REPRESENTATION OF HERO AND VILLAIN IN SIR ARTHUR CONAN DOYLE’S SELECTED SHORT STORIES OF THE ADVENTURE OF SHERLOCK HOLMES

THESIS

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ENGLISH DEPARTMENT
FACULTY OF LETTERS
JEMBER UNIVERSITY
2015
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A Thesis Presented to English Department, Faculty of Letters, Jember University, as One of the Requirements to Obtain the Award of Sarjana Sastra Degree in English Studies

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DEDICATION

I would like to dedicate this thesis to:

1. My adored parents Siti Istifadah and Moch Saleh, who have guided and prayed for me along my life. I do thank you for your everlasting love, blessing and prayer.

2. My beloved brother, Ainur Farisqi and my beloved sister, Sahda Dian Nafisah. Thank you for all your advices and supports.

3. My big family for supporting me all the way.

MOTTO

“Those who believe, and whose hearts find satisfaction in the remembrance of Allah.
For without doubt in the remembrance of Allah do hearts find satisfaction.”

(Ar-Ra’d: 28.)
DECLARATION

I hereby declare that the thesis entitled *The Representation of Hero and Villain in The Adventure of Sherlock Holmes by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle’s Selected Short Stories* is an original piece of writing. I guarantee that the analysis and the research described in this thesis have never been submitted for any other degree or publications. I certify to the best of my knowledge that all sources used and any help received in this research have been acknowledged.

Jember, December 11 2015

The writer,

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First of all, I gratefully praise to Allah SWT for granting His blessings, mercy and guidance upon me. And I have never forgotten to convey shalawat and salam to greatest prophet Muhammad SAW who has brought us to the right way. Therefore, I would like to express my deepest sincere thanks to those who have encouraged me to finish this thesis:

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Hopefully, this thesis may have been a good contribution towards the English studies, especially those who intend to develop their knowledge on the study of Literature. At last, this is not a perfect one, thus criticism and suggestions are welcome.

Jember, December 11th, 2015

Fajar Ainur Redha
SUMMARY

The Representation Of Hero And Villain In The Adventure Of Sherlock Holmes Sir Arthur Conan Doyle’s Selected Short Story Fajar Ainur Redha, 080110191018; 2015: 41 pages; English Department, Faculty of Letters, Jember University.

*The Adventure of Sherlock Holmes* is a collection of twelve short stories by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, featuring his fictional detective Sherlock Holmes. These first twelve stories were published monthly from July 1891 until June 1892, and then were collected together and published as a book “The Adventures of Sherlock Holmes” on 14 October 1892 by George Newnes, the publisher of The Strand Magazine. Doyle created Sherlock Holmes as a consulting detective and for his contribution to forensic science. In 2002, the Royal Society of Chemistry in Britain conferred “honorary fellowship” to Sherlock Holmes. He was the only fictional character received the award. The existence of Holmes is loved by readers in the Victorian era because the citizens of Britain so scared by rampant violent crime at that time. Their heroic actions despite fictitious, make Victorians find a hero. This research uses representations theory of Stuart Hall which is to make us know the meaning of a thing. Representation works through a system of representation, and the system consists of two major components, “concepts in mind” and “language”, and both of them are related. Language is able to do this because it operates as a representational system. In language, we use signs and symbols. This Representation leads this short story to an understanding: The representation of The Adventure of Sherlock Holmes story is full of depiction in which villain and hero are boost with the high intellectual degree and knowledge. Sherlock has a beyond intelligence to deduce and unveil mystery while his enemies has the same intelligence. It produces ideas to the reader where British people are all smart though they are bad or good people. Intelligence becomes a representation of British citizen which are implied in the story.
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CHAPTER I. INTRODUCTION

This first chapter deals with the explanation about the reason of choosing the object and also the subject matters. Then, it describes the problem that is discussed in this research. The purposes of the research are also discussed in this chapter. The complete descriptions of them are presented as follows:

1.1 The Background of the Study

The media in this case, short story has a significant role in shaping and constructing stereotypes in the minds of people through the life of the people around. Sometimes, some readers do not realize that there is actually a fact occurred in the neighborhood. Media in this case depicts or represents many things figured with signs or other symbols with a specific purpose. The intention and the purpose of the use of existing signs also vary intentionally to divert or provide cues or give some sorts of signal that are known by individuals, groups or communities where they have the same knowledge.

