

**THE REVENGE OF JEFFERSON HOPE AS A REFLECTION
OF DEATH WISH CONCEPT IN *A STUDY IN SCARLET*
NOVEL BY SIR ARTHUR CONAN DOYLE**

TERM PAPER

Submitted in part-fulfillment of the requirement for obtaining
Bachelor of Literature (S.S.) Degree



By

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2014**

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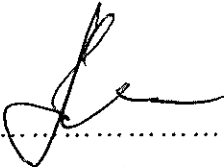
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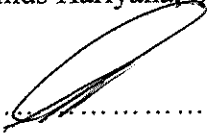
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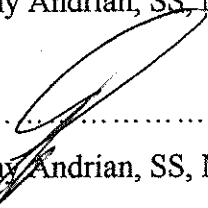
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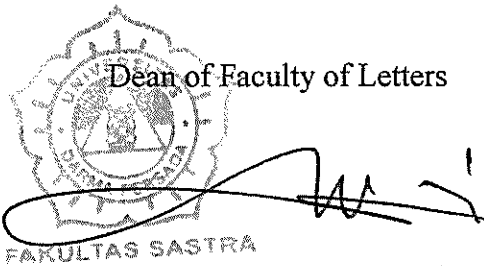
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PREFACE

Hallelujah. Owing to Jesus Christ's mercy and blessing, I finally could complete this term-paper well, which entitled *The Revenge of Jefferson Hope as a Reflection of Death Wish Concept in A Study in Scarlet Novel by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle*.

This term-paper is submitted to the Strata One (S-1) of English Department of University of Darma Persada as a partial fulfillment of the requirements for obtaining the Bachelor of Literature (S.S.) degree. Having done my utmost, I myself still believe that this research is far from being perfect; however, for me this is the best work I have ever made.

Completion of this research cannot be separated from the help and support from various parties. Therefore, I would like to say my thanks to those who give contribution for me in the completion of this research, which I listed as follows:

1. Mr. Agustinus Hariyana, SS, M.Si as the Adviser who has spent his valuable time to guide me to make an excellent term paper.
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5. Mr. Syamsul Bachri, SS, M.Si as the Dean of Faculty of Letters.
6. My Parents, Mom and Dad who always give me support to finish my term paper. With your love, endless prayers, and priceless advices I am finally able to finish this research and to finish my education in University of Darma Persada.

7. All my college friends that I cannot mention one by one for your support.

Nobody is perfect. Therefore, constructive criticisms are welcome. Overall, I hope this research can give a bit contribution to the language education, especially to the field of literature, and to further pedagogical research.

Jakarta, 25 August 2014

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ABSTRACT

Name : Andreas Fernandez
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Title : The Revenge of Jefferson Hope as a Reflection of Death
Wish Concept in A Study in Scarlet Novel by Sir Arthur
Conan Doyle.

This term paper discusses a literary novel by using intrinsic and extrinsic approaches. For the intrinsic approaches, the writer uses characterization and setting; and plot for the extrinsic approach, the writer uses the theory of Psychoanalysis. The term paper is a qualitative research that combines literature with Death Wish and Aggressive concept approaches. It uses *Novel Sherlock Holmes - A Study in Scarlet* by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle as the primary source, and is supported by some literatures related to relevant theories, concepts and definitions, as secondary sources.

Keywords: Death Wish and Aggressive concept for Characterization, Setting and Plot.

ABSTRAK

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Judul : The Revenge of Jefferson Hope as a Reflection of Death Wish Concept in A Study in Scarlet Novel by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle.

Skripsi ini membahas tentang karya sastra novel dengan menggunakan pendekatan intrinsik dan ekstrinsik. Melalui pendekatan intrinsik saya menggunakan perwatakan dan alur, melalui pendekatan ekstrinsik saya menggunakan teori Spykoanalisis. Skripsi ini merupakan penelitian kualitatif yang mengkombinasikan pendekatan sastra dengan konsep Death Wish (Naluri Kematian) dan Aggressive (Agresif). Skripsi ini menggunakan novel *Novel Sherlock Holmes - A Study in Scarlet by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle* sebagai sumber primer, dan didukung oleh beberapa literatur yang terkait dengan teori, konsep, dan definisi yang relevan sebagai sumber sekunder.

