

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of The Research

In a movies process the director oftentimes makes the transformation in creating a masterpiece literature, for example, the transformation of poetry to music, the transformation of movie to novel and the transformation of novel to movie. In Indonesia, transformation of the novel produces a variety of movies such as “Ayat-Ayat Cinta” by Hanung Bramantyo is based on the novel by Habiburahaman El Shirazy, “Laskar Pelangi” by Riri Riza based on novel by Andrea Hirata, or “Eiffel I'm In Love” movie by Nesry Chepy based on novel by Rachmania Arunita. Furthermore, the transformation from novel to movie is also occurred in foreign movies, such as Harry Potter (the transformation of the novel by JK Rowling into movies by Steven Kloves), The Old Man And The Sea (the transformation of the novel by Ernest Hemmingway to the movie by Spencer Tracey), and The Lord Of The Rings (transformation of Tolkien's novel to the movie by Peter S. Beagle).

There are many reasons of underlying the transformation from novel to movie. The first reason is the novel is famous among the people, so that people in general familiar with the novel's story. In the end, it supports commercial aspects. Another reason is the idea of novel's story have a good rated by society and screenplay writer. The emergence of the phenomenon of adaptation from novel to movie form a change in the substance of the discourse that gave rise to the term

ecranization. The term was raised by Bluestone, *yang berarti proses pemindahan atau perubahan bentuk dari sebuah novel ke bentuk movie*. Basically Eneste defines ekransasi as a *pelayar putihan* (Écran in French means the screen). (Eneste 1991:60)

In the process of transformation from novel to white screen, it will make the changes to narration, plot, characterization, background, theme and message *“pada proses pemindahan novel ke layar putih, perubahan terjadi pada penceritaan, alur, penokohan, latar atau suasana, tema, dan amanat”* (Eneste, 1991:63). That opinion is similar with Djoko *“banyak hal yang menyebabkan perubahan harus dilakukan jika sebuah karya sastra di ubah menjadi media lain, seperti film. Dalam film proses ekransasi itu mempertimbangkan banyak hal yang antara lain menyangkut latar dan penokohan”* (Eneste, 1991:99).

Form the changes that made from ecranization process, the authors are interested to do a comparative analysis from the short story by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle by Michael Robert Johnson movie script.

Sherlock Holmes is a fictional detective created by Scottish author and physician Sir Arthur Conan Doyle. The fantastic London-based "consulting detective", Holmes is famous for his astute logical reasoning, his ability to take on almost any disguise, and his use of forensic science skills to solve difficult cases.

Holmes, who first appeared in publication in 1887, was featured in four novels and 56 short stories. The first novel, *A Study in Scarlet*, appeared in Beeton's Christmas Annual in 1887 and the second, *The Sign of the Four*, in Lippincott's Monthly Magazine in 1890. The character grew tremendously in

popularity with the first series of short stories in *Strand Magazine*, beginning with *A Scandal in Bohemia* in 1891; further series of short stories and two novels published in serial form appeared between then and 1927. The stories cover a period from around 1880 up to 1914.

From the attractiveness and popularity of Doyle's fictional character Holmes, nowadays many directors are getting interested to take a phenomenal fictional character Holmes into a white screen. The movie was directed by Guy Ritchie and produced by Joel Silver, Lionel Wigram, Susan Downey and Dan Lin. The screenplay is by Michael Robert Johnson, Anthony Peckham and Simon Kinberg it was developed from a story by Lionel Wigram and Michael Robert Johnson. Robert Downey, Jr, Jude Law, and Rachel Mc Adam play as Sherlock Holmes, Dr. John Watson and Irene Adler. Holmes investigates a series of murders, apparently connected to occult rituals. Lord Blackwood is the mysterious villain. The story culminates with a confrontation on top of Tower Bridge, still under construction.

The movie has received generally positive reviews from movie critics; review aggregator Rotten Tomatoes reports that 68% of 192 critics have given the movie a positive review, with a rating average of 6.1 out of 10. Among Rotten Tomatoes' "Top Critics", which consists of popular and notable critics from the top newspapers, websites, television and radio programs, the movie holds an overall approval rating of 53%, based on a sample of 34 reviews. The site's general consensus is that "Guy Ritchie's directorial style might not be quite the best fit for an update on the legendary detective, but Sherlock Holmes benefits

from the elementary appeal of a strong performance by Robert Downey, Jr. Metacritic, which assigns a weighted average score out of 1–100 reviews from movie critics, has a rating score of 57 based on 34 reviews. Overall, it's a good movie with some great new interpretations of the classic Sherlock Holmes, Dr Watson and Irene Adler characters.