Representation means using language to express something significant. Representations can be either words, images, sequences, stories, etc. that ‘represent’ ideas, emotions, facts, and so on. The representation depends on the sign and image of such existence which is culturally understood. It is through the function of the sign or ‘representation’ that people could know and learn the realities. Thus representation is defined as “present” or “depicted”, re–present means “there already,” and presented through the media (Hall, 2005:34).

The concept of representation is used to describe the expression of relation between texts of media and reality. Representation is a process in which members of a culture use language to produce meaning. The language in this case is defined more broadly, as any system that uses the signs. Signs here can take the form of verbal and nonverbal. Hence, there is strong relationship between representations of a thing and the use of language.
Language as a meaning delivers representation because it forms itself as a representational system. In language, people use signs and symbols through writings. Language is enviably one of the ‘media’ through which thoughts, ideas and feelings are represented in a culture. Therefore, representation is related to the construction of any aspects of reality. Representation is applied as systematic ways to represent identities in the text, and the processes of production and reception is made to be natural for readers’ mind.

In relation with this idea, many readers who have read Sir Arthur Conan Doyle’s famous work, Sherlock Holmes, would agree that there is actually a message implanted in the readers’ mind through his ultimate detective character.

Sherlock Holmes is known as the most famous fictional detective character of all time. However, being famous does not necessarily mean he is the best-understood character of all time in terms of plain stereotype of British people. Fame can have the wide effect, and since Holmes has been interpreted so many times, it can be told exactly that readers of Sherlock Holmes encountered in the story is much of resemblance of the most British people with our preconceptions of him, complete with a pipe, a deerstalker hat, and his awesome science of deduction for every discovery. Hence, the readers meet in the stories recognize that Holmes as a genius superhero to every reader. Here is the example of his remarkable deduction in *Scandal in Bohemia*.

“‘It is simplicity itself,’” said he; “my eyes tell me that on the inside of your left shoe, just where the firelight strikes it, the leather is scored by six almost parallel cuts. Obviously they have been caused by someone who has very carelessly scraped round the edges of the sole in order to remove cruste mud from it. Hence, you see, my double deduction that you had been out in vile weather, and that you had a particularly malignant boot-slitting specimen of the London slavey. As to your practice, if a gentleman walks into my rooms smelling of iodoform, with a black mark of nitrate of silver upon his right forefinger, and a bulge on the right side of his tophat to show where he has secreted his stethoscope, I must be dull, indeed, if I do not pronounce him to be an active member of the medical profession.” I could not help laughing at the ease with which he explained his process of deduction. “When I hear you give your reasons,” I remarked, “the thing always appears to me to be so
ridiculously simple that I could easily do it myself, though at each successive instance of your reasoning I am baffled until you explain your process. And yet I believe that my eyes are as good as yours.” (Scandal in Bohemia, 1915:5-6)

The thing that is remarkable about Sherlock Holmes’s character is that most of his works are well accomplished in the earlier stories. It assumes that anyone reading Sherlock Holmes short stories already knows Sherlock Holmes is a great detective. All the other details are striking points to remind everyone of the brain of a genius British man. However, the great idea of Sherlock Holmes always has a rivalry. Sherlock Holmes who plays as the hero has a villain as his rival. But in the long stories, this is not enough if only one competitor. The author also gives some antagonists should be the opposite of his favorite character, Sherlock Holmes, as the competitors that cannot be underestimated.

