CHAPTER I

This section contains the description of the research background which aims to give an explanation of the issue of this research. The first chapter is divided into background, statement of problem, research objective, and research significance.

1.1. Background

Background is a sub-chapter where the issue of this research is introduced to the readers. The information provided in this chapter is: issue, which is the types of focalizations and their relation to distance. Furthermore, this chapter has a brief of information about the objects, "The Final Problem" by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle and *Moriarty the Patriot* by Ryosuke Takeuchi and Hikaru Miyoshi, that translated into the Indonesian Language by Adrian. To analyse the matter, this research uses a theory of focalization from Gerard Genette. A summary of some previous studies is provided to support this research. Last, this chapter also introduces an introduction of comparative literature, which is the method of this research.

Literary works are frequently chosen to be the object of research due to their richness in terms of knowledge, values, and beauty. It contains ideology, meaning, and the vision of its writer; consequently, people often focus on its content. However, content is not the only aspect to be studied in literary works; there are other aspects, such as focalization, that are also considered important to discuss.

Focalization refers to the focus of the narrative (Genette, 1983). Every narrative consists of a story that revolves around a character, which means that the character is the focus of the narrative. For that reason, focalization exists to answer the question of "who is the character whose point of view orients the narrative perspective?". Focalization is initiated by Genette as an alternative term to discuss the point of view.

Focalization has three types: internal focalization, external focalization, and zero focalization (Genette, 1983). Internal focalization is defined as the narrator reveals information from the inside of a character, which means the information is limited to certain character's knowledge, for instance, emotion and vision (Didipu,

2020). External focalization means that the narrator only conveys information from the outside of the characters, such as the environment and situation. The last is zero focalization, where the narrator can show all the information

Based on those types, every type has a limit to accessing information, which means that some types can provide a lot of information, meanwhile others may only reveal limited information. To simplify it, focalization regulates information by releasing and holding information. By regulating information, there is a possibility of focalization to regulate distance, which refers to the gap created from the involvement of the narrator in a narrative (Tenriawali & Sumiaty, 2021). Focalization can manage how far or near a gap is between the character and the narrative to the event of the narrative. That enables focalization to form the understanding and perception of the narrative

Focalization can be discovered in literary works, for instance, short stories and comics. The short story is a narrative that concentrates on one issue with limited characters and a less complex plot (Wellek & Warren, 1949). Since the plot is less complex, the short story has fewer pages and tends to consume less time. Meanmeanwhile, comic is a medium to share a story through the combination of pictures and symbols that connect to each other (McCloud, 2008). Focalization in the short story is portrayed through writing (sentences), meanwhile in comics, focalization is mostly shown through the illustration or image, or picture.

Both of short story and comics has several genres, and one of their genres is detective story. In the book entitled *Adventure, Mystery and Romance: Formula Stories as Art and Popular Culture,* the author mentions that detective story is a narrative about crime that including investigation and its solution (Cawelti, 1977). As its name, this narrative involves a detective character to solve the mystery.

From a great number of detective stories, Sherlock Holmes series is considered as one of the most recognisable story among other detective story (Allan, 2019). Sherlock Holmes series is stories about fictional detective named Sherlock Holmes written by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle. Sherlock Holmes is written in four novels and

fifty-six short stories. The very first story about him is *A Study in Scarlett*. That story is published by a monthly magazine in 1888. *A Study in Scarlett* become an introduction of Sherlock Holmes to the world. Six years later, Sir Arthur Conan Doyle publishes a story about Holmes's death.

A short story entitled "The Final Problem" is a narrative about the death of Sherlock Holmes. Despite of the fact that it is a story about Sherlock Holmes, the narrator of this story is not him, it is his best friend, Watson. That means "The Final Problem" is viewed from Watson's focalization. In the narrative, Watson mentions that the death of Sherlock Holmes involves a criminal who is equally as genius as he. That person is Professor Moriarty. It is revealed that Professor Moriarty is the mastermind of every criminal case that Holmes solved. Holmes loses his life when he fights Professor Moriarty on the top of Reichenbach Falls.

Professor Moriarty is Holmes's greatest nemesis, but there is not much information about him. The reason is that "The Final Problem" is viewed from Watson's perspective. Watson can narrate only things that he knows, like Sherlock Holmes, so Watson's narration centres on Holmes's actions. On the other side, Watson is clueless about Professor Moriarty, so he is beyond Watson's range. However, there is a story that extensively narrates Professor Moriarty.

Moriarty the Patriot is a Japanese manga that is written based on Sir Arthur Conan Doyle's works. The storyboard of this manga is written by Ryosuke Takeuchi, meanwhile the one who is responsible for drawing the artworks is Hikaru Miyoshi. *Moriarty the Patriot* is published in Japan for the first time in August 2016 on Jump SQ Magazine. Two years later, a translator named Adrian managed to translate *Moriarty the Patriot* into Indonesian language. The translated version of *Moriarty the Patriot* then published in Indonesia in 2018 by Elex Media Computindo.

