HERO JOURNEY OF THE MAIN CHARACTER IN "THE HOUND OF THE BASKERVILLES" BY SIR ARTHUR CONAN DOYLE; ARCHETYPAL APPROACH

THESIS

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ENGLISH DEPARTMENT
FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCE AND HUMANITIES
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Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of Sarjana Sastra

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Here with declare that the thesis entitled:

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APPROVAL SHEET

HERO JOURNEY OF THE MAIN CHARACTER IN "THE HOUND OF THE BASKERVILLES" BY SIR ARTHUR CONAN DOYLE; ARCHETYPAL APPROACH

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THESIS

Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of Sarjana Sastra

This thesis has been approved to be exmined on the ddate as indicated below

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ABSTRAK

Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk melakukan analisa terhadap perjalanan seorang pemeran utama menggunakan Joseph Campbell teori yaitu Hero Journey (2004). Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian kualitatif deskriptif. Objek dari penelitian ini fokus pada perjalanan dari pemeran utama. Dalam mengoleksi data peneliti menggunakan primary data dan secondary data. Dalam menganalisis data peneliti menggunakan interpretasi. Setelah itu dalam mempresentasikan data peneliti menggunakan cara presentasi informal. Hasil dari penelitian ini ditemukan tiga bagian dari perjalanan yang dilakukan oleh pemeran utama di dalam novel. Tiga bagian itu adalah; keberangkatan, transformasi, dan kembali. Di bagian keberangkatan, pemeran utama yaitu Sherlock Holmes dan juga Dr. Watson meninggalkan tempatnya untuk menyelesaikan sebuah kasus pembunuhan yang misterius. Di bagian transformasi mereka mencari informasi yang berkaitan dengan kasus ini dan menjadikan informasi tersebut sebagai bukti untuk menangkap pelaku pembunuhan tersebut. Setelah mendapatkan bukti yang cukup, mereka pun mulai melakukan pengejaran kepada pelaku pembunuhan tersebut. Pada akhirnya pelaku pembunuhan tersebut mati tenggelam di lumpur hidup ditempat dia akan melarikan diri. Di bagian kembali, Sherlock Holmes dan Dr. Watson pun kembali ke London.

Kata kunci : archetypal, hero journey, keberangkatan, transformasi, dan kembali.

ABSTRACT

The purpose of this research is to analyze the journey of the main character using Joseph Campbell's theory called Hero Journey (2004). This research is using qualitative descriptive method. Object of the research is focusing on the journey of the main character. Method of collecting the data is using primary data and secondary data. In the analyzing the data the researcher used interpretation. Then in the presenting the data the researcher used informal presentation method. The result of this research found three parts of the journey conducted by a hero or the main character in the novel. Those three parts are; Departure, Transformation, and Return. In the Departure part, the protagonist Sherlock Holmes and Dr. Watson left their place to solve a mysterious murder case. In the transformation part, they seek the information related to this case and make it as an evidence to catch the killer. After they obtained enough evidence, they began to catch the killer. In the end the killer died drowned in the mud at the place where he wanted to run. In the return part Sherlock Holmes and Dr. Watson return to London.

Key words: archetypal, hero journey, departure, transformation, return.

MOTTO AND DEDICATION

MOTTO

LIFE NEVER GET EASIER

YOU JUST GET STRONGER

DEDICATION

I PROUDLY DEDICATE THIS
THESIS TO MY PARENTS AND
ALL MY FRIENDS

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background of the Research

A hero is a person who is known for their achievements or braveness. Heroes help us escape from life's harsh realities and motivate us with the strength to face this life and to believe in ourselves. Many people find it easy to relate to heroes in myths because they share a same journey to the one who take in real life. Revealed in various novels or movies, some heroes have characteristics from Campbell's hero journey. The hero must depart from their home, then decided to take a journey, faces some problem and successfully solved it, and have to return from the adventure after the hero solves the conflict his faces.