There are several villains in Sherlock Holmes’ adventure. One of the famous one is Charles Auguste Milverton. He is recognized to have a brilliant mind like Holmes, but he uses it for evil. In The Adventure of Charles Auguste Milverton, he plays as the master of blackmailing. He gains money through blackmailing many reputable people who want to stay in power. However, his wickedness exceeds those people’s power. Here is the quotation:

Everything which is in the market goes to Milverton, and there are hundreds in this great city who turn white at his name. No one knows where his grip may fall, for he is far too rich and far too cunning to work from hand to mouth. He will hold a card back for years in order to play it at the moment when the stake is best worth winning. I have said that he is the worst man in London, and I would ask you how could one compare the ruffian who in hot blood bludgeons his mate with this man, who methodically and at his leisure tortures the soul and wrings the nerves in order to add to his already swollen money-bags? (The Adventure of Charles Auguste Milverton, 1915:83)

As it is displayed from the citation, Charles Augustus Milverton is a mastermind criminal in blackmailing. Milverton enjoys hurting people for money. This sort of cruel intention is much worse than someone who commits a crime in a moment of passion. However, Holmes as the hero, finds Milverton an intriguing
opponent of villain. Milverton challenges Holmes in a battle of wits. Charles Augustus Milverton is sort of an anti-Holmes, a super smart man who uses his powers for evil, not for good. The representation of villain and hero is vast yet subtle to provoke readers using the beautiful language as it appears in the quotation above.

By Stuart Hall’s representation theory, the society known his theory as a representation theorist, it discusses the relationship between systems of representation and the results of productions. The theory is a practical way in describing the process as he writes in *Representation: Cultural Representations and Signifying Practices*. He believes that objects (people) do not have stable or true meanings, but rather that the meanings are produced by human beings, participants in a culture, who have the power to make things mean or signify something (Hall, 1997:19). Hence, representation employs the understanding of language systems to produce and circulate meanings. Representation becomes the process or medium through which these meanings are both created. The representation also has influences toward the decoding process for all signs/codes within the text.

Systems of representation are the means by which the concerns of ideologies and hegemony are framed. Thus, through the explanation above encode/decode is used to analyze both ideology and hegemony process. The explanation about Ideology, Hegemony and Encode/Decode process is presented in this thesis to analyze the representation of Hero and Villain in the Sherlock Holmes story

### 1.2 The Problems to Discuss

Based on the background of the study above, the writer formulates some questions to discuss further. They are:

1. How does the story *The Adventure of Sherlock Holmes* have relation with the Victorian era?
2. How are the representation of hero and villain in Sherlock Holmes stories described in the story?

1.3 The Scope of The Study

In writing a research, limitation of the topic is required. This research tries to explore literary expression of villains and hero in Sir Arthur Conan Doyle’s selected short stories of The Adventure of Sherlock Holmes. He writes about the main character Sherlock Holmes finds the result of his problems.

Generally there are some significances of this research especially for the readers. The first, describing the representation of hero and villains in the story represented in Sir Arthur Conan Doyle’s selected short stories of the Adventure of Sherlock Holmes. Therefore, this research will explicitly show the possible general representation of hero and villains in the stories, and this research also tries to analyze the Sherlock Holmes’ environment. The second is to describe the Victorian society in general and how the ideal man in Victorian era. The hero and the villains will be reviewed symmetrical with the general public of Victorian, while judging in terms of their works on a short story to be analyzed.

1.4 The Goals of Study

The goals of writing this thesis especially are for the readers: First, it can enlarge the knowledge and understanding about literature. Second, to make the readers get a lesson for the experience of the characters in the short story. Third, it is hoped that this research will give a new comprehension about representation for the study of English literature and will be important for the analysis of the same topic.
CHAPTER 2. THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

This chapter deals with the explanation about the theory that is used in this research, besides, it also explains about the previous research. Representation theory is essential to see the position of the current research. Then, the approach to use will support the development of analysis. Therefore, providing the theory related to the topic being discussed is very crucial to sustain the study of analysis process. The last part of theoretical framework is the brief explanations concerning with the main topic that is decoding and encoding process.

