrait on the wall.

‘Do you see anything there?’

I looked at the broad plumed hat, the curling love-locks, the white lace collar, and the straight, severe face which was framed between them. It was not a brutal countenance, but it was prim, hard, and stern, with a firm-set, thin-lipped mouth, and a coldly intolerant eye.

‘Is it like anyone you know?’ ‘Just a suggestion. But wait an instant!’ He stood upon a chair, and, holding up the light in his left hand, he curved his right arm over the broad hat and round the long ringlets.

The face of Stapleton had sprung out of the canvas. (Doyle, 1902: 185)

From the quotation above it can be said that Holmes can't take his eye from the portrait of Hugo Baskerville, which looks like Jack. Jack is secretly a Baskerville, hunting for a huge inheritance.

c) Reserved

One of the unique habits of Sherlock Holmes is reserved. He is a figure of quiet and anti-social, so he is difficult to make friends.

‘He had never said as much before, and I must admit that his words gave me keen pleasure, for I had often been piqued by his indifference to my admiration and to the attempts which I had made to give publicity to his methods.....’ (Doyle, 1902: 4)

The quotation above is statement of Watson about one of the unique character of Holmes that is reserved. He said that Holmes never said as much before.

Other example the reserved of Sherlock Holmes was when he needs time privately to think about the case which he would face.

‘I knew that seclusion and solitude were very necessary for my friend in those hours of intense mental concentration during which he weighed every particle of evidence, constructed alternative theories, balanced one against the other, and made up his mind as to which points were essential and which immaterial. I therefore spent the day at my club and did not return to Baker Street until evening. It was nearly nine o'clock when I found myself in the sitting room once more.’ (Doyle, 1902: 32)

From the quotation above it can be said that Holmes needs time by oneself too think about the case which he would face. He thinks about the relation about every particle, the alternative theories and the report.

‘One of Sherlock Holmes’s defects—if, indeed, one may call it a defect—was that he was exceedingly loath to communicate his full plans to any other person until the instant of their fulfillment....’ (Doyle, 1902: 195)

It can be concluded that the reserved is the habit of Holmes when he did investigation secretly. The quotation said that Holmes never communicate his plans to other person before the plans was success.

a. Plot

Plot is a literary term defined as the events that make up a story, particularly as they relate to one another in a pattern, in a sequence, through cause and effect, how the reader views the story, or simply by coincidence. One is generally interested in how well this pattern of events accomplishes some artistic or emotional effect.

Novel *The Hound of the Baskervilles* consists of fifteen chapters and 223 pages. Chronology of novel *The Hound of the Baskervilles* told in progressive plot. The study phase flow analysis in *The Hound of the Baskervilles* can be described as follows:

1) Exposition

Novel *The Hound of the Baskervilles* begins with a report that Sir Charles Baskerville is found dead on the grounds of his country house, Baskerville Hall. The cause is ascribed to a heart attack.

In the novel *The Hound of the Baskervilles* said about the curse of the Baskerville family. According to an old story, it is said that it has been written in 1742 and describes the events that had happened several years ago, during the English Civil War, Hugo Baskerville infatuated with a farmer's daughter. He was kidnapped and imprisoned in his bedroom. The daughter then escaped and Hugo is angry offers his soul to the devil if he could bring back the daughter. Assisted by friends, he chases her into a deserted moor. Hugo and his friends found dead. He died because fear, but it appears there was a giant dog stands guard the body of Hugo Baskerville. The hound dog ripped the throat of Hugo Baskerville, and disappeared.

‘In doing so,’ said Dr. Mortimer, who had begun to show signs of some strong emotion, ‘I am telling that which I have not confided to anyone. My motive for withholding it from the coroner’s inquiry is that a man of science shrinks from placing himself in the public position of seeming to indorse a popular superstition. I had the further motive that Baskerville Hall, as the paper says, would certainly remain untenanted if anything were done to increase its already rather grim reputation. For both these reasons I thought that I was justified in telling rather less than I knew, since no practical good could result from it, but with you there is no reason why I should not be perfectly frank. (Doyle, 1902: 21)

The quotation above implies that Mortimer began to report the Sir Charles' death to Holmes. In the investigation temporary Sir Charles suspected of having a heart attack because of fear. Mortimer decided that Sir Charles had been waiting for someone when he died. His face was contorted in a ghastly expression, while his footprints suggested that he was running away from something. Mortimer says he had seen the footprints of a "gigantic hound" near Sir Charles's body, though nothing was revealed at the inquest.

