Chapter V

Conclusions and Suggestions

This research has some conclusions according to the findings and discussions in chapter IV and some suggestions proposed by the current study to help other researcher to improve their research.

Conclusions

Using the deconstructive analysis really help this research finding the particular object that very minim form the movie but actually it has a very big meaning to find the other meaning of the movie. This research shows us and proved that everything in the world has weaknesses and strengths. People cannot judge someone whether he is good or bad. The same case that happened to the main character Sherlock Holmes, as the protagonist character he is not good enough to be a hero. Based on deconstructive analysis it is shows that he has a lot of weaknesses such as, he is easily being stress, irresponsible man, a bad friend, arrogant and underestimate others. While the opposite character Lord Blackwood as the antagonist character shows us that he has strengths such as he is faith to the God and he is an optimist man.

This research also proved that the characterization of a character in a movie can be seen into eight kinds of characterization such as characterization through appearance, internal action, external action, dialogue, leitmotif and caricature, reaction to other character, contrast: dramatic foils and characterization through choose of name. In a real life, this research also teaches us that people

cannot judge someone only from his appearance. They should know about his action even the internal or the external action. If those are still not enough to know more about their characterization let us see from the dialogue, how they choose the word and how they say it.

Suggestion

Here are some suggestions that might be taken as consideration for readers who really loved Holmes and the students of English Department according to the result in chapter IV. First of all this research can be an evidence that using deconstructive analysis is the way to think critically and creatively, it can practice our brain to see something in deep that people did not realized before. Second, it helps the students of English Department to understand more about the theory of deconstructive particularly in the analysis of the movie *Sherlock Holmes*. Third, there is another movie of *Sherlock Holmes "A Game of Shadow"* and this research believe that if someone wants to continue this research by findings the deep characterization of Sherlock Holmes by using deconstructive analysis so it can be the new episode of this research. Fourth, finding the weaknesses of someone who we really love is the way to show our love, because loving someone is not only from their positive behavior but also how we can love his negative behavior. Eventually, this is the entire of this research can do and it is still far from perfection therefore further research is needed.

Chapter V

Conclusions and Suggestions

This research has some conclusions according to the findings and discussions in chapter IV and some suggestions proposed by the current study to help other researcher to improve their research.

Conclusions

Using the deconstructive analysis really help this research finding the particular object that very minim form the movie but actually it has a very big meaning to find the other meaning of the movie. This research shows us and proved that everything in the world has weaknesses and strengths. People cannot judge someone whether he is good or bad. The same case that happened to the main character Sherlock Holmes, as the protagonist character he is not good enough to be a hero. Based on deconstructive analysis it is shows that he has a lot of weaknesses such as, he is easily being stress, irresponsible man, a bad friend, arrogant and underestimate others. While the opposite character Lord Blackwood as the antagonist character shows us that he has strengths such as he is faith to the God and he is an optimist man.

This research also proved that the characterization of a character in a movie can be seen into eight kinds of characterization such as characterization through appearance, internal action, external action, dialogue, leitmotif and caricature, reaction to other character, contrast: dramatic foils and characterization through choose of name. In a real life, this research also teaches us that people

cannot judge someone only from his appearance. They should know about his action even the internal or the external action. If those are still not enough to know more about their characterization let us see from the dialogue, how they choose the word and how they say it.

Suggestion

Here are some suggestions that might be taken as consideration for readers who really loved Holmes and the students of English Department according to the result in chapter IV. First of all this research can be an evidence that using deconstructive analysis is the way to think critically and creatively, it can practice our brain to see something in deep that people did not realized before. Second, it helps the students of English Department to understand more about the theory of deconstructive particularly in the analysis of the movie *Sherlock Holmes*. Third, there is another movie of *Sherlock Holmes* "A Game of Shadow" and this research believe that if someone wants to continue this research by findings the deep characterization of Sherlock Holmes by using deconstructive analysis so it can be the new episode of this research. Fourth, finding the weaknesses of someone who we really love is the way to show our love, because loving someone is not only from their positive behavior but also how we can love his negative behavior. Eventually, this is the entire of this research can do and it is still far from perfection therefore further research is needed.