2.1 The Previous Study

In writing his thesis, the writer uses Andrik Martha Prayoga’s thesis as the one of previous researches; that gives a great contribution to the writer. This is the thesis of Andriek Martha Prayoga (2006), a student of English Department, faculty of letters, is one of the few who have studied Stuart Hall theory of representations. Prayoga’s study has inspired the present study since he discusses the same object which is character. The point of view of the present study is different with this thesis. He studies the effect of Materialism and Madonna on selected lyrics while this ongoing thesis talks about the idea of hero and villain of fictional characters.

As the result, the presence of Madonna is used as the deflector in order to reduce the meaning distortion and as the leisure services offered to the society. Those song lyrics actually deliver social criticism to materialistic society, but people have already focused on the use of those song lyrics as the spectacle in their leisure time. Here, the presence of Madonna is not only used as the deflector of people’s critical thinking, but also as the marketing strategy of the services industry to gain the profit.

Although the prior research and the current research uses representation study, both of them uses the different subject. The prior research uses novel as a material object and this research uses short story. The prior analyzes about the
sociology of child abuse and this analyzes the representation of hero and villain in short stories.

2.2 Theory of Representation

According to Stuart Hall in his book, “The Work of Representation” Representation: Cultural Representation and signifying Practices, “Representation connects meaning and language to culture . . . Representation is an essential part of the process by which meaning is produced and exchanged between members of culture (Stuart Hall, 2003:17). Through representation, the meaning is produced and exchanged between members of society. So it can be said that, representation is a way to produce meaning. Representation works through a system of representation. This representation system consists of two major components, namely the concept in mind and language. First, the representation mentally or mind namely the concept of ‘something’ that is our head of each conceptual map; this is a mental representation of something abstract. Secondly is language. Language plays an important role in the process of construction of meaning. The abstract concept that exists in our head is translated in the ‘language’ that is prevalent, so that we can connect the concept and our ideas about something with signs of certain symbols. Media as a lot of text spread forms of representation on its contents. Representation in the media on how to appoint a person or a group, ideas or opinions certainly displayed in the news.

Through representation, meaning is produced and exchanged between members of the public. So it can be said that “representation” is one way to produce meaning. There are two essential components of the system of representation, that are the concept in mind and language. While the representation works through a system of representation.

These components relate to each other. The using of language is needed to translate the meaning of being caught in our minds. So, the concept of a thing that we have in our mind can be communicated using language that allows us to know the meaning of it.
In this theory, Stuart Hall said that meaning is defined in a message does not necessarily have the same meaning, in another sense a message and the response can be different.

In this simple example, we have (the word) “robot” and we know its meaning. However, we can fail to communicate the meaning of a “robot” if among the ‘messenger and recipient of a message’ cannot be expressed in language that is understandable to others. (eg: a ‘thing’ which was created to replace human work itself up to facilitate the work. It is generally formed from a set of engine technology.) But the public may mistakenly interpret the meaning of it. Maybe they were laymen, would simply translate as “a moving object with advanced tech machine” even worse is the “toys for their children.”

Therefore, the requirements in this representation system are; that the society (group) that can produce and exchange meaning well is a certain group. They should have similar background knowledge, so that they can create an understanding almost the same.

Member of the same culture must share concepts, images, and ideas which enable them to think and feel about the world in roughly similar ways. They must share, broadly speaking, the same ‘cultural codes’. In this sense, thinking and feeling are themselves ‘cultural of representations’. (Hall, Cultural Representations and Signifying Practices. 1997:4)

By the concept in mind and the language, these important components relate to each other. The concepts of something that we have in our mind makes us know the meaning of it. However, the meaning cannot be communicated without language. As a simple example, we recognize the concept of ‘glass’ and
know its meaning. We will not be able to communicate the meaning of ‘glass’ (eg: objects that people used to drink) if we are not able to express it in a language that can be understood by others.

