DETECTIVE ELEMENTS IN DAN BROWN’S NOVEL
“THE DA VINCI CODE “

A THESIS

BY

GUSTIAWAN SYAHPUTRA
050705027

ENGLISH DEPARTMENTS
FACULTY OF LETTERS
UNIVERSITY OF SUMATERA UTARA
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Gustiawan Syahputra
Reg. No. 050705027
ABSTRAK


Tujuan pembahasan dalam skripsi ini adalah untuk mengetahui kebenaran suatu kasus pembunuhan dalam novel *da Vinci Code*. Dan pokok utama yang akan dibahas dalam skripsi ini adalah cara-cara yang digunakan sang detektif dalam memecahkan kasus tersebut.

Teori yang digunakan dalam skripsi ini adalah teori tentang tradisional elemen terhadap suatu kisah detektif. Dalam hal ini dijelaskan cara sang detektif dalam menyelidiki dan memecahkan kasus pembunuhan tersebut, yaitu dengan membaca dan memecahkan kode-kode yang ditinggalkan sang kurator.

Untuk melengkapi analisis skripsi ini penulis menggunakan metode deskriptif dalam arti menggambarkan karakter dan alur cerita.
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CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

History, mystery, and fact of the life are always interested to be discussed. This is not only because everyone has his or her own life in various ways, but also because life has its answer for each individual question. Therefore, life and literature have a close connection.

Literature can be defined as the attempt to describe human experience by means of written language. The authors can convey their expression of ideas or mind and their imagination of life to the readers through literary works. Richard Taylor, in his book *Understanding the Elements of Literature* (1981: 1) says that: “Literature like other arts is essentially an imagination act of the writer’s imagination in selecting, ordering, and interpreting life experience.”

Thus, literary work is able to enlarge human knowledge about life, social problems, and philosophy because there are some literary works describe certain situation and illustrate something important for us, as Rene Wellek and Austen Warren in Theory of Literature in hers book *Theory of Literature* (1956:111) states that:

“To be sure, literature can be treated as a document in the history of ideas and philosophy, for literature parallels and intellectual history. Frequently either explicit statements of allusion show the allegiance of a poet to a specific philosophy once well known or at least that he is aware of their general assumption.”
Literature, as a discipline, has its own characters, which makes it different from other disciplines. It has literary elements, which convey direct object of sense and perception such as color, shape, and texture. Literature also has its complex expression of actions, characters, setting, point of view, and style. These elements arranged in such a way in order to make sense and have a direct relation to actual life.

Richard Taylor in Understanding the Elements of Literature (1981:2) says that: “More than, any other arts, literature reflects or comments on actual experience; social, philosophical, psychological, and more concern”. By analyzing a literary work, we also learn about moral lesson. It describes about human attitude more than psychologist can do as what is written in Theory of Literature by Rene Wellek: The novelist can teach you more about human nature.

Literature is mainly divided into three genres classified in accordance with certain characters and features. The common genetic divisions are prose, poetry, and drama. And in Richard Taylor’s opinion, that narrative fiction including novel is the only genre that is meant to be written down for private reading.

Dealing with my analysis, I am going to focus on prose; that is a novel. A novel is a kind of prose writing which is very popular in society. Because in other word exactly, that a novel is a world specially made in words by an authors.

On this occasion, the writer is going to analyze Dan Brown’s novel, The Da Vinci Code, but the analyzing about the detective elements within. It is a very interesting novel to read, it tells about the secret history is opened in this era and that make many controversial, specially for Christian. Because it too connected with religion.

The Da Vinci Code starts with the murder of a senior and highly respected curator at the Louvre in Paris. In his dying moments, he leaves cryptic clues, which
force the police to bring in an expert on symbolism, Robert Langdon as main characters here, who just happens to be lecturing in Paris on the topic that evening, and just happens to have had an appointment with the dead man that very evening, which makes him a prime murder suspect.

Also drawn into the story is French cryptologist Sophie Neveu as main characters too, who also just happens to be the estranged granddaughter of the murdered curator. A thriller, but nothing like a conventional thriller, a mystery, but nothing like conventional who done it murder mystery.

And I interested to analyze this title its about how to solve the problem in the story found out the murder, which conclude as the detective elements to share. The other reason I chose The Da Vinci Code was for the historical information in it such as the ties between Ancient Paganism and Christianity. The story is about the Catholic Church on a quest to find the location of the true Holy Grail, and an ancient society established to keep it a secret. The two main characters in this novel are Sophie and Langdon. They are put in the middle of the two sides when all of the leaders of the society are murdered by Silas, an assassin of the Catholic Church. Silas is now out to kill Langdon and Sophie so that the secret of the Holy Grail will not be discovered by anyone who would release it into the world. One men murdered by Silas was Sophie?s grandfather, and now he is leaving a trail of clues for Sophie to solve with the help of Robert Langdon. The novel is a page turner and is very hard to put down. One aspect of the novel that bothered me was that throughout the entire novel the Catholic Church was accused of still being corrupt, as it was in the Dark Ages. The novel was against Christianity and said that Jesus was just a man and nothing else. I wouldn?t recommend this novel to anyone with little faith or to someone who is easily swayed. I didn?t like the way conversations were swapped from quotations to italicized words.
such as when Langdon would speak I was never sure if he was thinking or actually talking. Over all, this book was very intriguing and was very hard to set down. I would recommend The Da Vinci Code to anyone interested in religious backgrounds and historical information. If someone is interested in a good read than this is the novel for them.

1.2 Problem of Study

There are some problems that why the writer has chosen this topic to analyze, as follows:

1. What does the causes of the murder?
2. How does the detective solve the case?
3. Who is the murderer in the story?
4. What is the aim of the murder?

1.3 Objective of Study

The objectives of the study in this thesis, as follows:

1. To analyze about the causes of the murder
2. To analyze how the detective solve the case
3. To find out the murderer
4. To analyze the aim of the murder

1.4 Scope of Study

The analysis focuses how the detective find the murderer in the story, and I limit my analysis just on this problem that about murderer and detective. The analysis
begins it with the detective elements. And the other topics which have no relation to the analysis will not be included in this paper.

1.5 Significance of Study

According to this analysis, the writer concluded that many things can be maintained from a literary work. Before analyzing the story, the writer explains about the elements of novel, there are plot, characters, setting, theme, style, and point of view. Since the story analyzed is a detective novel, the writers added the characters of a detective novel, there are causes, murderer, solve the problem, and the aim of the murder.

1.6 Reviews of Literature

In this analysis, the writer uses a number of books as the references related which concern with the discussion:


   This novel as my handbook, give more information about the analysis. It show us about the secret, history, and fact has been controversial. And it as main key of my thesis. Because the story of my analysis I take within.


   This book is the most supported one, because this book tells and gives more knowledge about Dan Brown’s Biography and about his literary works.

This book tells about literary terms. About the detective of literature there is not many enough information, because the detective of literature is not specific to learn. Anyway, I take this book for my analysis.


This book gives and teaches many lessons about how to make a good research and have a good result by doing library research.
CHAPTER II
CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

2.1 Theory of the Analysis

According to this analysis I take as Richard Taylor theory in his book *Understanding the Elements of Literature (1981)* about the elements of prose in literary works, they are include complex expression of actions, characters, setting point of view, and style. Complex expression of action in other theory about the elements of prose in literary works that’s called as plot summary of the play. And as Richard Taylor theory, complex expression of actions as plot summary and theme within. But in my analysis I just take two parts of the elements of prose, they are complex expression of action (plot summary) and characters.

