

**THE ANALYSIS OF PLOT STORY BETWEEN SIR ARTHUR CONAN
DOYLE'S NOVEL "*SHERLOCK HOLMES: STUDY IN SCARLET*" AND
MARK GATISS AND STEVEN MOFFAT'S FILM "*SHERLOCK: STUDY
IN PINK*"**

THESIS

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DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH LITERATURE

FACULTY OF HUMANITIES

**UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI MAULANA MALIK IBRAHIM
MALANG**

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IN PINK*"**

THESIS

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Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang

In Partial Fulfilment of the Requirements for the Degree of Sarjana Sastra (S.S.)

By:

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DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH LITERATURE

FACULTY OF HUMANITIES

**UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI MAULANA MALIK IBRAHIM
MALANG**

2018

APPROVAL SHEET

This to certify that Mochammad Muzayid Chasbullah's thesis entitled "**The Analysis of Plot Story between Sir Arthur Conan Doyle's Novel "Sherlock Holmes: Study in Scarlet" and Mark Gatiss and Steven Moffat's Film "Sherlock: Study in Pink"**" has been approved for thesis examination at the Faculty of Humanities, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang, as one of the requirements for the degree of *Sarjana Sastra* (S.S.).

Malang, December 27th 2018

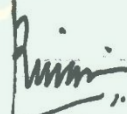
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STATEMENT OF ACADEMIC INTEGRITY

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I, as the writer of the thesis entitled “**The Analysis of Plot Story between Sir Arthur Conan Doyle’s Novel “*Sherlock Holmes: Study in Scarlet*” and Mark Gatiss and Steven Moffat’s Film “*Sherlock: Study in Pink*”.**”, stated that this thesis is my original work. It does not include any materials previously written or published by other authors except for those which are referenced in the text and listed in the bibliography. Hereby, I am the only person who responsible for the thesis if any objection or claim from others.

Malang, December 27th 2018

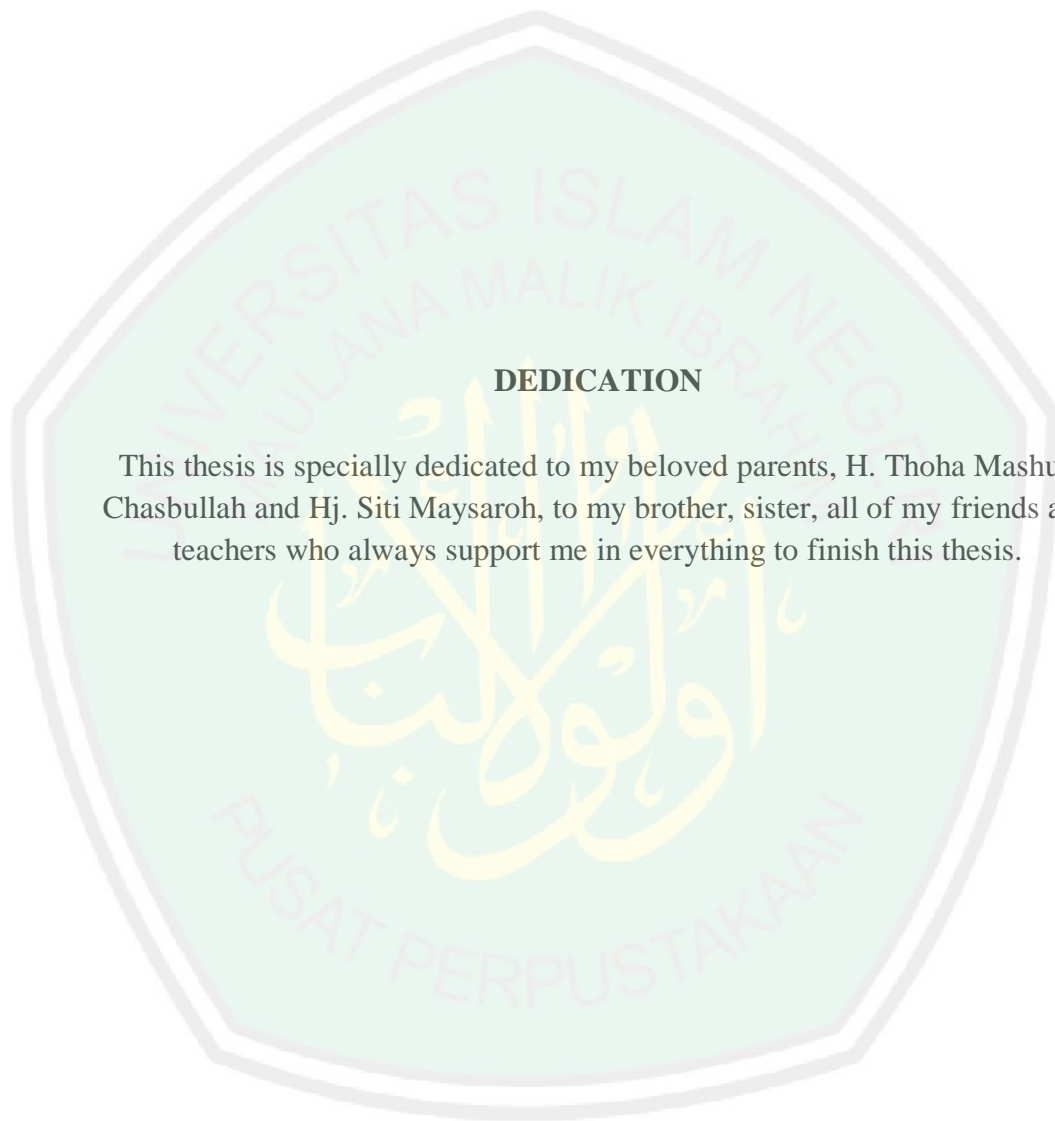


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MOTTO





DEDICATION

This thesis is specially dedicated to my beloved parents, H. Thoha Mashud Chasbullah and Hj. Siti Maysaroh, to my brother, sister, all of my friends and teachers who always support me in everything to finish this thesis.

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All deepest praises to Allah SWT for the bless and mercy to accomplish this thesis entitled “The Analysis of Plot Story between Sir Arthur Conan Doyle’s Novel *“Sherlock Holmes: Study in Scarlet”* and Mark Gatiss and Steven Moffat’s Film *“Sherlock: Study in Pink”*.” as the requirement for the Degree of Sarjana Sastra. Sholawat and Salam are always delivered to the prophet Muhammad SAW, who has guided his followers to the rightness.

On this occasion, I would like to gratitude to my family, especially my beloved Father and Mother, H. Thoha Mashud Chasbullah and Hj. Siti Maysaroh, who have been being patient, kind, generous also have given the prayer and support in finishing this thesis.

Thus, I also want to express my gratitude to my advisor, Dr. Hj. Istiadah, M.A. who has guided and helped me patiently to finish this research.

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Malang, December 27th 2018

Writer

ABSTRACT

Chasbullah, Mochammad Muzayid. 2018. The Analysis of Plot Story between Sir Arthur Conan Doyle's Novel "*Sherlock Holmes: Study in Scarlet*" and Mark Gatiss and Steven Moffat's Film "*Sherlock: Study in Pink*". Minor Thesis (Skripsi), Department of English Literature, Faculty of Humanities, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang.

Advisor : Dr. Hj. Istiadah, M.A

Key Words : Adaptation, Ecranisation, Plot

This research discusses the literary work and the film that adapted the work, Sir Arthur Conan Doyle's novel "*Sherlock Holmes: Study in Scarlet*", and the adapting film, Mark Gatiss and Steven Moffat's Film "*Sherlock: Study in Pink*". The researcher focuses on analysing plot story in both of the objects.

This research is categorized as literary intrinsic analysis since the researcher conducts the analysis in plot of literary work, including interpretation, analysis and description. The purpose of this research is to find further about the plot that used between the both of object. Based on that, the researcher uses Pamusuk Eneste's Theory, Ecranisation, to analyse the objects. This research focuses on (1) the element of plot in both of the objects, (2) kind of plot structure that applied in the both of objects, and (3) the differences of plot story between both of the object.

The result of this research shows the elements of plot that is used in the novel and film; in the novel there are two expositions, two rising actions, two climaxes, one falling action, and one resolution, in the film one exposition, one rising action, one climax, one falling action, and one resolution. The other result that the researcher found is kind of plot structure applied in the both of the objects. The novel applied regressive plot structure and close plot, while the film uses progressive plot and open plot. The researcher also finds out that there has been addition, reduction, and modification in the plot of story between both of the objects. Based on analysis, the researcher finds out some of story events changed, omitted, and added in the film. by ecranisation theory. There are 153 differences that researcher found; 59 additions, 46 reductions, and 48 variations. The differences between the work and the film adapted can be seen from the results in the appendix.

ABSTRAK

Chasbullah, Mochammad Muzayid. 2018. Analisis Cerita Plot antara Novel dari Sir Arthur Conan Doyle "Sherlock Holmes: Study in Scarlet" dan Film dari Mark Gatiss dan Steven Moffat "Sherlock: Study in Pink". Tesis (Skripsi), Jurusan Sastra Inggris, Fakultas Ilmu Budaya, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang.

Penasihat : Dr. Hj. Istiadah, M.A

Kata Kunci : Adaptasi, Ecranisasi (Novel Film Adaptasi), Plot

Penelitian ini membahas karya sastra dan juga film yang mengadaptasi karya sastra tersebut, novel Sir Arthur Conan Doyle "Sherlock Holmes: Study in Scarlet", dan film adaptasi, Film Mark Gatiss dan Steven Moffat "Sherlock: Study in Pink. Peneliti berfokus menganalisa pada alur cerita di kedua objek.

Penelitian ini dikategorikan sebagai analisis intrinsik sastra karena peneliti melakukan analisis dalam alur karya sastra, termasuk interpretasi, analisis, dan deskripsi. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui lebih lanjut tentang plot yang digunakan antara kedua objek. Berdasarkan itu, peneliti menggunakan Teori Pamusuk Eneste, Ecranisation, untuk menganalisis objek. Penelitian ini berfokus pada (1) elemen plot pada kedua objek, (2) jenis struktur plot yang diterapkan pada kedua objek, dan (3) perbedaan cerita plot antara kedua objek.

Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan unsur-unsur alur yang digunakan dalam novel dan film; dalam novel ada dua eksposisi, dua aksi naik, dua klimaks, satu aksi jatuh, dan satu resolusi, dalam film satu eksposisi (permulaan), satu konflik memuncak, satu klimaks, satu konflik menurun, dan satu resolusi (penyelesaian). Hasil lain yang ditemukan peneliti adalah jenis struktur plot yang diterapkan pada kedua objek; Novel menerapkan struktur plot regresif dan plot tertutup, sedangkan film menggunakan plot progresif dan plot terbuka. Peneliti juga menemukan bahwa ada penambahan, pengurangan, dan modifikasi dalam alur cerita antara kedua objek. Berdasarkan analisis, peneliti menemukan beberapa peristiwa cerita yang terjadi pada novel telah berubah berubah, dihilangkan, dan ditambahkan ketika difilmkan. Menggunakan teori ecranisation, ada 153 perbedaan yang ditemukan peneliti; 59 tambahan, 46 reduksi, dan 48 variasi. Perbedaan antara karya dan film yang diadaptasi dapat dilihat dari hasil dalam lampiran.

الملخص

حسب الله ، محمد مزيد. 2018. تحليل قصة العقدة بين رواية "Sherlock Holmes: Study in Scarlet" والفيلم من Mark Gatiss و Steven Moffat "Sherlock: Study in Pink". البحث العلمي. قسم الأدب الإنجليزي. كلية العلوم الإنسانية. الجامعة مولانا مالك إبراهيم الإسلامية الحكومية مالانج.

المستشار : د. الحاج. استعادة الماجستير
الكلمات المفتاحية : التكييف ، الرواية (رواية فلم التكييف) ، العقدة

تبحث هذه الدراسة عن المحاولة الأدبية و الفيلم الذي يوفقها المحاولة الأدبية، رواية Sir Arthur Conan Doyle "Sherlock Holmes: Study in Scarlet" والفيلم من Mark Gatiss و Steven Moffat. "Sherlock: Study in Pink" يتركز الباحث أن يحلل على الكائنات.

تصنيف هذا البحث كتحليل جوهري للأدب لأن الباحث يحلل عقدة المحاولة الأدبية ، بما في ذلك التفسير والتحليل والوصف. الأهداف من هذه الدراسة هو لمعرفة العقدة المستخدمة بين الكائنات. بناءً على ذلك ، استخدم الباحث نظرية Eneste Pamusuk ، Ecranization ، لتحليل الأشياء. تركز هذه الدراسة على (1) عناصر العقدة على الكائنات ، (2) أنواع هياكل العقدة المطبقة الكائنات ، و (3) الاختلافات في قصة العقدة بين الكائنات.

تدلّ نتائج هذه الدراسة على عناصر العقدة المستخدمة في الرواية والفيلم. في الرواية يوجد معرضان ، تصاعديان ، ذروتان ، إحداهما للسقوط ، ودقة واحدة ، في الفيلم عرض واحد (البداية) ، صراع واحد ، ذروة واحدة ، صراع واحد ، ودقة واحدة (الدقة). والنتيجة الأخرى التي توصل إليها الباحث هي نوع بنية الأرض المطبقة على كلا الجسمين ؛ تطبق الرواية هياكل العقدة التراجعية والعقدة المغلقة ، بينما يستخدم الفيلم العقدة التقدمية و العقدة المفتوحة. ووجد الباحث أيضاً أن هناك إضافة وطرح وتعديلة في القصة بين الكائنات. بناءً على التحليل ، وجد الباحث أن بعض الأحداث التي وقعت في الرواية قد تغيرت ، وتمت إزالتها ، وأضيفت عند التصوير. باستخدام نظرية ecranation ، هناك 153 اختلافات و جدها الباحث ؛ 59 الإضافات ، 46 التخفيضات ، و 48 اختلافات. يمكن ملاحظة الفرق بين الأعمال والأفلام التي تم تكييفها من خلال النتائج في الملحق.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents of background of the study, problem of study, objectives of the study, scope, significance of the study, research method, and definition of key term.

1.1. Background of the study

Film that adapted from literary works is not a new phenomenon today, but it still makes people interested in enjoying the film adaptation. However, in line with the development of literary work, people not only know the works through printed media, but also through audio visual such as film, video clip, documenter, etc. Film, as the last art work (after literature, theatre, fine art, architecture, audio, and photography) is a new medium that many people like it. Even more, the film that adapted from novel always attract people to watch it. They expect how the work filmed on screen, it is like what they imagine about the work, or it can be different.

Novel film adaptation also known as Ecranisation. This term of theory was explained by Eneste as a process of film that adapted or created based on a novel (1991: 60). It is a process of transforming verbal texts of literary works into film visual texts. This theory based on some theories like reception and adaptation theory. Linda Hutcheon which state about adaptation theory said that the adaptation is mean a re-creation medium of a product that make it different than the original. It is reflected between the novel Sherlock Holmes: Study in Scarlet that become the television series Sherlock: Study in pink.

The differences that appear in Ecranisation are caused by the differences in literary and film systems. The major difference between film and novel are the technical stuff like the medium of novel in the form of words and language that give visual images of what was happen in the novel stimulate reader perceptions indirectly, while the audio visual or film (sound and picture) can do directly through the language, colour, picture, movement, and sound. (Bluestone 1957:48)

Adaptation film making should be possibly made as good as the novel, better than the novel, or it can be worst, depends on the way filmmaker create it. Sometimes the filmmaker has own receptions to make the story better, make it logic, make it more interesting and sufficient with the budget. Pratista (200:34) state that not all of the novel's contents will appear in the adaptation film. Because of the duration and budget, the filmmaker forced to manipulated the novel by chose or remove selected parts of the novel to be filmed. In this case, filmmakers are required to have the ability to turn novels into film. Therefore, the filmmaker should be able to provide good and interesting audio-visual. The filmmaker also needs to pay attention to everything in the novel. So, readers who interested in the novel or another audience will be satisfied with the film.

According to Eneste (1991:61) the changes in ecranisation that exist are Reduction, Addition, and Modification. Those aspects appear and influence on film that adapted from the novel. The differences that appear between the novel and the film could be in the character that take a part in the story, characterization, the setting, the situation, and also the plot story. It possible to adding, delete, or modification that elements in the story. Plot is a sequence of events that occurs to

character in situations in the beginning, middle, and end of story. Plot as the important element of the story have several aspects such as exposition or beginning, rising action, climax, falling action and resolution that should be show in the story (Nurgiyanto: 2012).

Currently, there are also many genres of novel that filmed. For example, Harry Potter novel, that consist of seven book, has attracted attention of society around the world and has been published 400 million copies. This popular novel become movies that have sequel until eight movies, which the two last movies actually from the seventh book that made it into two parts. Another novel that filmed is Twilight which the story about the romance of human and vampires. Another novel that also filmed is The Kite Runner by Khaled Hussein, The Lost World by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, and the popular Novel that also created by Jurassic World author, Sherlock Holmes.

Sherlock Holmes novel was many times filmed. The book itself consist of four novels, and five short-story collections. The novels are the study in scarlet, The sign of four, The hound of Baskervilles, and The Valley of Fear. Also, the short-story collection is The Adventures of Sherlock Holmes, The Memoirs of Sherlock Holmes, the return of Sherlock Holmes, His last Bow, and The Case-Book of Sherlock Holmes.

The first Doyle's novel that appearing phenomenal detective, Sherlock Holmes: Study in scarlet, is about the adventure of Dr. John H. Watson and Sherlock Holmes to solve murder mystery of Enoch J. Drebber who killed in the empty house and Joseph Stangerson that killed in his room hotel. Holmes explain both of them are

Mormon, which will be explained then. Sherlock also claims himself as ‘Consultant detective’ one and only in the world. Consultant detective means if the official detectives cannot solve the case, they always need him and consult to him to solve the case. Like what he said, in the story, Tobias Gregson as the official detective and Inspector G. Lestrade make an offer to him to help them. The Novel divided into two parts. The first part ended with fast case solving that there are no explanations why the case solved and why Jefferson Hope that not mentioned from the beginning of the case be the murderer. The second part be the explanation of the motive that told by Mr. Hope and also ending of the story.

Year by year, there are many films that adapt the novel or creating any story based on the novel. In the Television series that made by Mark Gatiss and Steven Moffat, *Sherlock: Study in Pink*, also about the first adventure of Holmes and Watson to solve the murder in the empty house. One of the notable differences is the victim is not a man but a woman, Jennifer Wilson who dressed with a pink outfit. Holmes and Watson try to solve it until the case more complicated after they got the pink suitcase of the victim, but there is no an item that should be in the suitcase. In the end of story, the murderer was shot by Watson when he takes a chance to consume a poison pill with Holmes. The different of this film with another film that adapt the same works is this Film modify many aspects of the novel’s story and represent the story which took place in 1887 became present time.