Member of the same culture must share concepts, images, and ideas which enable them to think and feel about the world in roughly similar ways. They must share, broadly speaking, the same ‘cultural codes’. In this sense, thinking and feeling are themselves ‘system of representations (Hall, 2003:17).

Notice of review in the meaning of communication above, language is one common form of communication in the delivery of meaning but it is limited over space and time. For this reason, the community created a media as the delivery of messages. We know the language as a raw material of communication, while writing (literature) can be defined as any form of non-personal communication about a product or idea. That is why it takes an understanding through a theory.

In the diagram, there are two ways the information process work;
The first, when a person creates his work based on his own understanding with an aim at giving the message to the reader by the method; establish the work into a media that is ready to be consumed by others.” But the formation of messages on the work is not infrequently becomes a seesaw game. In another sense, the message created is not always symmetrical. This has a purpose as a measure of understanding and misunderstanding in the exchange of messages in the form of communication, which is highly dependent on relationships that are formed, ‘symmetrical or not’ the maker of the message (encoder) and the recipient (decoder).

The second, a process of meaning that comes from the media that has been the subject of public consumption. By taking read or books, they get a second assumption which is the meaning of another (different, but also can be comparable), namely decoding process. In a simple meaning, the public found out the other meaning of something that has been consumed.

In essence, the process of encoding and decoding, both of them must have a relevant view of the "message makers" and "receiver" based on the intended meaning. Using of 'encode' and 'decode' are not always symmetrical. They required a communication.

The communication process can be described as follows; communicator intended to convey the idea of information to be conveyed to the recipient with a specific purpose. For that ‘the communicator’ translates those ideas into symbols (encoding process) and then called a ‘message’. The message was delivered through specific channels such as by face to face, telephone, letter, of course, through language. In this process the authors use it as further research.

When a group of people have had the same experience and the same way in representing or producing meaning to something, then they will have the same outlook and vision in see things, objects, event, or another human being. In other terms, a meaning to something can be very different in culture or different groups of people because in each culture or community group are presented in a special way to make sense of something. Groups of people who have a background that is
not the same understanding of the specific cultural codes will not be able to understand the meaning produced by other communities.

It is known that representation is a process where a person uses language to produce meaning. Humans not only give meaning to objects, objects dead, or events that occur around them, but they also give meaning on another human being. By giving meaning to others, then we give existence to the person and to acknowledge its existence with this process means that we provide and determine the identity of the person.

Therefore, the process of representation is closely associated with the identity, because someone gets identity when interpreted by the existence of other. Identity is meant here is a cultural identity, an identity liquid which changes depending on with whom one interacts, when, and where it is located. “. . . identities are relational and contingent. . . . They depend upon what they are defined against, and this may change over time or be understood differently in different places. “(Hall, 2003:19).

Stuart Hall's ‘Encoding’ and ‘Decoding’ model of communication essentially states that meaning is encoded by the sender and decoded by the receiver and that these encoded meanings may be decoded to mean something else. That is to mean, the senders encode meaning in their messages according to their ideals and views and the messages are decoded by the receivers according to their own ideals and views, which may lead to miscommunication or to the receiver understanding something very different from what the sender intended. (Hall 1993, 91)

Hall said that there are three different positions of audiences (that we know as receivers) take in order to decode the meanings within cultural texts, particularly televisual discourses. Such as; 1. the dominant-hegemonic position, the negotiated position and the oppositional position (Hall, 1993: 101)

1. The dominant-hegemonic position is when the viewer, or audience member, is located within the dominant point of view (Hall, 1993: 101). Within this position, there is little misunderstanding and miscommunication, as both sender and receiver are working under the same rule set, assumptions and cultural
biases. It is this position that will allow the transmission of ideas to be understood the best, despite certain frictions that may occur due to issues of class structure and power, specifically between the elites who are able to dictate the rule set and the non-elites who must adopt the elite's rules as dominant (Hall, 1993: 101).

