

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Literature is referred to as the entirety of written expression, which is packed in an aesthetically way. Literature has three main branches: prose, drama, and poetry (Wellek & Wellek, 1956). Novel, as states by (Klarer, 2004), is considered as the most important form of prose fiction in the eighteenth century; the novel has four essential elements, which are plot, character and characterization, point of view and setting. Film is part of the work of literature because it seems to have the same elements as the novel. (Klarer, 2004) states that at the beginning of the twenty-first century, it is impossible to neglect film as a semi-textual genre both influenced by and exerting influence on literature and literary criticism. (Klarer, 2004).

Both novels and films deliver the story to the audience through a different medium. The primary difference between film and novel is that visual images stimulate our perceptions directly through language, colour, movement, and sound. While written words (Novel) can do indirectly. (Bluestone, 1957)

In this modern era, literary works are often adapted from one form to another, adaptation according to Hutcheon is always involves both (re-)interpretation and then (re-)creation; this has been called both appropriation and salvaging, depending on your perspective. This process is involving the reconstruction of ideas and it is seen as how the work can be reconstructed into a

new model. (Hutcheon, 2006). The role of the adapter in the process of adaptation is as a creative interpreter, which is the adapter has right to modify and change the aspect of the original work into the whole new work, this cause the adaptation work may very different from the original one and it can be from many aspects as it is much consideration in the process of making.

One of the adaptation types that often occur is adapting novel into film, there are so many best-seller novels that are adapted into a film and this phenomenon is called *ekranisasi*. *Ekranisasi* is white screening or transfer/removal of a novel into a film. The definition is based on the origin of the word *L'ecran*, which means the screen. Eneste on (Kayyis, 2016) started that transformation from written expression to audiovisual work can take effect and may change the story in some way because the medium is different, the change that usually happened in this process is reduction, addition, and modification.

In the modern era, filmmakers try to make films that are adapted from novels, especially canon novels. Many best-seller novels are adapted into a film, for example, the famous *Harry Potter* series that written by J.K. Rowling firstly in 1997, since its first series; *Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone* is gained a lot of positive feedback and reviews from readers and also become a worldwide success, in 2001, Warner Bros as film distributor adapted this first series as a film and that cooperation last until all of novels series are adapted. In total seven novels are adapted into eight films and become one of the best novel-adaptation films in history.

Another example is the trilogy novels, *Divergent* (2011), *Insurgent* (2012) and *Allegiant* (2013) written by Veronica Roth. These science-fiction adventure novels are adapted into films by Summit Entertainment and Lionsgate Films as a distributor, released in chronological order in 2014, 2015 and 2016.

The last example of the adaptation of a novel is The Twilight Saga which is a series of four vampire-themed fantasy romance novels written by Stephenie Meyer from 2005 to 2008. The film's adaptation is released by Summit Entertainment chronologically from 2008 to 2010.

No exception to the classics Arthur Conan Doyle's works, he created a fictional detective character named Sherlock Holmes firstly in 1887. Sherlock Holmes is also known as a 'consulting detective' in the novel, as he is really an expert in observing and deducing every case he handled or when he helped the police to solve some problem. He is usually accompanied by his friend, an ex-military doctor, Dr. Watson who is also a narrator in the story. The first novel from this series is titled *A Study in Scarlet* and in total four novels and fifty-six short stories of that fictional character. His works have been adapted into so many films; by the 1990s there were already over 25,000 stage adaptations, films, television productions and publications featuring the detective and Guinness World Records lists him as the most portrayed literary human character in film and television history.

The third series of Arthur Conan Doyle's crime novels, *The Hound of the Baskervilles* originally serialised in The Strand Magazine from August 1901 to

April 1902 (But, during these days, readers can find *The Hound of the Baskervilles* in a book that is not serialized) is one of Arthur Conan Doyle's most popular works and arguably the best. This novel is telling the story of the detective Sherlock Holmes and his ex-military doctor colleagues, Dr. Watson who investigating a case about a giant hound which with complexity haunts Dartmoor from a long time ago, disturbing and leaving some scary mystery.

