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## APPENDIX

### 1. Synopsis of *The Sign of The Four* by Arthur Conan Doyle

Sherlock Holmes and Dr. John Watson, a pair of best friends and famous detectives, are living quiet days in Baker Street when a young woman named Mary Morstan comes calling for help. Mary's father, a captain in the British Army, had mysteriously disappeared ten years earlier after returning from India. Since then, every year Mary has received a pearl of great price from an unknown sender. This time, she received a letter asking her to meet on the banks of the Thames at the Lyceum Theatre.

Holmes and Watson then agree to help by accompanying Mary to the meeting, where they meet Thaddeus Sholto, the son of Major Sholto, Captain Morstan's old friend and colleague in India. Thaddeus reveals that his father discovered a great treasure in India and brought some of it back to England. However, Major Sholto died suddenly without telling the location of the treasure, and his death was accompanied by guilt over Captain Morstan's disappearance.

Thaddeus then plans to take them to the home of his brother, Bartholomew Sholto, who claims to have found the lost treasure to be fairly distributed to Mrs. Morstan. However, when they arrive, they find Bartholomew mysteriously dead with a strange smile on his face, and the treasure missing. Holmes immediately begins to investigate the case and finds a small trail that leads to a very skillful and clever perpetrator.

Holmes uses his network of informants, including a group of street kids known as the "Baker Street Irregulars," to gather information about the perpetrators

of the murders. He soon discovers that the murder is linked to a group of people from India known as "The Sign of the Four," which includes Jonathan Small and his three Indian associates Dost Akbar, Abdullah Khan, and Mahomet Singh. They want the treasure they think is theirs, which Major Sholto and Captain Morstan have hidden. With the help of Toby the bloodhound, Holmes then tracks and chases the perpetrators to the slums of London. The trail leads them to a wooden-legged man named Jonathan Small, who along with his partner, Tonga, a native of the Andaman Islands, planned and executed the murder of Bartholomew Sholto and the theft of the Agra treasure.

Holmes and Watson then devised a plan to catch Small. They chased Jonathan Small and Tonga, who were fleeing in a boat on the Thames River. In their pursuit plan, Holmes is assisted by a detective named Athelney Jones. He asked Athelney Jones for help in the form of the London police's fastest steamboat, and two policemen who were experts in fighting in case of resistance by Jonathan Small. In a thrilling chase, Holmes, Watson, and Athelney Jones finally catch up and stop the boat. Small Tonga died in the battle, while Small was captured.

After being caught and unable to do anything else, Jonathan Small then tells his life story of adventure and betrayal. He explained how he and his three Indian companions found treasure in India and planned to bring it to England. However, they were betrayed by Major Sholto and Captain Morstan who took the treasure away. Jonathan Small has spent years trying to get back the treasure he thought was his.

Mary Morstan, who has gone through this whole ordeal with equanimity, accepts that the treasure may have been lost forever. In the process of this investigation and adventure, Watson develops deep feelings for Mary and eventually proposes to her, which Mary happily accepts. With the case finally solved, Holmes returns to his everyday life, while Watson and Mary begin a new chapter in their lives. Even without the treasure, they find happiness in love and friendship, and Holmes continues his role as a brilliant detective, always ready to solve the next mystery that will come to his door.

## **2. The Biography of Arthur Conan Doyle**

Arthur Conan Doyle was a Scottish writer and physician best known as the creator of the famous fictional detective character, Sherlock Holmes. Born on May 22, 1859 in Edinburgh, Scotland, Doyle grew up in a family that loved art and literature. His father, Charles Altamont Doyle, was an artist, albeit one with mental health issues, while his mother, Mary Foley Doyle, was a highly intelligent woman who often read stories to her children.

Doyle was schooled at Stonyhurst College, a Jesuit school, before going on to the University of Edinburgh to study medicine. At this university, he met Dr. Joseph Bell, a lecturer who possessed exceptional deduction skills and later became the main inspiration for the character of Sherlock Holmes. After obtaining his medical degree in 1881, Doyle worked as a ship's doctor and traveled to several countries, including the Arctic and West Africa. faith, despite having mental health

issues, while his mother, Mary Foley Doyle, was a woman of great intelligence who often read stories to her children.

After returning from his journey, Doyle opened a medical practice in Southsea, near Portsmouth, but his patients were few, which gave him plenty of time to write. His first published work of fiction was a short story that appeared in Chambers's Edinburgh Journal in 1879. However, fame came when he created the character of Sherlock Holmes in the novel "A Study in Scarlet" published in 1887. The novel introduced Holmes and his partner, Dr. John Watson, to the world, and quickly gained popularity.

Doyle wrote four novels and 56 short stories featuring Sherlock Holmes. Although this character made him famous, Doyle felt trapped by it and tried to kill Holmes in the story "The Final Problem" in 1893. The public reacted with anger and disappointment, forcing Doyle to revive the character in "The Adventure of the Empty House" in 1903. In addition to his works on Sherlock Holmes, Doyle wrote many historical novels, science fiction, plays, and non-fiction works. Some of his notable works include "The Lost World," which introduced the character of Professor Challenger, as well as historical novels such as "The White Company." He also wrote essays and pamphlets on various topics, including spiritualism, a movement he strongly believed in and supported.

Doyle was a patriot who supported Britain's involvement in the Boer War and World War I. He even wrote a pamphlet in defense of Britain's involvement in the Boer War, which earned him a knighthood in 1902. However, personal tragedy

struck his life with the death of his son, Kingsley, in World War I, which deepened his involvement in spiritualism as he sought solace in the belief of an afterlife.

Arthur Conan Doyle died on July 7, 1930 at his home in Crowborough, Sussex, England. His legacy lives on through the iconic Sherlock Holmes character, which continues to inspire adaptations in various forms of media, from books to films and television series. Doyle is remembered as a talented writer who made major contributions to the detective and science fiction genres, as well as an individual dedicated to his beliefs and principles.