

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Movie is a work of art in the form of a series of live images that are rotated to produce an illusion of moving images that are presented as a form of entertainment. The illusion of a series of images produces continuous motion in the form of video. The film is often referred to as a movie or moving picture. Movie is a modern and popular art form created for business and entertainment purposes. For some people watching a movie can make them laugh, cry, or feel scared. Most movie are made and displayed on the big screen at home and cinema. In a movie requires characters to transfer stories to the audience to analyze the characters. Movie are made in two main ways. The first is through shooting and recording techniques through film cameras. This method is done by photographing images or objects. The second uses traditional animation techniques. This method is done through computer graphic animation or CGI techniques. Both can also be combined with other techniques and visual effects. Filming usually takes a relatively long time. It also requires a job desk each, starting from the director, producer, editor, wardrobe, visual effects and others. Every film and movie always construct by setting.

Setting is everything that happens somewhere or sometimes. Setting is an element of fiction which reveals to us where and when of an event. In other words, the term setting refers to the point in time and space at which event of

the plot occurs involving the character (Kenney, 1966:38). In developing the whole story, setting is primary importance and it makes the story more realistic and alive. Setting is important because when the setting is understood very well, reader or audience will get the story line clearly.

The reason why the author decided to analyze the settings in the film *Sherlock Holmes* is because the arrangement is one of the most important aspects in any literary work that can build the story itself, and in the film *Sherlock Holmes*, this setting is unique because the setting here reveals how the detective solves the problem seriously.

1.2 Problems of the Study

Based on the background of the study, there are two problems that are discussed which are formulated as follows:

1. What are types of setting are found in the movie *Sherlock Holmes*?
2. How does setting construct the plot in the movie *Sherlock Holmes*?

1.3 Objective of the Study

The scientific writing has its own objective of the study for the writer to carry.

Based on the problems of the study, the objectives of the study are:

1. To identify the setting found in the movie *Sherlock Holmes*.
2. To analyze the construction of the plot based on the setting in the movie *Sherlock Holmes*.

1.4 Limitation of the Study

The scientific study can be analyzed in two ways, through intrinsic and extrinsic aspect. In this paper the analysis is focused in only one aspect that is intrinsic in

which presenting especially a discussion related to the setting in *Sherlock Holmes* movie. The main focus of this study is to find out the type of setting used and how the setting builds the plot.

1.5 Significance of the Study

Every work absolutely has it result includes the final writing. The result of this writing can give some following advantages:

1.4.1 Theoretical Significance

Theoretically, this study is hopefully able to give an experience to writer in understanding a literary work, to train writer ability in exercising theories and increasing the comprehending of literary work, especially movie.

1.4.2 Practical Significance

Practically, the writer hopes that the study is able contribute to present a detailed analysis related to setting in *Sherlock Holmes* movie. So the writer could understand the important functions in setting. The purpose of this scientific study is to fulfilling on of the academic requirements for the last examination for completing the study. The study can be also use for future reference for the next researcher who want to analyze the same topic and can understanding about setting in literary work.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE, CONCEPTS, AND THEORIES

This chapter discussed three subjects which namely: literature review, concepts, and theoretical framework related to the setting analysis in the movie *Sherlock Holmes*. In literature review, the writer used and cites the thesis from one of university student from English Department. The concept for the analysis is the concentrate on the idea or the principle that related to the problems that will discuss in the analysis. Some of the concept are describe by using theories of experts that are relevant to the topic.

2.1 Review of Related Literature

The first review is a thesis from Laksmana (2019), entitled “An Analysis of Setting in I am Legend Film by Richard Matheson”. The writer was a former university student of Faculty of Foreign Language Mahasaraswati Denpasar University. He analyzed is focused on type of setting and setting built up the plot in the movie. This thesis used qualitative method by classifying and then analyzing the collected data. And he used the theory Kenny (1966) to analyze fiction and Klarer (2004) to analyze an introduction to literary studies and the supported theory from Nurgiyantoro (2002). He was write setting can be divided into two types such as neutral setting and spiritual setting and the elements of setting consist of time setting, place setting, and social environment setting and dominated by neutral setting. The differences between Laksmanna thesis and this study are the data

source. In Laksmana thesis, the data was taken from *I Am Legend* film by Richard Matheson while this study taken the data from *Sherlock Holmes* Movie.