Hero Journey begins when the main character gets a call of adventure. The hero may want to adventure because it forces him to do it or because there is someone who wants to ask for his help. It was the moment that the main character began his journey. That is departure part. After that the main character faces an obstacle to complete the journey. That is transformation part. In the end the main character was successfully completed his trip and returned home. That is return part.

The researcher wants to discuss a novel using Campbell's hero journey. It called "The Hound of The Baskervilles" by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle. Sir Arthur Ignatius Conan Doyle (22 May 1859 – 7 July 1930) was a British writer best known

for his detective fiction featuring the character Sherlock Holmes. Originally a physician, in 1887 he published *A Study in Scarlet,* the first of four novels about Holmes and Dr. Watson. In addition, Doyle wrote over fifty short stories featuring the famous detective.It is the third of the crime novels written by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle featuring the detective Sherlock Holmes. It is set largely on Dart moor in Devon in England's West Country and tells the story of an attempted murder inspired by the legend of a fearsome, diabolical hound of supernatural origin. Sherlock Holmes and his companion Dr. Watson investigate the case. The researchers would like to discuss the novel because it has an interesting story and offers an adventure from its main character. The last is the novel is worthy to be discussed for it has a literature values.

The Hound of the Baskervilles opens with a mini mystery. Sherlock Holmes and Dr. Watson speculate on the identity of the owner of a cane that has been left in their office by an unknown visitor. Watson with his fabulous powers of observation, Holmes predicts the appearance of James Mortimer, owner of the found object and a convenient entry into the curse of the Baskervilles.

In discussing the novel, the researcher uses archetypal approach since the title of this thesis is about hero journey of the main character. Archetypal is used to explain the literary works related to fantasy story or fiction story. It will express on how a hero reveal the culprit during the journey. There is a journalfrom Berkati Waruwu student of Putera Batam University. He discusses the novel The Count of Monte Cristo By Alexander Dumas used Joseph Campbell's hero journey. The difference from previous research with this research is the genre of the novel and there are also several hero journey theories that are not found in this research but in

previous research it existed. Such as: refusal of the call, supernatural aid, the belly of the whale, atonement with the father, apotheosis, refusal of the return, and master of two worlds. The researcher wants to take his journal as a previous study.

Based on the explanation above the researcher would like to conduct a research with the title "Hero Journey of The Main Character in "The Hound of The Baskervilles" by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle; Archetypal approach". By using an archetypal approach as explained in advance. The researchers focuses on the three parts of the hero journey of the main character. There are departure, transformation, and return.

1.2. Identification of the Research

Based on the explanation of the background of the research above, the researcher identify there are some problems that can be analyze, it can be see that there are some things or issues can be analyze. As follows:

1. Mini mystery that occurs in the novel The Hound of The Baskervilles.

2. Departure parts of the main character in the novel The Hound of The Baskervilles.

3. Transformation parts of the main character in the novel The Hound of The Baskervilles.

4. Return parts of the main character in the novel The Hound of The Baskervilles.

5. The conflict that occurs in the novel The Hound of The Baskervilles.

1.3.   Limitation of the Research

Based on the identification of the research above. The researcher only focuses on hero journey of the main character in the novel The Hound of The Baskervilles. There are the limitations of the problem. As follows:

1. Departure parts of the main character in the novel The Hound of The Baskervilles.

2. Transformation parts of the main character in the novel The Hound of The Baskervilles.

3. Return parts of the main character in the novel The Hound of The Baskervilles.

1.4.   Formulation of the Research

Based on the limitation of the research above, the researcher formulated some problems. As follows:

1. What are the departure parts of the main character in the novel The Hound of The Baskervilles?

2. What are the transformation parts of the main character in the novel The Hound of The Baskervilles?

3. What are the return parts of the main character in the novel The Hound of The Baskervilles?

1.5. Objective of the Research

Based on the formulation of the research. The researcher determines the objectives of the research. As follows:

1. To describe the departure parts of the main character in the novel The Hound of The Baskervilles.

2. To describe the transformation parts of the main character in the novel The Hound of The Baskervilles.

3. To describe the return parts of the main character in the novel The Hound of The Baskervilles.

1.6. Significance of the Research

Theoretically, the researcher conducts this research to fulfill all credits to have a graduation. Then, the researchers would like to enhance the knowledge in literature. In addition, the researchers would like to contribute this thesis and hope will be useful in literature research especially in archetypal approach.