2.2 Summary of the Novel

Symbologist Robert Langdon is thrown into a mysterious and bizarre murder. Alongside Langon is the victims granddaughter and cryptologist Sophie Neveu, who with Robert discovers clues within Da Vinci's paintings. To further find the truth, Robert and Sophie travel from Paris to London, whilst crossing paths with allies and villains such as Sir Leigh Teabing and Silas. Wherever their path takes them, there discovery which is about to be revealed could shake the foundations of mankind.

Professor Robert Langdon is in Paris on business when he's summoned to The Louvre. A dead body has been found, setting Langdon off on an adventure as he attempts to unravel an ancient code and uncover the greatest mystery of all time. The story tells the investigation started by symbolist Robert Langdon and a good-looking
cryptologist, Sophie Neveu, around the murder of a Museum Louvre's curator. In fact, the unfortunate murdered man was Sophie's grandfather, and the corpse was found with a series of symbols and codes, like a pentagram and a Fibonacci number sequence. But police detective Fache will begin to chase Langdon, who escapes after receiving a warning about the captain's real intentions. Sophie has with her a kind of key with dots and number 24 engraved on it, which opens to her and Langdon a big complex investigation that involves a supposedly heretic theory: Jesus Christ and Mary Magdalene were, in fact, a couple who produced a daughter named Sara. A millenarian sect called The Priory of Sion has kept for centuries the secret of that matter. A masochist and kind of psychopath albino monk, Sibilas, an Opus Dei member, will chase Langdon and Sophie as well, in order to impede that they solve the mystery of Christ and Mary Magdalene, and also the real meaning and location of the Holy Grail. A passionate British researcher, will help Langdon in his quest, revealing to them several symbolisms in Da Vinci's master work The Last Supper, traveling to mythical places in the UK, such as The Church Temple, where it is believed that a group of Templars Knights are buried, and Sir Isaac Newton's tomb at Westminster Abbey, where are located some of the main keys to solve the Holy Grail's mystery.

When respected American religious symbology expert Dr. Robert Langdon is summoned to the Louvre by the French version of the FBI, led by Captain Bezu Fache, he soon discovered that he is the #1 suspect for the murder of a historian Langdon had been scheduled to meet with. Assisted by a French cryptographer and government agent named Sophie, Langdon is challenged to decipher a chain of cryptic codes and puzzles, all the while trying to stay ahead of Fache's lawmen in a chase through the Louvre, and out into the Parisian cityscape, and finally across the channel
to England. Can Langdon and Sophie decipher the nature of a secret dating back to Leonardo Da Vinci and earlier before those responsible for the historian's murder add them to their hit list.

While in Paris on business, Harvard symbologist Robert Langdon is informed that the elderly curator of the Louvre has been murdered inside the museum. Near the body, police have found a baffling cipher. Solving the enigmatic riddle, Langdon is stunned to discover it leads to a trail of clues hidden in the works of Da Vinci - clues visible for all to see, and yet ingeniously disguised by the painter. Langdon joins forces with a gifted French cryptologist, Sophie Neveu, and learns the late curator was involved in the Priory of Sion - an actual secret society. In a breathless race through Paris, London and beyond, Langdon and Neveu match wits with a faceless power broker who appears to work for Opus Dei - a clandestine, Vatican-sanctioned Catholic organization believed to have long plotted to seize the Priory's secret. Unless Langdon and Neveu can decipher the labyrinthine puzzle in time, the Priory's secret - and a stunning historical truth - will be lost forever.

And the conclude summary by plot synopsis is From the director of Ransom comes a darkly menacing adventure-thriller THE DA VINCI CODE. A murder in the Louvre prompts the Surete' to seek the help of codebreaker-symbologist Professor Robert Langdon. Detective Captain Fache has already decided that Langdon is guilty, but questions him anyway. Agent Sophie Neveu rescues Langdon from his clutches, and they follow a trail of clues across Europe, pursued by Interpol because they are suspected of murders committed in fact by an assassin of the Opus Dei sect. Clues support hypothesis that the Priory of Sion/Knights Templar have guarded a secret for centuries that would undermine the authority of the Catholic/Christian Church if known, and the Church's mysterious agents are fast suppressing this ancient
knowledge by murdering the only survivors who have access to the knowledge. Sophie is finally revealed to be the last survivor of that knowledge, and is in fact the heir to the bloodline of Jesus Christ. The location of the body of Mary Magdalene is still a secret until the very last scene, where Langdon figures out she is buried under the newest additions to the Lourve.

2.3 Characters of the Novel

Herewith my analysis I devide into types of characters. They are Major and minor characters. In the mayor characters they are:

1. Robert Langdon

Robert Langdon (June 22, 1964 in Exeter, New Hampshire, United States) is a fictional professor of religious iconology and symbology at Harvard University who appeared in the Dan Brown novels Angels & Demons (2000) and The Da Vinci Code (2003). He is scheduled to be the lead character in an upcoming third novel tentatively entitled The Solomon Key. Robert Langdon was named after John Langdon, a professor of typography at Drexel University who is known for his creation of ambigrams, typographical designs that can be read in multiple ways; for example, both right side up and upside down. An example of Langdon’s ambigrams appeared on the cover of the first edition of Brown’s novel Angels & Demons. On the acknowledgments page, Brown calls Langdon “one of the most ingenious and gifted artists alive who rose brilliantly to my impossible challenge and created the ambigrams for this novel.”
2. Sophie Neveu

Sophie Neveu is a fictional character in the novel and film, The Da Vinci Code. Neveu is the granddaughter of Louvre curator Jacques Saunière. She is a French National Police cryptographer, who studied at the Royal Holloway, University of London Information Security Group. She was raised by her grandfather from an early age, after her parents were killed in a car accident. Her grandfather used to call her "Princesse Sophie" and trained her to solve complicated word puzzles. As a young girl, she accidentally discovered a strange key in her grandfather's room inscribed with the initials "P.S.". Later, as a college student, she made a surprise visit to her grandfather's house in Normandy and, silently horrified, she observed him participating in the Hieros Gamos, a sex ritual. The incident led to her estrangement with her grandfather for ten years until the night of his murder. Sophie finds out at the end of the book that she is a descendant of the Merovingians, and a living descendant of the historical Jesus. She first starts suspecting this when Sir Leigh Teabing reveals the truth of the Holy Grail, but dismisses the idea when Langdon tells her that neither her surname nor her grandfather's is a Merovingian name. In fact, as she later finds out, her parents and ancestors had, for protection, changed their family names of Plantard and Saint-Clair. The French word "neveu" means "nephew". The name "Sophia" is from the Greek word for wisdom. Sophia is also considered the Goddess of Wisdom. Some cultures believe she represents the Goddess that reigns with God.