In the story, Dr. James Mortimer asks Sherlock Holmes to investigate the death of his friend, Sir Charles Baskerville. Sir Charles was found dead on the grounds of his Devonshire estate, Baskerville Hall, and Mortimer now is concerned for Sir Charles's nephew and sole heir, Sir Henry Baskerville, who is the new master of Baskerville Hall. The investigation spent several scary nights including the terror of the gigantic hound that haunts that area. After a long journey of investigating, Sherlock and Dr. Watson finally conclude that the killer of Sir Charles is his neighbour, Stapleton. He has a gigantic hound to terrify Sir Charles until he's shocked and dead. At end of the story Stapleton was caught wanting to kill Sir Henry Baskerville with that same scary gigantic hound but, Sherlock and Dr. Watson come to the rescue in the clutch.

Fast forward In 2010, BBC released a mystery crime drama serial television, *Sherlock* based on the famous Arthur Conan Doyle's Sherlock Holmes detective stories. This serial television consists of 4 series and in total 13 episodes. Adapting several famous novels and short stories such as *Study in Scarlet*, *Scandal in Bohemia*, *The Hound of the Baskervilles*, *The Final Problem*, *The Sign of Four*, *The Adventure of the Empty House* and *The Adventure of Charles Augustus Milverton*.

The show that aired from 2010 to 2017 is Starring British actors Benedict Cumberbatch and Martin Freeman, this serial television is considered as the best Sherlock Holmes adaptation of the serial television as the show has been nominated for numerous awards including Emmys, BAFTAs and a Golden Globe, winning several awards across a variety of categories. The serial television won in three categories at the 66th Primetime Emmy awards including Outstanding Lead Actor in a Miniseries or a Movie for Cumberbatch, Outstanding Supporting Actor in a Miniseries or a Movie for Freeman and Outstanding Writing for a Miniseries, Movie or a Dramatic Special for Moffat. Two years later, it won Outstanding Television Movie. In addition, the show was also honoured with a Peabody Award in 2011. The third serial television became the UK's most-watched drama series since 2001.

Arthur Conan Doyle's *The Hound of the Baskervilles* is adapted into this second series episode two titled *The Hound of Baskerville* that directed by Paul McGuigan. He changed a lot of aspects in making this serial television, especially because the works of Arthur Conan Doyle is published in the early 1900s which is a very long time ago and has different realms and conditions by Paul McGuigan's *Sherlock* in the 2010s. Modernization of course is one of the big influences that change the story in this adaptation.

The title *The Hound of the Baskervilles* is changed a little bit to *The Hound of Baskerville* in Paul McGuigan's adaptation. But, there are big changes especially in the plot of this adaptation, as modernization is affecting this adaptation, the story is changed into a whole new experience with the same old based story.

In the adaptation, Sherlock (Benedict Cumberbatch) and his crime-solving partner John Watson (Martin Freeman) take on the case of Henry Knight (Russell Tovey), who 20 years earlier witnessed the brutal killing of his father by a "gigantic hound" on Dartmoor. The investigation leads the pair to Baskerville, a military research base. In the conclusion, it is revealed that the hounds were images induced by a mind-altering drug, a chemical weapon whose creator was the real murderer of Henry's father.

Of course, because of the transformation, as the researcher said before there are some big changes in this adaptation, the most striking part is the plot. Both novel and film generally have the same theme of crime drama, but, in way of story, it has really different way as there is much consideration of making the film which is involving many parties, different from with novel that only done by a man.

The process which appeared on the film *The Hound of Baskerville* is lifted from a crime novel by Arthur Conan Doyle titled *The Hound of the Baskervilles* in 156 pages. After the novel was made into a film, several changes occurred in the plot, the duration of the film *The Hound of Baskerville* spent 88 minutes. The novel and film generally tell the story of Sherlock Holmes and his friend Dr Watson solving Sir Henry's case of hound that haunts the Baskerville family for a long time in Dartmoor.