2) **Complication**

Developmental problems that occur in the story become more complex at this stage. Knowledge about the murder of Sir Charles is mysterious murder and there were some evidence that makes the strange murder as premeditated murder.

Because of Fearing for the safety of Sir Charles's nephew and the only known heir, Sir Henry Baskerville who would come from Toronto, Canada to claim his inheritance; Dr James Mortimer as a witness who felt there was something strange in the death of Sir Charles travels to London and asks Sherlock Holmes for help. But one false statement was made by Barrymore at the inquest. He said that there were no traces upon the ground round the body.

‘He did not observe any. But I did—some little distance off, but fresh and clear.’

‘Footprints?’

‘Footprints.’

‘A man’s or a woman’s?’

Dr. Mortimer looked strangely at us for an instant, and his voice sank almost to a whisper as he answered:—

‘Mr. Holmes, they were the footprints of a gigantic hound!’ (Doyle, 1902:24)

It can be concluded that Mortimer reported the murder case to Holmes because he began to suspect the murder of Sir Charles. After Mortimer did an investigation, he suspected that the statement of Barrymore as a witness is lying.

‘Since the tragedy, Mr. Holmes, there have come to my ears several incidents which are hard to reconcile with the settled order of Nature.’

‘For example?’

‘I find that before the terrible event occurred several people had seen a creature upon the moor which corresponds with this Baskerville demon, and which could not possibly be any animal known to science. They all agreed that it was a huge creature, luminous, ghastly, and spectral. I have cross-examined these men, one of them a hard-headed countryman, one a farrier, and one a moorland farmer, who all tell the same story of this dreadful apparition, exactly corresponding to the hell-hound of the legend. I assure you that there is a reign of terror in the district, and that it is a hardy man who will cross the moor at night.’ (Doyle, 1902: 28)

The quotation above shows Mortimer argued that the murder case has a relation with the supernatural. Mortimer's report said that one of the countrymen saw the figure

of a hound dog that looks like in the legend. This problem makes Holmes thought hard because there is a realm in which the most experienced of detectives is helpless namely supernatural world.

Moreover, Sir Henry confused with an anonymous letter sent to his hotel room in London, the letter warned him to avoid Devonshire moors. Holmes said that the notes consist of words cut from *The Times*. But Sir Henry insisted on visiting Baskerville Hall. By the time they returned to the hotel, Sir Henry's old boots were stolen. Holmes began to realize that they have to face with a real dog (emphasis on aroma boot is used).

‘Nothing of much importance, Mr. Holmes. Only a joke, as like as not. It was this letter, if you can call it a letter, which reached me this morning.’ (Doyle, 1902: 38)

From the quotation above it can be said how Sir Henry showed the mysterious letter to Holmes and Watson.

‘Who was the man?’

‘I have not an idea.’

‘A spy?’

‘Well, it was evident from what we have heard that Baskerville has been very closely shadowed by someone since he has been in town. How else could it be known so quickly that it was the Northumberland Hotel which he had chosen? If they had followed him the first day I argued that they would follow him also the second. You may have observed that I twice strolled over to the window while Dr. Mortimer was reading his legend.’ (Doyle, 1902: 49)

The quotation above implies that there was a problem that there is a spy who followed Mortimer when he met Holmes. Because of that Holmes did not investigate directly.

3) Climax

At this stage sequence of events happen to a climax. The culmination of the whole story or events previously held to be highlight then climax of the story.

At dinner, Holmes and Watson return to Baskerville Hall, Holmes stared at photo of Hugo Baskerville.

‘Is it like anyone you know?’ ‘Just a suggestion. But wait an instant!’ He stood upon a chair, and, holding up the light in his left hand, he curved his right arm over the broad hat and round the long ringlets.

The face of Stapleton had sprung out of the canvas. (Doyle, 1902: 185)

The quotation above implies that Holmes covers his hair in the photo to show his face; Holmes realizes and reveals a striking facial resemblance to the face of Stapleton. This provides the motive of the crime that with Sir Henry gone, Stapleton could claim the Baskerville fortune.

Mrs. Laura Lyons was in her office, and Sherlock Holmes opened his interview with a frankness and directness which considerably amazed her.