Nowadays, film is not only seen as entertainment, but also considered to represent the other things like issue, values, and ideology. Therefore, the film provides valuable clues about the contemporary view on the reality of life. Film

plays a role in defining reality, identifying, and then formulating it into symbolic forms of "representation". The entertainment industry has embarked into what Thomas Leitch refers to as an era of post-literary adaptation, in which non-literary and sometimes non-narrative sources are adapted into storylines for feature films and other forms of media.

This study investigates the plot story events focused on story between the novel Sherlock Holmes: Study in Scarlet and the television series Sherlock: Study in pink as the film to compare and analyse. Story of the novel "Sherlock Holmes: Study in Scarlet" by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle which filmed is a phenomenon of Ecranisation that attracted a lot of public attention.

The researcher chose this topic not only because he like how the story present in the both of the objects and enjoy the cinematic videography of this movie, but also interest with how the film-maker represent the novel into audio-visual with the different of the plot story between the novel and film. In other hand, the researcher chooses this topic because based on previous study, there is no any thesis that use ecranisation theory to analyse both of the objects.

1.2 Problems of Study

In accordance with the background of the study discussed in the previous section, the researcher focusses on several question that related with the topic;

1. What are the element of plot in both of the objects, the novel Sherlock Holmes: Study in Scarlet and the television series Sherlock: Study in pink?
2. What is kind of plot structure that applied in the both of objects?

3. How is transformation of novel film adaptation in the plot story between both of the object?

1.3 Objectives

In relation to the problem of the study above, this study aims to present the element of plot between both of the objects, the novel Sherlock Holmes: Study in Scarlet and the television series Sherlock: Study in pink, kind of plot structure that applied in the both of objects, and the transformation of plot story between both of the object.

1.4 Scope and Limitation

The study is limited on analysing the plot between the novel Sherlock Holmes: Study in Scarlet written by Arthur Conan Doyle and the television series Sherlock: Study in pink and the different between both of them. In order to make a detail discussion, the researcher will only focus on the element, kind, and the differences of plot between the objects, that belongs to Pamusuk Eneste theory in ecranisation.

1.5 Significance of the study

The findings of this study were supposed to give contributions theoretically and practically. Theoretically, this study was expected to enlarge information about the ecranisation theory on how using this theory to analyse the object, film and the novel that adapted, because this theory contains some theories that support this theory to analyse the object. Practically, this study can help the people who like

film and novel or might be the Sherlockian (fan of Sherlock Holmes) to analyse novel and film of Holmes using Ecranisation theory which also focus on the plot story. Then, it may also become a model of Ecranisation analysis on the plot story for Ecranisation learners. Further, this study is expected to give benefit for other researcher that interested in similar research.

1.6 Research Method

In order to analyse the topic proposed, the researcher use various literary criticism research methods, which covers research design, data sources, data analysis, and data collection.

1.6.1 Research Design

This study written using literary criticism, based on the data collection. While discuss the topic, the researcher made an interpretation of data in this method. Then, the researcher finding the elements of plot that exist in the objects before compare them using Ecranisation theory by Pamusuk Eneste.

1.6.2 Data Source

In conducting this research, the researcher takes the data from two sources. The first data is the novel from Sir Arthur Conan Doyle's novel "*Sherlock Holmes: Study in Scarlet*". A detective novel which first published by Beaton's Christmas Annual for 1887 in United Kingdom. The second data is the television series or the film, *Sherlock: Study in Pink* by Mark Gatiss and Steven Moffat that released on 25 July 2010, broadcast on BBC One channel, based on *Study in Scarlet* novel.

1.6.3 Data Collection

Before coming to the analyse the objects, the researcher does some steps in order to collect the data needed. First, the researcher reads “Sherlock Holmes: Study in Scarlet” novel and watching the Television series “Sherlock: Study in Pink” for several time to understand the plot of them. Second, the researcher makes plot summary of both the object to analyse then.

1.6.4 Data Analysis

After the data collected, the researcher using some steps to analyse the data. First, the researcher analyses the data collected. Second, the researcher defines plot structure through the elements of plot that used in the both of the object. Third, the researcher finds the kind of plot that used in the both of the objects. Next, the researcher compares both of the object using ecranisation theory (addition, reduction, and modification), included the reception that might be possibly happen in the transformation. Then, the researcher presenting the data analysing that using the theory to answer the research question and fulfil the research objection. Finally, the researcher summarizes his findings and make conclusion in the end of the research

1.7 Definition of Key Terms

The researcher provides the following key terms;

- Ecranisation : (cinema criticism) An adaptation of a book, story, or other form of written or graphic work into a film.

- Adaptation The process of adapting something like an artistic work from a different medium, adjustment, modification.
- Plot: Term defined as the events that make up a story
- Plot Structure: The elements of plot.
- Film: Film, also called a movie, motion picture, theatrical film, or photo play, is a series of still images that when shown on a screen create an illusion of motion images and now the combine with sound become audio visual. The film that chosen in this study is Sherlock: Study in pink by Mark Gatiss and Steven Moffat
- Novel : any relatively long, work of narrative fiction, normally in prose, and typically published as a book. In this study, the novel that chosen as the object of research is Sir Arthur Conan Doyle's Novel, "Sherlock Holmes: Study in Scarlet.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF THE RELATED LITERATURE

This second chapter is explaining aspects that contribute to analyse the novel and film. They are novel film adaptation, Ecranisation theory, plot, reception, and the previous studies which used same theories or same object.

2.1 Novel Film Adaptation

Film adaptation cannot be separated from the cinematography history. In nineties, it become a new wave of interest (Bubeníček. 2010: 5-6). Linda Hutcheon which state about adaptation theory, as the base of ecranisation theory, said that the adaptation is mean a re-creation medium of a product that make it different than the original. In her book, *Theory of Adaptation* (2013: 7-8), she defined about phenomenon of adaptation into three distinct; as a formal entity or product, as a process of creation or re-creation, and as a result of reception process. Then, the adaptation of novel into film can be means as the re-creation of novel, which using words medium, into film which using audio visual as the medium after the result of reception from the filmmaker to make a new product. This relates to the creativity of the filmmaker and the mechanisms on monitoring the adaptation industry in the film system. Therefore, adaptation is more specifically considered as an “inter-system” between the literary system and the film system, which influencing creativity production.

2.2. Ecranisation

Novel film adaptation also known as Ecranisation. Ecranisation is term that Eneste said in his book about novel film adaptation. According to him (1911:60), ecranisation is a process of changing the world of words into a world of moving images that combined with sounds, Changing the form of novel into the form of film. The main aspects in novel are words. All things that happen or appear in the novel describe by words. Such as the story, plot, character and characterization, atmosphere, and style of novel is structured by words. The writer must describe all thing that the writer wants to show to the reader through words with his own perspective. While in film, the main aspects are motion picture and sound (audio visual). So, all things that happen and appear, is described and show through the audio visual. Then, the directors of film, which adapt the novel, take a charge of creating visualization all things that mentioned in the novel by his own perspective. (Monaco,2000:46) Watching film can provide a richer experience than just reading a novel. But, watching film also limits what will be seen, felt, and known. Novel gives more sense of imagination rather than film.

Balazs (1952) stated that the process of production between the novel and the film is also different. Novel is individual work and the result is individual work while film is work that involve many people like producer, screenwriter, director, cameramen, artists, sound recorder, and etc. In other words, adaptation is the process of changing something that is produced individually into something that is produced together. Also, the changing process happen in the way of enjoying the works. The novel makes the reader enjoy the story through their own imagination

by giving words and description, and they will be understood what author want the reader to know. People can read the novel everywhere they want and every time. Different with that, film makes the reader enjoy it by giving motion picture (visual) and audio, like they watch the real one in front of them. People can't watch it every time and everywhere because they can watch it at certain time and place. For film that show in theatres, the time only after the premiere until the end of the screening period is complete, usually on a few day or a month, depends on enthusiastic of the audience to watch it. They can watch it only in theatre for the first, then after several month, they can buy it in DVD or watch it online. (Eneste 1991:60-61)

The proses of changing from novel to film can't be expected as like the novel. Torop (1999:129) states that it is impossible to directly change a prose into a film. There are many aspects that made the film different with the novel. Even so, the adaptation process does not need to destroy the story from the novel, because both of the novel and film use narration Novel with narrative text and film with visual narrative. But, Deleyto (1999:218) distinguish film and novel narrative. He said that in the novel there is only narrative, while in the film there are narrative, focalisation, and representation.

In the process of changing from novel to film, Eneste divide it into three parts; Reduction, addition, and modification (Eneste, 1991: 61-66).

a. Reduction

This part can be interpreted as something that exist or portray in the novel that describe by words not appear in the film, because it is impossible to show everything in the novel to be in the film as well. Part of the story, plot,

character, setting, or atmosphere of the novel will not be found in the film. All of this process of changing because the reception of the director or the screenwriter. They have chosen the information that is considered as the important and must be raised in the film. This means that many events or things are eliminated after consideration from the director and screenwriter

b. Addition

In the process of ecranisation, there will definitely be additions. It means that there is some addition that will be appear in the novel, whenever not exist in the novel, such as adding the stories, characters, plot, setting, etc. it was also due to the reception of the screenwriter and director. They have certain reasons to make some addition in the adapted film. For example, seeing from a filmiest or an aesthetic perspective, which is still relevant to the whole of story.

c. Modification

In ecranisation also allows certain variations or modification in the film that adapt the novel without having to change the main story, message, and the theme of the novel. In addition, in the screening the film also has a limited time, so with the variation, the audience will not get bored and will enjoy until the end.

The filmmaker always has own perspective to re-present the film that adapt the novel. Because some aspects that made them made them did in changes, the film be different than the novel. The film adaptation hopes to attract and entertain the audience. In order to be dramatized, the novel has to be reduce, add, and modify to

make the complexity in the film and it makes some influences in the story, plot, character, setting, etc.

2.3 Plot

The common definition of plot is everything that happens in a Story. (Dibell, 1988:5). Plot is built of significant events, because they have important consequences, in a given story. The story itself a cause that has significant effects and its consider to make a plot, cause and effect. Then, the way of it is all things that character do, feel, think, or say which make a difference to what comes forward. There can be an outer and inner which in some sense conflicts and contrast with it. Or perhaps, the character stand alone as the main focus of the struggler played out in the story. Plotting is a way of deciding what is the important thing that must be show through the way of construction and connection the major events of story.

Chatman states in his book, *Story and discourse*, that the function of plot is to emphasize certain story-events, to show or tell, to interpret some and leave others to inference to comment or to remain silent, to focus on this or that aspect of an event or character. (1978:43) According to Castello (2004:49) plot is how the writer chooses to order the story elements. The plot is a planned, logical series of events having a beginning, middle, and ending of the story, like the concept of plot structure from Aristotle.

1. **Beginning:** This is the first part that contain the information to introduce the main characters and their goal, the setting, and the main conflicts revealed.

2. Middle: this part is series of events, after the beginning and lead to reach the goal in the ending of the story. The characters change and grow as the deal with the conflict happen.
3. End: The main conflict or problem is resolved. The character may or may not reach the goal, and sometimes the conclusion explained

Plot is about *elements*, those things that go into the mix of making a good story even better. And the Structure is about *timing*—where in the mix those elements go. (Bell:22) the structure of plot contains some elements that make a good story for the novel, film, drama, etc.

There are several aspects or elements of plot that should be exist in the story, such as; beginning, problem of the study, conflict, complication climax, suspense, surprise, resolution, and ending. (Peck and Coyle). In other hand, Eneste (1991:20) state that there are five aspects that classify arrangement of event in the story. Those are exposition or beginning, rising action, climax, falling action and end. Generally, in the beginning the author introduce the characters. One character connected to the other character. In this connection, the conflict or problem appear and will be raise until the climax. Then the story continues to the resolution and reach the end of the story.

Moreover, Rusyana (1987: 67) suggested that plot is not just a sequence of stories from A to Z but is a causal relationship of one event with another in the story. The plot is an important fictional element, many people consider it the most important among other fictional elements. The plot contains elements of the story line or precisely as the course of events after event that followed.

There are five elements of plot:

- a) Exposition: The beginning of story is the introduction to the character, setting, and the background of the story. The exposition hooks the reader or the audience by providing the information to encourage them to continue following the story
- b) Rising Action: Part of events that tell the reader or the audience about struggle that the character facing and make the story become complicated (the event between introduction and climax).

The conflicts might be

1. Character vs. Character: Struggle that main character faces are against another character.
 2. Character vs. Society: The main character faces a struggle or problem involving something in the society (Example racism)
 3. Character vs. Self: The main character has internal struggle inside themselves.
 4. Character vs. Nature: The main character with some natural force (Disaster, etc.)
- c) Climax: The turning point of the story where the conflict or problem changes or resolved for the main. character
 - d) Falling Action: It is the event which take place after climax, where the protagonist reacts to the changes that occur during climax of the story to resolve the complication or the struggle in the story. It may contain the final suspense that happen in the story.

- e) Resolution: The last element that show the end of the story after the falling action to establish a new norm or a new state of events as the conclusion.

Looking on the ending of the story, the plot can be divided into two types,

1. Closed Plot: Plot that present a satisfactory ending. The story ends with no confusion or making the audience or the reader think of what might happen next.
2. Open Plot: Plot that not brought the audience or the reader to a final or preliminary conclusion with no clues what is going to happen next. The story is unresolved.

Nurdiyantoro (2013: 201) said that plot of fiction often does not present sequences of events chronologically and coherently, but a presentation that can begin and end with any event. Thus, the early stages of the story can be located in any part. Theoretically the plot can be developed into certain. Plot of fiction is begin and end with any event. But, when viewed in terms of kinds of plot looking in the timelines that used in the story, there is a chronological or progressive plot, a regressive or flash back or back-tracking plot. Sayuti (2000: 57-58) stated that in a chronological plot, the story really starts from the exposition, transcends the complications and climax that begins with a particular conflict, and ends in a solution or denouement. Moreover, Castello state that story in chronological order, are everything that happens to all of characters placed in a straight line through time (2004:49). On the contrary, in a regressive plot, the beginning of the story may be the end, and so on. The middle can be the end and the end can be the beginning or the middle. So, if the events in the novel are seen separately from the composition,

the artistic effects become obscure. Castello (2004:158) in his glossary explain if flashback is a device that used to alter the script's subjective timeline. The story might be flash back to the memory of the character or events that took place before the present time. The structure conveys information that occurred earlier. Flashback can occur more than once and in different part of the story.

2.4 Reception Theory

Reception theory is a version of reader response literary theory that emphasizes each particular reader's reception or interpretation in making meaning from a literary text. As its name implies, reception theory focuses on the way a work of literature is received by its readers. It examines the ways in which the reader involves him/herself in literature. The cultural theorist Stuart Hall has been one of the main proponents of reception theory, having developed it for media and communication studies from the literary and history-oriented approaches mentioned above. This means that a "text" (book, movie, or other creative work) is not simply passively accepted by the audience, but that the reader/viewer interprets the meanings of the text based on her or his individual cultural background and life experiences. Ratna (2009:165) describes literature as the structuring words which the reader giving their meaning and response about what was told there. She said that the social culture and knowledge of the reader at the time they read the literary work will affect how they giving response. Same with Ratna, Sastriyani define reception about reader response to the literary works which the response as the effect of time, place, and social condition (2001:253). They who have different era

will give different response to the literary works. For example, Stephen King's novel 'The Shining' which filmed by Stanley Kubrick in 1980 with the same tittle. Kubrick has his own reception to represent the story from King's novel. His has decision to made the film base some reasons. At the time when the film released, many responses from the audience that said if the film bad and destroy the novel story. Like in *Variety*, weekly American magazine, said that Kubrick has destroy all that was so terrifying about Stephen King's bestseller. The author of the novel also disappointed with the film, that is why he monitoring the television series versions which released in 1997 to ensure it followed the novel. Nowadays, people give different response. The film nominated as the one of greatest horror film all the time. Teeuw state that reception of the literary works not only from the reader at the same era when the works released, but also from the reader in next era (1998:327). It shows how the time, place, and social condition affects reader response to the works.

According to Iser in his book *The Act of Reading: A Theory of Aesthetic Response*, the reception or the reader response is about interaction between its structure and its recipient. Looking on the schematized aspects, each reader has his own meaning to the text. So, the meaning from the text will be different.

Based on that, the reception applied by the film-maker to making film-novel adaptation (Ecranisation). The film maker having their own reception after reading the story, then change it from text dimension into audio-visual dimension. Then, the reception of the filmmaker changes some aspects in the novel.

2.4 Previous Study

There are some previous studies that using ecranisation theory to analyse some film and novel, and also researchers that analyse the object (Sherlock Holmes: Study in Scarlet by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle or Television Series, Sherlock: Study in Scarlet).

The first is Dani Irawan's thesis "Structural analysis of plot in Rick Riordan's "Percy Jackson and The Olympians: The lightning Thief. This Thesis using Structuralism theory, to analyse the novel plot. There are several questions that researcher want to find. It is about the elements of plot structure that used in the novel and the kind of plot is applied in the novel. In the end of the thesis, the researcher found that the novel divided into three chapter, and the novel plot is dramatic or chronological plot because the chronology of time that appear in the novel.

The second is A. Rofi'udin Tsalats's thesis "The Jungle Book: A Comparative Study of Classical Western Narrative Structure in The Novel and Film". The research problem that the researcher wants to find is how the classical western narrative structure is built in the plot of the novel and film 'The Jungle Book'. The focus of this analyse belongs to sentences in the novel and the dialog of the film which relates to the classical western narrative structure. The result of this of this analyse shows that there are 15 function of the structure that built in the novel, and 10 function which built in the film.

The third is journal "KETIKA CINTA BERTASBIH TRANSFORMASI NOVEL KE FILM" by Siti Isnaniah. The Journal explain about why the novel

having many differences with the film adapted using ecranisation that combine with reception theory to analyse and compare the novel-film *Ketika Cinta Bertasbih*. In the conclusion, the researcher found some differences between both of them, different in plot story, time order, some events, etc.

The forth is diploma thesis "Film adaptations of selected English dystopian novels - An analysis of chosen aspects of tight and loose approaches to film adaptations of novels" by Ladislav Výmola. This Thesis also using ecranisation theory to compare the selected novel *The War of the Worlds* (1898) by Herbert George Wells, *Heart of Darkness* (1899) by Joseph Conrad, *Lord of the Flies* (1954) by William Golding and *A Clockwork Orange* (1962) by Anthony Burgess and their film adaptations. The conclusions that researcher found are the textual fidelity and the spiritual fidelity which be an important part to make adaptations form novel to film.

The last is journal of Istadiyantha and Rianna Wati "Ekranisasi Sebagai Wahana Adaptasi dari Karya Sastra ke Film". This journal analyses how the ecranisation itself, from novel to film. Not only find the different between the object, but also find the mean of why the novel transformed into film.