Practically, the researcher expects that this thesis will be helpful to readers to understand more about The Hound of The Baskervilles novel. Then, the researcher hopes this thesis will be practical to any researchers who will conduct any research related to archetypal or hero journey approach.

1.7. Definition of the Key Terms

1. Archetypal : An approach use to identify things related to hero journey, myth and fantasy things such as magic, talking animal, angels, and others. Archetypal will help researchers to describe a hero journey from departure, transformation, and return according to Joseph Campbell theory (Campbell, 2004).

2. Hero Journey : Hero journey is a journey that is outward, a journey that is literal, but at its essence. The hero journey is a journey inward. It means that it is a journey conducted by hero to complete the mission to build the life (Campbell, 2004).

3. Departure : Departure is the moment when a hero leaves his ordinary world. A hero may leave because of task or a mission. Joseph Campbell mentioned a blunder. Apparently the merest chance reveals an unsuspected world, and the individual is drawn into a relationship with forces that are not rightly understood. It means that a journey exists for reasons (Campbell, 2004).

4. Transformation : The sequence of events happen during the journey conducted by a hero is called transformation. Campbell said once having traversed the threshold, the

hero moves in a dream landscape of curiously fluid, ambiguous forms, where he must survive a succession of trials (Campbell, 2004).

5. Return : Campbell mentioned when the hero quest has benn accomplished, through penetration to the source, or through the grace of some male or female, human or animal, personification, the adventurer still must return with his life transmuting trophy. It means that after a hero finished the journey, a hero return to his life (Campbell, 2004).

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE AND THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

2.1. Archetypal Approach

Archetypal is one of approaches often used to analyze a novel related to fantasy or hero journey. Archetypal is firstly found by Carl Jung. Carl Jung (1991:3) uses the archetype from Greek word "archetypon" which means the "beginning pattern."An archetype is a recurring pattern of character, symbol, or situation found in the mythology, religion, and stories of all cultures.Taheri and Jalaly (2013: 246) mentioned thatCarl Jung formed the concept of archetype and collective unconscious to explain the commonality of dream images and situations found in all people.

After Carl Jung creates the concept of archetypal, Joseph Campbell elaborates the theory in details. Tahery and Jalaly said that Joseph Cambell build his theory on Carl's Jung concept of the collective unconscious to encompass all the worlds mythological. It means that both of the experts agree to use archetypal approach to discover or analyze the literary work.

2.2.   Hero Journey

Joseph Campbell, an American mythological researcher, wrote a famous book entitled The Hero with a Thousand Faces (Commemorative edition, 2004). Years of research lead Campbell to discover several basic stages that almost every hero-quest goes through (no matter what culture the myth is a part of). Thus, Campbell introduces his theory of the journey of the archetypal hero in many stages. The hero journey classified by Joseph Campbell is found in stories such as novel, drama, poetry and short story.

Joseph Campbell distinguishes the hero journey in three parts: departure which consists of five stages, transformation which comprises of six stages, and returns which has six stages.

2.2.1 Departure

The first step in hero journey is departure. The departure marks the first journey of a hero leaves an ordinary world. Joseph Campbell (2004:43) groups this part into five stages the call of the adventure, refusal of the call, supernatural aid, the crossing of the first threshold and the belly of the whale.

2.2.1.1 The call of Adventure

The call of adventure means the reasons for a hero starts a journey. Those reasons can be a task, visiting a place and others. Thus, to begin the journey, the hero must be called away from the ordinary world. The hero must be removed from his/her

typical environment. Campbell (2004:53) stated that the call of an adventure signifies the destiny has summoned the hero from his society to a zone unknown. Most heroes show a reluctance to leave their home, their friends, and their life to journey on a quest, but they accept their destiny in the end.