‘I am investigating the circumstances which attended the death of the late Sir Charles Baskerville,’ said he. ‘My friend here, Dr. Watson, has informed me of what you have communicated, and also of what you have withheld in connection with that matter.’ (Doyle, 1902: 190)

The quotation above shows when they returned to the apartment of Mrs. Lyons, there were several Holmes’s questions forcing her to admit Stapleton's role in the letter relating to the death of Sir Charles. They went to the train station to see Det. Inspector Lestrade, who had been summoned by telegram Holmes.

So as the fog-bank flowed onward we fell back before it until we were half a mile from the house, and still that dense white sea, with the moon silvering its upper edge, swept slowly and inexorably on.

‘We are going too far,’ said Holmes. ‘We dare not take the chance of his being overtaken before he can reach us. At all costs we must hold our ground where we are.’ He dropped on his knees and clapped his ear to the ground. ‘Thank God, I think that I hear him coming.’ (Doyle, 1902: 200)

It can be concluded that in foggy conditions, Watson, Holmes, and Lestrade waited outside Merripit House, where Sir Henry was eating. When Baronet leaves and sets off on the moor, Stapleton enables take off dogs hanging around.

But the next instant Holmes had emptied five barrels of his revolver into the creature’s flank. With a last howl of agony and a vicious snap in the air, it rolled upon its back, four feet pawing furiously, and then fell limp upon its side. I stooped, panting, and pressed my pistol to the dreadful, shimmering head, but it was useless to press the trigger. The giant hound was dead. (Doyle, 1902: 202)

From the quotation above it can be said that Holmes and Watson manage to shoot the dog before it could hurt Sir Henry, and found that the appearance of "Hell" is described by giving the phosphorus in the body of a dog.

They found Mrs. Stapleton bound and gagged in an upstairs room of Merripit House.

‘There is but one place where he can have fled,’ she answered. ‘There is an old tin mine on an island in the heart of the mire. It was there that he kept his hound and there also he had made preparations so that he might have a refuge. That is where he would fly.’ (Doyle, 1902:206)

The quotation above implies that when she was released, she told them of Stapleton's hiding place; a far away island in the Great Grimpen Mire. Watson, Holmes, and Lestrade looking Stapleton in the next day, did not succeed, and he was thought to have died since lost his footing and was sucked into the abyss of mud.

Holmes and Watson are only able to locate and recover Sir Henry's boot that used by Stapleton to give the dog the scent of Sir Henry and found the remains of dogs Dr. Mortimer in the mud.

4) **Falling action**

After reaching a climax with the disclosure of the problem that happened in the story, then at a certain stage of the conflict story begins to decline.

A few weeks later, Watson questioned Holmes about the Baskerville case.

‘My inquiries show beyond all question that the family portrait did not lie, and that this fellow was indeed a Baskerville. He was a son of that Rodger Baskerville, the younger brother of Sir Charles, who fled with a sinister reputation to South America, where he was said to have died unmarried.....’ (Doyle, 1902:212)

The quotation above shows that Holmes reveals that Jack Stapleton was the son of Sir Charles Baskerville's younger brother who is married and has one son. He seems to be involved in four major robberies one of them that is he was involved in the embezzlement of public money in Costa Rica, he disguised under the name of Vandeleur and fled to England, in which he used the money to fund a Yorkshire school.

5) **Resolution**

After the story through the process of solving problem of all events, it leads to settlement. The problems have been solved with Holmes said: Stapleton has over the years become a man desperate and dangerous.. "That interest in entomology that allowed Holmes to identify him as the same person with the former principals Vandeleur.

‘...Even Stapleton’s attempt upon Sir Henry that night which ended in the death of the unfortunate convict did not help us much in proving murder against our man. There seemed to be no alternative but to catch him red-handed, and to do so we had to use Sir Henry, alone and apparently unprotected, as bait. We did so, and at the cost of a severe shock to our client we succeeded in completing our case and driving Stapleton to his destruction...’ (Doyle,1902: 220-221)

It can be concluded that Stapleton as a suspect of Sir Charles’ death and presumed dead because he loses his footing and sucked into the abyss of mud. While Holmes and Watson only able to find and recover Sir Henry's boot used by Stapleton to give the dog the scent of Sir Henry and found the remains of dogs Dr. Mortimer in the mud.

b. **Point of view**

In addition to plot and setting, the point of view is important to the story. The Hound of the Baskervilles is told in first person limited point of view.