Takeuchi and Miyoshi try to give a new perception by making a story from Professor Moriarty's point of view. Unlike "The Final Problem", *Moriarty the Patriot* contains information about Professor Moriarty. There are explanations

about his past, his motive, his plan, his family and his comrades. People finally understand why Professor Moriarty organizes almost every criminal case in England, particularly in London. A villain in "The Final Problem" turns into a main character in *Moriarty the Patriot*.

"The Final Problem" and *Moriarty the Patriot* have several things in common. As an original works, "The Final Problem" inspires Ryosuke Takeuchi and Hikaru Miyoshi to make *Moriarty the Patriot.* So, they create characters with the exact same name as Conan Doyle's character such as Sherlock Holmes, John Watson, Professor Moriarty and Miss Hudson. Furthermore, both of them also detective theme.

The last similarity is their narrative. *Moriarty the Patriot* has several narratives that its main idea is similar to "The Final Problem", for example, the idea of their last fight. Watson narrates that Holmes' last fight with Professor Moriarty is on the top of Reichenbach Falls, meanwhile in *Moriarty the Patriot,* their last fight is on the top of Tower Bridge. Both narrative has a similar main idea: a fight between Sherlock Holmes and Professor Moriarty on top of something.

Despite their similarities, their perspective are completely different. "The Final Problem" is viewed from Watson's perspective. Here, Watson sees Professor Moriarty as an enemy, and all the things he has done must lead to a disaster. On the other hand, Professor Moriarty is the main character in *Moriarty the Patriot,* which makes the story viewed from his perspective. This comic changes the perception of Professor Moriarty.

The complete opposite of focalization in both "The Final Problem" and *Moriarty the Patriot* must be studied. The reason is that the understanding of the story and characters may change due to a different focalization. Investigating this issue also leads to the explanation of how a modern adaptation can change the comprehension of a classical work.

There is plenty of paper that discusses focalization. For example, External and internal focalization are studied in John Steinbeck's *The Grapes of Wrath,* which

aims to give a various perspective so that readers not only depend on one characters who may be unreliable (Noonari et al., 2024). Additionally, there is a paper proves that *Beauty and the Beast* contains internal and external focalization in order to build the mood so that the readers could be drawn into the story (Khoerunnisa & Juanda, 2024).

A study analyzes types of focalizations in the novel entitled *Invisible Man* by Ralph Waldo Ellison. Most of the narrative is narrated using internal focalization with various narrators, and by doing so, the readers get a deeper understanding of the characters and the story (Kosasih, 2020). Meanwhile Kosasih's research focuses on the type of focalization and its impact, there is research that focuses only on proving that internal focalization is used in Amy Tan's novel *The Kitchen God's Wife* by searching for its variable, which is a narrative based on the perception and feeling of a certain character (Gharachorlou & Kiaei, 2021). Different from (Gharachorlou & Kiaei, 2021) which proves Amy Tan uses internal focalization, a paper that try to prove that *The Princess Bride Movie* uses zero focalization through its dialogue (Rizal & Purwanto, 2021). Besides its types, people also analyse its concept, so it's revealed that focalization has three basic concepts which is narrator = character, narrator > character, and narrator < character (Hashish, 2019).

Focalization indeed determines perception of the story, but some researchers think that there is a possibility that focalization also can hide author's intention. To prove it, there's a paper that analysing the connection between focalization and perception of female character in Faulkner's *The Sound and the Fury*. It is written in the paper that focalization enable Faulkner to determine perception of his female characters by choosing male characters as narrator so that female character is unable to share the story from their perspective (Megheirbi, 2017). Another paper that prove focalization is used in order to fulfil author intention is the analysis of focalization in *The Old Man and The Sea* by Ernest Hemingway which come with a result that Hemingway intentionally choose various focalization and then combine it another literary technique so that he can turn his story into masterpiece (Soomro et al., 2023). Moreover, since focalization has the ability to affect distance, there is

a research discussing that distance is a product of combination of narrative technique and readers experiences (Bampoh-addo & Mokani, 2017)

Most of paper discuss focalization does not use "The Final Problem" nor Sherlock Holmes series, nor *Moriarty the Patriot.* A lot of research take Sherlock Holmes series as object, but not "The Final Problem", for instance, a research discussed about the evolution of Sherlock Holmes characterization (Melikhov et al., 2019). Another research about Sherlock Holmes is a paper discuss about figurative language in "Sherlock Holmes; The Adventure of the Noble Bachelor" (Adventalia et al., 2022). Moreover, Sherlock Holmes adaptation also become object for research, people examine various aspects such as its setting (Darmayanti et al., 2024) and its translation process (Topçu, 2023)

The paragraph above proves that the Sherlock Holmes series has been an object of research with various issues. It is only that they do not discuss focalization in "The Final Problem" and compare it with *Moriarty the Patriot.* Therefore, this paper aims to study focalization in "The Final Problem" and *Moriarty the Patriot.* The focus of this research is to elaborate the types of focalizations in "The Final Problem" by Conan Doyle and the Indonesian version of *Moriarty the Patriot* translated by Adrian. This research also describes how the focalization can affect distance in both works mentioned previously.