2.2.1.2 Refusal of the Call

After a hero is given the call, the hero is faced with a choice,accept the call or deny it. The hero may firstly refuse the call because of many reasons. They can be a sense of lack of knowledge, lack of confidence, too young to have an adventure, fear, insecurity and a sense of inadequacy.

Campbell (2004:53)"often in actual life, and not infrequently in the myths and popular tales, we encounter the dull case of the call unanswered; for it is always possible to turn the ear to other interests. Refusal of the summons converts the adventure into its negative." It means that a hero is possible to deny joining the call or the adventure. The hero perhaps feel more secure in the ordinary world than going to unknown world with full of uncertainty.

2.2.1.3 Supernatural Aid

Supernatural is not always about magical. There are plenty of hero stories that do not have wizards or witches. Once a hero has accepted the call, some aids are given to help the hero during the journey. Those aids help them to be stronger, wiser, and more confident. The aids may be including wisdom, books, weapons, special talisman. As Campbell said, "One has only to know and trust and the ageless guardians will appear." It means that a hero who agrees to take the call, a protective figure will accompany the hero until the mission is complete.

2.2.1.4 The Crossing of the First Threshold

This is the part where a hero leaves its ordinary world and crosses into the field of adventure. Campbell (2004:72) described the zone as the darkness, the unknown and danger. It means that the hero commits to leave the ordinary world and entering a new region or condition with unfamiliar rules and values. For example, in "the little mermaid", when Ariel (the mermaid) leaves the sea for the first time, it means she crosses the first threshold. She faces an unfamiliar world on the land which is totally different place with the sea where she lives before.

2.2.1.5 The Belly of the Whale

The belly of the whale can be defined the hero's final separation between the ordinary world and the special world. The ordinary world represents everything they are used to, and the special world is the re-birth of a hero in which they discover themselves and see the world in a new light.

The belly of the whale represents the transition phase from not only the ordinary world to the special world, but also the hero's transformation towards a more refined and knowledgeable self. In essence, the belly of the whale defines a new starting point for a quest that will soon follow. Campbell (2004:84) explained that the passage of the magical threshold is a transit into a sphere of rebirth and symbolized in the worldwide womb image of the belly of the whale.

2.2.2 Transformation

Transformation is a series of events faced by a hero during the journey. It is about the battle undertaken by a hero as parts of the adventure. In the transformation, the hero struggles to survive in the new word to complete the mission. Campbell defines this part into six stages; the road of trials, the meeting with the goddess, women as temptress, atonement with the father, apotheosis and the ultimate boon.

2.2.2.1 The road of Trials

Campbell (2004:89) said once having traversed the threshold; the hero must survive a succession of trials. Campbell also described that there is a benign power everywhere supporting him in his superhuman passage. It means that the road of trials is a series of tests, tasks, or ordeals that the hero must undergo to begin the transformation. There are usually several incidents that affect the hero at this point. The hero will appear weak and vulnerable, but he/she will also begin to show growth. In addition, a hero is equipped with advice, weapons or even special guardians to overcome all problems.

2.2.2.2 The meeting with the Goddess

Campbell (2004:100) stated the stage of the meeting with the goddess occurred when all the barriers and ogres have been overcome. It is represented as a mystical marriage of the triumphant hero-soul with the queen goddess of the world. It means that, the hero may meet a powerful female figure with whom he finds unity and <u>bonding</u> of some kind. The goddess may be a mystical or supernatural being or she may be an ordinary woman with whom the hero gains support and synergy.

The goddess represents the female side of the hero (his <u>anima</u>) which, if he can join, will make him whole. Joining with the goddess may indicate unconditional and perfect love. In combination, the hero and their other half form the <u>syzygy</u> of the 'divine couple' or the *sacred marriage* of a joining of souls and hence the hero gains greater power. When the hero is female, then this may be a reversal, with her meeting a God who represents her <u>animus</u>.