Conan Doyle uses the point of view of the novel is first person, by Watson. In the story, the narrator is one of the characters.

‘Well, now, that is real kind of you, Dr. Watson,’ said he. ‘You see how it is with me, and you know just as much about the matter as I do. If you will come down to Baskerville Hall and see me through I’ll never forget it.’

The promise of adventure had always a fascination for me, and I was complimented by the words of Holmes and by the eagerness with which the baronet hailed me as a companion.

‘I will come, with pleasure,’ said I. ‘I do not know how I could employ my time better.’ (Doyle, 1902: 60-61)

From the quotation above the reader will know that Watson is the narrator of the story and he has role in the plot of story. Watson is telling the story, he tells it as he is looking back on the case, making a record of it. Therefore, he leaves out some information and lets the case revealed. If the story been written in another point of view, it would not have had the same quality of suspense.

2. The Efforts of the Main Character to Reveal the Murder Case

Murder is the unlawful killing of another human, and generally the state will punish the murder. The impact as human loss may cause sadness to the victims, and the commission of murder is very detrimental to orderliness in society, most people now regard it as a serious crime and should be punished. In most states, a person convicted of murder are usually given long prison sentence, a life sentence if allowed, and in some countries, the death penalty can be imposed for such action.

A detective is an investigator, either a member of a law enforcement agency or a private person. Informally, and primarily in fiction, a detective is any licensed or unlicensed person who solves crimes, including historical crimes, or looks into records.

The Hound of the Baskervilles is a novel which tells about the story of a detective namely Sherlock Holmes. Sherlock Holmes is a fictional detective created by Arthur Conan Doyle. Holmes shares most of his professional years with narrator John Watson, a physician who lives with Holmes.

In this novel, Sherlock Holmes and Watson were facing a criminal case that is a murder case that happened in Baskerville hall. To reveal the murder case Holmes and Watson did several strategies that the suspect was not fled and suspicious with the murder investigation. The steps were conducted in the investigation can be described as follows:

a. Analyzing the report and interviewing the witness

Holmes and Watson analyzed the relation between the reports of Mortimer that told about his suspicion of the murder case because he found the footprint of dog in the location of Sir Charles’s body, then an anonymous letter sent to Sir Henry’s hotel room in London, the letter warned him to avoid Devonshire moors and Sir Henry's old boots were stolen. Holmes began to realize that they have to face with a real dog (emphasis on aroma boot is used).

Mrs. Laura Lyons was in her office, and Sherlock Holmes opened his interview with a frankness and directness which considerably amazed her.

'I am investigating the circumstances which attended the death of the late Sir Charles Baskerville,' said he. 'My friend here, Dr. Watson, has informed me of what you have communicated, and also of what you have withheld in connection with that matter.' (Doyle, 1902: 190)

The quotation above shows Holmes began to do interview with Mrs. Lyons about the mysterious death of Sir Charles Baskerville. Mrs. Lyons is one of witness in this murder case.

b. Solving the problem on the investigation

In this novel *The Hound Of the Baskervilles*, the investigation takes in a long time because there was a problem that is when Mortimer reported the murder case to Sherlock Holmes, there was a spy lurking their meeting.

After Holmes and Watson analysed the report and met Sir Henry and Mortimer, Holmes realized that there was a spy around them. Because of this situation, Holmes thought to do not investigate directly.

Holmes laid his hand upon my arm.

'If my friend would undertake it there is no man who is better worth having at your side when you are in a tight place. No one can say so more confidently than I.'

The proposition took me completely by surprise, but before I had time to answer, Baskerville seized me by the hand and wrung it heartily.

'Well, now, that is real kind of you, Dr. Watson,' said he. 'You see how it is with me, and you know just as much about the matter as I do. If you will come down to Baskerville Hall and see me through I'll never forget it.' (Doyle, 1902: 60-61)

From the quotation above it can be said that Holmes decided it's too dangerous for Henry to return to the mansion alone, so Watson would go with him, while Holmes would stay in London.

Before the case is investigate accurately. Holmes faced with supernatural problem. The people around Baskerville Hall believe the existence of a creature Baskerville demon that the shape according with the hell-hound of the legend.