The researcher chooses these objects because the film adaptation, *The Hound of Baskerville* is showing a different plot significantly compared to the original novel, *The Hound of the Baskervilles*, this different plot is interesting to

analyze because from many Sherlock Holmes adaptations there are only a few that changing the plot like this adaptation, for example, the 1959 Terence Fisher's *The Hound of the Baskervilles* also adapted from the same novel is basically showing the same plot story as the novel. Also, the plot differences and changes in this adaptation occur because the novel and the film have long-distance release time, the novel *The Hound of the Baskervilles* is published in 1902. Meanwhile, in the film *The Hound of Baskerville* in 2012, the long-distance time between the releases of the two works causes Paul McGuigan to change some elements in the film, especially in the plot to bring the new sensation of the story. In order to understand the film better, the researcher uses film script as help, because the film is a moving picture, meanwhile script, as states by (Zanjani, 2006) script has only been used for a plain description of the scenes and the dialogues, without detailed descriptions for the shooting. Thus the researcher will focus to analyze the transformation of the plot from the novel *The Hound of the Baskervilles* (1902) by Arthur Conan Doyle into the film *The Hound of the Baskerville* (2012) by Paul McGuigan with the title "Plot Transformation of *The Hound of the Baskervilles* From Novel to Film".

1.2 Statement of Problem

Due to the adaptation, the film may have so many differences from the novel, the year of the release, the director's perspective and even the character of the cast can change the content of the story. The creative process of adaptation usually contains three aspects, there are reduction, addition and modification. From

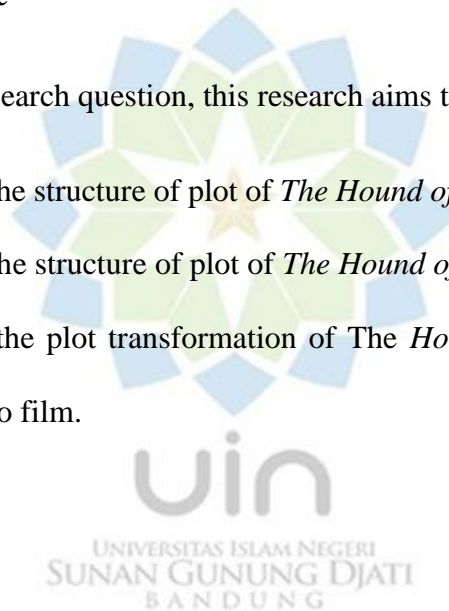
the explanation above, the researcher concluded that there are three statements of problem in this analysis:

1. How is the structure of plot of *The Hound of the Baskervilles* novel?
2. How is the structure of plot of *The Hound of Baskerville* film?
3. What are the plot transformation process that occurred from novel to film?

1.3 Research Objective

Based on the research question, this research aims to:

1. To analyze the structure of plot of *The Hound of the Baskervilles* novel.
2. To analyze the structure of plot of *The Hound of the Baskerville* film.
3. To analyze the plot transformation of *The Hound of the Baskervilles* from novel to film.



1.4 Research Significance

1.4.1 Theoretical

This research employed the theory of *Ekranisasi* by Eneste. This theory emphasizes what are the changes that occur when a novel is adapted into a film which will be useful for literary studies in general.

1.4.2 Practical

a. Academic Readers

This research is expected to provide much knowledge and information regarding how the novel is adapted to the film. A reader will find several combinations of theories necessary which are giving references for further studies in *Ekranisasi* theory.

b. Public Readers

People will know what occurred in the process of adaptation from a novel into a film, especially a best-seller novel.

1.5 Definition of Key Term

In order to clarify the key terms used in this study, some definitions are put forward:

Ekranisasi is white screening or transfer/removal of a novel into a film. The definition is based on the origin of the word *L'ecran*, which means the screen.

Plot is the structure that made the story. The readers will know about the story from how the characters act, where the setting is, and how the story will be presented, it is from the plot.

The Hound of the Baskervilles is the third of the four crime novels written by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle featuring the detective Sherlock Holmes. Originally serialised in *The Strand Magazine* from August 1901 to April 1902, it is set

largely on Dartmoor in Devon in England's West Country and tells the story of an attempted murder inspired by the legend of a fearsome, diabolical hound of supernatural origin.

The Hound of Baskerville is the second episode of the second series of the BBC crime drama series *Sherlock*, which follows the modern-day adventures of Sherlock Holmes, and was the first broadcast by BBC One on 8 January 2012. It was written by co-creator Mark Gatiss, who also portrays Mycroft Holmes, Sherlock's brother in the series, and was directed by Paul McGuigan. The episode is a contemporary adaptation of *The Hound of the Baskervilles*, one of Sir Arthur Conan Doyle's most famous works.

