CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

A. Background of Study

No scientist could predict the exact time of the start of the civilization. Some estimated that we lived in this planet for thousands of years, some went for hundred thousand of years, and the other stood for billions. What more important is, human survives long enough in this dangerous journey which problems will always appear. Human, as the other species in this world does, need to fulfill its needs in order to survive. Human has to learn to interact with the environment where there is no such organism will survive without proper learning. This learning process allows humans to adapt into various environments which always changing.[1]

There are some definitions of learning. Muhammad Thobroni and Arif Mustofa summarize some of the definitions as follows:[2] First, Kimble and Garmezy define learning as change of behavior as a result of a repeated process. The subject or learning or the learners are encouraged to actively search, find, analyze, formulate, and solve the problems. Second, Rombepajung stated that learning is a process of gathering a lesson or skills through training, experience, or education. Third, Cronbach define the learning as a change of behavior as a result of experience.

Those definition shows that learning is a process of developing person's behavior which is a result of a continuous learning process by training or experience. The result of learning is relatively permanent.

There are many critics laid on the current teacher's method. The amount of compulsion used to improve student's mastery of some subjects and concepts are excessive but most of the accumulated subjects and concepts memorized by students are useless since students could not utilize them or even connect some related subject. Rampengan even stated that the one way communication of teacher and their student are simply "filling water into an empty glass".[3]

Ralph W. Tyler states that there are five defects identified in the learning process.[4] The first defect is that the student is frequently memorizing the subject without understanding it.

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[1] Hergenhahn, B. R, Olsson, H, Matthew, *Theories of Learning*, Trans. (Jakarta: Kencana Media, 2012) p. 11

[2] Muhammad Thobroni and Arif Mustofa, *Belajar dan Pembelajaran – Pengembangan Wacana dan* Praktik *Pembelajaran dalam Pembangunan Nasional,* (Jogjakarta: Ar-Ruz Media, 2011), p. 18

[3] Trianto, *Mendesain Model Pembelajaran Inovatif-Progresif: Konsep, Landasan dan Implementasinya pada Kurukulum Tingkat Satuan Pendidikan,* (Jakarta: Kencana Prenada Media Group: 2011), p.89

[4] Tyler, W. Ralph, *Basic Principles of Curriculum and Instruction,* (London: University of Chicago Press, 1949) p. 72

This problem makes the students unable to develop the ideas or apply them in a real situation. The second is the high rate of forgetting. Students typically forgotten the 50 percent of the information they acquired within a year after completing a subject and the number is bounced into 75 percent in the next two years. Third is the lack of adequate information. Students acquired bits of disjointed information and are unable to connect each of the bits into a well systematic knowledge. The fourth defect is the degree of vagueness and a high number of inaccuracies in what students recall and the last defect is the low rate of familiarity of the students on the sources and accurate information.

According to Trianto, Arends once stated that:

"It is strange that we expect students to learn yet seldom teach then about learning, we expect students to solve problems yet seldom teacher then about problem solving"[5]

The concepts are undeniably important but there is something more important than that. It is student's comprehension of those concepts. A mere memorized concept is useless, but a well comprehended concept could affect students' manner, thinking and problem solving decision.

Information could be acquired at the same time students learn to solve a problem.[6] Hence, Ralph W. Tyler suggested that the learning process should be set up learning situations which the information is obtained as part of total process of problem solving. This should help students to master the subject since the information and the reasons for obtaining it are clear.

Problem-based Learning is a method of learning that uses prearranged scenarios as an aid in the learning process. This method is an active way for students to learn basic problem-solving skills and makes them acquire the knowledge and experience through the interaction with others. This method aimed an interactive and enjoyable experience that will also encourage students' self-motivation, thinking, and analytical skills through flexible and creative thinking and managing of multiple sources to solve problems.[7]

Problem-based Learning is a model of teaching that encourages the student to solve the problems.[8] It will also encourage students to find the solution for the problem and it could give them a concrete experience which makes them a clear motive about the subject and how important is it for their lives. Hence it will make students master the subject easier.

Arthur **Ignatius Conan Doyle** was a famous writer born on May 22, 1859, in Edinburgh, Scotland. He settled in London after he finished his medicine study at Edinburgh University.