Keywords : Death Wish dan Aggressive konsep untuk Characterization, Setting Plot.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

PAGE OF THE TITLE	i
INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY STATEMENT PAGE	ii
TEST FEASIBILITY APPROVAL PAGE	iii
APPROVAL PAGE	iv
PREFACE	v
ABSTRACT	vii
ABSTRAK	viii
TABLE OF CONTENTS	ix
CHAPTER I : INTRODUCTION	1
A. Background of the Research	1
B. Identification of the Problem	2
C. Limitation of the Problem	2
D. Statement of the Problem.....	3
E. Objectives of the Research.....	3
F. Frameworks of the Theories	3
G. Methods of the Research.....	10
H. Benefits of the Research	10
I. Systematic Organization of the Research	11
CHAPTER II : THE ANALYSIS OF SHERLOCK HOLMES - A STUDY IN SCARLET BY SIR ARTHUR CONAN DOYLE THROUGH INTRINSIC APPROACH	13
A. Characterization	13
1. Sherlock Holmes	13
2. Dr. Watson	19
3. Jefferson Hope.....	21
4. Enoch J. Drebber.....	27
5. Joseph Strangerson.....	30

6. Lestrade.....	31
7. Tobias Gregson.....	34
B. Setting.....	35
C. Plot.....	42
D. Summary.....	55
CHAPTER III : THE REVENGE OF JEFFERSON HOPE AS A REFLECTION OF DEATH WISH CONCEPT IN A STUDY IN <u>SCARLET</u> NOVEL BY SIR ARTHUR CONAN DOYLE.....	56
A. Overview of the Concept of Aggressive.....	56
B. Overview of the Concept of Death Wish/Death Instinct.....	92
C. The Reflection of Concept of Death Wish/Death Instinct in Character,Setting and Plot.....	93
D. Summary.....	98
CHAPTER IV : CLOSING.....	99
A. Conclusion.....	99
B. <i>Ringkasan Skripsi</i>	100
REFERENCES.....	102
SCHEME OF THE RESEARCH.....	103
BIODATA.....	104

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Research

In the human life or in our daily life sometimes revenge is an act of social interaction from humans to humans or non-human. In psychology, the act included into the interaction of reciprocate (to have revenge) that would cause the perpetrators to get some form of inner satisfaction. The revenge has been told by the famous author from Britain Arthur Conan Doyle.

Sir Arthur Conan Doyle (22 May 1859 – 7 July 1930) was a Scottish, his profession is a physician and writer, most noted for his stories about the detective Sherlock Holmes, generally considered about crime fiction, and for the adventures of Professor Challenger. He was a great writer whose other works include fantasy and science fiction stories, romances, non-fiction and historical novels such as detectives, that's the most Conan Doyle wrote. Conan Doyle has suffered mightily at the hands of scholars and the public since the 1887 appearance of *A Study in Scarlet* in Beeton's Christmas Annual, calumniated on the one hand as a tangle footed incompetent and on the other as a boozy Bluebeard, to say nothing of sundry slanderous impostures his admirers have had to endure, beginning in 1905, when Sherlock Holmes and his indispensable biographer made their silent screen debut. In *A Study in Scarlet* he will discover Sherlock Holmes and Dr. Watson in the flush of youth, shyly and curiously learning each other's secrets like a honey mooning couple as they embark upon a lifetime of trigue and danger. (Holmes, 1888:xi-xiii).

The main character in this novel is Sherlock Holmes. Sherlock Holmes is a great detective, he could guess Dr. Watson if he got back from Afghanistan. Since then Holmes and Watson met at the first time because actually Holmes was looking for a roommate to shared, because he didn't feel good to be lonely. One morning Holmes receives a news of Inspector Gregson, if there is a case that found the body of an American with no injury in an empty house located in Brixton Road 3, Lauriston Garden. On the wall of the written word *RACHE* scene written in blood. Inspector Lestrade who found this letter blood, when Holmes saw it he became shocked, but he tried to analyzed what the word mean, because Inspector Lestrade

thought the word “*RACHE*” mean Rachel a named of a woman, but Sherlock Holmes has a strong instinct that the word “*RACHE*” mean REVENGE in the German language. Since then Jefferson Hope had been waiting for 20 years, to get revenge on Drebber Enoch and Joseph Strangerson, to pay what they have done to Lucy Ferrier his future wife and his father in law John Ferrier.