3. Bezu Fahce

Bezu Fache is a fictional character. Fache is a captain in the Direction centrale de la police judiciaire, the French criminal investigation police. Tough, canny and persistent, he is in charge of the investigation of Louvre Museum curator Jacques
Saunière's murder in the Louvre. From the message left by the dead curator, he is convinced the murderer is Harvard professor Robert Langdon, whom he summons to the Louvre in order to extract a confession. He is thwarted in this by Sophie Neveu, who knows Langdon to be innocent and surreptitiously notifies Langdon that he is in fact the prime suspect. He then starts pursuing Langdon doggedly in the belief that letting him get away would be career suicide. However, after contact with Opus Dei leader Bishop Manuel Aringarosa about the murder of Sister Sandrine Bieil, he realizes that it was not Langdon who killed Saunière, but Aringarosa's trusted albino monk Silas, who killed the four top members of the Priory of Sion (including Saunière) under the instruction of a mysterious person called The Teacher. Fache tries to track down Sophie and Langdon and tell them they are no longer suspects, but the two have fled to London with Langdon's friend Sir Leigh Teabing. Fache follows. Unknown to all of them is that Teabing is actually the Teacher. He has a final confrontation with Langdon and Sophie at Westminster Abbey and threatens to kill them, but Fache arrives and arrests Teabing. Fache later visits the hospitalized Bishop Aringarosa, shot by Silas accidentally after arriving in London. He sees Lieutenant Jérôme Collet on television, and is relieved that Collet did not reveal his mistake and hints that Fache purposely framed Langdon and Sophie as a ruse to find out the real killer.

And in the minor characters they are:

1. Silas

Silas is a fictional antagonist character in the popular 2003 novel The Da Vinci Code and the 2006 film based on it. In the film, his adult self was portrayed by Paul Bettany, and his young self by Hugh Mitchell. He is an albino monk, a devotee of the Catholic organization Opus Dei, who practices severe corporal mortification.
(he is seen using a metal cilice and flogging himself). During the events of the main storyline, he is about forty years old. Silas's real name is unknown. He originally lived in Marseille with his parents. However, his father was furious at having an albino for his son, and blamed Silas's mother, eventually killing her. Enraged, Silas murdered his father using a butcher's knife and fled. He was only seven years old. He later fell into a life of crime, and was imprisoned in Andorra in the Pyrenees until freed by an earthquake which destroyed the prison walls. He found refuge with a young Spanish priest named Manuel Aringarosa, who gave him the name Silas, after a person in the Bible who was the companion of Paul of Tarsus, imprisoned at Philippi and freed by an earthquake after singing. Aringarosa eventually became a bishop and also the head of Opus Dei. Before the story's main narrative, Aringarosa puts him in contact with an enigmatic figure called The Teacher and tells him that the mission he will be given is of utmost importance in saving the true Word of God. Under the orders of The Teacher, he murders Jacques Saunière and the other three leaders of the Priory of Sion in order to extract the location of the Priory's clef de voûte or "keystone". However, Silas is reluctant to commit murder, knowing that it is a sin and does so only because he is assured his actions will save the Catholic Church. Shortly after Silas kills Saunière, Harvard professor Robert Langdon is suspected by the French police to be the murderer and goes on the run with the help of Saunière's granddaughter Sophie Neveu. Silas follows the information given by the Priory leaders to the Church of Saint-Sulpice. However, he discovers that he was duped with false information, and also kills Sister Sandrine Bieil who spied on him in the church. The Teacher later tells Silas to go to Château Villette, the residence of Sir Leigh Teabing whom Langdon and Sophie have sought refuge at, saying that the keystone was there. Silas enters the house and injures Langdon, but is subdued by Teabing and Sophie. After being bound
and gagged, Silas is taken by the three and Teabing's butler Rémy Legaludec to London via Teabing's private jet. At London, after Teabing, Langdon and Sophie enter the Temple Church to search for clues to the Grail, Rémy releases Silas and reveals to him that he works for the Teacher. He instructs Silas to get the keystone, kidnap Teabing and leave by the limousine. Little does Silas know that Teabing is actually the Teacher. Teabing calls Silas from the rear compartment of the limousine and tells him to go to the London Opus Dei Centre for some rest, but at the same time makes an anonymous call to the police and informs them of Silas's whereabouts. After resting in his room in the Centre for some while, Silas suddenly feels a little uneasy. He looks out the window and sees police cars. Panicking, he attempts to escape, fighting policemen along the way. Almost naked, he runs out from the Centre successfully but is shot by a policeman below the ribs and accidentally shoots Bishop Aringarosa who just arrived. After taking Aringarosa to the hospital, he vows to kill the Teacher, but Aringarosa pleads with him, saying that if he has learned anything from his teachings, he must know that "Forgiveness is God's greatest gift."In his last moments, Silas goes out to Kensington Gardens alone and prays to God for mercy and forgiveness. Closing his eyes, he says a final prayer before dying.

2. **Bishop Manuel Aringarosa**

Bishop Manuel Aringarosa is a fictional character. Bishop Aringarosa is the worldwide head of Opus Dei and the patron of the albino monk Silas. Five months before the start of the narrative, he is summoned by the Vatican to a meeting at an astronomical observatory in the Italian Apennines and told, to his great surprise, that in six months the Pope will withdraw his support of Opus Dei. Since he believes that Opus Dei is the force keeping the Church from disintegrating into what he sees as the
corruption of the modern era, he believes his faith demands that he take action to save Opus Dei. Shortly after the meeting with the Vatican officials, he is contacted by a shadowy figure calling himself "The Teacher", who has learned somehow of the secret meeting. The Teacher informs him that he can deliver an artifact to Aringarosa so valuable to the Church that it will give Opus Dei extreme leverage over the Vatican. The artifact is in fact a keystone which provides clues that lead to the legendary Holy Grail. Although the Teacher doesn't provide him with any contact information, Aringarosa is extremely intrigued about this and willingly agrees to cooperate. The Teacher requests that for a short period that Aringarosa and Silas cannot communicate, while Silas does his bidding. Unbeknownst to Aringarosa, the Teacher instructs Silas to kill the four top members of the Priory of Sion, a secret organization pledged to protect the secret of the Grail. On the same night Silas kills Priory leader Jacques Saunière, Aringarosa goes to Castel Gandolfo to retrieve bearer bonds worth twenty million euros from the Vatican, as instructed by the Teacher. While leaving, Aringarosa is suddenly afraid that the Teacher would suspect him of running away with the money, as he couldn't be contacted in the hills with no phone signal. Unable to contact the Teacher, he calls the Opus Dei headquarters to ask if he had any messages. To Aringarosa's surprise, the sole message was not by the Teacher, but by French police captain Bezu Fache. Fache tells Aringarosa that that his fellow nun Sister Sandrine Bieil has been murdered and asks him for information. Aringarosa realizes that Silas had killed Sandrine and that the Teacher had deceived him. He tells everything to Fache, and Fache also realizes that he had wrongly accused Robert Langdon for killing Saunière. While Fache tries to track down Langdon who still thinks Fache is trying to arrest him, Aringarosa takes a flight to Paris to meet Fache and find Silas. However, he is later informed that Langdon and his allies have fled to
London with a captured Silas, and so he goes there instead. Meanwhile, after setting up a fake kidnapping scene using Silas, Sir Leigh Teabing (who is actually the Teacher) makes an anonymous call to the police and tells them that Silas is staying at the London Opus Dei Centre. Aringarosa goes there after arriving in London, and sees Silas shooting some policemen. Filled with disbelief, Aringarosa tries to stop Silas but Silas shoots him by mistake. He is then taken to the hospital by Silas and recovers shortly after. Silas, however, dies of a gunshot wound inflicted during his fight with the police. In remorse over the revelations of Silas, Aringarosa asks Fache to distribute the bearer bonds among the families of Silas' victims.