The new interpretations of classic Sherlock Holmes, Dr, Watson and Irene Adler make the writer interested to compare that characters with the original character based on *Scandal in Bohemian* by Doyle. The writer is focused on the analyze of the three characters because those three characters have the similar or differences on Sherlock Holmes the movie and the short story. Dr. Watson is the colleague of Holmes who always accompany to solve every case and Irene Adler is the only woman whom Sherlock love

The Interplay of the characters that makes the writer interested to compare the similarities and differences of three characters in the script Sherlock Holmes written by Michael Robert Johnson with the adventures Sherlock Holmes scandal in bohemia works of Sir Arthur Conan Doyle.

B. Statement of Problem

The writer discovers several aspect which can be learnt and analyzed in Sherlock Holmes movie script and Scandal ini bohemia . Writer will focus to the intrinsic element that is consists of: theme, character, and setting. Moreover, writer will work through analyze of characterization of three characters in movie

script and the short story. After knowing the background of the study above, the writer tries to formulate his research by arranging the problem, as follow;

1. What are Sherlock Holmes John Watson, and Irene Adler characterized in Doyle's "A Scandal in Bohemia"?
2. What are Sherlock Holmes, John Watson, and Irene Adler characterized in Johnson's Sherlock Holmes The movie script?
3. What are the similarities and the differences of the three characters?

C. Purpose and significance of research

1. Purpose

The purpose of study are :

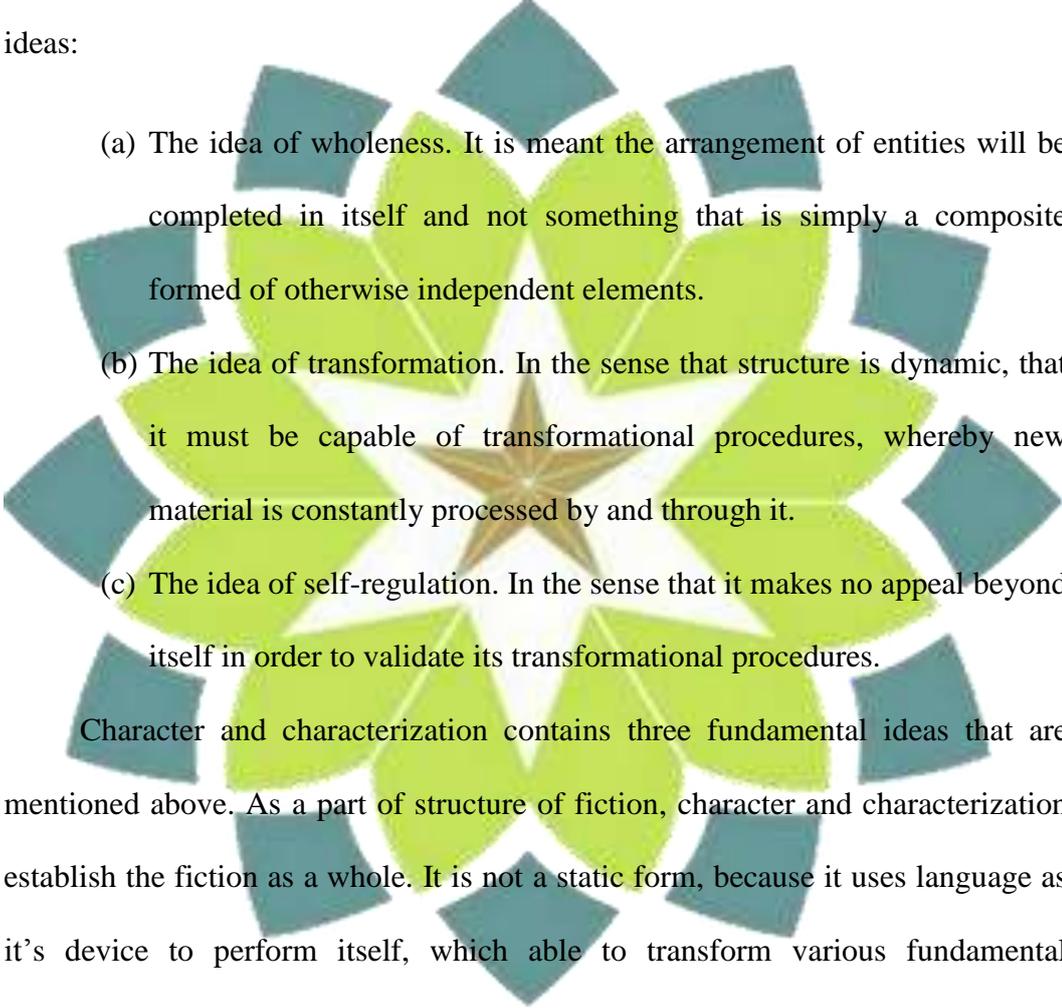
- a. to find out characterization of Sherlock Holmes, John Watson, and Irene Adler in the Scandal in bohemia.
- b. to find out characterization of Sherlock Holmes, John Watson, and Irene Adler in Sherlock Holmes the Movie script
- c. to find out the similarities and the differences of those character