Another journal or thesis are "Examining Homosexuality Nuance and How It Is Being Represented in BBC's *Sherlock* and Its Fan-Produced Work *Fan-Fiction*" by Wiliyanti Ishvara, UI Jakarta, 2016. This research examines how the homosexuality issues is appearing and represent between *Sherlock* and John in BBC's *Sherlock*. "An Analysis of Implicatures in Study in *Scarlet* in *Sherlock Holmes* novel by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle" by Munadia. 2015. This thesis describes

about the implicatures that are found in Study in Scarlet in Sherlock Holmes novel by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle. It also used descriptive method because it describes about the implicatures that are found in Study in Scarlet Novel.

As the result of the previous study, many of research use ecranisation theory to analyse the objects, novel and film, that they want to discuss. For example, Siti Isnaniah's journal that find the different between the objects, A. Rofi'udin Tsalats's thesis that discuss western narrative structure that used in the both of the object, and the other that use the theory to analyse their object. Here, the researcher finds the gap. Focusing on the plot of the story, researcher analyse the objects to find the elements of plot, before use ecranisation theory to compare then. Moreover, there is no another researchers that used ecranisation theory to analyse the objects that the researcher chooses. In this study, researcher choose the novel Sherlock Holmes: Study in Scarlet and the television series Sherlock: Study in pink as the object.

CHAPTER 3

ANALYSIS

This chapter provides the analysis of the novel *Sherlock Holmes: Study in Scarlet* and the television series *Sherlock: Study in pink* which is aimed to answer problem in chapter 1. (1) the element of plot in both of the objects, (2) kind of plot structure that applied in the both of objects, and (3) the differences of plot story between both of the object.

3.1 The Novel *Sherlock Holmes: Study in Scarlet*

The novel was released in 1887, which first published by Beaton's Christmas Annual, and in 1888 for the book form. The novel use First person point of view from Dr. John H. Watson, as the narrator, to tell the story.

3.1.1 Brief Summary of the Novel.

Sherlock Holmes: Study in scarlet is the first Doyle's novel that is appearing phenomenal detective. This novel told about the adventure of Sherlock Holmes and Dr. John H. Watson to solve murder mystery of Enoch J. Drebber who was killed in the empty house and Joseph Stangerson that was killed in his hotel room. Holmes calls himself as 'Consultant detective' one and only in the world that means if the official detectives cannot solve the case, they always need him and consult to him to solve the case. Like what he said, in the story, Tobias Gregson as the official

detective and Inspector G. Lestrade make an offer to him to help them solve the mystery.

3.1.2 The Elements of Plot Structure

The Story was divided into two parts. The Reminiscences of John H. Watson, M.D. and The Country of the Saints.

3.1.2.1 Part 1: The Reminiscences of John H. Watson, M.D.

The story begins with establish the role of Dr. John H. Watson as narrator to tell story that happen in his life to show if the work is not just a fiction, but it is a fact; “Being a Reprint from the Reminiscences of John H. Watson, MD, Late of the Army Medical Department.”

A. Beginning (Exposition)

Beginning or exposition is the element of plot structure that introduces important background information to the audience; for example, information about the setting, events occurring before the main plot, characters' back stories, etc. It is which the characters are introduced, the background is explained and the setting is described. (Nurgiyanto:2012) Exposition can be conveyed through dialogues, flashbacks, characters' thoughts, background details, in-universe media, or the narrator telling a back-story.

Watson, as the narrator, devotes the two chapter in first part to introduce himself and the second part to introduce more about Sherlock Holmes.

In chapter one, the background of Watson is explained. As a narrator, he said that he was ex-assistant surgeon in the army that is placed in Afghanistan. By accident, he was sent back by the army to England and then lived in Strand hotel at London. There, the information about the time and place were explained. The Story take place in London and happened in 18th century. Because the alarming of his finance, he wants to change his life style and decide to look for a cheap place, “Choosing the latter alternative, I began by making up my mind to leave the hotel, and to take up my quarters in some less pretentious and less expensive domicile.” (Doyle,1887:5)

In Criterion Bar, Watson meet Stamford. He tells him that he looking for lodging with reasonable price. Stamford remarked that he has a friend, named Sherlock Holmes, that also looking for one which want to sharing room. He explains that sherlock is unique. “He is a little queer in his ideas—an enthusiast in some branches of science. As far as I know he is a decent fellow enough.” (Doyle, 1887: 6). After that, they go to chemical laboratory. Watson meets Sherlock amazed with sherlock’s unique. Not only his knowledge about chemical, but also when he shakes Watson’s hand and said, “You have been in Afghanistan, I perceive.” Beside they never meet each other before. Watson is amazed by Holmes’s knowledge and his simple deduction but precise. After small talk about the fluid that Sherlock made, they discuss about split the rent of room at a flat 221B, Baker street. and each other habit to make sure they not disturb each other.

In the second chapter, the characteristic about Sherlock was explained. Next day after their first meeting, Watson and Sherlock inspected the flat at Bake Street. In this part, Watson do anything that he can, to know more about Sherlock. Take a

note of his daily activity, what he does, what he has, what he likes, what he knows, until he gave up of it. Holmes is little quiet. He is usually left the flat before Watson gets up in the mornings and spends long day working in the laboratory or in dissecting-rooms or taking long walks. Not only his habit, Watson also describe appearance of Sherlock.

His very person and appearance were such as to strike the attention of the most casual observer. In height he was rather over six feet, and so excessively lean that he seemed to be considerably taller. His eyes were sharp and piercing, save during those intervals of torpor to which I have alluded; and his thin, hawk-like nose gave his whole expression an air of alertness and decision. His chin, too, had the prominence and squareness which mark the man of determination. His hands were invariably blotted with ink and stained with chemicals, yet he was possessed of extraordinary delicacy of touch, as I frequently had occasion to observe when I watched him manipulating his fragile philosophical instruments. (Doyle: 1887:8)

Then, when he read article in magazine, titled “The Book of Life,” which proposes that through careful observation and the science of Deduction and Analysis, people can learn a stranger’s history and profession. Sceptical about the author’s claims, Watson dismisses the article as “rubbish” before Holmes tell Watson that the article wrote by himself.

Holmes explains that he uses his theories in the article on a regular basis for his works. Then he also claims himself as consultant detective because his deduction and intuition that combine with his special knowledge. It means that when the government detective or the police are at fault, they come to him and he will manage it. To prove Watson about his skills, Sherlock tell him how he knew if Watson had come from Afghanistan using his deduction and his knowledge. Based on his observations of Watson’s partially tanned skin, military manner, and

shoulder injury, Holmes concluded that Watson was an army doctor which wounded in Afghanistan.

B. Rising action

Rising action in a plot is a series of relevant incidents or events that create suspense and tension to build toward the point of greatest interest in narrative. These events are generally the most important parts of the story since the entire plot depends on them to set up the climax and ultimately the satisfactory resolution of the story itself. Contain of main conflict or problem of the story. It means that the challenge faced by the main character begin. Fairly easy to overcome, but as the story progresses, those obstacles made the story become more dramatic. (Nurgiyanto: 2012)

Then conflict begin in third chapter, when Tobias Gregson as Scotland Yarders send Sherlock Holmes a telegram requesting consultation a fresh murder case at Number 3, Lauriston Gardens, on Brixton Road. Holmes describe about Gregson as the smartest of Scotland yarders, and remarks that he and Lestrade, another Scotland Yarders, are the pick of a bad lot. Holmes then decide to go anyway, and ask Watson Accompanies him. Arriving at Lauriston Garden, Holmes observes around the house leading up to the house. He examines the grounds, the sky, the house's surroundings, and the many footprints before he and Watson meet Inspectors Gregson and Lestrade. The corpse is an American man that identified as Enoch J. Drebber from Cleveland. He was in London with his secretary, Joseph Stangerson. On one wall, written in blood "RACHE" that Lestrade argue as Rachel.

But Holmes deny it, He said that Rache is Germain word for revenge and it was a ploy to fool the police. Holmes also explain his deduction about the corpse and how the victim murdered.

"There has been murder done, and the murderer was a man. He was more than six feet high, was in the prime of life, had small feet for his height, wore coarse, square-toed boots and smoked a Trichinopoly cigar. He came here with his victim in a four-wheeled cab, which was drawn by a horse with three old shoes and one new one on his off fore leg. In all probability the murderer had a florid face, and the finger-nails of his right hand were remarkably long. These are only a few indications, but they may assist you." (Doyle, 1887: 17)

He also claims that the victim murder by poison. Then, Holmes and Watson discover a woman's gold wedding ring that found near the victim body. By the address that Lestrade give to him. Sherlock and Watson go to John Rance's house at 46, Audley Court, Kennington Park Gate.

Soon, Holmes and Watson visit John Rance's home, police who found the victim's body, and get some information include the drunken man that attempt to approach the crime scene. Holmes state that if Rance not let the man free, he will get achievement, because the man was the murderer that comeback to find the ring. Before it, Sherlock give him a half of sovereign for the information. Then, Holmes dispatches some telegram including an order for a newspaper to make announcement about the golden ring that he founded in the crime scene. He guesses that the murderer will come to get it, but the advertisement answered by an old woman who claim if the ring belongs to her daughter. Holmes gives her the duplicate ring and follows her to where she will return. But, she vanishes in the cab that she took. Sherlock tricked by her.

C. Climax

The climax is the turning point, which changes the protagonist's fate. It is the story's high point, which may take the shape of a decision, an action, an affirmation or even a realization. (Nurgiyanto, 2012) If the story is a comedy and things were going badly for the protagonist, the plot will begin to unfold in his or her favour, often requiring the protagonist to draw on hidden inner strengths. If the story is a tragedy, the opposite state of affairs will ensue, with things going from good too bad for the protagonist, often revealing the protagonist's hidden weaknesses.

A day later, Tobias Gregson visit their flat, and telling them that he has arrested the murderer, Arthur Charpentier. He is the son of Boarding House, in Torquay Terrace. His mother explains that Drebbler and the secretary, Stangerson, had stayed before the murder. Drebbler has bad habit and made Arthur angry and follow him after he do harassment to Arthur sister. There are some conflicts between of them.

Lestrade then arrives when Gregson tell Holmes and Watson about his done. Lestrade revealing that Stangerson has been murdered. He had gone to interview Stangerson, but he found Stangerson dead near the hotel window, stabbed through the heart. Above his body also was written "RACHE". The only things Stangerson had with him were a novel, a pipe, and a small box containing two pills that he brought to Holmes's flat. Holmes claims it as the final clue to solve the case. Holmes tests the pills to an old and sickly Scottish terrier dog of Watson. The first

pill produces no effect, the second kills the terrier. Holmes argue that one was harmless and the other poison.

Just at that moment, a very young Baker street irregulars named Wiggins comes. a group of homeless children Holmes employs to help him occasionally. Wiggins states that he's summoned the cab Holmes wanted. Holmes sends him down to the cabby, said if he needs help with the luggage. When the cabbie comes upstairs and bends for the trunk, Holmes handcuffs and restrains the cabby. Then, he announces the that Cabby as Jefferson Hope, the murderer of Drebbler and Stangerson.

3.1.2.2 Part 2: The Country of the Saints

The second part be the explanation of the motive that told by Mr. Hope and also conclusion of the story.

D. Beginning

The story then become changes and start from Utah 34 years earlier where John Ferrier and little girl named Lucy, the only survivor of small party of pioneers. The condition made John Ferrier and Lucy to get out from the great alkali plain. Hunger and dry place made them not strong enough to walks again. Then the Mormon across near them and found them slept. The Mormon help them by food and drink and bring them get out from there to Salt Lake, Utah, after Ferrier make a deal to follow Mormon religion. Then, they become part of Mormon led by

Brigham Young and live under Mormon faith with building farm after the party construct Salt Lake City.

Lucy, years later become beautiful woman, befriends and falls in love with a non-Mormon named Jefferson Hope. She loves him after they meet at the first time, made them to get married. John Ferrier, Alice father, agree with that and want to her daughter to marry him, not the Mormon. But, because Hope job, he must leave Alice and promise to her that they will get married after hope return from his job.

This is the beginning the story of Jefferson Hope. It is telling the background of him before killing Drebber and Stangerson.

E. Rising action

The struggle rose and arisen. Lucy and Hope become engaged, and they will get married after Hope returns from his job. However, The Brigham Young visit Ferrier and state that Ferrier against the religion for Lucy to marry Hope, a non-Mormon. Young order John Ferrier to make his daughter decide to marry Mormon. He said that Lucy should marry Enoch Drebber or Joseph Stangerson because the rule of Mormon that Mormon should marry Mormon. Both of them are sons of members the church's Council of Four, and Lucy may choose which one. Ferrier and Lucy are given a month to decide.

The father wants to reject Brigham Young request because whenever he follows Mormon religion, he never want that his daughter marry Mormon. Then, he immediately sends a letter to Hope for help. The pressure from Mormon made

John and Lucy Ferrier want to leave Salt Lake City. One day, Drebber and Stangerson visit their home and ask John decide to choose one of them. They give John and Lucy a month to decide. Every day the secret Judges make a terror to them. Day per day, there number which counting down written down somewhere around the house. In the end of the day, Jefferson Hope arrive and he help them to leave Salt Lake City.

F. Climax

Day after the day, while he is hunting for food, Hope returns to a horrific sight, a makeshift grave for the John Ferrier. Lucy is nowhere to be seen. Worry about Lucy, He sneaks back into Salt Lake City. Ultimately the love of Jefferson Hope, Lucy Ferrier, is married off to Drebber, in preference to Stangerson. Stangerson is revealed to have murdered John Ferrier. The marriage of Drebber and Lucy is short-lived though, as Lucy dies within a month, dying of a “broken heart”, Hope then breaks into Drebber's house the night before Lucy's funeral to kiss her body and remove her wedding ring. Then, Hope dedicates the rest of his life to getting revenge on Drebber and Stangerson.

Because live in the mountain made him begins to suffer from an aortic aneurysm, causing him to leave the mountains to earn money. When he returns after five years later, he shocked that Drebber and Stangerson have fled Salt Lake City. Hope searches around the United States, then tracking them to Cleveland in Ohio. Drebber and Stangerson know it, then they report him to the police and make Hope in Jail for several week. They then flee to Europe, eventually landing in London.

To make sure John and Lucy Ferrier left Salt Lake City, they that helped by Hope want to be far enough from Mormon. Yet, the tragedy happens. When Hope left the a while to find some food, Drebber, Stangerson, and the secret Judges comes to them. Then, Hope found the fresh graveyard which written John Ferrier name. Then, He quickly back to Salt Lake City and know that Lucy married by Drebber. It's make Hope to do revenge and want to kill Drebber and Stangerson.

G. Falling action

During the falling action, the conflict between the protagonist and the antagonist unravels. It is happening directly after the climax. Show the results of the climax and leads the reader to resolution of the story. (Nurgiyanto, 2012) The falling action may contain a moment of final suspense, in which the final outcome of the conflict is in doubt.

This is the story back to the handcuffed Hope and send him to police office. When he interrogating by them, he tells how he kill Drebber and Stangerson to Holmes, Lestrade, Gregson, and Watson. In London, Hope became a cab driver and eventually found Drebber and Stangerson at the train station in Euston. Drebber then instructed Stangerson to wait at the station because he want return to Madame Charpentier's house, the place they stay in London. After debate with Madame Charpentier's son, like what Madame Charpentier told to Gregson, Drebber got into Hope's cab again and spent several hours drinking until he drunk. Finally Hope found the moment that he waits for a long time. He took him to the house on Brixton Road, which Drebber drunkenly entered believing it was a hotel. He then forced

Drebber to recognize him and made Drebber Shocked. He asked Drebber to choose between two pills that he brought, one of them was harmless and the other poison. Drebber took the poison pill, and he dying. Before he dies, Hope showed him Lucy's wedding ring. The excitement coupled with his aneurysm had caused his nose to bleed; he used the blood to write "RACHE" on the wall above Drebber.

Upon returning to his cab, Hope realized that he had lost Lucy's ring, then returning to the house, he found Constable Rance and other police officers, whom he evaded by acting drunk. He then had a friend pose as an old lady to pick up the supposed ring from Holmes's advertisement.

Hope then began stalking Stangerson's room at the hotel; but Stangerson, on learning of Drebber's murder, refused to come out. Hope climbed into the room through the window and gave Stangerson the same choice of pills, but he was attacked by Stangerson and forced to stab him in the heart. Hope explains how his victims had the choice of a pill to see if they lived or died, although Stangerson had been stabbed as he tried to overpower Hope.

H. Resolution

Comprises events from the end of the falling action to the actual ending scene of the story. Conflicts are resolved, creating normality for the characters and a sense of catharsis, or release of tension and anxiety, for the reader. Most story will have this element which is end up the story with all the problem being clarified. (Nurgiyanto, 2012)

After being told of this, Holmes and Watson return to Baker Street; Hope dies from his aneurysm the night before he is to appear in court, a smile on his face. One morning, Holmes reveals to Watson how he had deduced the identity of the murderer and how he had used the Irregulars, whom he calls "street Arabs," to search for a cabby by that name. He then shows Watson the newspaper; Lestrade and Gregson are given full credit, and only mentions Sherlock Holmes in the end of news paragraph as amateur detective. Outraged, Watson states that Holmes should record the adventure and publish it. Upon Holmes's refusal, Watson decides to do it himself.

3.1.3 Kind of Plot in the novel

After analysing the data, the next discussion is finding the kind of plot that used in the Novel. Based on the elements of plot, the researcher found that the plot is flashback or regressive plot because the timeline that used in part two. The first part using chronological, because the events drive through to the future, but in second part of the novel, the story change to 34 years earlier. The second part is a story of Jefferson Hope, which explained then in the falling action of the story that he told Sherlock, Watson, and the Scotland yarders about his story which he narrated. In the falling action, the timeline back to the main story after Jefferson Hope get arrested. It also shows from the plot diagram that the story started from beginning to rising action, climax, back to beginning again with different story, to rising action, climax, then back to the main story in falling action, and resolutions. Thus, the plot of the novel is regressive or flashback plot. Also, the novel has close

plot. There is no any other explanation or something unrevealed in the story which make it hangs in the end and unfinished because the problem or the struggle of the story has been solved.

3.2. The Film Sherlock: Study in Pink

The film length around one hour and half, released on 25 July 2010, broadcast on BBC One channel. The film used third person point of view to tell the story.

3.2.1 Brief summary of The Film

In the Television series that the story made by Mark Gatiss and Steven Moffat, Sherlock: Study in Pink, also about the adventure of Holmes and Watson to solve murder case in the empty house. One of the differences, the victim is not a man but a woman, Jennifer Wilson who dressed with a pink outfit. Holmes and Watson try to solve it until the case more complicated after they got the pink suitcase of the victim, but there is no good that should be in the suitcase. In the end of story, the murderer, got killed by Watson when he takes a chance to consume a poison pill with Holmes.

3.2.2 The Elements of Plot Structure

The Story takes place on present day which many aspects in the novel, as the base, matched and adapted with what was happened in nowadays.