The second thesis as review of related from Kusuma (2019), entitled “The Influence of Setting Toward Character’s Personality in Project X Movie”. This thesis used qualitative method and made use of theories from M.H. Abrams (1999:284) to analyze the setting and then theory of Barnet (1998:712) to analyze the personality of the characters and the influence of setting towards character personality. He wrote the first result found there were 23 settings obtained which consisted of 14 settings of place, 8 settings of time, 1 setting of social. Meanwhile, the second result found that there were several factors from settings affected the character personality changed. The difference between Kusuma Thesis and this study was the data source. In Kusuma thesis the data was taken from Project X Movie, while this study taken the data from Sherlock Holmes movie.

The last literature used as review is an article from Erippudin (2017), entitled “The Analysis of Plot and Setting as Found on The Jungle Book Movie”. In this journal. The main purpose of this study was to analyze the plot and setting of place in the movie. The data were taken from the film itself and also from the internet. The analyzed data of this study were obtained from the plot and place contained in the movie. The steps in analyzing data were including several processes namely collecting the data, analyzing the data and finally displaying the findings of the study. The method of data collection of this journal was observation method. Finally, to analyze the data, this journal used formalist criticism using the theory of Guerin (1992).

2.2 Concept

The concept made in order to avoid any miss understanding that may present in this study and to make a clear explanation to the reader about the terms that being used here, the writer will explain the key words in this study respectively as follows:

2.2.1 Setting

Setting is one of the elements of fiction that reveals to the audience where and when an event occurred in a piece of literary work. In other word, the term “setting” refers to the point in time and space in which an event in a literary work occur that also involves the characters in it (Kenney, 1966: 38).

2.2.2 Movie

Movie or a film is a motion picture that includes several elements of presentation, such as: camera angle, editing, slow and fast motion. Movie can also be defined as a series of still image which when shown on a screen, it can create an illusion of moving images. This kind of optical illusion can cause the audience to see continuous motion between difference objects when being presented on a screen. Klarer (2004:53) stated that the process of movies being created is invloving photographing the actual scenes, or drawings by adapting traditional animation techniques, and/ or using combination other techniques in order to create a decent movie.

2.2.3 Plot

Plot is arranged sequence of events which constructs the basic narrative structure (Pickering and Hoeper, 1980:14). In other words, plot is defined as

sequence of events in literary works that creates a story as a whole. An ideal traditional plot line is arranged in several stages namely: exposition, complication, climax or turning point and resolution. According to Klarer (2004:15), a narrative or a story ideally begins with exposition that presents the initial situation of a story which is disturbed by a conflict that create suspense among the characters. As the suspense grows, it will lead to a climax and later closed by a resolution that marks the end of a story. Most of traditional literary works including movies adapt this linear plot structure because it presents a story in a chronological order. Klarer (2004:15) also explained that in many cases, flashbacks and forshadowings are also used in linear plots concerning the past and/ or future is also included into the narrative.

2.3 Theories

This study was focused on analyzing the setting in the *Sherlock Holmes* movie. There were two theories used in this study that help researcher to understand more about the problems of the study. First, the theory that is used to determine the setting of *Sherlock Holmes* movie is proposed by Kenney (1966). Second, the theory proposed by Klarer (2004) is used to analyzed the construction of plot in *Sherlock Holmes* movie.

2.3.1 The Elements of Literary Analysis

In analyzing the intrinsic element, the basic theory to support this writing in terms of intrinsic aspect is the proposed by Kenney (1966). In Kenney's theory, there are some elements that are explained which are including:

1. Setting

Setting is everything that happens somewhere at sometimes. Kenney (1966:38) explained setting as one of the elements in fiction that reveals to the audience the location and time of an event occurred. In other words, setting is related with the time and place of an event. It is an important aspect to give a realistic impression to the audience and to create a certain atmosphere that seems really real so that they can feel the truth, the accuracy, and the actualization from the background that being told in order for it to feel more familiar. Hence, the audience will discover something in the story that seems becomes part of themselves. Setting can give a foothold story more clearly.

Example:

The setting of George Elliott's Middlemarch is an English town in nineteenth century that Ernest Hemingway's: The Sun Also Rises includes Paris, Pamplona, and several other spots in France and Spain during the 1920's (Kenney, 1966:38).