To analyse "The Final Problem" and *Moriarty the Patriot,* this research uses a comparative literature approach. Comparative literature examines texts across many cultures, periods, and countries (Bassnett, 1993). Comparative literature enables the comparison of literature with various objects such as another literary work or art. It even allows literature to be studied with different disciplines.

Comparative literature has been used in a lot of research due to its range, its almost unlimited since people are allowed to discuss literature with anything. A study compares Abdoel Moeis's novel, *Salah Asuhan* and *Layla Majnun* written by Syaikh Nizamin (Sita et al., 2021). There is also a comparative study of imagery in poems (Muriyana Tri, 2022). Lastly, comparative literature is used to examine the

cultural and historical context in the two versions of *Sangkuriang* (Mukodas et al., 2024)

After all of those researches, there still a space to be filled in order to enrich the knowledge of literature since there is no research about focalization types and its impact on "The Final problem" by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle and the translated version of *Moriarty the Patriot* by Adrian. Moreover, most of previous research mentioned before does not use comparative method to analyse the issue.

1.2. Statement of Problem

Focalization exists in every literary work, such as "The Final Problem" by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle and the Indonesian version of Ryosuke Takeuchi and Hikaru Miyoshi's Comic, *Moriarty the Patriot*, to regulate their information. By managing their information, focalization can regulate the distance as well. This research aims to examine the focalization and its participation in regulating the distance in literary works by comparing "The Final Problem" by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle and the Indonesian version of *Moriarty the Patriot* by Ryosuke Takeuchi and Hikaru Miyoshi (Translated to Indonesian by Adrian) mentioned previously. The following are research questions based on the statement:

1. What types of focalizations are found in "The Final Problem" written by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle and *Moriarty the Patriot* by Ryosuke Takeuchi and Hikaru Miyoshi (translated into the Indonesian language by Adrian)?

2. How do the types of focalizations regulate distance in Sir Arthur Conan Doyle's "The Final Problem" and the translated version of *Moriarty the Patriot* by Ryosuke Takeuchi and Hikaru Miyoshi (translated into the Indonesian language by Adrian)?

1.3. Research Objective

According to the statement of the problem, the objectives of this research are:

1. To know the types of focalizations on two literary works: "The Final Problem" by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle and the Indonesian version of

Moriarty the Patriot by Ryosuke Takeuchi and Hikaru Miyoshi (translated by Adrian)

2. To describe the process of focalization that regulates distance in "The Final Problem" by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle and the Indonesian version of Ryosuke Takeuchi and Hikaru Miyoshi's *Moriarty the Patriot* (translated by Adrian)

1.4. Research significance

Focalization is considered an important aspect in literary works, such as "The Final Problem" by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle and *Moriarty the Patriot* by Ryosuke Takeuchi and Hikaru Miyoshi, due to its ability to manage information. That ability enables focalization to regulate distance based on its type. By comparing two different stories in two different genres, this research is expected to expand the knowledge of narrative discourse, particularly in terms of focalization and its relation to distance. This study provides readers with new insight about narrative complexity as a result of different focalization. Furthermore, comparison between two works across countries and age of time deepens understanding of the evolution of classical works, explaining how modern adaptations change the perception of narrative and character in classical works.

This research is considered to be beneficial for students and educators who have an interest in narrative discourse, especially in narrative complexity. Additionally, this study can also help fiction writers to understand that exploring focalization is important in order to create a particular effect on his or her writing.

1.5. Definition of key terms

Several terms are frequently used in this research. The following are the basic definition of those terms:

1. Focalization definition is the point where the narrator reveals the information of the story so that the narrator can distribute it (Genette, 1983). Focalization can also be defined as the technique of retelling a

narrative in that depends on position of the narrator in a narrative. However, this research adopts the first definition.

2. Distance is described as the space created in a narrative based on the narrator's involvement in the narrative (Genette, 1983). One of the aspects that determines distance is the type of focalization; different types could make it farther or closer.

3. A short story is a narrative in which considered concise in the term of plot, so it can be read without a continuous reading session (Wellek & Warren, 1949). Short story is commonly known for focusing in only one issue, which makes its plot shorter compared to the novel. That is the reason a short story does not involve many characters.

4. A comic is defined as a narrative which portrayed through the combination of sequential illustration and writing (McCloud, 2008). In order to analyze a comic, there is another aspect that can be considered besides its illustration, that would be its text.