A. Beginning (Exposition)

In film, the exposition section is not much different from the novel. It's just possible with different formulas the story is formed. In the novel, most of the biggest struggles that will be presented will be included in the rising action, while in the struggle could be presented in this section. The audiences need to be provided with all information, the background, and some detail to set up the complication that occur in next part (Castello:60).

John H. Watson (which played by Martin Freeman), an ex-army doctor in Afghanistan, meets Sherlock Holmes (Benedict Cumberbatch) who is looking for a flatmate to share a flat at 221B Baker Street, London, owned by landlady Mrs. Hudson (Una Stubbs). In the first part of the film, there is one scene that present Watson's background from his experience in Afghanistan. In this scene, explain how Watson get his traumatic because the war that he consults to therapist then. The therapist suggests him to write in his blog, whenever he not write anything yet.

After Watson background, the scene passes to some scenes about some people which move fast scene per scene. Then, the scene moves again to scene in Scotland yard press room with Detective Inspector Lestrade and Sergeant Donovan as the speaker. The people that show before, explained by Lestrade, Scotland detective inspector, as the victim that suicide their self. Press who attend do not trust what he said, because, suicide impossible be a serial crime. All of the press or the attendant phone ringing for a message notification that said "Wrong!" in the message three times rejecting what Lestrade and Donovan told to press.

The story back to Watson who walk in park and meet Mike Stamford, his friend when he studies in Bart university. He then tells Stamford about the accident in Afghanistan and he got something trouble in his life. Mike ask him what he can do for him and ask about flat share to him which Watson answer “who’d want me for a flatmate?”. Mike laugh and tell Watson that he is the second person who said like that. Mike then introduce him to his friend, Sherlock Holmes, who said like Watson said.

The scene then changes to dissecting room, where Sherlock Holmes check the corpse in black body bag. Miss Hooper said that the corpse just in. A 67 age, nice old man, ever work in hospital which they be now. Holmes then slashing corpse with riding crop. After he slashed the corpse several times, he said that he wants to know what bruises form in the next 20 minutes before he moves to lab. There, he does some chemical trial with blood.

Watson and Mike come to the room, and Sherlock ask to borrow Mike’s phone, but he left it in his coat. Watson offer his phone and sherlock take it. When he takes the phone and text a message, he said “Afghanistan or Iraq?”. They never met before, and this made John so surprised. Sherlock then talks about his habits that might disturb Watson when sharing a room. then he left after giving the address where they would stay. At 221B Baker street.

Sherlock also explained if he knew a few things about Watson, like his brother who was drunk or his therapist who said that he had psychosomatic disease. While Watson just stood confused. After that, there are a few short scenes that show a woman in a pink skirt taking a small bottle containing pills in it.

The next day, Watson met with Sherlock in front of Flat, which Sherlock mentioned yesterday. Then they met Mrs. Hudson, the owner of the flat that they will live in and check out the flat. After that, Lestrade arrives and tells if there is another victim, the fourth victim, in Brixton - Lauriston Garden that leave note. Sherlock look very happy with the case of four serial suicides and now with note. He invites Watson, who was a former army doctor, to accompany him, and they went to the place using a taxi.

In the taxi Watson asks who Sherlock Holmes is actually, and what his job is. Sherlock explains if he is a 'Consulting Detective' which only one in the world. It is mean when the police are out of their depth, they consult to him. To assure Watson, he explained how he knew that if Watson was a soldier, then asked about Afghanistan or Iraq, he saw some characteristics of Watson, Watson's haircut, the way he talk, the face tanned but No. tan above the wrists, his gestures, and the traumatic because wounded in action. He used his deduction to make a conclusion about soldiers who assigned to Afghanistan or Iraq. He also explained about the Watson's brother being drunk from a cell phone that Watson lent yesterday to Sherlock. Watson then said that what he had done was something amazing.

B. Rising action

At the crime scene, they were both welcomed by Sergeant Sally Donovan and Anderson, who did not like the arrival of Sherlock. The house full of many police officer include some forensics Sherlock looks at the latest crime scene, of a

woman named Jennifer Wilson who was dressed in pink. Sherlock then checks several parts of the corpse. Like the ring and also her coat. The ring which dirty outside and clean inside, mean she is unhappily married more less 10 years and the ring regularly removed. Sherlock deduces Jennifer Wilson was a serial adulterer in an unhappy marriage looking on her ring. She was found lying on the floor, in the middle of the room. Unlike other victims, she left a note, clawing "Rache" into the floor. Sherlock ignores forensic expert Anderson's suggestion that it is German for "revenge" and reckons the victim died before completing the name "Rachel". Sherlock finds splashes of mud on her leg, thrown up by the wheel of a suitcase, and deduces she is from out of town or Cardiff, looking from her coat. It is slightly damp, she's been in heavy rain in the last few hours. Her coat collar is damp too, she is turned up against the wind. Not in London but in Cardiff because at the time there is heavy rain and strong wind. The police found no suitcase with the body, but Sherlock searches for it later, finding it abandoned nearby. He tells Lestrade that there is a mistake that is "Pink" which belong to all things that Jennifer Wilson wear in pink.

Sherlock then came out of the abandoned house and searched around the street, before that he told Lestrade to look for Jennifer Wilson's family, friends and find Rachel. Watson then went out and the place and met with Donovan again. She warns him to stay away from Sherlock, because he is a psychopath according to her. He is not paid or anything, he likes the weirder of the crime, the more he gets off.

Meanwhile, when Watson want to find a taxi, there is solitary phone box or some telephone that near him ringing. Until he staring at the phone box that close to him ringing again. John receives a call in a telephone box and someone show him some security camera that direct to him. The someone ask him get into the car which take him to an empty warehouse. There, he meets a man who claims to be Sherlock's "arch-enemy". He offers him money to spy on Sherlock, but John refuses. The man also tells John, after he look on Watson's hand, that far from suffering from post-traumatic stress disorder as his therapist believes, he actually misses the war. He does like Sherlock did, using deduction to understand people. That man then left Watson, and Watson back to his apartment to take his gun before return to the flat.

When John returns to 221B, Sherlock asks him to send a text message "what happened at Lauriston Gardens, I must have blacked out. 22 Northumberland Street, please come." To Wilson's still-missing phone, while Sherlock issued a big pink suitcase that surprised Watson. Sherlock explained if he searched the suitcase for one hour by checking every backstreet that was wide enough for a car.

Sherlock realize that something is missing from that case. The Jennifer Wilson's phone. It could be gone or she left it at home, but she is careful about it. Then, Sherlock suggests if the murderer has the phone. That's why sherlock asks Watson to text her phone hope the murderer will make a move after. Then, Watson's phone ringing, "the murderer would panic" Sherlock said. Then they went to the address that was sent to Jennifer Wilson's phone.

While waiting at a local restaurant, Sherlock notices a cab which stopped at the street for a long enough and gives chase. Using his extensive knowledge of London's streets and alleys, to take shortcut outpace it on foot and following the taxi. However, when they finally stop the cab, the passenger is a tourist from LA, Santa Monica, who has just arrived in the United Kingdom, not the murderer.

They then return to their flat. There, after entering their flat, Sherlock proves to be Watson that he is not suffering from post-traumatic stress disorder as his therapist believes, he actually just misses the war, like what the man said Watson met before. He can walk without the stick, the waiters that they met in the restaurant when they looking for the cab knock the flat door and give the stick to Watson.

C. Climax

Mrs. Hudson said to Sherlock in panic if the police were in the upstairs, in their room. Believing Sherlock withheld evidence, Lestrade executes a drug bust as an excuse to search his flat with some volunteers like Anderson and Donovan. Anderson said to Sherlock which according to him, the murderer has the case, and they found it in the flat. Lestrade tells Sherlock if he has found Rachel. Rachel is Jennifer Wilson's daughter who died 14 years ago. Sherlock identify all clue that he got because he wants to know why the last victim scratched her daughter name, who died 14 year ago, on the floor. The clues that more complicated made him must to concentrate to solve it. Whenever he didn't know why she did that. Watson, Lestrade, and Anderson said if that is common for people to do that, but Sherlock deny it because she was very clever, and she want to telling them something. After

he think and deducted it, he explains that she was clever. She never lost her phone, she planted it on the murderer. Sherlock presumes "Rachel" was Wilson's e-mail password and the victim planted her phone on the killer so she could be traced by GPS. At this time, Mrs. Hudson tells Sherlock that the taxi has arrived, even though Sherlock doesn't order a taxi. At the same time John found the signal is coming from 221B, Mrs. Hudson tells Sherlock a taxi is still waiting for him. Sherlock Holmes then think about all the clue that he gets and realize something, the cabbie. He then gets message from cabbie who was the murderer and took Jennifer Wilson Phone. Outside, the cabbie (Phil Davis) confirms to the killings, but claims he simply speaks to his victims and they kill themselves. He challenges Sherlock to take a ride with him somewhere and solve his puzzle.

D. Falling action

After take a ride, pass several streets around London, they arrive at the Roland Kerr Further Education College while Watson search Jennifer Willy's phone through GPS which leads him there. Inside a quiet college building, the cabbie pulls out two bottles, each containing an identical pill. There, the cabby explain that he kills the victim by giving two bottle which one of them are poison, the victim must choose of them and eat it, while the other pill will eat by the cabby. He invites his victims to choose one, promising he will swallow the other - and he will simply shoot them if they refuse.

Sherlock soon deduces the cabbie is an estranged father who was told 3 years earlier he was dying. The cabbie replied and said if he had Aneurism, in his

brain. The cabbie admits that a "fan" of Sherlock's contacted him and offered to "sponsor" his work, paying money for each murder, that will be left to the cabbie's children. Sherlock, having already noticed that the 'gun' that directed to him is actually a novelty cigarette lighter, attempts to leave. However, the cabbie challenges him again to choose a pill and see if he can solve the puzzle.

Meanwhile, John traced the GPS signal from the phone and arrived to the college. He then searched all over the place which turned out to be a building opposite the building where Sherlock was talking to a cabbie. Through a window in the building he shoots the cabbie when the cabbie and Sherlock want to eat the pill. Sherlock watching around the windows and find nothing while the cabbie be dying. Sherlock questions the dying cabbie about the identity of his "fan", the cabbie's sponsor, and finally, under duress, he reveals a name: "Moriarty".

E. Resolution

The police arrive, the serial killer died, and the shooter who kill the cabbie still unknown. Lestrade try to understand who the shooter is and he ask Sherlock. Sherlock starts deducing the facts about the shooter identity. After he explain who the shooter is, he saw Watson that standing in front of police line. He realizes that Watson is the shooter, according to his deduction, and said to Lestrade ignore all of what he told to Lestrade.

The case done, Sherlock and Watson want to move from the crime scene and plan to have a dinner at Chinese restaurant, in the end of Baker Streets. The man who met Watson before, who offer him some of money to spy and give all

information about Sherlock, appear. Sherlock face and talk to him. After some of chat between Sherlock and the man, Watson understand that the man is not an enemy. He is Sherlock's brother, Mycroft Holmes (Mark Gatiss). John now understands why Mycroft tried to pay him to get the information about Sherlock, because he concerns for Sherlock. They left Mycroft and went away. They talked about Moriarty being the Cabbie sponsor to do serial killer. Mycroft then instructs his secretary Anthea (Lisa McAllister) to increase their surveillance status.

3.2.3 Kind of Plot in the Film

According to the data that analysed, kind of plot that used in the film is dramatic or progressive plot. The story drives through chronologically from the beginning to the end. Based on the elements of plot, all the events drive to the future without any story of flashback or another story that made it looks like parallel. It also shows from the elements of plot that the story started from beginning to rising action, climax, falling action, and the resolutions. Thus, the plot of the film is dramatic or progressive plot. Also, the film using close plot because the main problem or the struggle of the story has been solved. But, it also can be said if the story using open plot because in the end of the film, Sherlock still does not know who is "Moriarty", the sponsor of the cabby to doing serial killer.

3.3 Ecranisation

Overall, the novel and film premise of Sherlock Holmes is not much different, solving a murder case in an empty house that has no trace at all from the

murderer. However, the changing of the form of the novel to the form of the film makes several aspects of the novel different because of several factors, making a new work with the novel as the basis.

The sequence of the plot in novel and also film, uses a forward plot (if the flashback part of the novel is omitted), which consists of the beginning, middle, and final stages. The beginning stage contains a number of important information relating to various things that will be told in the following stages. The middle stage of displaying the conflicts that appear is increasing, becoming increasingly tense. The final stage is the completion stage.

The beginning stage in the novel and also the film together explains some information about the main characters from the story, Sherlock and Watson. Watson, who is an ex-soldier from Afghanistan, and also Sherlock as consulting detective one and only in the world. Watson at that time shared a flat with Sherlock on 221b Baker street.

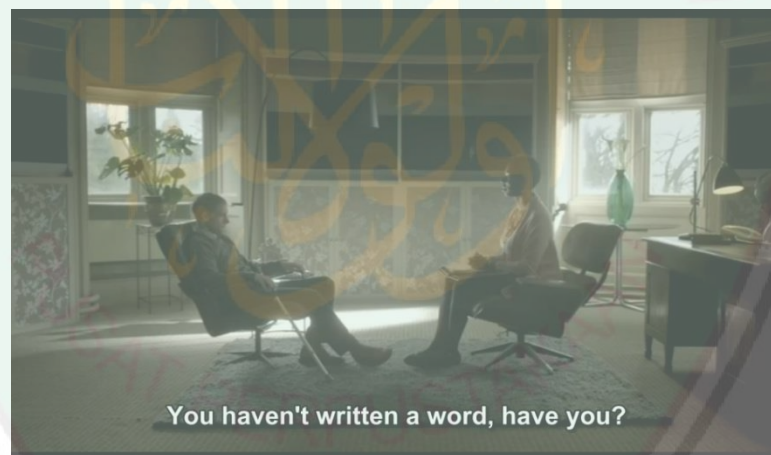
After that, the incident rose and the conflict arose. There was someone killed in an empty house. Sherlock was asked by the Scotland yarders to help investigate the case. Sherlock, along with Watson, tried to solve this case with possibilities that could occur. Until looking for someone who might be involved with the case, they got tricked by him.

At its peak, Sherlock gets the last clue to solve the case. By combining some of the clues he had gotten before, he took a conclusion about who had killed the victim in an empty house. The killer is the cabby.

Then the story moves to the falling action. Everything is explained about murderers in empty homes. He also explained how he killed the victims and also why he did it. By using two pills, the cabbage victim eats one and the other eat the pill. The one is poison, the other is not. At last, the cabby is dead and he can't get his punishment. The case closed.

A. Exposition

As it has mentioned before, this element is basically telling the information that direct the audience or the reader to the main story, the place and time that is used, main character and their background explained. The following are some of the ecranisation processes seen from reduction, addition, and modification.



Watson consulting to therapist

At the beginning of the novel, the background of Watson is described as an ex-soldier from Afghanistan who was returned to London from Watson's own narrative. But in the film, Watson's past is shown as Watson's nightmare which adds to the scene before his conversation with a woman. The woman is his therapist who tries to help him to cure his trauma. And the woman advised Watson to write a blog

for therapy to deal with his trauma. Then, in the novel, Watson explains about his situation if he is having financial difficulties which is not explained in the film. In the film, several scenes were added when the victims killed. A man who ate a pink pill which then convulsed in a building room. A teenager when going back to take an umbrella, then he placed in a room and eat the pill. Also, a woman after her birthday, she was in someplace, crying had to take the pill. After that, in the film also added a press conference session at the police station by Detective Lestrade and Sergeant Donovan about serial suicide which be linked caused by poisons. Donovan is a character added to the story in the film. In the middle of session, there are some message that received by all of the audience in the room which said 'Wrong'. In the end of the press conference Lestrade received message from someone using initial 'SH' to find him.

In the novel, it is explained if Watson met Mike Stamford in a bar and seemed very happy to meet him. Watson told Stamford about his life and he also told Stamford if he was looking for friends who could share the rent with him. In contrast, the film shows if Watson meets Stamford in a park. Watson looked plain even unimpressed when he met Stamford. In the film, Watson is not looking for friends sharing flats, but Stamford suggest him about flat share. Nor did Stamford explain about Sherlock personality, but was replaced with Sherlock's activities in the autopsy room with Molly Hooper who was trying to slash a new corpse with riding crop while in the novel Stamford told Watson when Sherlock beating the subjects in the dissecting rooms with a stick. He did that to know what bruises form

in the next 20 minutes. and closed with Sherlock asked Miss Hooper to make a cup of coffee.

The novel told when Watson and Stamford came in, Sherlock was look so ambitious with the re-agent he found, while in the film Sherlock was typing when Watson and Stamford arrived. He then asked Stamford to lend his phone to text message because there is no signal in his phone, but the phone was left in his coat. Watson offers his phone and Sherlock takes it.



Afghanistan or Iraq?

Sherlock ask Watson which country he was placed in army

Sherlock, in the novel, says if "You have been in Afghanistan, I perceive" when he shakes Watson's hand. Different with that, Sherlock asks "Afghanistan or Iraq?" When Watson gives his phone to sherlock. At this century when the film released, war doesn't happen on afghan only, but also in Iraq. So, Sherlock asks him with two possibilities, Afghanistan or Iraq. Sherlock then continues his explanation about haemoglobin and also his discovery, which is a liquid that can show haemoglobin in a clear water that has been dripped with blood. The reagent makes the blood clot and settles at the bottom of the glass. But in the film, that part is deleted. Sherlock immediately asked him if some of his habits could bother him if they share a flat. Watson just confused by Holmes's behaviour. In the novel,

Sherlock also explains his habits, but he also asks about Watson's habit, whereas in the film Sherlock didn't ask him. Also added to the film was a scene before leaving Watson and Stamford, Sherlock said if he had known Watson by explaining a number of things about him and also about his Brother.

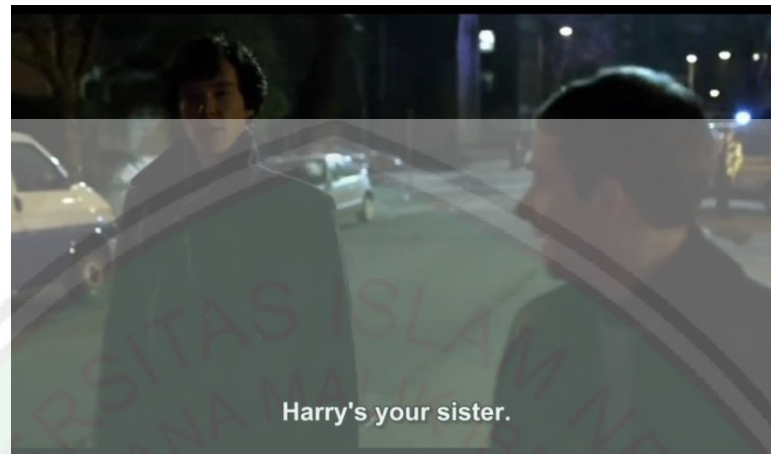
Then at the end of the conversation, Sherlock asks Watson to meet him in that lab at noon tomorrow, then Watson and Stamford leave Sherlock. There are variations in this part, in film, Sherlock introduces his name and asks Watson to come tomorrow at 221B Baker street, before he leaves Stamford and Watson, who is still confused. Also, in the film, there is no part when Watson and Stamford talk about Sherlock after meeting him. Watson then returns to his room and searching information about Sherlock on the internet before the next day he meets Sherlock. After that, there is a scene was shown when a woman took a bottle containing pill.