The reason I choose this novel is because, the novel is about the detective who tried to analyzed the murder and the mysterious death of Enoch Drebber and Joseph Strangerson who kill by someone unknown person; that happen in Brixton Road and Halliday’s Private Hotel in London. Because Sherlock Holmes still found out if the unknown person was Jefferson Hope or not who really kill Enoch Drebber and Joseph Strangerson. (Holmes-1888:21-22)

B. Identification of the Problem

Based on the Background of the Research above, the writer identify the problem that is, the changes of the attitude of Jeferrson Hope, that caused of the condition of his emotional wounds or mental wounds (*lukabatin*). That’s why he made the way for revenge. I assume that the theme of this novel is a reflection of the concept of Death Wish and Aggressive that can be researched through the elements and psychology literatures.

C. Limitation of the Problem

Based on the Identification of the Problem above, the writer limit the problem that is, examine changes in attitudes Jefferson Hope Aggressive motivates and Death Wish. The theory I used is through intrinsic approach by characterization, setting, plot and theme, and through extrinsic approach, and psychological approach, I use the Death Wish and Aggressive.

D. Statement of the Problem

Based on the Limitation of the Problem above, the writer formulates 4 problem if is true that this novel reflects the concept of instinct to kill. To answer this question, the writer reflect the issue as follows:

1. Can the method telling and showing technique through the characterization be used to analyze this novel?
2. Can the setting and the plot can be analyze through this novel?
3. Can the concept of the Death instinct and aggressive motivation be applied to study this novel? And is the theme of this literature supported by the result of character, setting and plot analysis?
4. Can the theme of this novel be constructed based on the level of intrinsic & extrinsic analyze through the theme, the characterization, setting and plot?

E. Objectives of the Research

Based on the formulation of the above problem, the author aims to prove that the theme of this novel is the reflection of Death Wish and Aggressive is presented in figure Jefferson Hope. To achieve this goal the authors perform the following steps:

1. To analyze the characterization through telling and showing method.
2. To analyze the setting and the plot through this novel.
3. The concept of death instinct and aggressive concept through the extrinsic and intrinsic approach can be analyze and used through the theme, the characterization, setting and plot.
4. The theme of the novel can be constructed and analyze based on the intrinsic and extrinsic approach through the theme, the characterization, setting and plot.

F. The Framework of the theories

Based on the formulation of the above problem, I use the concepts of intrinsic and extrinsic approaches. In **the intrinsic** I used the theories that are: method of showing and telling, characterization, setting and groove. In the book of *Concise Companion to literature* by James H. Pickering and Jeffrey D. Hoeper. Meanwhile in **the extrinsic** approach I used the theory of Psychoanalysis with the concept Death Wish and Aggressive. (Harcourt, Sigmund Freud. 1975:498)

1. Intrinsic Approaches

a. Characterization

The word *character* or *Characterization* actually applies to any individual in a literary work. The characters in fiction usually connected with the relationship to plot, and they are described by whether or not they undergo significant character change. The major or central of the character of the plot is the protagonist; his opponent; the character against whom the protagonist struggles. The protagonist is usually easy enough to identify: he or she is essential character without whom there would be no plot in the first place. It is the protagonist fate (the conflict or problem being wrestled with) on which the attention of the reader is focused. (Pickering and Hoepfer. 1981:24) Characters¹ in fiction can also be distinguished on the basis of whether they demonstrate the capacity to develop or change as the result of their experiences. In defining the characters in the movie, I use this method:

1) Telling

The method of *telling* relies on exposition and direct commentary by the author. In telling method preferred and practiced by many older fiction writers—the guiding hand of the author is very much in evidence. We learn and look only at what the author calls to our attention. (Pickering and Hoepfer. 1981:28-30)

a) Characterization through Appearance.

Although in real life most of us are aware that appearance are often deceive, in the world of fiction details of appearance (what a character wears and how he looks) often provide essential clues to character.

b) Characterization by the Author.

The author interrupts the narrative and reveals directly, through a series of editorial comments, the nature and personality of the

¹Pickering and Hoepfer. *Concise Companion to Literature* (New York : Macmillan Publishing co., Inc 1981), p.26.

characters, including the thoughts and feelings that enter and pass through the characters mind. This method gives a large place to determine the author or narrator in a story. The author does not just lead the reader's attention to his comments about the nature of character but also try to form perceptions about character reader is told.

2) Showing

The method of *Showing* are allow the characters to reveal themselves directly through their dialogue and their actions.

a) Characterization through Dialogue.