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[5] Trianto, *Mendesain Model Pembelajaran Inovatif-Progresif: Kosep, Landasan dan Implementasinya pada Kurukulum Tingkat Satuan Pendidikan,* p. 90

[6] Tyler, W. Ralph, *Basic Principles of Curriculum and Instruction,* p. 73

[7] Bignell, *Simon* and Parson, Venessa, *Best Practices in Virtual World Teaching: A guide to using Problem-Based Learning in Second Life* (United Kingdom: University of Derby, University of Aston and The Higher Education Academy Psychology Network, 2010) version 2.1, p.4

[8] Newman, J. Mark, Problem *Based* Learning: *An Introduction and Overview of the Key Features of the Approach,* (Washington*:* Journal of Veterinary Medical Education, vol. 12-20, 2005) p.15

He started practicing in 1882 in the Southsea for eight years.[9] He was a not-so-famous doctor who allowed him to have much free time to do his own business: writing.

In 1887, Conan Doyle wrote a novel which published in *Beeton's Christmas Annual*, under the title A Study in Scarlet which introduced the immortal Sherlock Holmes, a London-based consulting detective who used his apartment in 221b Baker Street, London as his detective agency. He used his ability to solve various cases which usually given by police detectives or private inquiry agencies who was not able to solve the case themselves or by the client who need answers for their mysterious incident. With his colleague Dr. John, H. Watson, Sherlock Holmes character grew tremendously among the mystery and detective book. It makes Conan Doyle named to be a successful modern detective stories writer.[10]

Conan Doyle continued his work by creating other story which featured by Sherlock Holmes. Three years after his first novel, The Sign of Four was published in *Lippincott's Monthly* Magazine in 1890. The increasing number of fans of Sherlock Holmes made Conan Doyle devoted his life for writing. He left medicine and wrote many other stories with the character of Sherlock Holmes which catapulted him to fame.

The stories mostly narrated by Holmes's friend and biographer, Dr. John H. Watson, except two stories which narrated by Holmes himself in *The Blanched Soldier* and *The Lion's Mane* and two other stories written in the third person: *The Mazarin Stone* and *His Last Bow*. Sherlock Holmes named as a detective who could solve anything. In his career, he only got beaten four times; three times beaten by men and the other one by a woman. Of course, that is a very small amount of number compared to the cases he has solved.

B. REASONS FOR CHOOSING THE TOPIC

There are various considered reasons for choosing the topic. First, students, or generally people, are loves to read stories, especially fiction stories. The plot development in the novel and short stories usually generates curiosity of the readers. These curiosities would enhance people's interest. Therefore, it would make them read more and more. Thus, it would be easier to use the media that students have interest in it. Students, by extensive reading could gather a lot of information from a story. While they reading it intensively, the amounts of information would increase significantly.

Second, Sherlock Holmes is an everlasting famous character. Since its first publication in 1887, there are numerous adaptations of Sherlock Holmes character in various media; Hollywood blockbuster movies, television series, comics, and multiple short stories portraying Sherlock Holmes as the main character written by his fans that usually called

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[9] Low, Harry, *A Day with Dr. Conan Doyle*, (London: Strand *Magazine*, August/1892), p. 186

[10] Doyle, Arthur Conan, *Great Adventures of Sherlock Holmes*, (Yogyakarta, Narasi: 2008), trans., p. Cover

themselves "*Sherlockian*" or *Holmesian*". Sherlock Holmes' book could be easily found in almost every book store. These plenty amount of resources show that Sherlock Holmes is loved by people. Thus, it is worthwhile to provide a learning process that close to the students.

Third, Problem-Based Learning has much to offer in language teaching. Problem-Based Learning is a process which students are encouraged to solve given problem. Thus, by studying Sherlock Holmes' problem solving strategies, it would help students to solve their own problems.

C. RESEARCH QUESTIONS

This research will mainly study about these questions:
1. What is Sherlock Holmes's educational view?
2. What are the problem-solving strategies used by Sherlock Holmes?
3. What are the pedagogical implications of Problem-Based Learning employed by Sherlock Holmes in language teaching?