In the next day, Watson met Sherlock in front of a flat number 221b on Baker street then talked about he got the flat because he had helped him in a case that made him ensure the punishment of her husband, while in the novel they met in Lab and walked towards Baker street. There is a scene added in the film when they meet Miss Hudson as a landlady who rents out her flat to them, take a small talk and lets them enter. In the novel it is explained if they look around their room and, in the evening, Watson returns there with his belongings, while Sherlock the next day brings his boxes and portmanteaus. For one or two days they clean up and unpacking their property to the best advantages. As for the film, when Watson saw the flat, Sherlock's things were already there, messy everywhere filling the room.

Watson recounts Sherlock's daily life and breaks his habit when one flat with him. He also told if some people who met Sherlock consult and ask for advice. Even he tried to make notes about Sherlock until finally he gave up and read a magazine. In the magazine there is an article with ambitious tittle "The Book of Life" that discusses how to learn people from observing them with accurate and systematic. According to him it is absurd and impractical. Then Sherlock says if that's possible, because he wrote the article.

He shows how to deduce by explaining how Sherlock knows if Watson is an ex-soldier in Afghanistan and explains a few other things. And said if his job was consulting detective. Then a letter from Tobias Gregson came and asked Sherlock to come to 3 Lauriston Gardens, in Brixton road. Sherlock looks reluctant to come because he knows if all credits will be taken by Gregson and Lestrade. Sherlock then invites Watson because Watson is free. In contrast, the film happened on the time when they came to the flat. Watson said if he saw the website that Sherlock wrote and was confused about how. Then miss Hudson asks him about the three suicides that happened. A police siren sounded and Sherlock said "Four There's been a fourth. And there's something different this time." Lestrade went up and said if there was one more victim and left a message. In movies, the character of the Gregson and Lestrade are combined into one person. Lestrade's name in the novel is G. Lestrade, whose initial G is not mentioned. Mark Gatiss and Steven Moffat may have chosen "Greg" to give a node to the other Scotland Yard detective, Tobias Gregson, into Lestrade name became Greg Lestrade. When Lestrade leaves, Sherlock looks so happy. There was an additional scene when Watson was so angry

at miss Hudson for offending his leg, and he apologized to her. Sherlock invites Watson because he knows if Watson is a doctor.



Sherlock realize that Harry is not a Watson's brother, but sister.

Both of novel and film, in the way to the crime scene, Watson asks about who sherlock is and what his job is. He then explained that he was consulting detective, one and only. The addition appears in film because of Watson's doubts, Sherlock shows him how he found out about Watson and his brother information from the phone he lent him the day before. Also, the time that happen in the novel was a few weeks after they moved, but in film, Lestrade came a while after still observing the flat.

The preeminent addition, Reduction, and Modification in exposition:

- Addition

No.	Addition
1.	Watson suffered trauma because of war and made him consult therapist
2.	There are several scenes when victims in movies are killed;
3.	It was shown when a woman dressed in pink took a bottle containing pill.
4.	A description of Watson's brother who is known from his cell phone.

- Reduction

No.	Reduction
1.	There was no explanation about Watson's financial difficulties.
2.	Sherlock did not explain the haemoglobin and re-agent he made.
3.	Out of curiosity with Sherlock, Watson made notes about Sherlock until he finally gave up.
4.	Holmes also knew about literature like the work of Edgar Allah Poe and Gaboriau.
5.	A marine sergeant came to give a letter from Tobias Gregson to Sherlock

- Modification

No.	Modification	
	Novel	Film
1.	The background of Watson, which tell his past, is described from his own narrative	Watson's past was shown as a nightmare
2.	John Watson is looking for friends who can share a room because of financial problems	Stamford advises to find roommates
3.	The story of Watson found an article about Sherlock while looking for information about Sherlock, he found an article in a magazine titled 'The book of life', which Sherlock claimed as his writing.	Watson looking for information about Sherlock after meeting Sherlock yesterday, he looks for him on the internet and the next day says to Sherlock if he found his website 'the science of deduction'
4.	Gregson sends a letter and asks Sherlock to come and help him	Lestrade comes to the apartment and inform if there is another suicide to Sherlock, and now with a note
5.	Sherlock explains that Watson used his deduction when he was in the apartment before the letter from Lestrade arrived	Sherlock explained why he could find out about Watson and claimed to be consulting detective on the way to the crime scene.

B. Rising Action

On this element, the struggle starts to appear and face the main character. Sherlock and Watson arrived at crime scene. In novels, it is said that they stopped 100 yards from the Crime scene. Sherlock wants to investigate around the empty house to find important clues before entering the house. But in the film, Sherlock is pretty close to the crime scene. He and Watson walked towards the empty house talking about the deduction he had made before. Watson confirmed that he and Harry, who claimed Sherlock was his brother who divorced his wife, were not getting along with him. Harry is short of Harriet, which Sherlock only realized if sister of Watson. Here, there is additional information that is not explained in the novel which Watson just claims if he has neither kith nor kin in England while in the film, it is added if he has a sister who has separated from his wife.

Then Sherlock arrived at the empty house and was greeted enthusiastically by Gregson. They then entered the scene and Gregson ignored who Watson was, letting him follow them roaming around there. In contrast, the film shows that Donovan first met Sherlock and Watson before entering the empty house. He looked so disliked to the arrival of Sherlock. Likewise, Anderson, another additional character, came out of the house. He was rudely talking to Sherlock. Then before entering the house, Sherlock gave a little deduction if Donovan had yesterday stayed at Anderson's house, when his wife left, smelling from the deodorant they used the same and also seen from Donovan's knees that Sherlock explained had brushed Anderson's floor.

Inside, Lestrade is waiting and wearing a coverall, Sherlock asks Watson to wear it while he did not use it. Lestrade sees Watson and asks Sherlock who he is, Sherlock answers it if Watson is with him. Watson uses coverall and Lestrade takes them away to upstairs. Lestrade explained some information to Sherlock, if a corpse named Jennifer Wilson, was found by some kids, and they were running it in detail. In the novel, the body was discovered by John Rance, Scotland Yard, and they found some information from items in his pocket.

In an empty room, there is a corpse lying in the middle. In the novel, the corpse was Enoch J. Drebbel, a man, while in the film the corpse that lay was Jennifer Wilson, a woman wearing pink clothes. Drebbel lay in the middle of the room with drops and splashes of blood nearby. Gregson then told four people to take the corpse out after Sherlock examined it. Whereas in the film, around the

corpse there are no bloodstains. Sherlock examined it carefully, then asked Watson to check it out too, even though Lestrade had previously banned it.



Jennifer Wilson, as a corpse in the middle of empty room

When the corpse was taken by the police out, there was a ring that had fallen. Lestrade took it and said if the ring was a woman's wedding ring, who was not known who the owner was. Unlike that, the ring in film was still worn by Jennifer Wilson. Then it is taken by Sherlock to be checked. Sherlock also examined Jennifer Wilson's body.

In the novel, Lestrade finds letters scrawled in blood-red "Rache" on a wall in the darkest corner of the room. Lestrade said if that the writer was going to write female name, Rachel, but was disturbed before finishing it. Sherlock denied it and said that it was a German language text that meant 'revenge', which he claimed if the murderer wrote it. In film, the single word 'Rache' was written by the victim with her nail on the wooden floor beside her. Anderson came and said that it was Rache in German which meant Revenge, but Sherlock ignored it and said if it was Rachel, the name of a woman, but the victim died before finishing her

writing. The key of information played and changed in film by Steven Moffat and Mark Gatiss here.

After getting some information, Sherlock ask them who found the body and where his address, then he explain murderer's characteristics and how was it done to Gregson and Lestrade. After that, he and Watson left them open-mouthed behind him. In the film, Sherlock doesn't explain who the murderer was, and still doesn't know his characteristics, he uses his deduction to explain who and where the victim is. He also mentioned if there should be a woman's suitcase, but Lestrade denied it. He said if there is no. any suitcases around the corpse. Sherlock tells Lestrade to look for Rachel or the victim's family, then he leaves Watson on the scene.

Added to the film, when Watson was abandoned by Sherlock, he returned home alone. When Watson was outside, he asked Donovan where he got a taxi, which was then advised to try the main road. Donovan also tells Watson if Sherlock is a psychopath. He did not ask for compensation for what he did because he liked this. Weirder the crime, the more he gets off. Watson then went to main road and tried to find a taxi while walking.

Also added is the scene where the telephone rings around Watson. Starting from public telephones, and also telephone in a shop. Until finally when he was about to pass the phone box, the phone ring. Watson picked it up and there was a man who spoke to him. He was asked to pay attention to some of the surrounding CCTV that shot directly at him moving slowly, turns away from him. He was asked by man on the phone to get into the car that is already near the phone box.



Watson meet a man that curious about Sherlock

After that, the car took him to somewhere, and he met a man who offered Watson to spy on Sherlock and would pay for the information. In the middle of their conversation, Sherlock sent him a message to come to the flat. Then he returned to his apartment and took his gun before he returned to the flat to meet Sherlock.

In the film, there is no part or scene when Sherlock and Watson meet John Rance. In the novel, it is told that John Rance explain how he found Drebbler's body in an empty house, and also the story when there was a drunk man who came to the house after he found the body. Sherlock says if the man is actually a Drebbler killer and returns to take the woman's wedding ring which left there.

The film also doesn't tell when Sherlock advertises the ring, which he found, in the newspaper. Sherlock wants to see the killer's reaction when he sees the ring found. Then, came an old woman who claimed that the ring was owned by her granddaughter. But, In the film, the story is added that Watson comes and asked by Sherlock to send a message to a number that turns out to be Jennifer Wilson's phone to wait on 22 Northumberland street. Sherlock found a pink suitcase of Jennifer Wilson by looked for every back street that enough for a car, within five

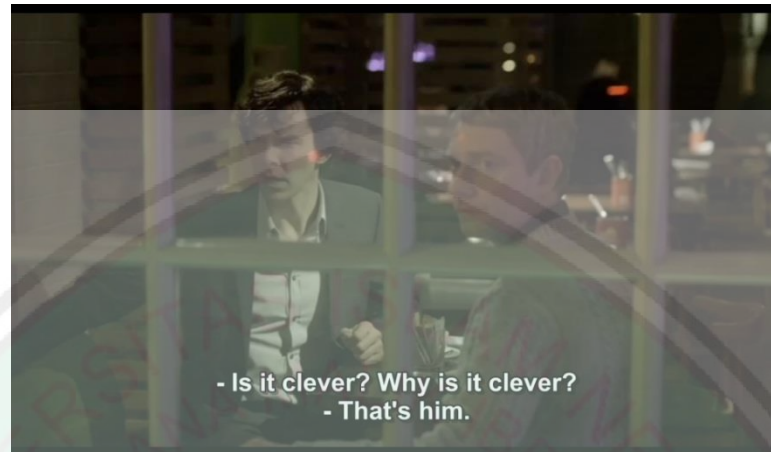
minutes from Lauriston Garden. After observed the case, he realizes that there is no Jennifer's phone in the case. He then takes possibilities that conclude if the murderer has it, after someone replay Watson message. He also said that the murderer would panic.

In the novel, after the old woman leaves, Sherlock get out from the flat without inviting Watson to investigate. But in the film, after Watson sent a message, there was a phone call from the actor who brought Jennifer's phone. Sherlock invites Watson to come out to investigate. Then they arrived at a small restaurant owned by Angelo who was at the address they gave to the murderer. They watched him from there.

Then there is an addition to the film. there is a conversation between Sherlock and Watson about the person who Watson met before and Sherlock relationship. He does not have a girlfriend, which is answered if it is not his area. Then Watson sees him and asks if he has a boyfriend. Sherlock says if he doesn't have it though it's fine for him. Sherlock then said to Watson if he considered to marry his work and was not nice to Watson when he asked about boyfriends.

Sherlock, in novels and films, get tricked. The novel told if he comes home and says to Watson that he follows the old woman to a house. The cab-man opens the door of his cab and the old woman disappears without any sign or trace. The house number is 13 which the old woman said if that her, belonged to respectable paperhanger named Keswick. While in the film, Sherlock and Watson realize there is a taxi that stops for a moment on Norton Street and leaves again after Sherlock and Watson exit the restaurant and stare at him. They then followed

him through a shortcut and managed to stop the car. The Man in taxi is only tourists from California, not the murderer, looking for his luggage.



Sherlock and Watson keep eyes to taxi that stopped in 22 Northumberland street

After he gets tricked, Sherlock, on the novel, returns home and tells Watson. Watson listened when he failed to investigate the old woman. Then, he told Watson to sleep, while he himself sat in front of the fireplace and played the violin. On Film, Sherlock and Watson return to Baker Street. There is an additional scene when Sherlock asks Watson to open the door. Angelo, the Restaurant owner, came and returned Watson's stick which surprised Watson. He can walk without using a stick anymore. It is proof that Watson gets his limp because he is not trauma about the war, but he missed it. He got the sensation like in war when he joins Sherlock.

The preeminent addition, Reduction, and Modification in rising action:

- Addition

No.	Addition
1.	Watson confirmed about Harry, which claimed by Sherlock was Watson brother who was divorced his wife. But Harry is short from Harriet, her sister
2.	Holmes give little deduction if Donovan had stayed Anderson's house the night before, while his wife left.
3.	Sherlock explains who the woman is and also where she is.
4.	When Watson wanted to find a taxi, Donovan explained that Sherlock Holmes was a psychopath, and asked him to stay away from Sherlock.
5.	Watson met a man who would pay for information about Sherlock

6.	Watson was asked by Sherlock to send a message to a number to wait on 22 Northumberland street that turn out to Jennifer Wilson's phone.
7.	The owner of the restaurant came and returned Watson's left-hand stick. It proves that Watson gets his limp because his not trauma about the war or injured, but he missed it

- Reduction

No.	Reduction
1.	Lestrade who found letters in blood-red 'Rache' on the wall
2.	Lestrade who explained his conclusions about 'Rache' writing.
3.	Sherlock and Watson go to John Rance's house
4.	There is no part when Sherlock and Watson get information from John Rance.
5.	Sherlock doesn't advertise about finding a ring on Brixton road.
6.	Sherlock was visited by an old woman who claimed that her grandson had the ring.

- Modification

No.	Modification	
	Novel	Film
1.	the victim was a man named Enoch J. Drebber.	The victim was a woman named Jennifer Wilson
2.	According to Lestrade, the writer wanted to write 'Rachel' but didn't have time to finish. But Sherlock explains if 'Rache' is German which means revenge.	"Rache" which is written is the name of the child victim of "Rachel" that has not been finished writing. Not 'Rache', as Anderson said, in German which means 'revenge'
3.	Sherlock explains how and what the characteristics of the murderer was.	Sherlock explains his deduction to explain who and where the corpse
4.	Sherlock follows the horse carriage, but the old woman is gone.	Sherlock and Watson chase a taxi they think the Murderer is in, but it turns out it's only a tourist from California

C. Climax

Exciting points in a story is climax, which usually happens near the end of story. It is also the turning point or the most intense moment. Shown in the film if after Sherlock proves Watson about his feet, Mrs. Hudson approaches them in panic. She told them if something had happened upstairs. The two of them then ran and saw a group of policemen pacing in their room. Whereas in novels, it's not like that. The next day, after Sherlock was fooled by the old woman, Watson made clippings from several newspapers such as the Daily Telegraph, Standard, and Daily

News which contained the news of the murder in Brixton. Then six children dirtiest and most ragged street Arabs come in to our room. Sherlock called them Baker Street division of the detective police force, which he told them to help investigating something. After rewarding them a shilling, the six children came out.



Lestrade do a drug bust in Sherlock room.

In the novel it is shown that Gregson came alone to their place, showing what he can do. He had found a man named Arthur Charpentier, who was suspected as the murderer. Gregson also explained how he got Arthur by investigating several places and arrived at inn owned by Madame Charpentier, where Enoch J. Drebbler's and Joseph Stangerson stay. He told Sherlock and Watson that Madame Charpentier explained how the conflict between his daughter and Drebbler had made Arthur angry and attacked Drebbler. But the incident was not shown on the film. In the film, Lestrade comes with several volunteers to do a drug bust and insists Sherlock to help him. While they found Jennifer Wilson's pink suitcase in the room, Anderson accuses Sherlock of being the murderer because according to Sherlock, the murderer has the case.

Added to the information in film about Rachel through Sherlock and Lestrade's conversation. Lestrade said to Sherlock if Rachel was the daughter of

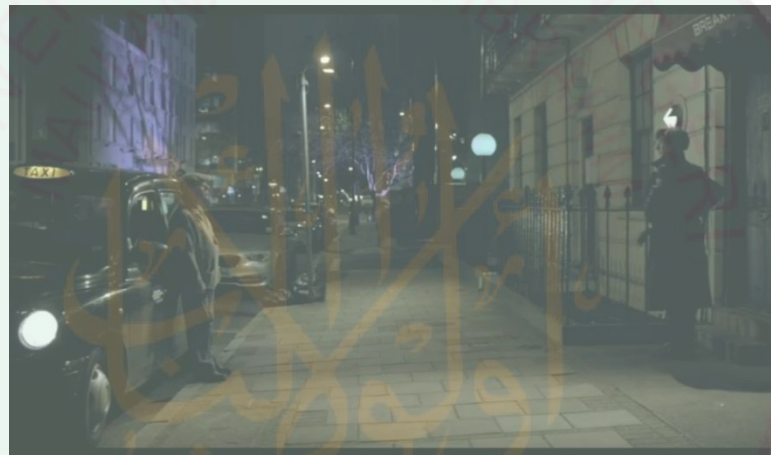
Jennifer Wilson who had died fourteen years ago. This confused Sherlock why the victim wrote his son's name before he died. Whereas Mrs. Hudson repeatedly reminded Sherlock if the taxi he ordered was waiting below, but Sherlock did not feel if he had ordered a taxi.

The film was also not shown when Lestrade came and said that Joseph Stangerson, assistant of Drebbler, had been found killed in Hallodays private hotel. He explains if previously investigated Drebbler's secretary and arrived at the hotel, and he found him killed with word 'Rache' writing written in blood. He also found a telegram containing "J.H is in town" and also a small chip ointment box containing couple of pills that Sherlock claims as the last clue. Unlike in novel, the last clue of the film is not the ointment box, but "Rachel". After thinking hard, Sherlock realized if Jennifer Wilson planted her phone on the murderer. Using her email which is the password is "Rachel", it's a smartphone with GPS, which means they can locate phone online.