2.2.2.3 Women as the Temptress

Campbell (2004:111) added that the mystical marriage with the goddess of the world represents the hero's total mastery of life. This step may also represent the revulsion that the usually male hero may feel about his own fleshy/earthy nature, and the subsequent attachment or projection of that revulsion to women. Woman is a metaphor for the physical or material temptations of life, since the hero-knight was often tempted by lust from his spiritual journey.

Where the journey has a spiritual nature, the temptress may represent material things or the physical flesh of the hero and associated passions. The temptation may be deliberate and perhaps sent by the villain. It may also happen by chance. The <u>Goddess</u> may also play a role of temptation. In the broader sense, the temptress represents temptation of any kind or distraction away from the hero's main task. Men are easily tempted by women, but it is less archetypal the other way around. Female heroes may or may not meet with male tempters -- the real concern is with temptation rather than gender.

2.2.2.4 Atonement with the Father

The father represents power and particularly ultimate power over the hero. In this part, the hero must face big power to deal with (representing by a father figure). This person may well be a person in high authority or who has significant power in some way. It may also be a god or immortal of some kind. The father figure may even no in a male figure only but something with incredible power.

Campbell (2004:119) mentioned that the hero must face his deepest fears, must embrace the very annihilation of body and ego, to complete the ultimate transformation. It means that this part become big barriers to a hero to overtake. After this power can be taken, then the hero becomes seemingly dominant.

2.2.2.5 Apotheosis

Campbell (2004:145) introduced this stage as achieving perfection, reaching enlightenment and nirvana, transcending to another level. After trials such as resisting woman as temptress and the reconciliation of atonement with the father, the hero transcends, achieving a higher place. This is a point of realization in which a greater understanding is achieved. It means a hero achieves something in the journey; it can be power, wisdom, weapon or something useful to the hero.

2.2.2.6 The Ultimate Boon

The ultimate boon is the final achievement during the journey. The stage is the point of the journey. It is when the main tension is resolved and a hero is done with his mission. This is the ultimate boon. Campbell (2004:175) that the boon is simply a symbol of life energy stepped down to requirements of a certain specific case. It

means that a hero has achieved his purpose in the journey. All the obstacles are conquered or resolved and the last thing is to return home.

2.2.3   Return

Campbell (2004:179) added when the hero-quest has been accomplished, through penetration to the source, or through the grace of some male or female, human or animal, personification, the adventure still must return with his life-transmuting trophy. The return means a hero comes back home from a long journey. After finishing his mission, he has rights to return to the ordinary world where a hero used to live. This stage is divided into six stages as well; Refusal of the return, the magic flight, rescue from without, the crossing of the return threshold, master of the two worlds and freedom to live.

2.2.3.1 Refusal of the Return

Obtaining the ultimate boon means the journey of a hero is done. It is clear that a hero must go back home. But in this stage, the hero has alternative not to return at home, a hero can stay in the present world where the hero feels at home already.

2.2.3.2 The Magical Flight

Campbell (2004:182) explained if the hero in his triumph wins the blessing of the goddess or the god and is the explicitly commissioned to return to the world with some elixir for the restoration of society, the final stage of his adventure is all supported by all the powers of his supernatural patron. Thus, the magical flight means the hero hurries home with the treasure that has been gained in the ultimate boon. The return is different from the departure. The return is fast and easy relatively

because the assistance of supernatural power from god or the ultimate boon obtained from the journey.

2.2.3.3 Rescue from Without

The hero is not able to return at home on his own, so the hero is rescued by other people. The rescuer may be someone who had previously abandoned the hero or even someone the hero does not know. In mythic stories, this intervention may come from a god. Campbell stated the hero may have to be brought back from his supernatural adventure by assistance from without. It means someone from unexpected resource will help the hero to return home.