3. Jacques Saunière Saint-Clair

Jacques Saunière is the curator of the Louvre, head of the secret Priory of Sion and grandfather of Sophie Neveu. Before being murdered by Silas (an albino monk) tasked by Sir Leigh Teabing in the museum, he reveals false information to Silas about the Priory's keystone, which contains information about the true location of the Holy Grail. After being shot in the stomach, he uses the last minutes of his life to arrange a series of clues for his estranged granddaughter, Sophie, to unravel the mystery of his death and preserve the secret kept by the Priory of Sion. Sophie had apparently seen Saunière perform a sex ritual named Hieros Gamos with her grandmother Marie Chauvel, so Sophie is furious at him. Although his granddaughter's rage makes her never talk to him again, she understands the truth afterwards. Although his part is small in the novel, he is the one that sets the events that follow in motion. Saunière's name may be based on Bérenger Saunière, a real person who was extensively mentioned in Holy Blood, Holy Grail. In the film, he was portrayed by Jean-Pierre Marielle.
4. André Vernet

André Vernet, played in the film by Jürgen Prochnow, is president of the Paris branch of the Depository Bank of Zurich. He is informed of Sophie Neveu and Robert Langdon being wanted by the Direction Centrale de la Police Judiciaire by a security guard who recognized them from a television news report he had been watching before they had entered the bank. When Neveu and Langdon arrive Vernet met with them, his only plan in mind to get rid of them before the police arrive. They inform him that Jacques Saunière, a longtime account holder at the bank, has died and that Neveu now possesses the depository key, a Gold Key, to the account but did not know the account number. He is incapable of helping with the account information and leaves Neveu and Langdon alone to buy time from the police. Neveu and Langdon access the bank account with the key and figure out the account number after examining one of Saunière's clues he left behind, and retrieved a rosewood box from Saunière's safety deposit. When Vernet returns he is shocked to learn Neveu and Langdon figured out the account number. In the book, he is motivated to help them escape undetected for a primary reason: he does not want the bank to get bad publicity since Saunière was a close friend of his. However, in the movie, It is revealed that the account had an "escape clause", which meant that he had to protect the account holders. Acting as a bank driver, he bluffs his way past the police in one of the bank's trucks with Langdon and Neveu concealed in the cargo-hold. He later attempts to retrieve the rosewood box he believes they had stolen from Saunière after he hears on the radio Langdon is wanted for the murder of three others, the three other high ranking members of the Priory of Sion, the sénéchaux, and turn them in but he is thwarted by Langdon, who steals the truck and escapes with Neveu to the nearby château of his friend, Sir Leigh Teabing.
2.4 The Detective Elements

J.A. Cuddon in his book *A Dictionary of Literary Terms* (1979:182) explain about the Detective story is a story in which a mystery, often involving a murder, is solved by a detective. The traditional elements are an apparently insoluble crime, uncooperative or dim-witted police, the detective (often an amateur) who may be an eccentric, and the detective’s mission (goal of the case) to know the aim of the murder. Who helps to clarify the problems, a variety of suspect and carefully laid red-herrings to put the reader off the scents, a suspect who appears guilty from circumstantial evidence and a resolution, often startling and unexpected, in which the detective reveals how he has found out the culprit. And the good detective story displays impeccable logic and reasoning in its unraveling.

A detective is an investigator, either a member of a police agency or a private person. The latter may be known as private investigators. Informally and primarily in fiction, a detective is any licensed or unlicensed person who solves crimes, including historical crimes, or looks into records. Its also Detective fiction is a branch of crime fiction in which a detective (or detectives), either professional or amateur, investigate a crime, usually murder. Detective fiction is the most popular form of both mystery fiction and hardboiled crime fiction. Commonly in detective fiction, the investigator has some source of income other than detective work and some undesirable eccentricities or striking characteristics. He or she frequently has a less able assistant (or foil) who acts as an audience surrogate for the explanation of the mystery at the end of the story. And Many detective stories have police officers as the main characters. Of course these stories may take a variety of forms, but many authors try to realistically depict the routine activities of a group of police officers who are frequently working on more than one case simultaneously. Some of these stories are
whodunits; in others the criminal is well known, and it is a case of getting enough evidence.

A normative definition views crime as deviant behavior that violates prevailing norms cultural standards prescribing how humans ought to behave normally. This approach considers the complex realities surrounding the concept of crime and seeks to understand how changing social, political, psychological, and economic conditions may affect the current definitions of crime and the form of the legal, law enforcement, and penal responses made by society. These structural realities remain fluid and often contentious. For example, as cultures change and the political environment shifts, behavior may be criminalized or decriminalized, which will directly affect the statistical crime rates, determine the allocation of resources for the enforcement of such laws, and influence the general public opinion.

Similarly, changes in the way that crime data are collected and/or calculated may affect the public perceptions of the extent of any given "crime problem". All such adjustments to crime statistics, allied with the experience of people in their everyday lives, shape attitudes on the extent to which law should be used to enforce any particular social norm. There are many ways in which behaviour can be controlled without having to resort to the criminal justice system.

As the famous fictional detective story, Main article: Detective fiction is The detective story has been a popular genre in literature and the performing arts since Edgar Allan Poe gave birth to it with his stories of master French detective C. Auguste Dupin in the mid-19th century. Arthur Conan Doyle's 19th-century character Sherlock Holmes and Agatha Christie's 20th-century creations Hercule Poirot and Miss Marple are perhaps the most famous detectives in fiction. In many police drama
series, detectives are depicted as being something of an elite class, with most uniformed police officers deferring to them. Most famous fictional government detectives work for local or regional agencies.

In the 20th century, "hard-boiled" private detective characters such as Sam Spade, Philip Marlowe and Mike Hammer became enormously popular. Elements of detective work were also featured in stories depicting fictional 'government agents', such as Ian Fleming's James Bond (the first two Bond film adaptations featured more investigative work than their successors) and Tom Clancy's Jack Ryan. Meanwhile, in comics, Dick Tracy served as the archetypal police detective. In the Die Hard series of films, Bruce Willis' character John McClane is a Detective. Famed Comics character Batman was also created around this time, who emphasized less on great physical strength and abilities (like Superman) and more on the human condition, including solving crimes as a detective. One of Batman's nicknames is "The World's Greatest Detective. A famous detective from the manga world could be Conan/Shinichi from Detective Conan by the author Gosho Aoyama, or L from Death Note.
CHAPTER III

METHOD OF THE STUDY

3.1 Research Design

The study is purposed to solve the study by describing the facts and the data systematically. The method of this study uses descriptive qualitative. According to Djajasudarma (1993: 8) “Deskriptif Kualitatif adalah suatu metode yang digunakan untuk mendeskripsikan data secara sistematis dan akurat”. Nawawi (1995: 67) cites that Metode Deskriptif dapat diartikan sebagai prosedur atau cara memecahkan masalah penelitian dengan memaparkan keadaan objek yang diselidiki (seseorang, lembaga, masyarakat, pabrik, dan lain-lain) sebagaimana adanya berdasarkan fakta-fakta yang aktual pada saat sekarang.