In the novel the story is followed by testing the drug in the box. Sherlock tries the drug on Watson's dog, and sees his reaction. Watson's dog tried the first pill and there was no reaction to the dog until he took one more pill and drank it to the dog, then the dog died. While in the film, the story is continued by trying to open Jennifer Wilson's e-mail which is written in her case. After tracking the Jennifer Wilson's phone, Watson got the location that was in 221b Baker street.

That makes it complicated. Whereas Miss Hudson came again and reminded Sherlock if the taxi had arrived, followed by the cabbie who go upstairs. Sherlock realized, through his deduction with all cases and hints, that the murderer

is cabbie. The cabbie text him to follow him down. On the novel, the cabbie came because it was ordered by Sherlock. Young Wiggin, one of the streets Arabs, comes to the room and says if he has found it. Sherlock asks Wiggin to tell the cabbie to go upstairs, help him with the boxes. Everyone who is there doesn't know if Sherlock will set out on journey. When the cabbie entered the room, Sherlock asked him to lift his boxes. The cabman came forward with somewhat sullen, defiant water, and put his hands to assist, Sherlock explained and showed an old model handcuff and mechanism.



Sherlock meet the cabman

In the film, Sherlock goes down and meets the cabbie by himself, while in Sherlock's novel he suddenly handcuffs the cabman and introduces him as Jefferson Hope, the murderer of Enoch J. Drebber and Joseph Stangerson. He had fought back and tried to run away, but Gregson, Lestrade, and Sherlock stopped and dragged him back to the room. He was so strong and made them shaken off again and again, until they succeeded locked him down Different with that, the film shows that The Cabbie introduced himself if he was the murderer. The cabbie asks Sherlock to enter his taxi and come with him. Because Sherlock too curious about how the cabby murder the victim, he enters the taxi.

The preeminent addition, Reduction, and Modification in climax:

- Addition

No.	Addition
1.	Lestrade finds Rachel, who is the daughter of Jennifer Wilson who died 14 years ago.
2.	Miss Hudson several times told Sherlock if the taxi he ordered was waiting, but Sherlock didn't feel if he ordered a taxi
3.	Sherlock realized that if Jennifer Wilson deliberately planted her phone on him, using her e-mail, which password is "Rachel", the smartphone with GPS, which means they can locate it online.
4.	The location is in 221b Baker Street, and it makes Sherlock realize, through its deduction with all cases, that the murderer is the cabbie

- Reduction

No.	Reduction
1.	Baker Street irregulars came to the apartment, Sherlock told them to find something.
2.	Tobias Gregson came and showed his ability. He explained if he had got Arthur Charpentier, whom he suspected was the Murderer.
3.	Lestrade came and said that Joseph Stangerson, as Enoch Drebber's secretary, had been found murdered in a private hotel hallway.
4.	Sherlock tried the drug on Watson's dog, and saw his reaction. Watson's dog tried the first pill and there was no reaction to the dog until he took one more pill and drank it to the dog, then the dog died.
5.	Sherlock approaches the cab-man and handcuffs the cab-man and introduces if he is Jefferson Hope, the murderer of Enoch J. Drebber and Joseph Stangerson.

- Modification

No.	Modification	
	Novel	Film
1.	Gregson came alone to the flat and say what he got.	Lestrade came with several volunteers to do a drug bust and asked Sherlock to help them
2.	The horse driver goes up to their room because Sherlock asks Wiggins to ask him to come upstairs to help lift the Sherlock boxes	The taxi driver went upstairs after several times Miss Hudson said if taxi Sherlock was waiting, but Sherlock cancelled it because he did not feel if he had ordered a taxi.

D. Falling Action

Falling action is element after Climax which shows what happens after the main problem has been solved and lead the audiences or readers to the ending of the story. In this element is the continuation of knowing the murderer in the story. The novel explains how the cab-man was taken to the police station by Lestrade,

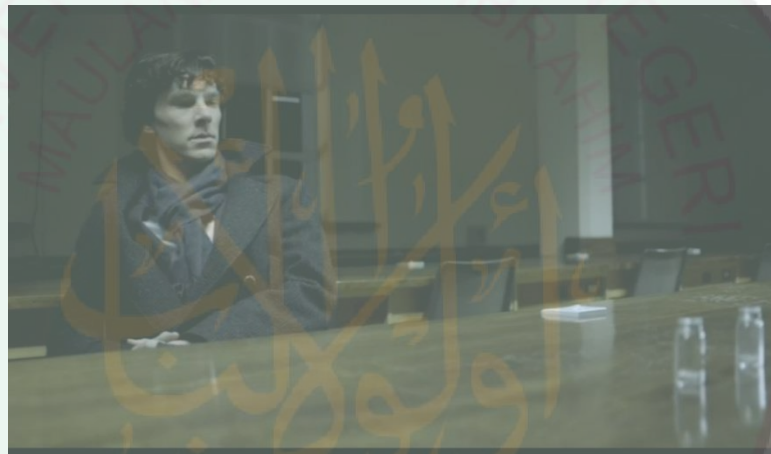
Gregson, Sherlock, and Watson. In a small room where a police inspector inspects Jefferson Hope, as the murderer, he told why he did murdering Drebber and Stangerson. Films take different angles. Sherlock was taken to Roland Kerr further Education College. He was taken by the cabbie to a quiet room in a building to explain how he killed his victims.

Jefferson Hope was willing to be interrogated because he had a disease that made his life soon. Watson, who was asked to examine, said that he had Aortic Aneurysm, when he put his hand on Hope's chest. The cabbie on film also has aneurysm but on the head.

The part of Jefferson Hope, the murderer on the novel, told of the beginning of how he had a grudge against Enoch J. Drebber and also Joseph Stangerson, was deleted from the film. He killed his victim because he considered if they were both guilty of the death of two people - John Ferrier and his daughter, Lucy Ferrier. The daughter will marry Jefferson Hope, but the rules of Bingham Young, Mormon leader, require Lucy to marry Drebber or Stangerson. Hope helped John Ferrier and Lucy escape from Mormons. However, in the middle of the way their escaping, when Hope was careless because he was looking for food, John Ferrier was killed and Lucy was brought back to Salt Lake City to be married by Drebber. A month after she died. Hope took Lucy's wedding ring which he then showed to Drebber before killing him. He followed Drebber and Stangerson for a long time, until finally they met in London.

Films have another motive for the cabbie. He did it because he wanted to finance his children taken by his wife. There is a sponsor who gives reward if he

commits murder and the payment will be given to his child. He explained to Sherlock how he transported his victims to a quiet place he knew. He told his victims to choose to take one of two bottle, which containing pill, while the cabbie the other. Different with the novel which Sherlock already knows how the murderer killed his victims by drank it to Watson's dog. In addition, the pill that is told in the novel was discovered by Lestrade and shown to Sherlock, not shown directly by the killer. Also, Jefferson Hope's pill was his own blend from some poison like alkaloid.

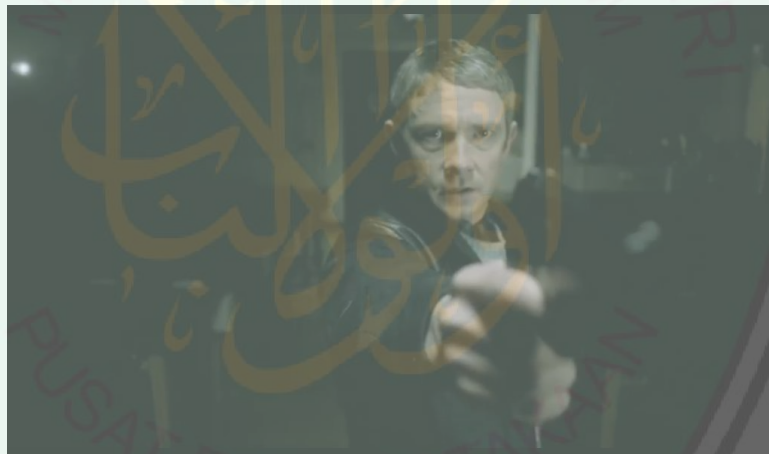


The cabbie shows the bottle to Sherlock

While the cabbie is talking to Sherlock, Watson uses the GPS to locate the phone. Donovan spoke with Lestrade if this was a wasting time, so Lestrade ordered all police to end the drug bust. Lestrade also said that Sherlock is a great man and he might even be a good one. Gregson and Lestrade on novels do not like Sherlock and hate to admit his greatness. Lestrade then left, while Watson tracked the location of the Jennifer Wilson 'phone and get out. When explaining how he killed his victims, Jefferson Hope and the cabbie also forced their victims to take the pills they were carrying. Hope threatens the victim to use a knife while The Cabbie uses a gun, even though Sherlock knows if it's not a real gun. When the Cabbie asks

Sherlock to choose between the gun or the bottle, Sherlock prefers the gun and the cabbie presses the trigger, but it turn out a small fire. The gun is just a match. The cabbie uses that method to kill the victims. Jefferson hope only used the pill to Drebbler. Joseph Stangerson, the second victim he killed when he entered the hotel room. Hope actually offered the pill, but Stangerson pounced on Hope's neck. He defends his self by stabbing his heart.

The film added a scene when Watson was in a taxi watching GPS on his netbook, while calling the police station to connect to Lestrade. Then he arrived at the collage, but he was confused about which building Sherlock and the murderer took. Then he entered one of the buildings.



Watson shot the cabbie

When Sherlock finds out the trick of the cabbie kills the victim and also the gun he uses fake, Sherlock is not interested anymore and will leave. But the cabbie forced him to guess which pills poisonous and which ones not. Then he chose one of them while the cabbie took another. Watson from across the building realized that he was taking a wrong building. He looked through the window of his room, opposite their room, when they were about to eat the pill they chose. Before Sherlock ate it, Watson shot the cabbie right on his chest and made him fall on the

floor. Sherlock saw the bullet's direction from the window but found no one. In the novel, Sherlock asks Hope about who disguised his friend as an old woman who took a ring, but Hope didn't want to say the name. In the film, Sherlock asks whether the pill he chose is right or not, but the cabbie is still in shock with a shot in his chest, so he doesn't answer. Sherlock also asks the fan who sponsoring him. He forced the cabbie to give his name while stepping on his injured chest. Then the cabbie in pain shouted "Moriarty !!!" before he fainted. The film was not shown when The Murderer was taken by several guards to the prison to be tried on Thursday.



The cabbie shouts the name of Moriarty

The preeminent addition, Reduction, and Modification in falling action:

- Addition

No.	Addition
1.	Cabbie asked Sherlock to get in the taxi and follow him to make Sherlock understand how he killed his victims.
2.	Cabbie ask Sherlock to choose one of two bottle which containing pill, while the cabbie choose the other
3.	The cabbie tells Sherlock that Sherlock has a fan
4.	When the cabbie and Sherlock will eat the pill, Watson from opposite building, through window, shot the cabbie right on his chest and made him fall

- Reduction

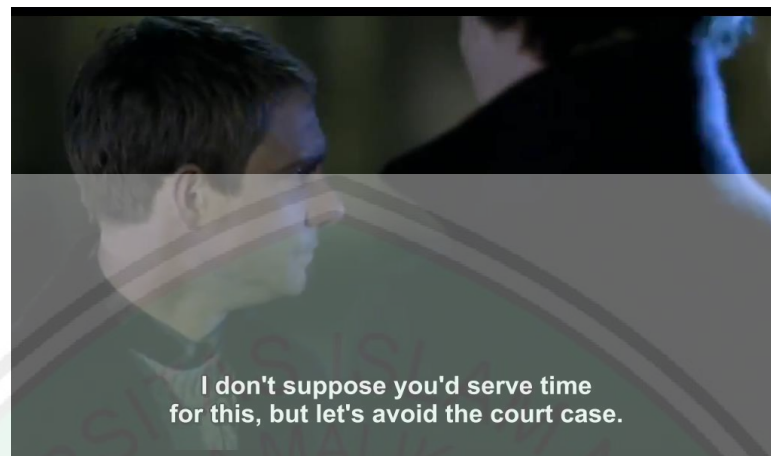
No.	Reduction
1.	The part of Jefferson Hope told his story how he had a grudge against Enoch J. Drebber and Joseph Stangerson

- Modification

No.	Modification	
	Novel	Film
1.	The murderer motive because Enoch J Drebber made the women who he loves, died.	The murderer motive because he has a kid and her ex-wife took them. He still loves them, and there is sponsor that will pay for every life he takes, the money goes to his kids.
2.	The murderer has an aneurism in his hearth (Aorta).	The cabbie has an aneurism in his head
3.	murderer dead because his aneurism	The cabbie dead because Watson shoot him from opposite building through window
4.	Sherlock ask Hope about his friend which bet he old woman, but he didn't want to say the name	Sherlock force the cabbie to give the name of fan that be his sponsor, and the cabbie said "Moriarty"

E. Resolution

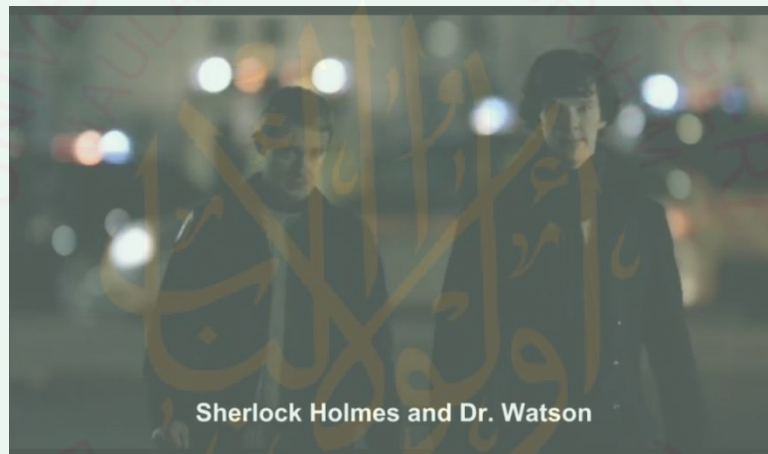
As the result of the story, resolution is the last element that shows the end of the story after the falling action. In the novel, it is explained that Jefferson Hope will be tried on Thursday, but he died of his aneurysm in prison. In the movie the cabbie was killed by a shot from Watson who pointed at his chest. Lestrade asks Sherlock to explain about who shot the cabbie through his deduction. Sherlock explained in detail how the shooter was, and yet he stopped his explanation when he saw Watson who was standing outside the police line, staring at him. Sherlock asked Lestrade to ignore his words. He then approached Watson and made sure what Watson had done. "You have just killed a man", said Sherlock, and answered Watson "Yeah. True. But he wasn't a very nice man." Sherlock confirmed his words and asked Watson to immediately leave the crime scene before he was questioned. Sherlock on the novel, does not explain who the shooter was to Lestrade, but he talks to Watson how he found all the important clues and how he draws conclusions about it all.



Sherlock suggest Watson to avoid the court case

All credit is given to Tobias Gregson and also Lestrade, while Sherlock is only referred to as an amateur in the day edition of the Echo newspaper. Sherlock said "That's the result of all our study in scarlet: to get them testimonial". Then Watson, who felt that if what Sherlock had done was great enough, he asked his permission to publish a report on the case to show the public the facts. This part was omitted in the film but was added to the part when Sherlock guest if Watson did get shot in Afghanistan on his left Shoulder, while in the novel has been told in the first of story when Watson be an army-doctor, he got shot on his shoulder by jezail bullet that shattered the bone and grazed the artery. Also, add to the film about a man whom Watson had previously met, who asked Watson to investigate Sherlock, came and approached them. It turns out that Man is Sherlock's brother who was explained by him if his name is Mycroft and claimed his brother as the British government correct service and CIA on a freelance base. Mycroft asks Watson to give information about Sherlock because he is indeed concerned with Sherlock. Sherlock and Watson left them to go to a Chinese restaurant for dinner.

They also talked about Moriarty, who became a sponsor of Cabbie and also a big fan of Sherlock according to what Cabbie said, while Moriarty was not explained and mentioned in the novel. The end of the novel was closed by Watson with the words of the Romans "*Populus me sibilat, at mihi plaudo. Ipse doni simul ac nummos contemplar in arca.*" which meant that people criticized me, but in my house, I clapped. And at the same time think of money in my treasure chest. The film ends with Mycroft's words to his secretary to upgrade their surveillance status, grade 3 active and close with said "Sherlock Holmes and John Watson."



Mycroft end the film with introducing Sherlock Holmes and Dr. Watson

The preeminent addition, Reduction, and Modification:

- Addition

No.	Addition
1.	Sherlock explained the characteristics of the shooter but did not continue because he realized that John Watson did it.
2.	The man who met Watson before appear and talk to them.
3.	The man is Sherlock brother, Mycroft Holmes.
4.	Sherlock talk about Moriarty to Watson

- Reduction

No.	Reduction
1.	Sherlock explain to Watson how he found all the important clue and take conclusion about it
2.	Ending part of story when Watson closed by the words of Romans

- Modification

No.	Modification	
	Novel	Film
1.	Jefferson Hope died of his aneurysm in prison	Cabbie was dead because Watson shoot him

3.4 Reception of Filmmaker

In ecranisation, novel film adaptation, there was a reception process from filmmakers before filming the story of a novel. Unlike a novel which made by one or several people, a film is made by involving many people to make the work. Bad or good the quality of the works depends on the reception of the filmmaker to filming the novel. *Sherlock: Study in Pink* is a film based on the Doyle's novel *Sherlock Holmes: Study in Scarlet*, written by Steven Moffatt who co-created with Mark Gatiss. They interpret the story in the novel with significant differences and make it newer with the nuances of the present. The film, which has a London background in 2010, is very different from the story of a novel that took place in 1881. With different presentations, many elements in the novel have changed. Also, the average duration of the film series tv is an hour and half which limits the telling story of the novel. That is why the length of the *Sherlock: Study in Pink* is 88 minutes. The differences that occur in the process of ecranisation caused by the following things:

1. Different interpretations.

Filmmaker interpretation are one of the causes. Every reader always has his own imagination, including the director and screenwriter as the filmmaker. The interpretation of them influences the final result of the film produced. As readers,

filmmakers have their own receptions to interpret the stories they have read. They then equate their ideas with some technicalities that must be fulfilled. Also, because it is commercial, the interpretation of the filmmaker must present it as attractive as possible to attract viewers, sponsors, and also the rating of the film. The difference imagination between the filmmaker and the reader of novel, often makes readers happy or not when the novels are filmed.

2. Funding for filming.

The budget for filming is one of the determining factors whether a film adaptation can be as good as to its book. Films that don't need a lot of property, actors, and settings, the funds needed will not to be large. But it is different if the film that will be made requires a lot of funds. The funds which provided by the producer and sponsor to the production team are very limited and its make them to be able adjust the film budget.