2. Significance of Research

The significant of this research is directed to the students of literary subjects or the reader in general. Besides that, for the literary society for further analysis. Furthermore, this research is a reference for those who are interested in enriching the literary knowledge, especially in the field of movie script that use psychology analytic theory.

D. Conceptual Framework

Structuralism is fundamentally a way of thinking about the world which is predominantly concerned with the perception and description of structures (Hawkes, 1977:17). Jean Piaget argues (in Hawkes, 1977: 16), structures can be observed in arrangement of entities which embodies the following fundamental ideas:

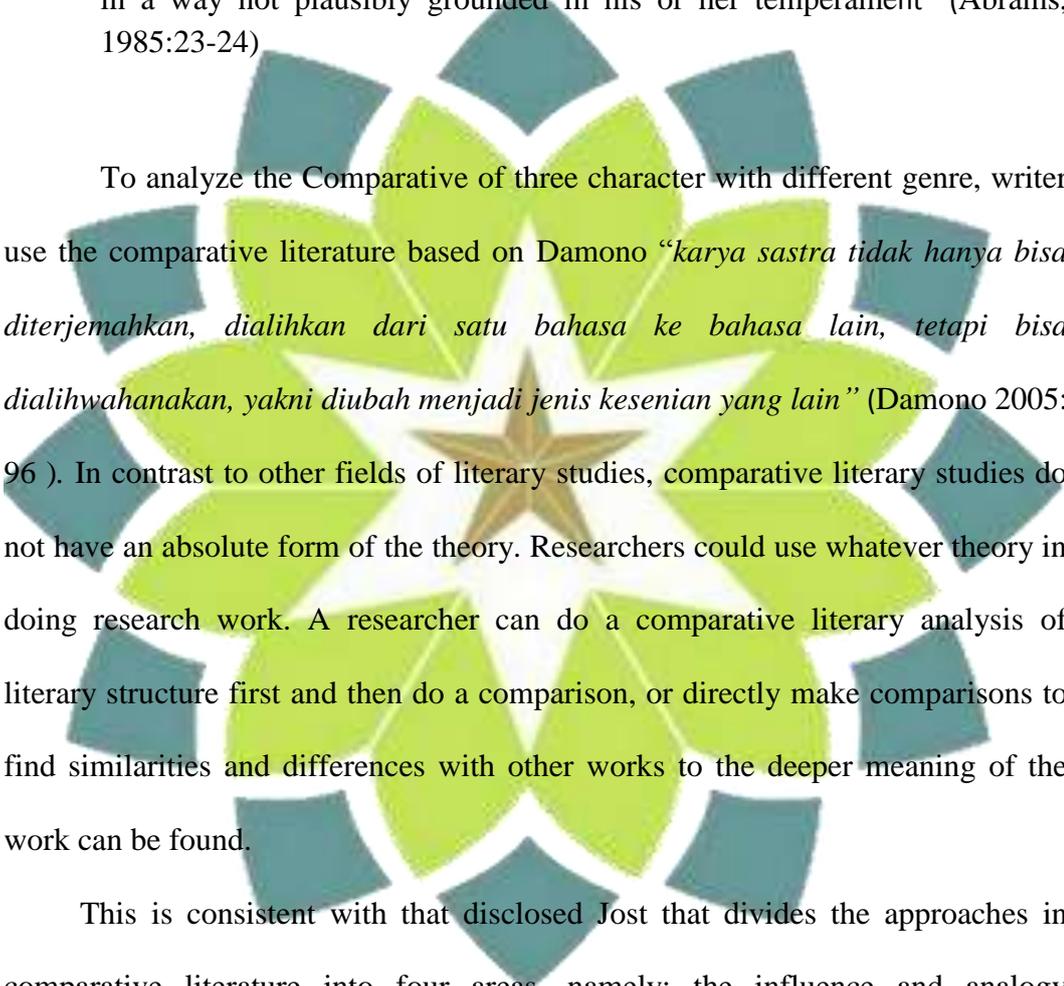
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- (a) The idea of wholeness. It is meant the arrangement of entities will be completed in itself and not something that is simply a composite formed of otherwise independent elements.
 - (b) The idea of transformation. In the sense that structure is dynamic, that it must be capable of transformational procedures, whereby new material is constantly processed by and through it.
 - (c) The idea of self-regulation. In the sense that it makes no appeal beyond itself in order to validate its transformational procedures.