References

- Andre, D., & Fernand, G. (2008). *Sherlock Holmes-an expert's view of expertise*. British Journal of Psychology
- Balkin, J. M. (1996). *Deconstruction*. Retrieved from http://www.yale.edu/lawweb/jbalkin/articles/deconessay.pdf
- Bogdan, R. F., & Biklen, S. (1992). Eight common questions about qualitative research. In *Qualitative research for education: An Introduction to theory and methods*. Boston.
- Boggs, J. M &Petrie, D. W (2008). The Art of Watching Films. New York, NY:McGraw-Hill
- Cook, K. S. (2011, may). *The sensation of Sherlock Holmes*. Whicita State University
- Denzin, N.K. and Lincoln, Y.S. (1994), *Handbook of Qualitative Research*, Newbury Park: Sage Publications
- Falcone, A. (2013). *Sherlock Holmes infinite case-book*. Retrieved from http://blogs.utexas.edu/culturalcompass/tag/sherlock-holmes-journal/
- Hager, L. (2012). *I believe in Sherlock Holmes: Sherlockian Fandom then & now*. Retrieved from http://myblogs.informa.com/jvc/2012/04/30/i-believe-in-sherlock-holmes-fandom/
- Higgs,P. (2002). *Deconstruction and re-thingking Education*. South Africa journal of Education
- Klinger, L. S. (n.d.). What do we really know about Sherlock Holmes and John H
 Watson? Retrieved from
 http://www.bakerstreetjournal.com/images/Klinger_What_do_we_know.pdf
- Klosowski, T. (2012). *Howto develop Sherlock Holmes-like a power of observation and deduction*. Retrieved from http://lifehacker.com/5960811/how-to-develop-sherlock-holmes+like-powers-of-observation-and-deduction
- Konnikova, M. (2013). *Do you think like Sherlock Holmes?* Retrieved from http://www.slate.com/articles/health_and_science/science/2013/01/how_to_think_like_sherlock_holmes_see_and_observe_to_fight_attention_blindness .single.html

- Konnikova, M. (2013). *Mastermind: How to think like Sherlock Holmes*. Retrieved from http://www.theguardian.com/books/2013/jan/13/mastermind-sherlock-holmes-digested-read
- Lyal, S. (2009). *Is that You, Sherlock?* Retrieved from http://www.nytimes.com/2009/01/25/movies/25lyal.html?ref=sherlockholm es&_r=0
- Mcdonald, G. (2013). *Movie review: 'Nebraska' a lovely, funny character portrait*. Retrieved from http://www.newsobserver.com/2013/12/12/3452487/nebraska-a-lovely-funny-character.html
- Mclendon, H. E. (2011). The reinvention of Sherlock: an exploration of branding, intertextuality, and steampunk fiction in guy Ritchie's Sherlock Holmes. University of York
- Nusim, R. (2008). *Character by design*. YMI (Young Minds Inspired)
- Parker, M. (2012). *How to think like Sherlock Holmes*. Retrieved from http://www.dreamspear.co.uk/how-to-think-like-sherlock-holmes/
- Patton, J. (2002). Analysis of thinking and research about qualitative methods. New Jersey: Lawrence Erlbaum.
- Popova, M. (n.d.). *How to think like Sherlock Holmes: lesson in mindfulness and creativity from the great detective*. Retrieved from http://www.brainpickings.org/index.php/2013/01/07/mastermind-maria-konnikova/
- Prince, Stephen. (2004). *Movies and meanings: An Introduction to Film*. United States
- Sanders, L. (2009). *Hidden Clues*. Retrieved from http://www.nytimes.com/2009/12/06/magazine/06diagnosis-t.html?ref=sherlockholmes&pagewanted=all