2.2.3.4 The Crossing of the Return Threshold

When the hero crosses the first threshold, it means that the hero starts a new life. With an unknown environment, the hero may be dying in the journey. The hero adventures into a dangerous place with full of uncertainties. The Crossing of the return threshold is the opposite of the first threshold. The hero returns home and starts anew life (kind of reborn) because he has accomplished his adventure. Campbell (2004:201) mentionedthe hero adventures out of the land we know into darkness; there he accomplishes his adventure, or gain is simply lost to us, imprisoned, or in danger, and his return is described as a coming back out that yonder zone.

2.2.3.5 Master of the Two Worlds

Campbell (2004:212) explained freedom to pass back and forth across the world division and not contaminating the principles of the one with those of the other is the talent of the master. Because the hero has travelled safely, he is able to be a master into ordinary world and special world (a world he has adventured on his

journey. In the other worlds, the hero has become comfortable and competent in both the inner and outer worlds.

2.2.3.6 Freedom to Live

At the end, having conquered all barriers, the hero has earned the right to live life as they choose. The life of the hero may hence take many paths, often one of wisdom. They may become rulers, teachers or advisers. They may get married and settle down or perhaps go adventuring again. Campbell (2004:225) added freedom to live is a characteristic of great people that the can just be, in the current moment, without worrying about the future and the past.

2.3. Review of previous research

In conducting this research, the writer has read some thesis from previous researchers who discuss hero journey from various novels as references. Some previous researchers are very useful in the making of this thesis, and explained as the following.

The first researchers are Mohammad Taheri and Ronak Jalaly (2013) entitled "The Archetype of the Hero's Journey in Odyssey." The Odyssey is a classic representation of an epic in literature. In the research, they use Joseph Campbell theory to analyze it. As the conclusion, they say that The 'Odyssey' itself is a form of archetype, an epic journey with various conventions, the crossing of water, obstacles and super natural elements. They conclude that the main character in the novel has successfully done the journey and obtain Elixir as the objective of the journey. The

hero returns from the journey with the "elixir", and uses it to help everyone in the Ordinary World.

The second researcher areMohammad Sugeng Rahma Hakim, Meilia Adiana and L DyahPurwita from University of Jember (UNEJ) entitled "An Analysis on the Monomoyth through Rick Riordan's Percy Jackson The Lightning Thief." The journal discusses the journey patterns of the main character, Percy Jackson. They use the theory of Monomyth by Joseph Campbell the Heroes with Thousand Faces. The study aims to find out how the reenactment of common patterns of Monomyth applied through Rick Riordan's Percy Jackson: the Lightning Thief. They conclude that the main character has complete all there stages based on the theory. Then, there are many archetypes in the story because the story deals with magical creatures.

The third researcher isSuwarno (2015) from Putera Batam University. He discusses the novel Life of Pi by Yann Martel. In making the thesis, he uses Joseph Campbell approach. He elaborates the stage one by one. In the conclusion of the novel, he identifies that the main character (Pi) has encountered an amazing adventure on his journey. He explains the journey starts after Pi's father want to leave India to save his family and his zoo du the difficult condition in their present place. In the middle of the journey, the ship sinks after getting crash, Pi is saved and he starts to live alone without his family. In the transformation, he faces many trials in the cargo ship Tsimtsum. He almost get eaten by a tiger, he is starving and others. In the end of the story, Pi is still alive; he has successfully survived from his journey and back to India.

All the previous researchers above show how a hero experiences incredible journey, facing many trials and still alive. From the previous researchers, the writer concludes that all heroes in hero journey must move from their ordinary world to a special world. During the journey, every hero faces various trials to complete their mission. Then, their mission for taking a journey is different as well. In addition, hero journey has 17 stages based on Joseph Campbell theory. All the researchers explained above do not elaborate all the stages. Some of stages are not found in the book. For example the third researcher does not explain women as temptress and the meeting with goddess.