2. The negotiated position is when the audience member, or receiver, is able to decode the sender's message within the context of the dominant cultural and societal views (Hall, 1993: 102). The messages are largely understood, but in a different sense than the dominant hegemonic position. The receivers in the negotiated position are not necessarily working within the hegemonic viewpoint, but are familiar enough with dominant society to be able to adequately decode cultural texts in an abstract sense (Hall, 1993: 102). However, it is entirely possible for the audience member to decipher the message as a more personal message, which is when their own biases and viewpoints muddy the decoding process. This "near view" of the message usually occurs in certain situations that are close to the audience member, as opposed to the general "long view" they take of cultural texts in the abstract. (Hall 1993, 102)

3. The oppositional view is when the audience member is capable to decoding the message in the way it was intended to be decoded, but based on their own societal beliefs, often sees another, unintended meaning within the message (Hall, 1993:103).

_Hypothetical Positions_ above have a relationship in the work of Doyle's "Sherlock Holmes" through discussion of the Hero and the Villain. Doyle puts the characterization in his work, it is presentation of how the ideal society in the Victorian Era. This will be discussed in the chapter 'discussion'.
CHAPTER 3. RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHOD

A research methodology is required to bring a more academic yet sequenced analysis toward the subject matter and it is based on a particular design. As noted in Oxford Advanced Learners Dictionary, “research is careful study or investigation especially in order to discover new facts or informations” (Hornby, 1995:996). This chapter explains the method applied during the process of analyzing the data in the novel in relation to Stuart Hall’s theory representations

3.1 Type of Research

A qualitative method is used as a significant part of the process in doing research. Grix (2001:31) defines qualitative research dealt more with interpreting the subjective experiences of the individuals being learnt. The research conducts such method because of describing two things. First, how representation denotes the mind and language referring to the characterization of heroes and villain in the stories. Second, what the general possible representation among heroes and villain characters.

3.2 Data Collection

The data is documentation data. Hence the data can be called as qualitative data. According to Blaxter et al (1996:141), documentary data collection uses written materials as a basis of research. Document means that the researcher is expected to read, understand and critically analyze the writing of others whether fellow researches, practitioners, or policy markers (Blaxter et al, 1996:150). This way of collecting data lets the writer allocates the time by reading several books and grouping the relevant data which are found. In this thesis, the writer uses the data to get the associated data with representations used in The Adventure of Sherlock Holmes, The Return of Sherlock Holmes and the Final Problem. The data are sorted from the text.
3.3 Data Processing

For the data, written script based data is reliable since it is the representation of the dialogue in the story. However, only the data which encompass representations will be taken into account to make the data become more valid. To process the data in this research, some steps are needed to achieve the analysis. Blaxter et al (2006:203) uses qualitative data as the techniques in processing data, such as by labeling, selecting, and summarizing.

For processing the data, the writer does not take the entirety of the Sir Arthur Conan Doyle’s Sherlock Holmes short stories. The writer only choose several short stories that used for data processing materials, especially The Adventures of Sherlock Holmes, including; Scandal in Bohemia, The Man with the Twisted Lip, The Copper Beeches, The Five Orange Pips, The Red Headed League, The Blue Carbuncle (they are included in The Adventure of Sherlock Holmes.) The writer adds two short stories in the other series that support this writing, they are; The Adventure of Charles Augustus Milverton and The Final Problem.

After collecting the pieces of description of hero and villains in the stories, the significant text that are considered to represent each hero and villain in dialogue are labeled. Then, the representation utterances in Sherlock Holmes stories are selected according to the genre of characters and decide the best possible representation in the characters. Then, the writer uses the theory of representations from the reference books and articles to analyze the possible meaning of representations. Finally, the writer makes logical assumptions that serve as the summarizing after analyzing the application of representations in the text.

3.4 Data Analysis

The types of analysis used by the writer are descriptive and interpretative method. Descriptive method involves recording, analyzing and interpreting the object of the study. According to Whitney (2005:21) descriptive method is a fact-finding with a correct interpretation. In another explanation, a method used to