Even now, in the stillness of death, the huge jaws seemed to be dripping with a bluish flame and the small, deep-set, cruel eyes were ringed with fire. I placed my hand upon the glowing muzzle, and as I held them up my own fingers shouldered and gleamed in the darkness.

'Phosphorus,' I said.

'A cunning preparation of it,' said Holmes, sniffing at the dead animal. 'There is no smell which might have interfered with his power of scent...' (Doyle, 1902: 202-203)

It can be concluded that the Baskerville demon is considered hell-hound is a dog given phosphorus in the body so that the dog can be seen shining like the story told.

c. Investigating the murder case secretly

Barrymore had previously told Watson that another man lived out on the moor beside Selden, Watson departs the house and goes in that direction. He finds the prehistoric stone dwelling where the unknown man has been staying, goes in, and sees a message reporting on his own activities. He waits, revolver at the ready, for the unknown man to return. The unknown man proves to be Holmes.

For a moment or two I sat breathless, hardly able to believe my ears. Then my senses and my voice came back to me, while a crushing weight of responsibility seemed in an instant to be lifted from my soul. That cold, incisive, ironical voice could belong to but one man in all of the world.

‘Holmes!’ I cried—‘Holmes!’ (Doyle, 1902: 163)

The quotation above implies that the one of unique characteristic of Sherlock Holmes is did the investigation secretly. He has kept his location a secret so that Watson would not be tempted to come out and so he would be able to appear on the scene of action at the critical moment.

d. Building the strategies to reveal the criminal

Holmes begins to be evident about the murderer when he can't take his eye off the painting of the evil pervert Hugo Baskerville, which looks just like Jack. Jack is secretly a Baskerville. Holmes plans to trap Jack.

‘And how do you propose to do so?’

‘I have great hopes of what Mrs. Laura Lyons may do for us when the position of affairs is made clear to her. And I have my own plan as well. Sufficient for to-morrow is the evil thereof; but I hope before the day is past to have the upper hand at last.’

I could draw nothing further from him, and he walked, lost in thought, as far as the Baskerville gates. (Doyle, 1902: 181)

It can be concluded that Holmes had a strategy to reveal the murder case but still with his unique character, he did not want to tell the plan to others including Watson.

His plan of campaign was beginning to be evident. He would use the baronet in order to convince the Stapletons that we were really gone, while we should actually return at the instant when we were likely to be needed. That telegram from London, if mentioned by Sir Henry to the Stapletons, must remove the last suspicions from their minds. Already I seemed to see our nets drawing closer around that lean jawed pike. (Doyle, 1902 : 190)

The quotation above implies that Holmes begin to build strategy to reveal the murderer. Holmes would use Sir Henry to convince Stapleton that Holmes and Watson had gone, so that Stapleton can be removed his suspicious about their arrival in Baskerville Hall.

‘Yes, we shall make our little ambush here. Get into this hollow, Lestrade. You have been inside the house, have you not, Watson? Can you tell the position of the rooms? What are those latticed windows at this end?’

‘I think they are the kitchen windows.’

‘And the one beyond, which shines so brightly?’

‘That is certainly the dining-room.’

‘The blinds are up. You know the lie of the land best. Creep forward quietly and see what they are doing—but for heaven’s sake don’t let them know that they are watched!’ (Doyle, 1902 : 197)

The quotation above shows Holmes has a strategy that he and his friends would hide and watching the conditions around Merripit House, after he felt the time is right, they will do little ambush to reveal the murderer.

Holmes and Watson hide in a gloomy field near Jack's house. Suddenly, a giant dog is seen leaping after Henry. Holmes shoots the dog dead.

E. CONCLUSION

Based on the research findings on the chapter four, the researcher concludes as follows.

The intrinsic elements of the novel are described based on theme, setting, character and characterization, plot and point of view. The theme of the story is mysterious murder case. The setting of place is starts and end in London, other place are Baskerville Hall, the Lonely Moorlands, and the rundown Merripit House. The setting of time is set during about 1889. The main character of the story is Sherlock Holmes, his characterization are intelligence, observant and reserved. The plot of the story is progressive plot. The point of view is first person by Watson, he is one of the characters of the story.

The efforts of Sherlock Holmes as the main character to reveal the murder case are: (a) analyzing the report and interviewing the witness, (b) solving the problem on the investigation, (c) investigating the murder case secretly and (d) building the strategies to reveal the criminal.

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