2.4. Theoretical Framework

Figure 2.4.1. Theoretical Framework
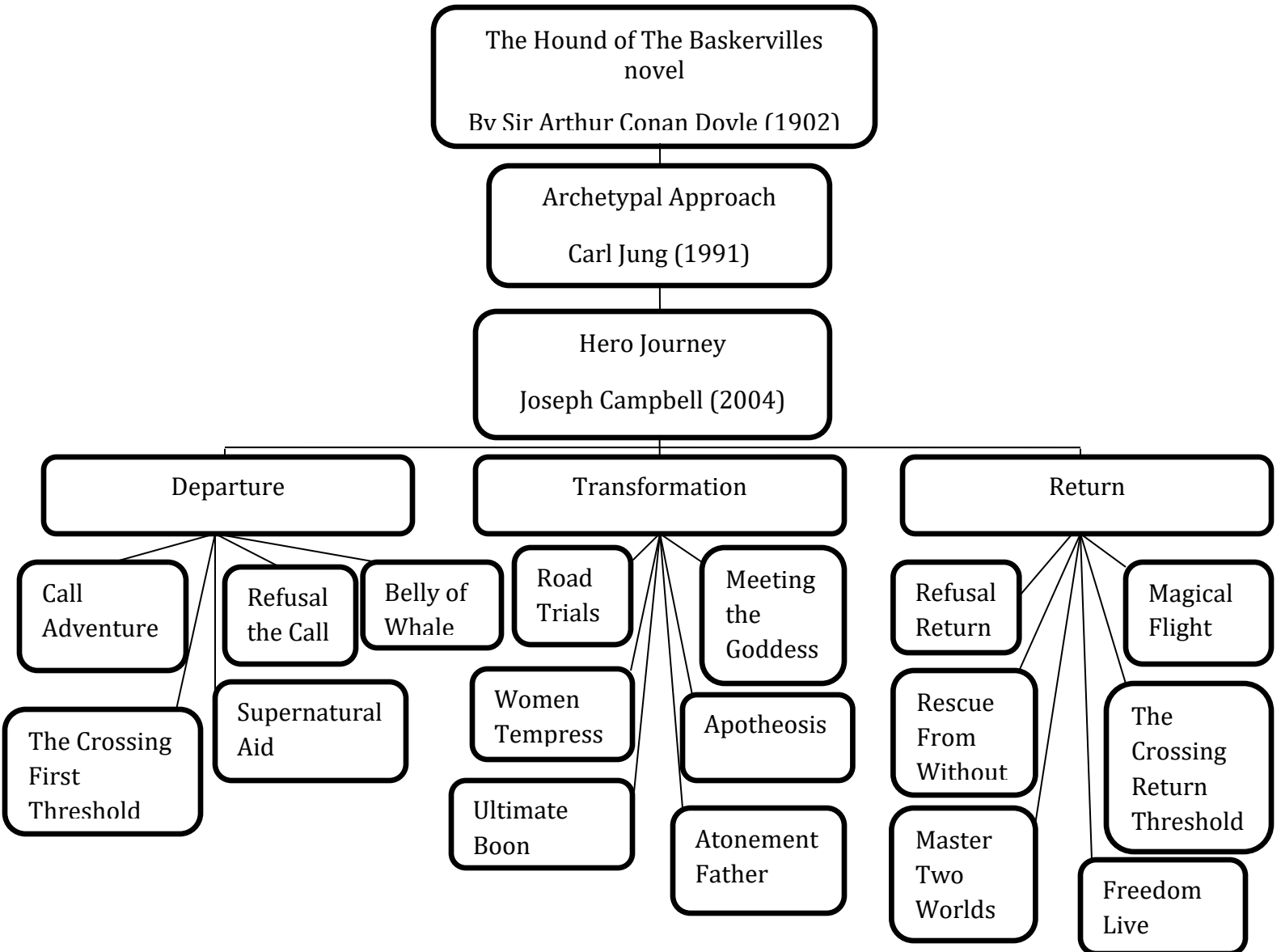
The above structure clearly states that the researcher uses archetypal approach which is related to hero journey theory. In making this thesis, the researcher focuses on hero journey of the main character. The researcher discusses three stages of hero journey theory based on Joseph Campbell theory which are departure, transformation, and return.