3.2 Source of Data

Data collecting method is very important to support this study. In this thesis, I analyze Detective Elements in Dan Brown’s Novel The Da Vinci Code. The books that I use to support this study are The Da Vinci Code by Dan Brown, Berkenalan dengan Dan Brown by Rena Renata, Planning A Research Project: A guide for Practitioners and Trainer in helping Profession by Martin Herbert, Essays of Detective Fiction by Bernard Benstock, The Sociologist as Detective by William B. Sanders.
3.3 Data Collecting Method

This thesis is the result of library research in which the main data are obtained from the Dan Brown’s novel The Da Vinci Code. Some supplement data are derived from various books available in library. It means that in doing this analysis the writer follows the theory suggested by Herbert Martin in his book Planning a Research Project: A Guide For Practitioners and Trainer in Helping Profession (1990:18) who says that “Library Research is a research to collect ideas, theories, and reported empirical data, within the context of scholarship in the library”. The analysis is also taken from the internet and from the film which is very useful.

3.4 Data Analyzing Method

In this thesis the data are analyzed according to J.A. Cuddon (1979: 182) states that “Detective story is a story in which a mystery, often involving a murder is solved by a detective. The traditional elements are an apparently insoluble crime, uncooperative or dim witted police, the detective (often an amateur) who may be an eccentric, the detective’s confidant who helps to clarify the problems, a variety of suspects and carefully laid red herrings to put the reader off the scent, a suspect who appears guilty from circumstantial evidence, and a resolution, often startling and unexpected, in which the detective reveals how he has found out the culprit. The good detective story displays impeccable logic and reasoning in its unraveling”. So, based on the statement above, in this thesis the data are analyzed in order to find the solution about the murder by using detective procedure of a literary work.
CHAPTER IV
ANALYSIS OF DETECTIVE ELEMENTS IN DAN BROWN’S NOVEL “THE DA VINCI CODE”

The Da Vinci Code starts with the murder of a senior and highly respected curator at the Louvre Museum in Paris. In his dying moments, he left cryptic clues, and the clues were secret message. And the secret was about the message of the religious sect that written in codes and made with blood of the curator Jaques Sauniere that was put and drew on his chest body. It was forced the police to bring in an expert on symbolism, Robert Langdon. He is a lecturer in a University of Paris and he had an appointment with the dead man that on the evening, which made him a prime murder suspect. He became murderer suspected because of around the curator’s body dead any his name was written and it also drawn into the plot a French cryptologist Sophie Neveu, who also happened to be the estranged granddaughter of the murdered curator. First code was about the puzzle that was written on the body of the curator. And the codes were:

13 – 3 – 2 – 21 – 1 – 1 – 8 – 5

O, Draconian devil!

Oh, lame saint!

And the detective story began from here, because here was found the first detective element and from the first detective element, the other detective element appeared and formed the detective story. The first detective element was the story which began with an apparently insoluble crime and it was about how the detective for the first time found out about the clues of the cases. The clues here were about apparently of an
insoluble crime. I analyzed that the insoluble was found with the curator death and the writing on his body, and the writing left many secret messages, next that was found a P.S initial and Robert Langdon’s name, also many puzzles word that had to be deciphered on two paintings Mona Lisa and Madonna of the Rocks paint. And finally behind the last painting Madonna of the Rocks was found a Fleur de lis key. All of the evidences were to prove that the story had an insoluble crime that had to be provided. So, the crime by the murderer here was committed because there were some people that wanted to open the secret. They wanted to find out and made it vanish forever, because the secret that was kept by the curator might be very important to another organization and had been a subject of contradiction in their belief. The organization that kept this secret was called as Priory of Sion, of which Jaques Sauniere is one of the members within. Because he kept the secret, he is called as the keeper of the secret. According to history, The Priory of Sion was a European secret society was found in 1099, it was a real organization of Christian sect. In 1975 Paris’s Bibliotheque Nationale discovered parchments were known as Les Dossiers Secrets, identifying numerous members of the Priory of Sion, including Sir Isaac Newton, Botticelli, Victor Hugo, and Leonardo da Vinci. And they were most famously called as the keeper of the secret. So, Jaques Sauniere was the continuing generation of the Priory of Sion in this era. But the organization that wanted to open this secret was called Opus Dei, it was a Catholic Sect that wanted to find and destroyed the secret, because it could be a threat to them.

In the evening, where Jaques Sauniere was killed, there were some more people that were killed before him. However the names of these three people were not mentioned. And Jaques Sauniere was the only man who was described detail about his death. However they were also part of the Priory of Sion member, and Jaques
Sauniere was the leader. Among these murders, the death of the Curator at the Louvre Museum was most exposed. They were killed because they were the generation of the Priory of Sion that protected the secret until now. The news that a curator was murdered was heard by the Paris police department. And the case that appeared had to be solved, because on the floor and near Jaques Sauniere’s body there were messages that were written and left, and strangely, the message was also written on his body with his blood. The curator Jaques Sauniere looked very healthy for a man of his years and all of his musculature was in strong view. He had stripped off every his clothing, placed it neatly on the floor, and slept down on his back in the center of the corridor, perfectly aligned with the long line of the room. His arms and legs were spread was like eagle wing.

Just below Sauniere’s breastbone, a bloody smear marked the spot where the bullet had pierced his flesh. The wound had bled surprisingly little, leaving, only a small pool of blackened blood.

Sauniere’s left index finger was also bloody, apparently having been dipped into the wound to create the most unsettling aspect of his own macabre deathbed; using his own blood as ink, and employing his own naked abdomen as a canvas, Sauniere had drawn a simple symbol on his flesh-five straight lines that intersected too form a five-pointed star. The pentacle

The bloody star, centered on Sauniere’s navel, gave his corpse a distinctly ghoulish aura”. (The Da Vinci Code 2003:38-39).

The conclusion of the first traditional element of detective story here was about the murder of four people in one night at different places. And it became a main case because of the death in the famous museum and one of them was a famous person that was the curator Jaques Sauniere. Especially about many messages that were written in codes that were left by him self, and they became a part of insoluble crime in the case.
The second traditional element of detective story was uncooperative or dim-witted police, it about who became a contradiction to the other character involved in the case because of his suspicion. The second element here was a character, the character in the novel that matched this description was Bezu Fache. He was the detective of the police department. And he is a captain of the Central Directorate Judicial Police in Paris. The novel described this character like this:

Captain Bezu Fache carried himself like an angry ox, with his wide shoulders thrown back and his chin tucked hard into his chest. His dark hair was slicked back with oil, accentuating an arrow-like widow’s peak that divided his jutting brow and preceded him like the prow of a battleship. As his advanced, his dark eyes seems to scorch the earth before him, radiating a fiery clarity that forecast his reputation for unblinking severity in all matters. (The Da Vinci Code, 2003:24).

Bezu Fache in his own conclusion suspected that Robert Longdon as the murderer because in the message that was left by Jaques Saunere in his death was written Robert Langdon’s name. But to Robert Langdon himself, he felt that he was not a murderer. Because Jaques Sauniere was his close friend, might have wanted Robert Langdon to open the secret. So there was uncooperative between the police Bezu Fache and Robert Langdon. Although in the end, they worked together as detectives to solve the case.

Jaques Sauniere and Robert Langdon had close relationship. Therefore, the Police Department called him to read all of the codes that were left by curator in his death. Many people were involved in the investigation, Including Sophie Neveu. She was a young Parisian woman who had studied cryptography in England at the Royal Holloway, Sophie Neveu had been employed by Fache as part of the department’s attempt to incorporate more women into the police force. Sophie Neveu was thirty-two years old. She was an ambitious woman, but attractive, because she’s the only woman who worked in her male dominated work place at the police department.
So, the case about the murder of the curator involved many people like Police Department, Robert Langdon, and Sophie Neveu. From the Police Department, Bezu Fache was a detective, but both of Robert Langdon and Sophie Neveu also became the detective in the story, because they also attempted to solve the case in their own way. In the story Robert Langdon unintentionally became the murderer suspect because the message left by curator mention Robert Langdon name. Therefore, the police called him to open the secret code but actually the police wanted to interrogate and suspect Langdon as the murderer. Sophie Neveu came that want to help Langdon because she who knew the police intentionally wanted him as the murderer. Sophie Neveu wanted to help Langdon because she wanted to know about the death of curator Jaques Sauniere, he was her grandfather. It was the main reason that Sophie Neveu forced her police departement to the case.