D. OBJECTIVES OF RESEARCH

Educational view is somewhat important to someone's action in learning. Different point of view towards education may result different behavior. Thus, the first objective of this study is to analyze Sherlock Holmes' educational view in the novel and short stories.

One of the indicators of successful education is how a person solves his/her problems in this evolving world. The education level defines people's effectiveness of problem solving. Sherlock Holmes is often named as the best detective because of his great analysis in solving the problems. That is ability that everyone should be able to study. Therefore, the second objective is to find out Sherlock Holmes' strategies of problem solving.

The third objective of this study is to analyze the pedagogical implications of Sherlock Holmes' Problem-Based Learning strategies that could be applied in language teaching.

E. SIGNIFICANCES OF RESEARCH

There are some significances of this study. First, this study may be useful for other researchers who are going to conduct research in Problem-based Learning and or characterization. This can provide some general description for other researchers in order that they will have concept in conducting research relating to Problem-based learning and or characterization. Second, this will help teachers to find out strategies which are applicable in order to make students understand. Third, this research will help student to face the Problem-based learning and help them solve the problems given by teacher by the methods given in the finding of this research.

F. REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

In this chapter, the writer discusses the previous researches to prove the origins of this research. The first researcher is a research conducted by Kristýna Onderková of Masaryk University of Brno which analyze the character of Sherlock Holmes and compare him to Hercule Poirot, one of the well-known detectives in the literary world in her thesis entitled: "Sherlock Holmes vs. Hercule Poirot: 'The Comparison Between A. C. Doyle's and A. Christie's Great Detectives'".

The research design of this study is descriptive qualitative method since it provides a systematic, factual, and accurate description of a situation of area. This research also applies qualitative method. This method is based on the data which are words and not about the number. In the finding of the analysis, she condluded that Sherlock Holmes is: [11]

> "...Tall, slender, with sharply cut features expressing determination, wholly devoted to his work. He is reserved and calm and a typical Englishman"

and

> "... using drugs, playing the violin, and his love for the bizarre, makes him a very singular personality. His unmistakable brain gives him an air of unreal perfection, and Holmes often results more a machine than a human being..."

The second research is a thesis by Teresa M. Sindelar of Nebraska University entitled "The Effectiveness of Problem Based Learning in High School Science Classroom". The research which took place in Secondary Science Classroom in Unified School District (USD) 313 designed to evaluate the effectiveness of Problem-Based Learning. The researcher switched the focus in the classroom towards the students and let themn use Problem-Based Learning to solve their own problems.

Researcher reported that, even though some students look uncomfortable with Problem-Based Learning at first, she concludes that Problem-Based Learning is effective in the classroom in terms of increasing student's engagement but didn't have a major effect on increasing student's content knowledge. She also concluded that Problem-Based Learning is usable in High School classroom but it should be introduced early in the year and offer enticing scenario to increase student's interest. [12]

G. RESEARCH METHOD

1. Research Approach

In this study, the writer conducted descriptive research. In descriptive research, data collected are words, pictures and not numeral. It is because there is an application of

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[11] Onderková, Kristýna, *The Comparison Between A. C. Doyle's and A. Christie's Great Detectives* (Brno: Masaryk University of Brno, 2005)

[12] Sindelar, Teresa, M., *The Effectiveness of Problem Based Learning in High School Science Classroom,* (Nebraska: University of Nebraska-Lincoln, 2010) p. 41

qualitative method. Therefore, all observed will have possibilities to become keys of what is observed.

Arikunto stated that descriptive is non-hypothesis research, however, in this research does not need to formulate hypothesis. According to his statement, it can conclude that descriptive study is a research to find out scientific truth.[13]

Based on the theory, the researcher uses descriptive qualitative approach to analyze the data. The researcher's reasons for choosing this approach are to get information about the personification of Sherlock Holmes and his problem solving method.