CHAPTER III

METHODOLOGY OF THE RESEARCH

3.1. Research Design

Research design is the conceptual and methodology used in conducting the analysis. Kothari (2004) stated that a research design is the arrangement of conditions for collection and analysis of data in a manner that aims to combine relevance to the research purpose with economy in procedure. It means that research design is all the process needed in making a research. Thus, research design clarifies conceptual steps, procedures and methods applied in conducting a research in order to arrange the research well.

To analyze hero journey of the main character in The Hound of The Baskervilles novel, this research uses qualitative descriptive research. The researcher chooses qualitative descriptive research because the findings are descriptive data and will be presented in textual. Kothari (2004) explained that qualitative research, on the other hand, is concerned with qualitative phenomenon, this type of research aims at discovering the underlying motives and desires, using in depth interviews for the purpose. Other techniques of such research are word association tests, sentence completion tests, story completion tests and similar other projective techniques. It means that qualitative research is suitable for a research related to the idea, though or someone

opinion to identify the data. Thus, this research presents the findings in words as the qualitative applied in this research.

3.2. Object of the Research

Object of the research is hero journey of the main character in The Hound of The Baskervilles novel. The data is obtained in the novel focusing on the journey of the main character in the novel.

A novel that researchers will use entitled "The Hound of the Baskervilles" by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle. The Hound of The Baskervilles is the third of the crime novels written by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle featuring the detective Sherlock Holmes. This novel originally published in 1902.It is set largely on Dart moor in Devon in England's West Country and tells the story of an attempted murder inspired by the legend of a fearsome, diabolical hound of supernatural origin. Sherlock Holmes and his companion Dr. Watson investigate the case.

3.3. Method of Collecting Data

Method of collecting data is some steps that the researcher done to get the data. Kothari (2004) said there are two types of data, primary and secondary data. In collecting the data, this research uses primary and secondary data. Those data provide required information to complete this thesis.

3.3.1. Primary Data

In primary data, the data is obtained from the novel itself. This research collects the data in the novel focusing on the journey of the main character in the novel. The researcher focuses on the three parts of the journey, departure, transformation, and return.Thus, the primary data will be obtained from words, sentences, dialogues and scene during the journey of the main character. First of all, the researcher read this novel and learns about the story in the novel. Second step, the researcher find some sentences related to the theory of the hero journey. Third step, the researcher takes some sentences from the novel and places it in this thesis.

3.3.2. Secondary Data

Secondary data is supportive materials derived from other sources such as books, articles, and movie related to this research. The secondary data plays an important role to finish this research because the researcher needs references in collecting the data. First step to collect the secondary data, the researcher find some articles, books, and movie from the internet. Second step, the researcher looks a reference that related with this thesis, third step, the researcher took the reference into this thesis and write a source of reference in the page of references.

3.4. Method of Analyzing Data

Analyzing data in a research has significant parts to obtain sufficient sources. Gathering data by conducting proper analyses provide useful sources to complete the research. Thus, the writer analyses this thesis by adapting the concept of Miles and Huberman in Sugiyono (2014). The concept comprises of three steps, data reduction, data display and conclusion/verification.

3.4.1. Data Reduction

Data reduction means the researcher summarizes the data after reading the whole story. The researcher selects and simplifies the data to obtain valuable data.   In analyzing the novel, this research focuses on the important sentences in The Hound of The Baskervilles novel related to hero journey of the main character.

3.4.2. Data Display

In this part, the researcher categorizes all data according to the theory applied. It means that after finding the data and making summaries, the writer describes the findings by using Hero Journey by Joseph Campbell.

3.4.3. Conclusion

The last step is conclusion. In this part, the writer reviews and concludes the data as the result of the research.

3.5.   Method of Presenting Data

Creswell (2009) said presenting the results are making an interpretation, and writing the research in a manner consistent with a survey or experimental study. It means that the result of an analysis will be presented textual. Thus, the analysis results will be presented in an interpretation through a paragraph.