So, the story has three detective characters. Here with the analysis I devided the detective types into two parts, formal and informal. The formal detective was Bezu Fache because he was the official detective sent by Police Department that had to solve the case as the murder of the curator. The informal detective here were Robert Langdon and Sophie Neveu both of them wanted to solve the murder of the curator, also to open the secret message that was left by the curator.

The conclusion of the second traditional element of detective story, here was found an uncooperative work by detective and police truly. And the uncooperative by police it was described as Bezu Fache characters in the novel. The uncooperative showed in the investigation of the murdered that always suspected Robert Langdon as the murderer just based on the message was left by the curator Jaques Sauniere which was written Robert Langdon name within. The suspected forced Robert
Langdon to be intentionally detective and run away from the police investigation, worked to break the code by himself to found the true murderer.

The third traditional element of detective story was the detective (often an amateur) who may be an eccentric. It was about the manner of work of the detective in solving the case, especially it described of the detective method in solving the case. In this analysis as an amateur who may be an eccentric here I choose Bezu Fache as the character that felt, this description it’s because he always thought that Robert Langdon was the murderer with little evidence to provide. Bezu Fache suspected Robert Langdon just based on the message that was left by curator. Whereas Bezu Fache himself didn’t know that actually he was used by somebody, he was a famous bishop of Vatican Aringarosa. He was a fictional character according to the novel.

Aringarosa was one of the influential bishop in the Vatican, because he was the president general of Opus Dei. Bishop Aringarosa had spent the last decade of his life spreading the message of God Work Literary, Opus Dei. The congregation of them organization growth up to conservative Catholic values and encouraged its members to make sweeping sacrifices in their own life in order to do the work of God.

Therefore after Aringarosa had known about the secret of Christ had been kept by Priory of Sion and one of its members was Jaques Sauniere as curator of Lauvre museum at Paris, he commanded his pupils at the Opus Dei organization to find the Priory of Sion members to take and destroy the secret. And one of his pupils was Bezu Fache because according to the novel he was an Opus Dei members. But Bezu Fache just believe that Opus Dei, the organization he followed was a good sect. He didn’t know that behind Opus Dei organization was a murderer. And Aringarosa benefited from having Bezu Fache in the case. So, unintentionally Bezu Fache had helped the murderer. This was to prove in this analysis that Bezu Fache was described
as an amateur detective in solving the case. By uncobcious that Bezu Fache was included as murderer. Because he always give information to his Master Aringarosa about Raobert Langdon and Sophie Neveu in run away of policement in murdered case.

The connected between the Aringarosa and Bezu Fache with the murder case was about the great secret that closed for long time. And Jaques Sauniere was the keeper of the secret. Therefore he was killed with somebody to got and opened about the secret in order to the Christ Holy of Vatican still be safety. By this quote from the novel, it was prove that Bezu Fache as the pupil of Bishop Aringarosa which supported Aringrosa to found the secret was left by the Curator Jaques Sauniere;

“Fache reached in his pocket and produced a purple amethyst ring with a familiar hand tooled mitre crozier appliqué. And the amethyst ring is as a sign of Opus Dei Member”. (The Da Vinci Code Novel, 2003:464)

The connected between ring and organization of Opus Dei, the ring was the sign as the members. And Bezu Fache used, but after he got to known about the organization was mistook he back the ring to Aringarosa where the case showed the truth. Than he was retired from the police department and from Opus Dei organization too.

According to this analysis about this element, the amateur detective character is Bezu Fache, the compared of this character with Robert Langdon and Sophie Neveu that was described as an expert detective characters in this case. The reason was because Robert Langdon and Sophie Neveu manner in their work to solve the case and to find out the murder is very excellent. Because they always used all their scientific and knowledge to read the code and knew the situation. They were also active, they faced together the obstacle in their way in working the case. Jaques Sauniere chose them to open and read the secret message he which left, because they were brilliant and capable.
The conclusion of the third traditional element of detective story that (often an amateur) who might be an eccentric was about the way or the manner of detective characters in solving the case. Bezu Fache as detective that was describe as an amateur who may be an eccentric to the case, because to found the murderer he just based on the message that was left by curator and he was Robert Langdon. Bezu fache always suspected Robert Langdon without a strong evidence to provide. And he always forced himself to arrested Robert Langdon as the murderer in his investigation.

The fourth traditional element of detective story was detective’s mission (goal of the case), it’s about the detective final work and how the detective found the secret of the murder. Actually the aim of the murder was a secret that has been kept and protected throughout the history. And how the detectives method in figuring out the secret of the detective story, in this analysis I devided into four steps to break the code of the secret message.

The first step is deciphering the coded message that was left on the curator’s body, and the message was:

13 – 3 – 2 – 21 – 1 – 1 – 8 – 5
O, Draconian devil!
Oh, lame saint!
P.S Find Robert Langdon.

In the analysis that the police department thought the “P.S Find Robert Langdon” secret message it meant that Robert Langdon was the murderer of the curator. But Robert Langdon himself and Sophie Neveu thought the last secret message was a message to Langdon to open the secret and found its meaning. There’s a misunderstanding here, between police department Bezu Fache, Robert Langdon and Sophie Neveu.
The second step of the detective solution is about the “P.S” code. In the novel, Robert Langdon and Sophie Neveu had a conversation which reveals the actual meaning of “P.S”:

“Yes. And the letters P.S.”
“Post Script?”
She shook her head. “P.S are my initials.”
“But your name is Sophie Neveu.”
She looked away. “P.S, is the nickname he called me when I lived with him.”
She blushed. “It stood for Princesse Sophie.”
Langdon had no response.
(The Da Vinci Code, 2003:76-77)

So, ”P.S” is put to close with the name of “Robert Langdon”. P.S is a code name of “Princesse Sophie” it came from Sophie Neveu’s name. Jaques Sauniere had written Robert Langdon’s name on the floor commanding Sophie Neveu to find him, so Robert Langdon could help her break the anagram. Therefore, Jaques Sauniere had purposely wanted Robert Langdon and Sophie Neveu to cooperate to open the secret code that he left by using the message.

The third step is still about the code message that has been mentioned in the first step they were numbers and words that had another purpose. Than Sophie Neveu put her hand into her pocket and pulled out letter and pen, she was studying her grandfather’s message. And found that scrambled number is a Fibonacci sequence. Fibonacci was the numbers that only had meaning in their proper order, Otherwise they’re mathematical gibberish. Actually it had another purpose and used for a code in a secret. The numbers are a hint as to how to decipher the rest of the message. Then Langdon wrote the sequence out of order to apply the same concept to the text. Those lines “O, Draconian devil? Oh, lame saint?” meant nothing by itself. They were simply letters written out of order. Finally, Robert Langdon and Sophie Neveu rearranged the letters in each line. In fact, it was a perfect anagram of “Leonardo da Vinci, The Mona Lisa”.