2. Source of Data

The primary source of data used in this research is the original fiction of works created by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle that represented Sherlock Holmes as the main character. The original works which is usually stated as "The Canon" consist of four novels and fifty-six short stories as follows:

a. Novels

The four novels originally written by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle are: A Study in Scarlet, The Sign of Four, Hound of Baskervilles and The Valley of Fear.

b. Short Stories

The series of short stories published in serial form appeared between 1887 and 1927. The stories cover a period from around 1880 up to 1914. The fifty-six short stories of Sherlock Holmes grouped into five books which contain 8-13 stories each, the five books are: The Adventures of Sherlock Holmes, Memoirs of Sherlock Holmes, The Return of Sherlock Holmes, His Last Bow and The Case Book of Sherlock Holmes.

The secondary data used in this research are the books, magazines, documents, archives, journals, related research website and e-books that related to the objectives of the study.

3. Scope of Research

The character of Sherlock Holmes has been represented into many form of literature, there are plenty of short stories, novels, or even movies created based on the character. The author of those literatures are varies from the Sherlock Holmes fans who called themselves *Holmesian* or *Sherlockian*, a well-known writer, or movie writer.

To prevent any confusion to the reader, this research will only analyze the novels and short stories originally written by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle- usually designated as "The Canon"- which consist of four novels and fifty-six short stories.

4. Technique of Data Collection

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[13] Suharsimi *Arikunto*, *Prosedur Penelitian Sebuah Pendekatan Praktik* , Bandung: 1998, p. 80

In order to gain more supporting information, the researcher conducts documentation method. Documentation is done to obtain the written data, such as books, magazines, note, transcript, newspaper, personal document, agenda, etc. In order to obtain primary written data in this documentary analysis, in this research the researcher analyses the novel, short stories and other documents such as e-books and website articles can be analyzed as supporting data.

This method is not too difficult in which if there is a mistake, the source of data will stay unchanged. This is because in documentation the researcher notices a thing.[14]

5. Techniques of Data Analysis

Scientific writing has a certain kind of method. Usually, research on literary work that has long published carried out by library research. Thesis is classified into scientific one because it has systematic way of arrangement. There must be steps of procedure to complete collected data found in the source.

This research uses the Content Analysis Method. It is an analysis about the content of the current communications.[15] Soejono and H. Abdurrahman state some of definitions of content analysis which could be summarized as a method of research which uses various techniques to draw the correct conclusion from a specific document.[16] According to Nyoman Kutha Ratna, the basic principle of Content Analysis Method is the interpretation of content of a message, which in literature research; the messages are the content of the literature itself.[17]

According to Noeng Muhadjir, Content analysis has following features. First, text processing using predefined rules and procedure. Second, the data classification, the data are classified into predefined groups. Third is analyzing the theoretic relevance of the data. Fourth is describing the data. And last is using the quantitative techniques in the process.

H. ORGANIZATION OF THE THESIS

This thesis consists of five chapters. Each chapter consists of related sub-chapters. The systematic of the thesis is as follows:

CHAPTER I : This chapter discussed the background of the study, reasons of choosing the topic, research question, objective of the study, significance of the study, review of related literature, research method and organization of the thesis.

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[14] Suharsimi Arikunto, *Prosedur Penelitian: Suatu Pendekatan Praktek,* (Jakarta: Rineka Cipta, 1998). p.231.

[15] Noeng Muhadjir, *Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatf,* (Yogyakarta: Rakesarasia, 1998), ed. 7, p. 49.

[16] Soejono dan Abdurrahman, *Metode Penelitian,* (Jakarta: Rineka Cipta, 1999), p. 12-13.

[17] Nyoman Kutha Ratna, *Teori, Metode dan Teknik Penelitian Sastra,* Yogyakarta: Pustaka Pelajar,

CHAPTER II   : This chapter consists of two sub-chapters. First sub-chapter discussed about the Problem-Based Learning and the second sub-chapter discussed about the novel and short stories.

CHAPTER III   : This chapter discussed mainly about Sir Arthur Conan Doyle and his works, including the synopsis of novel and short stories that portrayed Sherlock Holmes as the main character.

CHAPTER IV   : This chapter analyzes the Problem-Based Learning strategies represented by Sherlock Holmes in the novel and short stories. The discussion includes the Sherlock Holmes' characterization, views of education and his strategies of problem solving.

CHAPTER V : This is the final chapter which is consist of three sub-chapters; conclusion, suggestion and closure.