Character and characterization contains three fundamental ideas that are mentioned above. As a part of structure of fiction, character and characterization establish the fiction as a whole. It is not a static form, because it uses language as it's device to perform itself, which able to transform various fundamental sentences into the widest variety of new utterances while retaining these within its own particular structure.

As a structure of fiction, character takes part to deliver the story to the reader. Abrams States:

“Characters are the persons presented in a dramatic or narrative work,

who are interpreted by the reader as being endowed with moral, dispositional, and emotional qualities that are expressed in what they say-the dialogue-and by what they do-the action. The grounds in the characters' temperament, desires, and moral nature for their speech and actions are called **motivation**. A character may remain essentially "stable," or unchanged in outlook and disposition. Whether a character remains stable or changes, the reader of a traditional and realistic work expects "consistency"-the character should not suddenly break off and act in a way not plausibly grounded in his or her temperament" (Abrams, 1985:23-24)



To analyze the Comparative of three character with different genre, writer use the comparative literature based on Damono "*karya sastra tidak hanya bisa diterjemahkan, dialihkan dari satu bahasa ke bahasa lain, tetapi bisa dialihwahanakan, yakni diubah menjadi jenis kesenian yang lain*" (Damono 2005: 96). In contrast to other fields of literary studies, comparative literary studies do not have an absolute form of the theory. Researchers could use whatever theory in doing research work. A researcher can do a comparative literary analysis of literary structure first and then do a comparison, or directly make comparisons to find similarities and differences with other works to the deeper meaning of the work can be found.

This is consistent with that disclosed Jost that divides the approaches in comparative literature into four areas, namely: the influence and analogy (influence and analogy), motion (movement), genre, and motives. Basically, these things work is the goal of comparative literary studies, which found one or more of the four points as a result of his work (Damono, 2005: 9).

E. Organization of Writing

1. Introduction

This chapter deals with the background of research, statements of problem, research questions, purposes and significances of research, and organization of writing.

2. Literary Review

This chapter reviews theories underlying and supporting the research including: a) theory of film b) film script and literature, c) adaptation and ecranization, d) comparative literature, e) structuralism as literary criticism, and f) character and characterization based on Minderop's theory.

3. Methodology

This chapter elaborates methodology of this research. It begins with the method of research, the data, sources of data, the technique of collecting data, and ends with the technique of analyzing data.

4. Research Results

This chapter provides data representation and discussion of the comparative analysis of character and characterization based on Minderop's theory.

5. Conclusion and Suggestion

This is the final chapter that provides the conclusion of the whole analysis and suggestion for better understanding.

F. Clarification of Key Terms

- **Film:** film is verbal communication through a dialog (like drama), the film uses complex rhythms and smooth (like music), the film communicates through images, metaphors, and symbols (like poetry), the film focuses on a moving image (such as pantomime) which has a certain rhythmic (like dance), and finally, the movie have the ability to play time and space, developing and conciseness, drummed up or decreasing freely within the limits of boundaries (Bluestone, 1957: vii).
- **Film Script:** film script called by script or screenplay and it becomes the written material form of motion picture or television film creates (Sumarno, 1996: 44).
- **Ecranization:** ecranization as a *pelayar putihan* (Écran in French means the screen) The changing the form or media is certainly unable to avoid the changes. Story, characters, plot, setting, and even a theme, can experience a change from the original (literature) to of film. Literary texts exist through the language and words, the films using a form of visual (image). (Eneste, 1991: 60).
- **Comparative Literature:** describe that comparative literature is the literary criticism beyond the boundaries of a country and study the relationship between science and literature with other beliefs such as, art, philosophy, history, and science social. (Damono, 2004: 2)