In the real life, people are talking about themselves and communicate and piece of information. Not all of this information is important or even particularly interesting, because sometimes the communication tell us about their personality, like the personality of the speaker, except whether he or she is at ease in social situations.(Pickering and Hoeper.1981:32)

(1) What is being said

The reader must pay attention to the substance of the dialogue itself. Is it a small talk, or is the subject an important one in the developing action of the plot. If the speaker insist on talking only about himself or only in a single subject, We may conclude that we either egotist or bore.

(2) The identity of the speaker

What the protagonist said must be more important than what minor character say, although the conversation of a minor character often provides crucial information and the important personalities of the other character as well.

(3) The identity of the person or person the speaker is addressing.

Dialogue between friends is (Pickering and Hoepfer.1981:32) usually more candid and open, and thus more significant, than dialogue between strangers. Based on Henry James, as quoted by Pickering and Hoepfer, stating that the manufacture and logical behavior is psychology and personality development, showing how the characters displayed in the character actions.

b) Characterization through action.

To establish character on the basis of action, it is necessary to scrutinize the several events of the plot for what they seem to reveal about the characters, about their unconscious emotional and psychological states as well as about their conscious attitudes and values.(Pickering and Hoepfer.1981:34)

2. Setting

The *setting* is fully described in both time and place, usually found in historical fiction. The setting refers to the time, and the general environment and circumstances that prevail in a narrative. There are five function of setting based on the (Pickering and Hoepfer.1981) that is:(1) to provide background for the action;(2)as an antagonist;(3)as a means of creating appropriate atmosphere;(4)as a means of revealing character; and (5) as a means of reinforcing theme. But I only want to used three functions based on the novel book as a following:

a. The setting as background for action.

The Setting that describes where the occurrence of cases in a literary work.Could the work in question be set in another time and another place without doing it essential damage? If the answer is yes, then the setting can be said to exist as decorative background whose function is largely irrelevant to the purpose of the work as whole.

b. The setting as the antagonistthat toward the conflict.

The setting that explains the moments of conflict in a work literary. Setting in the form of nature can function as a kind of casual agent or antagonist, helping to establish plot conflict and determine the outcome of events.

c. Setting as a means of revealing character.

Is the way of the characters reacts to it. And the way of the character style and behavior and It also tell the reader more about the character and his state of mind. An author can also use the setting to clarify and reveal character by deliberately making setting a metaphoric.

d. Setting as a means of creating appropriate atmosphere.

Thomas Hardy's Egdon Heath serves his novel not only as a causative agent but as a means of establishing atmosphere. Hardy, is not alone. many authors manipulate their setting as a means of arousing the reader's expectations and establishing an appropriate state of mind for events to come. (Pickering and Hoepfer, 1981:38-41)

3. Plot

The plot of a work fiction, are referring to the deliberately arranged sequence of interrelated events that constitute the basic narrative structure of a novel. Events of any kind, to make sure to involve people, and for this reason it is virtually impossible to discuss plot in fact from the character. (Pickering and Hoepfer, 1981:16)

a. *Exposition*: The Exposition is the beginning section in which the author provides the necessary background information, collection, create or build the situation, and dates the action. It may also introduce the character and the conflict.

b. *Complication*: The Complication, which is sometimes referred to as the rising action, breaks the existing equilibrium and introduces the characters and the underlying or provoke the conflict.

c. *Crisis*: The Crisis is the moment which the plot gets it point of greatest emotional intensity; it is the turning point of the plot, directly precipitate the resolution.

- d. *Falling Action*: Once the crisis or has been reached the point, the tension subsides and the plot moves toward its appointed conclusion of the resolution.
- e. *Resolution*: it records the outcome of the conflict and establishes some stability.

4. Theme

Theme is one of those critical terms that mean very different things to different people. To some, who think of literature mainly as a vehicle for teaching, propagating a favorite idea or encouraging some form of correct conduct, theme may mean the moral or lesson that can be extrapolated from the work. Theme in literature, it takes the form of a brief a meaningful insight or a vision of life, that can be said to represent the author that uses to establish a relationship with the larger world in which he or she lives. (Pickering and Hooper, 1981: 61)

2. Extrinsic Approaches

a. Psychoanalysis.