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Clearly, the secret message was an anagram (a code) that was left by the curator and had to be opened by the chosen man that he chose, Robert Langdon and Sophie Neveu, his granddaughter. The practice of using anagrams came from Hebrew practiced in rearranging the letters of Hebrew words to derive new meaning. French King throughout the Renaissance was so convinced that anagrams held magic power that they appointed royal anagrammatists to help them make better decisions by analyzing words in important documents.

I would like to explain about the significance of the Mona Lisa painting in this analysis. The Mona Lisa one of Leonardo Da Vinci greatest mater piece. The Mona Lisa status as the most famous piece of art in the world, had nothing to do with her mysterious smile. And the mysterious attributed her by many art historians and conspiracy buffs. The Mona Lisa was famous because Leonardo da Vinci claimed she was his finest softly. And incredibly, the public at large still considered her smile a great mystery. Here in the novel, it was the first painting that showed a secret code which would be explained in the next step.

The fourth step is deciphering the words that were written in the Mona Lisa painting, it is a glowing message was scrawled across the Mona Lisa’s face (it was also a secret message that was left by curator). And the message is “SO DARK THE CON OF MAN”. Sophie was able to break the code, and the answer of the code was “Madonna of the Rocks” (the next painting by Leonardo da Vinci) that it’s another anagram. Sophie had remembered that her grandfather left her something behind the painting. And may be it is as the final message that Jaques Sauniere was left.

Madonna of the Rocks was a painting that showed a blue-robed Virgin Mary sitting with her arm around an infant child, presumably Baby Jesus. It was also made by Leonardo Da Vinci. In front of Mary sat Uriel, also with a baby, probably baby
John the Baptist. Behind the painting of Madonna of the Rocks there was another secret, an Embossed fleur-de-lis and the initials “P.S”. Fleur-de-lis was a key that was hidden by curator. The key has a gold head shaped as an equal-armed cross, the triangular shaft, the indentations, the embossed flowery seal, and the letters P.S. But what does the key open.

Fleur-de-lis was a laser-cut key, the numbers within were read by an electric eye. The head of this key was not the traditional long-stemmed Christian cross but it was a square cross with four arms of equal length which predated Christianity by fifteen hundred years. This kind of cross carried none of the Christian connotations of crucifixion associated with the longer-stemmed Latin Cross, originated by Romans as a torture device. The equal cross like the considered peaceful crosses. And the balanced vertical and horizontal of the cross were described of male and female, it was symbolically consistent to Priory Philosophy.

To explaining that the key was the secret left by Jaques Sauniere, here I quote from the novel story:

“Robert, you’d better have a look at this. This is what my grandfather left me behind Madonna of the Rocks.”
“He told me that the key opened a box where he kept many secrets.”

(The Da Vinci Code, 2003:156)

Raobert Langdon and Sophie Neveu found that the key is a key to open a depository box at the Bank of Swiss. So, what kind of secrets a man like Jaques Sauniere might keep that’s tell about an ancient brother hood was doing with a futuristic key. The last puzzle of the curator death was Depository box of Bank Swiss. A half of the secret message was left by the curator that told about the Bank of Swiss. It meant that “the key to open a Swiss Bank deposit box” (The Da Vinci Code, 2003:187).
Robert Langdon and Sophie Neveu met with the president of the Paris branch of the Depository Bank of Zurich, Andrew Vernet. And the fact, the banker and curator had a close friendship. Therefore, by sure Robert Langdon and Sophie Neveu asked to banker to help them but she quickly told Andrew Vernet who Langdon was and what happened inside the Louvre at that night.

Vernet looked amazed. “and as your grandfather was dying, he left you a message telling you to find Mr.Langdon?”

“Yes, and this key”. Sophie laid the gold key on the coffee table in front of Vernet, placing the priory seal face down.

Vernet glanced at the key but made no move to touch it.

“he left you only this key? Nothing else? No slip of paper?”

Sophie knew she had been in a hurry inside the Louvre, but she was certain she had seen nothing else behind Madonna of the Rocks. “no, just the key” (The Da Vinci Code, 2003:199)

Finally, Vernet helped them by explaining that the key was electronically paired with a ten-digit account number that functions as a password. Without that number the key was worthless. And the password was the account number. Ten Digits they were “13 – 3 – 2 – 21 – 1 – 1 – 8 – 5”. It is the first message that the curator was left on the Louvre floor beside his dead body. And it was a scramble of fibonacci, the numbers were also a clue as to how to decipher the other lines, which was a numeric anagram. Obviously, the numbers had an important meaning, as the final key to open the curator mysterious safe deposit box.

“After their enter the password, the box safe is opening. A great technology machine of the system computer carried a box to their face. “the box coasted to a stop directly in front them” (The Da Vinci Code, 2003:206).”

Stepping forward they peered down into the crate. At the first glance, they thought the create was empty. Then they saw something an item. The wooden box was about the size of a shoebox and had ornate hinges. The wood was a vioilet color with a strong grain, Rosewood. The curator favorite thing. The lid bore a beautiful crowned design of a rose. And it was called as CRYPTEX.
"The cryptex is a neologism coined by the author Dan Brown for his 2003 novel The Da Vinci Code, denoting a portable vault used to hide secret messages. It is a combination of the words cryptology and codex. The cryptex's like a long cylinder, with rotating discs, rather like a combination lock cycle chain, or the locks found on cases. You place the document inside, spin the discs, and the cryptex can only be opened by the person who knows the combination. The cryptex is made of marble and brass, inside too, a small phial of vinegar. The document is written on paper-thin papyrus. Any attempt to tamper with the cryptex, or smash it to extract the document, and the document will be turned into a mushy pulp. For simply, cryptex is a tool that was make for hide a secret. (The Da Vinci Code, 2003:216)"

So, the cryptex is a fictional device invented by the author put in his novel and the cryptex is a final goal of the detective mission because many years ago throughout history and was kept to hide by Jaques Sauniere as the curator of Laouvre Museum. According to the story, he was a leader of Priory of Sion Organization in this era. And the secret had to be passed on to his legacy, Sophie Neveu or Princesse Sophie. Therefore in the key fleur-de-lis was written by P.S initial, it meant that the key was hers.

As the analyzed the murderer wanted to kill Jaques Sauniere because the murderer has been known that Jaques Sauniere was the keeper of the secret. And the connected between the secret and the murderer was about the religiousm (Christian). I mean that all of the secret has been safe in the cryptex, and the murderer had to found out it to made lose or broke. In order to the secret will not open and show up. And the murderer is from the sect, Opus Dei. Silas is one member of Opus Dei, and according of the novel he was a truly murderer that was killed Jaques Sauniere at the Louvre Museum. He is forty years old, Spanish, and he is an Albino, this statement support from the novel “the Albino named Silas” (The Da Vinci Code, 2003:34). He had ever into a life crime because he killed his father using a butcher's knife and fled. After out from the crime, he found refuge with a young Spanish priest named Manuel
Aringarosa, who gave him the name Silas. From that moment Aringarosa taught him about Goddess. And Silas being Aringarosa’s pupil in the Opus Dei organization, he called Aringarosa as the teacher. Aringarosa planted in Silas mind, which according to the novel its about the mission that he will be given is of utmost importance in saving the true Word of God that is the most secret between Jesus and Maria Magdalene that was kept with Priory of Sion.