3. The duration of the film.

The duration of a film also limits the process of ecranisation. Unlike the novels that can be read for several time, movies can only be enjoyed with a relatively short duration. Films generally range from a one-hour duration in minimum, or a maximum of 3 hours depending on how the filmmaker decides. While novels tend to occur within a period of days, months, or even years depend on how the reader read it. Adjusting the length of time in a novel to a movie without making the film longer than usual of film length can be said to be impossible. This is the causes why many scenes in novels often not to be screened in the adaptation

film. The filmmaker also often improvises parts of the novel that are considered too long, makes it shorter or even changes the content to fit the duration of the film.

The three points above have an impact on the expansion and narrowing of the storyline. All changes of grooves, characters, and settings are made in such a way by filmmaker behind the scenes in an effort to improve the audience experience. With these reasons, it is very natural that it was happen in the process of ecranisation. There are many differences with the reduction, addition, and also modification or variation, as well as between Sherlock Holmes novels: *Study in Scarlet* and Sherlock: *Study in Pink*.

3.4.1 Reduction

The filmmaker has many reasons to do reduction of element, part, or content in novel story of their film. For example, like for the effectiveness, relevant, and to make it more interesting due to attract audience curiosity.

For the effectiveness of the story, the filmmaker takes some steps to delete some parts which he thinks are not important to show in the film. For example, the removal parts of Sherlock and Watson when they visiting John Rance, a Scotland yarder who found the corpse to ask how the corpse he had found and also other information. This part can be considered insignificant with the story and take a long time to retell. So, they replaced with a brief description by Lestrade to Sherlock when sherlock came to examine the corpse.

Another very striking part to eliminate is the story of Jefferson Hope. In the second part the novel is told about Ferrier Family, John Ferrier and Lucy Ferrier, who joined the Mormons because Ferrier almost starved to death in the middle of

the desert and Mormon help them. After a few years, Lucy grew up and met Jefferson Hope. They then love each other and want get married, but Mormon rules require Lucy to marry Mormon and they must followed it. Jefferson hope and the Ferrier family ran away from Mormon, but in the middle of the journey John Ferrier was killed and Lucy was taken by Mormons to married Enoch J. Drebber. This section is considered not too influential on story line play and is too long to be retold in the film. Also, this incident is not very relevant to the present. Mormon was indeed a religion that Joseph Smith began and continued with Brigham Young. He discovered Salt Lake City from the Utah territory in 1847 as told in the second part of the novel and has now become a big city with the world headquarters of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (LDS Church) or Mormon Church. To adapt the story to the present time, this section is no longer relevant because it is not possible to tell Young to find Salt Lake City. So, it is omitted.

The discovery of the re-agent that Sherlock found also cannot be told, because now the police or the forensic team can trace blood marks such as with spraying luminol liquid. The way it works is almost the same as Sherlock's re-agent because this substance reacts to haemoglobin. It is just like sherlock's re-agent which makes blood that doesn't appear in the water into a blood clot, while the luminol liquid spray will make the invisible blood mark glow bluish in 30 seconds, enough for the forensic team to get data and evidence. Because it already exists, this part is also omitted.

Some other parts such as advertising about the founded ring in the newspaper, and Watson made clipping from newspaper also not told. First, because

of time constraints as explained earlier, the time that occurs in a novel is very long. Before Sherlock got a letter from Tobias Gregson, Watson told him that Sherlock had a lot of visitors, and also after getting a letter it took several days to solve the case. While the film time is made shorter, only two days. Because of that limitation, some parts are discarded. Second, advertising a ring on a newspaper will take time to get the attention of a murderer. While the internet also exists and can be advertised via the internet, it will also take a lot of time. Therefore, it is discarded, and the other activities are removed like old woman's arrival to Sherlock's place, and Sherlock's pursuit of investigating her is also eliminated.

Another part that was omitted due to the effectiveness of time and the story was the arrival of Tobias Gregson to the place of Sherlock and Watson to tell how he had gotten Arthur Charpentier whom he thought was a murderer. For a novel, indeed words and talk can understand the reader by giving them imaginations that they can draw themselves after reading what is described by author, but for movies it is not like that. Too much talk will make the story of the film boring, while the scene is narrated by Tobias Gregson about how he got Arthur. It might indeed be possible to display excerpts when Gregson got Arthur narrated by Gregson. But because of time, the story is made simpler and not too grandiose so that this part is removed too.

Because this was in the form of a television series, the part when Lestrade came carrying a pill box and also testing the pill to Watson's dog was also removed. This is to give the audience curiosity to wonder how the killer killed his victims. Although some footage was added when the victim took the pill, but it was not fully

explained how the perpetrator made the victim take the medicine or why the victim had to drink it, then the mystery remained. Also, Sherlock's testing of Watson's dogs is a bit inappropriate. So, by making it a mystery it will cover up the disappearance of this scene and also the story will remain tense and give the audience an inquisitive impact before the killer reveals it later.

Another reasons that taken by the filmmaker to eliminate some parts of novel's story because thus parts can damage or break the new story of film that will be developed. For example, Watson and Stamford talked about Sherlock before and after meeting him. Such information that explain by Stamford will give Sherlock's personality or characteristic to the audience too clear. It will be better if the film while the characteristics of the character taken by the audience's own conclusions after following the story that presented in the film through what his is done, his attitude, the way he speaks, and so on.

3.4.2 Addition

Because the filmmaker has removed several parts to adjust the story and circumstances of the 21st century, then to eliminate and cover the hole filmmaker plot also must add other parts that are relevant to the core story and do not change the original meaning of the story. For example, in the first part when John Watson had a nightmare and consulted therapists. Actually, this is to form Watson's background with a slight error in Doyle's novel. In the *Study in Scarlet* novel, Watson was described as a former army doctor who was shot on his shoulder.

"There was struck on the shoulder by a jezail bullet, which shattered the bone and grazed the subclavian artery." -*Study in Scarlet*.

But in the novel *The Sign of the Four*, which was published 3 years after the first novel, Watson said if he was shot at his leg.

"I made the no remark, however, but sat on my nursing wounded leg. I have received a bullet through it sometime before, and, though it did not prevent me from walking, it will be used at every change of weather. "-*The Sign of the Four*.

In the two explanations of John Watson, the reader was confused, 'which body parts were hit when John became an army doctor in Afghanistan?'. To overcome this error, the filmmaker made an addition information to the story in the film. The filmmaker decided to make John suffer from psychosomatic limp. To explain this, a section was added when Watson consulted therapists, information from Sherlock and Mycroft, also from Watson at the end of the film. The limp Watson's post-traumatic stress disorder occurs. Psychosomatic is a disorder where stress or mental situations make people, who suffer, believe that he/she has a problem with the body parts. Displacement of emotion into the body as the abnormal psychology show how the body expresses psychological conflict and stress in unusual, and sometimes bizarre, fashion. (Furst: 2003:6) The pain is all in his thinking. This can be seen from Sherlock's explanation to Watson in *Taxi* when they headed to the crime scene, "Your limp's bad when you walk, but you don't ask for a chair when you stand, like you've forgotten about it." That is why the therapist suggests that he write a blog to help him for his stress. Not only limp, the disorder also makes Watson have an intermittent tremor in his left hand. According to Mycroft, his therapist thinks he is haunted by memories of his military service, but Mycroft said that he is wrong. After Watson walk with Sherlock, the hand is

perfectly steady. He wasn't haunted by the war but he didn't, and he saw the battlefield when he went with Sherlock. This was proven when he went for the cabbie with Sherlock. he feels like he is in battlefield and made him forgot his limp and it allowed him to run like normal person. Watson realized when Angelo, the restaurant owner, returned his stick. Then at the end of the story, Sherlock talks about Watson get shot, which is explained by Watson if the wound in his left shoulder. So, the error is solved. Watson got a shot on his left shoulder not on his leg, and the limp because of psychosomatic disorder. Another reason that can make Watson limp on film is only psychosomatic disorder, to make the character freer to move and take part in every scene that will happen later. It will be difficult if the limit limits the space for Watson as in the novel. Therefore, Watson has a lot more to do with films than novels, which he only narrates or only goes to several places and talks without so much action.

Because this is a TV series that tells the story of Sherlock based on the Doyle's work, there will be too many films to be able to tell everything. Therefore, several things must be summarized to make it more efficient. So, at the beginning of this episode, several things were included, characters, stories, and information. For the first is the scene of the appearance of Mycroft Holmes, the Sherlock brother. In the canon, the first appearance of Mycroft is in "The Greek Interpreter", in the collection of short stories 'Sherlock Holmes: The Memoir'. In the film, Mycroft appeared in the middle of the film. After Watson left the crime scene, a number of public telephones near him rang which then continued with Watson being brought to a man in a place which at the end of the film was explained if the man was

Mycroft. For the first, the audience will be made to ask who he is, while he says to Watson if he is a Sherlock arch-enemy that makes the audience ask whether he is Moriarty, the main enemy of Sherlock, because his appeals implied to Moriarty. But at the end of the film when Watson also thought if he was "Criminal Mastermind 'who leads to Moriarty, it was explained if he was Mycroft Holmes, Sherlock Holmes's brothers who worried about Sherlock. It can also be made as a trick for the audience or can also cause suspense to the audience because the appearance of the Mycroft little bit is different from the novel.

"Mycroft Holmes was a much larger and better man than Sherlock. His body was absolutely corpulent, ... "- the Greek interpreter.

In the novel, Mycroft is described as a man with fat body. Different with that, Mycroft in film is thin and tall. On this difference in body shape, explained in their conversation; Sherlock asks 'putting on weight again?', And reply by Mycroft 'Losing it, if fact.' To answer his thin body. Mycroft is British Secret Service or the CIA on a freelance base, that's why before Watson was brought to see him he could control CCTV cameras to prove to Watson that he had access to that.

The other character based on the novel that is not mentioned is Moriarty, the criminal mastermind, which that first appears in the novel is 'The Final Problem'. The name of Moriarty said by The Cabbie before his dead. There are also some additional characters that build the more complex and logic story.

The first is Molly Hopper, the doctor at Bartholomew's Hospital. Nowadays, people who are not staff of hospital are not allowed to do activities without permissions. Molly Hooper can be difficult in this regard. As for research on blood,

or on corpses, or outside of the hospital, like getting some part of human body to be analysed in his flat, it was proven from many parts of human body there.

The next additional character is Donovan and Anderson. In the Novel, Lestrade and Gregson, don't really appreciate Sherlock's greatness and sometimes they underestimate it. Unlike the novel, in the film, Lestrade values Sherlock so much and praises him. Donovan and Anderson's character are another side of the party. They only assume that Sherlock is a freak person or sociopath. These two characters make the story more interesting.

Mrs. Hudson in the film also takes a role in the story. Unlike the novels which are only mentioned a few times by Watson, in the film Mrs. Hudson took part. Seen when she accepted Sherlock and Watson for the first time, she showed her role as a landlady and offered some things to Watson. He also took part when he showed something happened to their room, or also told Sherlock if the taxi ordered had arrived. It seems logical for a landlady in a flat to interact with flat tenants. She also complains that she is a landlady and not a house maid,

"I'm your landlady, dear, not your housekeeper" - *Study in Pink*.

That was the original story in the novel, when she often cooked and cleaned for them, although she was the owner of the flat but he also be the maid.

Another part of trivia allusion to another Doyle's work, some of them just mention. For example, when Mrs. Hudson said "Mrs. Turner next door hot married ones is reference to "A Scandal in Bohemia", the error of the landlady named Mrs. Turner. Sherlock said "The game is, Mrs. Hudson, is on! " also refers to the canon

in "The Adventure of the abbey Grange ". In the work, Sherlock said "The game is afoot". The word 'on' in the movie is used as the other phrase of 'afoot'.

The next allusion is Sherlock's message. In the middle of Watson and Mycroft conversations, Sherlock Text Watson Twice, 'come at once if convenient. SH "and" if inconvenient, come anyway. SH ". Those to message refers to the Sherlock's telegram that he sent to Watson in "The Adventure of the Creeping Man'.

The trivia allusion also appears on one of the victims of both serial murder, James Phillimore. He is the man who was killed in the story of "The Problem of Thor Bridge". He was killed in a similar manner, namely when he returned to take the umbrella. Unlike the *Study in Pink* film that is linked to serial murder, in the canon, the James Philmore case claims by Watson as a failure from Sherlock. This can be intended to provide a different way of the story of the canon.

When Sherlock uses his deduction on Watson 's phone is also an allusion to the other Doyle' s work. It is identical with the work in "The sign of the Four" when he analysis Watson 's pockets watch. When heading to the crime scene, Sherlock uses his deduction to describe someone named Harry Watson seen from the name on the back of the phone, which according to Sherlock is Watson's Brother. Although the novel "*Study in Scarlet*" Watson is told if he does not have kin in England, but in the novel "the sign of the four" through Sherlock's deduction to his watch, he has a brother. Sherlock only knows if the previous watch owner was Watson's brother, seen from the initial H.W on the back, without the original name as shown in the film. From both of those, between the film and the novel 'The sign of the Four', there are similarities between the two. The brother is alcoholic, it looks

from the scuff marks around the edge of power connections (in movies) and scratches round the key hole of the watch (in novels). The other reason why this part appears to the film, it can be used to show how clever it is, using its deduction in analysing something.

Additional parts raised by filmmakers are intended to build stories. The addition of parts as shown by 3 murders at different times, to explain to the audience about the problem of the story, which was then added to a scene a woman dressed in pink was taking a bottle containing a pill as the main case that Sherlock would solve on the story. The scene when there was a press conference session by Detective Lestrade and Sergeant Donovan also made the problem or case that was being faced was a complicated case and made the police confused. This is also evidence of what Sherlock said to Watson when heading to the crime scene "I'm a consulting detective." Only one in the world. - It means when the police are out of their depth, which is always, they consult me. "This can be seen when Lestrade asked Sherlock to come to the crime scene after the fourth murder occurred.

Another part that is meant to build a story is when Sherlock borrows Watson phone to text message. As explained earlier if Sherlock knows Watson's brother from the phone, another reason why this section is added is to build the complex story. Sherlock's story made by the BBC is not only with the series, but also blogs and websites. BBC created a blog for Watson and also a website for Sherlock. In the film, Watson opens the message that Sherlock sent.

Messages - sent "If brother has green ladder, arrest brother. SH "- *Study in Pink.*

This message is explained on the Sherlock website at <https://www.thescienceofdeduction.org/> when Sherlock explains the case and also why he sent the message. Whereas Watson, as in the novel, tells of his adventures with Sherlock through his writing on his blog <http://www.johnwatsonblog.co.uk>. He also wrote the story of his adventures in this film on his blog <http://www.johnwatsonblog.co.uk/blog/07february> which was uploaded on February 7.



3.4.3 Modification

Filmmaker also has reasons to change the scenes or parts of the story with other things, insofar as it does not come out of the main purpose. The reason is to get a scene that is not boring, to make it different from the canon, for artistic needs, or also as a dramatization of the story.

To get a scene that is not boring, the filmmaker changes scenes that are too much conversation. For example, in the novel, Stamford described if Sherlock could do something to be like beating the corpse. This is too ordinary if only served with conversation. So, the filmmaker show how Sherlock did it is real. Shown if

Sherlock is slashing a new corpse with riding, crop to know what bruises form in next 20 minutes, exactly what Stamford said to Watson.

To give a different impression from the canon, the filmmaker makes another alternative that can be taken from his novel. The word "Rache" in *Study in Scarlet*, found by Lestrade in the wall while in the word scratch by the victim film, Jennifer Wilson, in the floor near her. Also, the word 'Rache' in the canon, Sherlock claims it as German which means revenge. Lestrade said that it will be Rachel but the writer cannot finish it. In the *Study in Pink*, the filmmaker used the other way to make it more interesting and make the film different, the use of "Rache" as Rachel written by the victim, but she cannot finish it. Sherlock also deny Anderson when he said about the word is from German which means revenge. This also attracts the audience to keep watching the film. They who like the novel will be surprised because the movie takes different ways and they will be curious about that. They who didn't know about the story of the novel, will be spoiled with interesting stories and illustrations that are presented.

Another thing that gives a different impression is about the Cabbie or the cabman (Jefferson Hope). Motive which made him do a different serial killer. While in the canon, the guys have a lot of fun to kill the victims because they love it, the murderer motives in the movie because he has a kid and his ex-wife took them. He still loves them, and there is a sponsor that will pay for every life he takes, the money goes to his kids. The sponsor who was later explained in the addition section was Moriarty. The cabman also looks so cooperating with the police. He explained that he has done the police and he followed the law. Different with that, the cabbie

made Sherlock to cooperate with him. He made Sherlock to go with him quiet place and talk with him about how he did it. How the Murderer died is also different. Jefferson Hope has an Aneurism in his Heart (Aorta), and before the court he edited his illness in prison. Unlike that, the film provides a more stressful scene. When Sherlock and The Cabbie will drink the pill, Watson from the opposite building shoots the cabbie right on his chest.

To dramatize the story and also align the story with the addition and subtraction of parts, the filmmaker makes several changes. As explained in the Addition part about the trauma Watson suffered, then to align the story and make it more drama, Watson's narrative about his background was replaced by a nightmare. This nightmare was intended as the cause of his trauma or how he missed that moment, as Mycroft had explained in the middle of the story. This nightmare was shorter and denser to show Watson's past when he became a soldier and was hit by a shot.

Different of Watson's behaviour is also intended as an impact of his trauma. The novel shows how he became a lonely man. When he met Stamford, he looked so happy because in London, he finally met someone he knew. In contrast, Watson's life and trauma in the film made his life grimmer and crankiness. This is also illustrated by several parts of the film; for example, when he met Stamford and talked to him he looked unimpressed. The way he talks to Stamford also show how he so unappreciative and rude. When shouting to Mrs. Hudson after she mentioned about Watson's leg also proof how he so crankiness if someone talk about his leg.

CHAPTER 4

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter is the conclusion of the research. The conclusion refers to the answer of the research question that have been represented by researcher in the previous chapter. Also, this chapter provides suggestions that researcher gives to the next researcher who are interested doing research in the same field.

4.1 Conclusion

Sherlock Holmes: Study in Scarlet is detective novel written by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle. This Novel talks about the adventure of Sherlock Holmes solving the case of murdering in empty house. The novel adapted to several media like comic and movie or television series. *Sherlock: Study in Pink* is a serial television as film adaptation, that based on the novel.

The researcher has presented the analysis of the objects is divided into three parts. The first discussion is about the element of plot in both of the objects. In the first object, *Sherlock Holmes: Study in Scarlet*, the researcher found the elements of plot that used in the novel. There are two expositions, two rising actions, two climaxes, one falling action, and one resolution. In the seconds object, *Sherlock: Study in Pink*, the researcher found that the element of plot used are one exposition, one rising action, one climax, one falling action, and one resolution.