2. Character

Character is an important element in a piece of literary work. Events in a story is developed by characters through their actions. This is assumption that what being done and what being said by the characters in the form of actions such as like, laugh, fight, angry, love, and other actions that will develop a sequence of events. According to Klarer (2004:19), character is the image of people that is shown through their actions and utterances without interfering commentary, hence leaving interpretation and evaluation solely to the spectator's judgement.

Example:

Mr. Rochester, as he sat in his damask-covered chair, looked different to what I had seen him look before; not quite so stern-much less gloomy. There was a smile on his lips, and his eyes sparkled, whether with wine or not, I am not sure; but I think it very probable. He was, in short, in his after dinner mood (Klarer, 2004).

3. Plot

Plot is the events in a story that is arranged by the author in accordance with their relationship (Kenney, 1966:14). Based on the definition of plot, events act as a pattern that is related with cause and effect. In other words, one event is influenced by the other and can also be built itself without correlation to one another. In addition, plot is defined as sequence of events that creates a story as a whole. A traditional plot line includes: exposition, exposition, complication, climax or turning point and resolution. Most of literary works adapt this structure since it shows the story in chronological order.

4. Theme

Theme is the main idea of the story that is expressed by the author through his work. Such idea that constitutes the most important aspect of the story in which wanted to be expressed by the author. Kenney (1966:91) explained that theme is defined as meaning, but it is not hidden and not illustrated either. Theme is an underlying meaning that is conveyed by the author in the story and later, interpreted by the readers.

Example:

A possible formulation of Flaubert's *Madame Bovary* would be "the problems of a certain kind of middle-class woman." (Kenney, 1966:89).

5. Point of View

Point of view is defined as perspective that is hold by the author that is related with the events of the story. Point of view shows the connection between the perspective conveyed by the author and the reader's opinion. Moreover, it can be divided into three types, including: point of view of the first person, second person and third person. In other words, point of view is related with who tell the story in the first place.

2.3.2 The Nature of Setting

Before the writer advanced to discussion of setting, the definition is explained. Setting is the time and place in which an event accoured. Kenney (1966:38-43) stated that setting is everything which is occurred somewhere at sometimes. The terms setting is related with location, period and social surrounding in which the actions of a movie is being developed. The idea of setting includes physical environment such as a city, a building, etc.

2.3.3 Types of Setting

According to Kenney in his book, setting includes the time and place of the event (Kenney 1966:38-39). He explains the setting in term of the following type are:

2.3.3.1 Neutral Setting

Neutral setting refer to the setting of the fiction which is presented by the author as the setting. The setting will not influence the story because it is only focused on the plot and the character. The nature of setting suggests that only a few

setting merely physical (Kenny, 1966:34), for example, a house is just house. The use of neutral setting will not limit to slick commercial fiction. Neutral setting is closely related to time, a specific location such as city, name, village, road, hotel, rooms, and others. It is about where the event take place which is reffered as physical setting. Types of physical setting is explained as follow.

a. Setting of Place

This is the type of setting that is actual or real such as geography location that includes spesific location, scenery, building and/ or even the interior of a room.

b. Setting of Time

This is the setting that is discussing about the time in which an event occurred. It includes time periods, time of day, time of year, time in characters life, etc.

c. Setting of Environment

Setting of environment covers both physical and social environment of the character. It is the type of setting that influences the character through his/ her intellectual, moral, social, and emotional environment.

2.3.3.2 Spiritual Setting

Setting in a work of fiction is not limited to the placement of specific location or something physical but it is also related to tangible manners, customs belief, and values that apply in the setting. This second part is called spiritual setting. Spiritual setting refers to the values that is embodied by the physical setting (Kenney 1966:39). Kenney (1966) also added that alongside spiritual setting, the physical setting becomes more clearly rendered. In other word, physical setting and

spiritual setting existed together in the story and both of them supports each other. It will strengthen the presence, clarity, and the specificity of the physical setting itself. As for example, when someone said: “the house is cursed” the spiritual setting will be “cursed” because it is not about something physical and it’s a belief that the place is cursed.