Psychoanalysis is the most familiar psychotherapeutic technique is psychoanalysis, a method treatment based on the concepts of Sigmund Freud. Freud proposed a body of psychological theory that has, in one form or another, influenced much of modern thinking-in literature as well as in psychology, medicine, and social science. The psychoanalytic therapy, but it should be kept in mind that the observations made within this technique represent the basic data upon which Freuds rest. (Harcourt, Sigmund Freud. 1975: 498)

1) Death Wish

Freud believed that behavior was determined with basic energy such as the death instinct which underline aggressive acts. Death Wish he may unconsciously wish for the relief that the invalid's death might bring, But he would disapprove of such a death wish because it would be a violation of his loyalty to the sick person. Death wish can be awareness,

but the habits of a lifetime make the patient deny the wish even to himself. (Harcourt, Sigmund Freud. 1975:498-499) –

Death Wish Characteristics:

*The 'death wish' is a pivotal concept, articulating a connection between what are commonly understood as the 'lower' and 'higher' functions of the psyche.

Freud's departure from his scientific methodology into the wilderness of speculation, the death drive represents his most valuable contribution to psychoanalysis.

*The death wish is opposed to the life drive — libido, or Eros — which builds life into greater and greater bodies, and so increases the opportunity for each smaller body (or cell) to survive. Conversely, the death drive tends toward bodily disintegration, and in due course will return the organism back to an ultimate equilibrium — beyond that sought by the pleasure principle — in death. Thus, while 'libido' attaches to objects, creating ties of affection, or 'energy cathexes,' the death wish destroys, and initiates relations of conflict.

*The death wish is brought into the arrangement, masochism is no longer an unaccountable phenomenon, but is, rather, a first principle of human experience that not only undermines, but in fact underpins, the pleasure principle. Thus, after "Beyond the Pleasure Principle," masochism is not derived from sadism, but is instead a regression to an earlier stage, the danger of which sadism had served to forestall.

2) **Aggressive**

Aggressive Sigmund Freud viewed aggression as one of two basic instincts. The energy of the death instinct builds up within the organism until it must be discharged, either outwardly through over aggression. Freud was pessimistic about the possibility of ever eliminating aggression. Freud tradition rejected the idea that aggression was an innate drive or instinct and proposed that it was a frustration

produced drive. The expression of aggression reduces the drive. Aggression is the dominant responses frustration, but other responses can occur if aggression has been punished in the past. Freud would probably have agreed with this claim; and instinct or drive theory of aggression assumes that aggression builds up until it is discharged by some form of aggression act, either actual.(Harcourt,1975:337-343)

G. Methods of the Research

In the example of this study, the writer use research methods with the written data sources (text) Sherlock Holmes novels-*A study in Scarlet* by Arthur Conan Doyle and supported by relevant written sources, among others: Literature and Psychoanalysis Sigmund Freud Psychoanalysis (Harcourt. Sigmund Freud.1975:498) and *Concise Companion To Literature*(Pickering and Hoyer). This type of research literature and interpretive nature of the research is to interpret the text. Methods of data through library research, theory and assessment patterns of Internet media.

H. Benefits of Research

Based on the methods of research, the benefits of this research are firstly it could be beneficial for students or researches who want to explore more deeply about the novel Sherlock Holmes –*A Study in Scarlet*. For the second explanation I used the theory of Psychoanalysis through the concept of Death Wish and Aggressive.

I. Systematic Organization of the Research

Systematic Organization of the Research runs as follow:

CHAPTER I : INTRODUCTION

In Chapter I the writer describes things about the Background of the Research, Identification of the Problem, Limitation of the Problem, Statement of the Problem, Aim of the Research, Theory Framework,

Method Research, Benefits of Research and Systematics Presentation.

CHAPTER II : THE ANALYSIS OF SHERLOCK HOLMES-A STUDY IN SCARLET NOVEL BY ARTHUR CONAN DOYLE THROUGH INTRINSIC APPROACH

In Chapter II the writer analyze the novel Sherlock Holmes-*A Study in Scarlet* through intrinsic concepts such as: characterization, setting and plot.

CHAPTER III : THE REVENGE OF JEFFERSON HOPE AS A REFLECTION OF DEATH WISH CONCEPT IN A STUDY IN SCARLET NOVEL BY SIR ARTHUR CONAN DOYLE

In Chapter III the writer will analyze from the novel Sherlock Holmes-*A Study in Scarlet* through intrinsic approach. Meanwhile in the extrinsic approach the concept that the author will analyzed are the Death Wish and Aggressive with the Psychoanalysis approach.

CHAPTER IV : CONCLUSION

In Chapter IV the writer concluded and confirmed that the conclusion for the chapter four consist that the theme of this novel of Sherlock Holmes- *A Study in Scarlet* by Arthur Conan Doyle is The Revenge of Jefferson Hope as a Reflection of Death Wish Concept.

REFERENCES

SCHEME OF THE RESEARCH