The second discussion is about kind of plot structure that is applied in the both of objects. Based on the elements of plot, kind of plot applied in the novel is regressive plot or flash back because the time line in second part of novel is different. The novel is divided into two parts. In first part, the time line is using chronological order (from exposition, rising action, and climax) while in second part the story change to Utah 34 years earlier explaining Jefferson Hope back story why he murdered his victims. Also, the novel has close plot because the struggles of the story has been solved. In the film, kind of plot that used is progressive or dramatic plot because the story drive through chronologically from the exposition to the resolution. Actually, the main struggle of the story has been solved made the film is also using close plot. But, the clue about Moriarty, the sponsor of the cabbie to doing serial killer, was added in the end of the film without any explanation, made the story unresolved overall. So, it can be said that the film has open plot.

The last discussion is the differences of plot story between both of the objects using ecranisation theory. Overall, the premise in both of the objects is not much different, solving the murder case in an empty house. Meanwhile, there are many differences that happen in this novel film adaptation. Through ecranisation theory, there are 153 differences that researcher found; 40 differences in exposition, 47 in rising action, 26 in climax, 24 in falling action, and 16 in resolution. In total, there are 58 additions, 46 reductions, and 48 variations.

In addition, besides the differences of time and setting, the most prominent difference between the two objects is the flashback from Jefferson Hope. The novel explains in detail the story of Jefferson Hope having revenge and motives to kill

Enoch J. Drebber and also Joseph Stangerson in second part of the novel. Whereas in the film, this part is omitted. Motive from The Cabbie on the film because he needs money for his daughter, and there are sponsors who want to pay him for serial killings. In the novel, the motive of Jefferson Hope is because the woman he loved, Lucy Ferrier, was taken from Hope by Drebber and made her miserable, even died a month after marriage her marriage with Drebber. Also, the father of Lucy, John Ferrier, that Stangerson killed, when Hope, Lucy, and John escaping from Mormons. Therefore, those big distinction make the Film quite different with the novel. It can be said that the film is re-creation of the novel *Sherlock Holmes: Study in Scarlet*.

4.2 Suggestion

After doing an analysis on the novel “*Sherlock Holmes: Study in Scarlet*” and the television series “*Sherlock: Study in Pink*” as the film form, the researcher recognises there are limitation and weaknesses in this research. Those might be found in the analysis of this study because it is based on the researcher’s knowledge and interpretation to the area of novel film adaptation, Ecranisation. Therefore, there are many aspects that can be analysed using the theory or the objects for the next researchers.

The researcher suggests the next researcher, especially who are interested in analyse using ecranisation theory to compare “*Sherlock Holmes: Study in Scarlet*” with another adaptation based on the novel. There is some film adaptation

based on the novel like the first film with same title in 1933, the tv series in 1968, or the animated film in 1983. The next researcher can analyse using reception theory to know why the filmmaker represent the novel with several differences. About the plot, next researcher might use Greimas actant scheme to analyse the story of the Novel or the film. The next researcher could be analysing about the film “Sherlock: Study in Pink” that presented several information which take from another Sherlock novel. Also, the next researcher can find some issues that appear in both of the objects through other theories and use the ecranisation theory to analyse another object.



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APPENDIX

The Analysis of Plot Story between Sir Arthur Conan Doyle's Novel
"Sherlock Holmes: Study in Scarlet" and Mark Gatiss and Steven Moffat's Film
"Sherlock: Study in Pink".

A. Addition

No.	Addition
1.	Watson suffered trauma because of war and made him consult therapist
2.	The therapist advised Watson to write a blog
3.	There are several scenes when victims in movies are killed;
4.	There is a press conference session at the police station by Detective Lestrade and Sergeant Donovan about the serial suicides.
5.	The conversation with Molly Hooper, doctor at Bartholomew's Hospital
6.	Watson walking using stick
7.	Sherlock borrow Stamford phone to text because there is no signal in his. But Stamford left it in her coat. Then Watson offer his phone.
8.	Sherlock explains a few things about John and also some information about his brother.
9.	It was shown when a woman dressed in pink took a bottle containing pill.
10	Additional conversation and information about miss Hudson who has been helped by Sherlock Holmes.
11	A description of Watson's brother who is known from his cell phone.
12	Holmes talks to Watson while walking to the scene, discussing the truth of the deduction he has made against Watson
13	Watson confirmed about Harry, which claimed by Sherlock was Watson brother who was divorced his wife. But Harry is short from Harriet, her sister
14	Holmes give little deduction if Donovan had stayed Anderson's house the night before, while his wife left.
15	Lestrade asks about Watson to Sherlock
16	Sherlock asks Watson to wear the coverall like Lestrade, while he not.
17	Sherlock asks Watson to examine the corpse
18	Sherlock explains who the woman is and also where she is.
19	Sherlock explains if there should be a woman's suitcase, but not found everywhere.
20	Before leaving Sherlock asks Lestrade to look for the corpse's family, and also searches for Rachel.
21	When Watson wanted to find a taxi, Donovan explained that Sherlock Holmes was a psychopath, and asked him to stay away from Sherlock.
22	Watson got a telephone from a public telephone
23	Watson was taken to a place by a woman named Anthea who sat next to him
24	Watson met a man who would pay for information about Sherlock
25	Before returning to Baker Street, Watson returned to his old apartment and took a gun.
26	Watson was asked by Sherlock to send a message to a number to wait on 22 Northumberland street that turn out to Jennifer Wilson's phone.

27	Sherlock found a pink suitcase belonging to Jennifer Wilson. There is no Jennifer's phone in the case, the murderer has it
28	Sherlock and Watson waited at a restaurant that Sherlock had helped
29	The conversation scene about Sherlock relationship
30	There is some scene when Watson and Sherlock follow the taxi through several shortcut
31	The owner of the restaurant came and returned Watson's left-hand stick. It proves that Watson gets his limp because his not trauma about the war or injured, but he missed it
32	Ms. Hudson told them in panic if something had happened in their room
33	Lestrade finds Rachel, who is the daughter of Jennifer Wilson who died 14 years ago.
34	Anderson accuses Sherlock being the murderer because the suitcase in his room
35	Miss Hudson several times told Sherlock if the taxi he ordered was waiting, but Sherlock didn't feel if he ordered a taxi
36	Sherlock realized that if Jennifer Wilson deliberately planted her phone on him, using her e-mail, which password is "Rachel", the smartphone with GPS, which means they can locate it online.
37	The location is in 221b Baker Street, and it makes Sherlock realize, through its deduction with all cases, that the murderer is the cabbie
38	The cabbie text Sherlock to follow him
39	Sherlock gets down and meets the cabbie who is waiting for him outside.
40	Cabbie asked Sherlock to get in the taxi and follow him to make Sherlock understand how he killed his victims.
41	Lestrade order all police to end the drug bust.
42	Watson uses GPS, tracks Sherlock and goes where he goes.
43	Cabbie ask Sherlock to choose one of two bottle which containing pill, while the cabbie choose the other
44	When heading to Sherlock's place, Watson calls Lestrade to come to the place he is headed.
45	The cabbie tells Sherlock that Sherlock has a fan
46	Watson looks for Sherlock and is in a building opposite the Sherlock building
47	The cabbie points a gun to Sherlock if he doesn't choose one of them, but Sherlock knows if it's not real gun.
48	Sherlock chooses and wants to take pills and cabbie chooses another pill.
49	When the cabbie and Sherlock will eat the pill, Watson from opposite building, through window, shot the cabbie right on his chest and made him fall
50	Lestrade and many policemen came to the scene
51	Lestrade doesn't know who shot
52	Sherlock explained the characteristics of the shooter but did not continue because he realized that John Watson did it.
53	Sherlock asks Watson to leave immediately before the powder burs are found from him.
54	The man who met Watson before appear and talk to them.
55	The man is Sherlock brother, Mycroft Holmes.
56	Watson and Sherlock go to Chinese restaurant

57	Sherlock talk about Moriarty to Watson
58	They left the crime scene
59	Mycroft asks his secretary to upgrade their surveillance status

B. Reduction

No.	Reduction
1.	There was no explanation about Watson's financial difficulties.
2.	There was no explanation from Stamford about Sherlock's personality.
3.	Sherlock did not explain the haemoglobin and re-agent he made.
4.	There was no conversation with Stamford and Watson after leaving Sherlock, only to be closed by Watson's confusion
5.	Watson tells about Sherlock's daily life and explains his habits when one apartment with him.
6.	Watson told if some people who met Sherlock to consult and ask for advice.
7.	Out of curiosity with Sherlock, Watson made notes about Sherlock until he finally gave up.
8.	Sherlock several times got customers who consulted him and asked for Sherlock's help.
9.	Holmes is said to have played a violin in his room and the game is amazing.
10	Holmes also knew about literature like the work of Edgar Allah Poe and Gaboriau.
11	A marine sergeant came to give a letter from Tobias Gregson to Sherlock
12	Before entering the house, Sherlock looked around and checked around the house and also the streets. Check footprints and the like.
13	Near the corpse there are drops and splashes of blood.
14	Gregson told four people to take the corpse out after sherlock examine it.
15	Lestrade who found letters in blood-red 'Rache' on the wall
16	Lestrade who explained his conclusions about 'Rache' writing.
17	Sherlock and Watson go to John Rance' house
18	Sherlock explained to Watson how his deduction about the case when heading to John Rance's house.
19	There is no part when Sherlock and Watson meet John Rance to tell when he found the body.
20	There is no part when Sherlock and Watson get information from John Rance.
21	Sherlock doesn't advertise about finding a ring on Brixton road.
22	Sherlock was visited by an old woman who claimed that her grandson had the ring.
23	After returning from investigating the old woman, Sherlock went home and played his violin
24	The next day, Watson made clippings from newspapers such as the Daily Telegraph, Standard, and Daily news which contained news of the killings in Brixton
25	Baker Street irregulars came to the apartment, Sherlock told them to find something.
26	Tobias Gregson came and showed his ability. He explained if he had got Arthur Charpentier, whom he suspected was the Murderer.
27	Gregson said that if he had investigated a number of places and reached the place of Drebber with Stangerson stayed before, a Charpentier guesthouse belonging to Madame Charpentier.
28	Conflict between Arthur and the victim.

29	Lestrade came and said that Joseph Stangerson, as Enoch Drebber's secretary, had been found murdered in a private hotel hallway.
30	Lestrade explained if he investigated the secretary and arrived at the hotel and found him killed with letter 'Rache' written in blood.
31	There is a telegram found containing "J.H." in town ".
32	Lestrade also found a medicine box containing several pills that Sherlock claimed as the last clue.
33	Sherlock tried the drug on Watson's dog, and saw his reaction. Watson's dog tried the first pill and there was no reaction to the dog until he took one more pill and drank it to the dog, then the dog died.
34	Young Wiggins comes and says if he has prepared the carriage that Sherlock has asked for.
35	Sherlock speaks and shows an old model handcuff.
36	Sherlock approaches the coachman and handcuffs the coachman and introduces if he is Jefferson Hope, the murderer of Enoch J Drebber and Joseph Stangerson.
37	When Jefferson hope ran, Gregson, Lestrade and Sherlock immediately took him and returned to bring him into the room.
38	Jefferson Hope want to be interrogate
39	Watson put his hand on Hope's chest to examine if he had Aortic Aneurism
40	The part of Jefferson Hope told his story how he had a grudge against Enoch J. Drebber and Joseph Stangerson
41	Hope told if the pill was his own blend
42	The murderer was taken by several guards to the prison, to be tried on Thursday
43	Sherlock explain to Watson how he found all the important clue and take conclusion about it
44	Newspaper that inform all credits is given to Tobias Gregson and Lestrade, while Sherlock is only referred to as an amateur
45	Watson ask Sherlock's permission to publish a report on the case to public
46	Ending part of story when Watson closed by the words of Romans

C. Variation

No.	Variation	
	Novel	Film
1.	The background of Watson, which tell his past, is described from his own narrative	Watson's past was shown as a nightmare
2.	John Watson meets Stamford at the bar	John Watson meets Stamford in the park
3.	John looks happy when he meets Stamford	John looks unimpressed when he meets Stamford
4.	John Watson is looking for friends who can share a room because of financial problems	Stamford advises to find roommates
5.	Stamford told Watson if Sherlock could do something unusual like beating the corpse	There is scene when Sherlock slashing a new corpse with riding crop to know what bruises form in next 20 minutes.

6.	Sherlock recognizes who Watson is when shaking hands with Sherlock and said "I perceive you have been in Afghanistan"	Sherlock knows who Watson is when Watson gives his phone to Sherlock to borrow and ask "Afghanistan or Iraq?"
7.	Stamford says if Sherlock needs a friend to share a place and introduce Watson	Sherlock finds out if Watson came because he would share a place with him.
8.	Sherlock asks about Watson's habits. And they talk about their own habits	Sherlock says his habits, without asking Watson's habits.
9.	Sherlock asks Watson to meet him in this lab at noon tomorrow, then Stamford and Watson left Him continue his research	Before leaving the two of them, Sherlock asks Watson to come to 221b Baker street tomorrow.
10.	Sherlock and Watson were there for the first time	When Watson and Sherlock check the apartment, Sherlock has been there.
11.	Watson after checking the flat, at night he took his belongings. Whereas Sherlock the next day with his belongings	Sherlock's items are already there, while Watson doesn't carry the items.
12.	Watson meet Sherlock in Lab, and they walk towards Baker street.	Watson go to 221b Baker street while Sherlock just arrive after him.
13.	The story of Watson found an article about Sherlock while looking for information about Sherlock, he found an article in a magazine titled 'The book of life', which Sherlock claimed as his writing.	Watson looking for information about Sherlock after meeting Sherlock yesterday, he looks for him on the internet and the next day says to Sherlock if he found his website 'the science of deduction'
14.	Gregson sends a letter and asks Sherlock to come and help him	Lestrade comes to the apartment and inform if there is another suicide to Sherlock, and now with a note
15.	Sherlock looks reluctant to take the case	Sherlock looks happy because there are four serial suicide and now with a note
16.	Sherlock invites Watson because Watson isn't doing anything	Sherlock asks Watson to come with him because Watson is ex-doctor and might be able to help him
17.	Watson and Sherlock set off on a foggy, cloudy morning, towards Crime scene	Watson and Sherlock leave at night after Lestrade arrives
18.	Sherlock explains that Watson used his seduction when he was in the apartment before the letter from Lestrade arrived	Sherlock explained why he could find out about Watson and claimed to be consulting detective on the way to the crime scene.
19.	They stopped 100 yards from the scene	The taxi stopped close to the scene
20.	Watson told does not have a family	Watson have a sister
21.	Sherlock and Watson were welcomed by Tobias Gregson enthusiastically.	Holmes and Watson meet Sally Donovan and Anderson before entering the house. They looked so disliked and rudely talking to Sherlock
22.	Gregson ignored who Watson is, letting him follow them roaming around the house	Lestrade sees Watson and asks to Sherlock who he is, Sherlock answer if Watson with him

23.	Gregson explained that in his pocket there were several items that bet he information about the corpse.	Lestrade only explains who finds it, and still looks for his identity in more detail.
24.	The corpse found by John Rance	The corpse was found by several small children
25.	the victim was a man named Enoch j Drebbber.	The victim was a woman named Jenifer Wilson
26.	The ring fell from the corpse when it was transported out, and the Lestrade took it.	The ring is still worn by the corpse, and Sherlock sees and observes it.
27.	The ring is woman's wedding ring belongs to a someone who is still unknown.	The ring belongs to the corpse
28.	The writing "Rache" is written on one wall. Written by the offender using his blood.	"Rache" written on the floor. Written by the victim using his nails
29.	According to Lestrade, the writer wanted to write 'Rachel' but didn't have time to finish. But Sherlock explains if 'Rache' is German which means revenge.	"Rache" which is written is the name of the child victim of "Rachel" that has not been finished writing. Not 'Rache', as Anderson said, in German which means 'revenge'
30.	Sherlock explains how and what the characteristics of the murderer was.	Sherlock explains his deduction to explain who and where the corpse
31.	Sherlock and Watson went out together from crime scene to John Rance	Watson was abandoned by Sherlock from scene
32.	Sherlock went alone to investigate the old woman he thought was the Murderer.	Sherlock and Watson leave the house to investigate the Murderer he has sent the message
33.	Sherlock follows the horse carriage, but the old woman is gone.	Sherlock and Watson chase a taxi they think the Murderer is in, but it turns out it's only a tourist from California
34.	Gregson came alone to the flat and say what he got.	Lestrade came with several volunteers to do a drug bust and asked Sherlock to help them
35.	the pill was shown by Lestrade.	The pill was shown by the taxi driver
36.	the pill is grey almost transparent.	The pill is pink with red dots
37.	Sherlock knows how the Murderer killed his victim with the experiment he tried on the dog Watson.	The murderer explained how he killed the victim.
38.	The horse driver goes up to their room because Sherlock asks Wiggins to ask him to come upstairs to help lift the Sherlock boxes	The taxi driver went upstairs after several times Miss Hudson said if taxi Sherlock was waiting, but Sherlock cancelled it because he did not feel if he had ordered a taxi.
39.	The murderer motive because Enoch J Drebbber made the women who he loves, died.	The murderer motive because he has a kid and her ex-wife took them. He still loves them, and there is sponsor that will pay for every life he takes, the money goes to his kids.

40.	The murderer has an aneurism in his hearth (Aorta).	The cabbie has an aneurism in his head
41.	murderer dead because his aneurism	The cabbie dead because Watson shoot him from opposite building through window
42.	Jefferson Hope was taken to the police by Sherlock, Watson, Lestrade, and Gregson	Sherlock was taken to Roland Kerr Further Education Collage by the Cabbie
43.	They take Hope in a small room to being interrogated	The cabbie takes Sherlock to a quiet room in a building to explain how he killed his victims.
44.	Lestrade and Gregson do not like Sherlock and hate to admit his greatness	Lestrade said if Sherlock is a great man and might even be a good one
45.	Jefferson Hope force their victim using a knife	The cabbie threatens his victims by using a fake gun
46.	Sherlock ask Hope about his friend which bet he old woman, but he didn't want to say the name	Sherlock force the cabbie to give the name of fan that be his sponsor, and the cabbie said "Moriarty"
47.	Jefferson Hope died of his aneurysm in prison	Cabbie was dead because Watson shoot him
48.	At the first part, when Watson told his background, he told about he was struck on his shoulder by jezail bullet	Sherlock guest if Watson did get shot in Afghanistan, in his left shoulder

Curriculum Vitae

Foto

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Mochammad Muzayid Chasbullah was born in Malang on October 23, 1995. He graduated from SDN Bunul Rejo 4 Malang in 2008, SMPN 21 Malang in 2011, and MA Al-ma'arif Singosari-Malang in 2014. During his study in senior high school, he participated in Theatre "Sajadah Senja", to study about acting.

He started his higher education in 2014 at the English Letters department, the Humanities faculty of UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. During his college, he was interested in photo and film art. He also actively participated in some workshops of cinematography, even if he was focused on scriptwriting of film. He also joined in script writing for short film or advertisements for several local production houses.