2.3.4 Function of Setting

According to Kenney (1966:40-45), stated that setting has seven function which are:

1. Setting as Metaphor

Setting as metaphor is a comparison about the nature of circumstances, the atmosphere or something else. Description of setting that describes the nature of situation of certain atmosphere which simultaneously with metaphoric function of the internal of figure. As stated by Kenney (1966: 41). in fiction, the writer sometimes announces the details of setting that categorized as the function which shows the internal state of the character or the spiritual condition. For the example:

The moon that try embraces the sun will become one to describe the romantic atmosphere of two people who are in love. (Kenney, 1966: 41)

2. Setting as Atmosphere

The second part is about the setting as atmosphere that talked about the setting condition that create certain ambiances or scenes like happy, sad, romantic, death, horror, and mystery. The situation that cannot be described explicitly. The example:

Description of setting about old castle that isolated and not well maintained, surrounded by thick forest, sound of a wolf that reflecting the scary atmosphere of mystery (Kenney, 1966: 41)

3. Setting as the Dominant Element

In many literary works, the time at which the action occurred is the most important thing. As stated by Kenney (1966:42), setting is primary important element in some special stories or even in the work of particular authors. Setting as dominant element directly influences the other elements of literature such as plot and characters.

4. Setting and the Whole Story

Setting and the whole story never exist by itself. Both of them are always being part of an artistic whole and must be understood just as narrative text or film should have. In other words, all of the things that being presented in a story must have the same function which is to support other intrinsic elements of the story in order to build a coherence plot. Even though it is not chronological. And yet, those elements should have unity in logical way. A literary interest will always concentrate on the whole of the literary work. For the best fiction, the rendering of setting is never end by itself. In addition, setting must be one of the element in a unified artistic whole, and we must ask of setting, not only what interest it has on itself, but what it can contribute and the influences to the complex whole of fiction (Kenney, 1966:45).

5. Setting in Nonrealistic Fiction

In realistic fiction, setting may serve the function. However, in nonrealistic fiction, it is conditioned between the realism and fantasy. Even so, the geographical details supported with the character descriptions can invite the readers or audiences into the imaginative world of the narrative.

6. Time as the Dominant Element

In many fictions, the time at which the action occurred is the most important part in the narrative. Through time, other elements of fiction can work together and show the development of the character. The depiction of time directly affects the surroundings and the character within a story. For instance, in William Makepeace Thackeray's entitled "*Henty Esmond*" or Charles Dickens entitled "*A tale of two cities*" in which show how the time during the French revolution affected the lives of the characters.

7. Place as the Dominant Element

In works of fiction in which the setting of place are dominant is classified through the idea of regionalism which believes that the place where the action takes place also impacted the character within the story. For instance, the characters within a particular geographical settings have distinct characteristic and experience different problems in their life.

2.3.5 The Nature of Plot

In this part, the writer discussed the nature of plot. Klarer (2004: 15) stated, plot is the interaction between various thematic elements in literary works in which

resulted with the changes from the original situation within the narrative. In accordance with Klarer's statement, plot can also be defined as arranged sequence of events which constructs the basic narrative structure (Pickering and Hoepfer, 1980:14). In other words, plot is defined as sequence of events in literary works that creates a story as a whole and also acted as one of element of fiction that reveal to the reader about the development of the story.

2.3.6 Constructing the Plot

In this part, the writer explained the construction of plot. According to Klarer (2004: 15), the plot has four sequential levels or stages which are exposition, complication, climax (turning point) and resolution. This sequence or structure is also known as linear sturcture which is adapted by many works of fiction since it presents a story in a chronological order. Further explanation of each plot stages are presented below.

1. Exposition

The exposition is when a story begins. According to Klarer (2004: 15), plot is when the initial situation is disturbed by a conflict which creates suspense among the characters that leads to a climax. To be put simply, plot is the beginning of the story where the writer sets up the story.

2. Complication

The complication is the beginning of the conflict experienced by the character in the story. This is the part where the conflict being introduce in the story.

3. Climax or turning point

Climax is the turning point in the story that separates what had happened in the past and what will come after which also involves the decision in order to resolve the conflict.

4. Resolution

Resolution is the set of actions that bring the story to its conclusion or end. This is the conclusion plot where all of the problems are resolved. Klarer (2004: 15) stated that resolution (french denouement) is when a text usually ends.