The secret had been kept by Templar or most famous as Priory of Sion to protect about the life of the Christ and Vatican always found because it threatening them. All of the message that was left by curator was to find out the secret by Langdon and Sophie Neveu as his daughter in order for the secret not to be taken by wrong man. All of the codes were read and open, and left just one key that was Cryptex. And truly the cryptex could reveal the place of the secret that was Holy Grail.

In this analysis I wanted to share a little history about the secret. Absolutely it was about the secret that had been a main problem of the novel and the murder happened. And the secret dominated about the holy-blood-hood of a kingdom by king Godefroi.

“The Priory of Sion” was found in Jerusalem in 1099 by a French King Godefroi de Bouilion, immediately after he had take over the city. King Godefroi was allegedly the processor of a powerful secret, a secret that had been in his family since the time of Christ. Fearing his secret might be lost. So when he had died, he found a secret brotherhood organization it was “The Priory of Sion” and charged them with protecting his secret by quietly from generation to generation. These documents, they believe, as Godefroi powerful secret and were so explosive threatened the Church. Because the documents remain the source of constant investigation and speculation.
even the day, they were believed to moved and rehidden several time. Based on nowadays, speculation of place the documents somewhere in the United Kingdom. For a thousand years legends of this secret have been passed on. And the documents, its power, and the secret it reveals had became known by a single name “sangreal”. It was from French word, ‘sang’ or ‘Spanish’ sangre – meaning blood. But nowadays, it was famously called by the name “Holy Grail”. The cryptex was used to open the location of a Holly Grail. And the Holy Grail was a Holy Sarcopagus of Maria Magdalene which according to the novel’s fictional story is a wife of Jesus. And this secret was kept by knights Templar in a Cryptex that used many codes and just could read by their bloody-hood generation. Therefore it had to be safety because if the true exposed it could be threat of the Christian belief. And it was as main reason the secret had been hidden.

The conclusion of the fourth traditional element the detective story was the detective mission (goal of the case) here was about the four steps as the analyzed within. The first step was about read the code that was left by the curator which was written with his blood on his chest. The second step was about found the initial of “P.S” it’s meant “Princesses Sophie” as the granddaughter of the curator. The third step was found the secret message behind the two paintings “Mona Lisa and Madonna of the Rocks”. Last, the fourth step was about found a key, and the key to open a box in the Bank Swiss. And the box is the place as the kept of the secret it was cryptex.
CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

5.1 Conclusion

In this thesis, after all analysis I have done the conclusion that the analyzed about the detective story of a murder is committed in the Louvre Museum of Paris. Which the analysis using the four traditional elements of detective story as the way of detective to solve the case of murder. The first traditional element of detective story here was about the murder of four people in one night at different places. And it became a main case because of the death in the famous museum and one of them was a famous person that was the curator Jaques Sauniere. Especially about many messages that were written in codes that were left by him self, and they became a part of insoluble crime in the case. The second traditional element of detective story, here was found an uncooperative work by detective and police truly. And the uncooperative by police it was described as Bezu Fache characters in the novel. The uncooperative showed in the investigation of the murdered that always suspected Robert Langdon as the murderer just based on the message was left by the curator Jaquese Sauniere which was written Robert Langdon name within. The suspected forced Robert Langdon to be intentionally detective and run away from the police investigation, worked to break the code by himself to found the true murderer. The third traditional element of detective story that (often an amateur) who might be an eccentric was about the way or the manner of detective characters in solving the case. Bezu Fache as detective that was describe as an amateur who may be an eccentric to the case, because to found the murderer he just based on the message that was left by
curator and he was Robert Langdon. Bezu fache always suspected Robert Langdon without a strong evidence to provide. And he always forced himself to arrested Robert Langdon as the murderer in his investigation. The fourth traditional element the detective story was the detective mission (goal of the case) here was about the four steps as the analyzed within. The first step was about read the code that was left by the curator which was written with his blood on his chest. The second step was about found the initial of “P.S” it’s meant “Princesses Sophie” as the granddaughter of the curator. The third step was found the secret message behind the two paintings “Mona Lisa and Madonna of the Rocks”. Last, the fourth step was about found a key, and the key to open a box in the Bank Swiss. And the box is the place as the kept of the secret it was crytex.

5.2 Suggestion

As the writer of this thesis I fully hopes that this thesis will be useful especially for the reader in general and get knowledge after reading it. As the analysis focus only to any other reader or people who are interesting in analyzing about detective story view of The Da Vinci Code novel by Dan Brown.

There are some suggestions which are presented to be any advice to the reader. The suggestions are follows:

1. In other to the readers not to get mistake about the tricks in the detective science for a problem in literary work. Especially in fiction case story.

2. In order to the readers get more knowledge about the story and art from The Da Vinci Code novel from detective science aspects.

3. The Da Vinci Code is the story tells about the secret of the life, and here as last my suggestion for the readers that the readers have more learn to not be a
primitive person about the story, history, and tragedy because are the colors of this life as the destiny. However, the truth of the story that has been a secret only known by the time continuous.
APPENDIX

1. Dan Brown's Biography

Dan Brown (born June 22, 1964) is an American author of thriller fiction. Brown was born and raised in Exeter, New Hampshire, the oldest of three children. His mother Constance (Connie) was a professional musician, playing organ at church. Brown's father Richard G. Brown taught high school mathematics at Phillips Exeter Academy from 1962 until his retirement in 1997. Richard was a prominent mathematician. He wrote the bestselling mathematics textbook Advanced Mathematics: Precalculus with Discrete Mathematics and Data Analysis, and had been offered a job to work at the National Security Agency, but declined because he did not want to move his family out of New Hampshire. Richard was also chosen by President George H.W. Bush to receive the "Presidential Award for Excellence in Science and Mathematics Teaching". Phillips Exeter Academy is an exclusive boarding school, which required new teachers to live on campus for several years, so Brown and his siblings were literally raised at the school. The social environment was mostly Christian. Brown sang in the church choir, attended Sunday school, and spent summers at church camp. His own schooling was at public schools in Exeter until the 9th grade, at which time he enrolled in Phillips Exeter, as did his younger siblings Valerie and Gregory when it became their turn.

After graduating from Phillips Exeter in 1982, Brown attended Amherst College, where he was a member of Psi Upsilon Fraternity. During his Junior year at Amherst, Brown went to Europe to study art history at the University of Seville in Spain, which is where he first began seriously studying the works of Leonardo Da
Vinci. Brown graduated from Amherst in 1986, and then played around with music for awhile, creating effects with synthesizer music, and self-producing a cassette entitled SynthAnimals which included a collection of tracks such as "Happy Frogs" and "Suzuki Elephants." He formed his own (vanity) record company called Dalliance, and in 1990 self-published a CD entitled Perspective, targeted to the adult market, which sold a few hundred copies.

In 1991 he moved to Hollywood to pursue a career as singer-songwriter and pianist. To support himself, he taught Spanish classes at Beverly Hills Preparatory School. While in Los Angeles he joined the National Academy of Songwriters, and participated in many of its events. It was there that he met Blythe Newlon, a woman 12 years his senior, who was the Academy's director of artistic development. Though not officially part of her job, she took on the seemingly unusual task of helping to promote Brown's projects -- she wrote press releases, set up promotional events, and put him in contact with individuals who could be helpful to his career. She and Brown also developed a personal relationship, though this was not known to all of their associates until 1993, when Brown moved back to New Hampshire, and it was learned that Blythe would be accompanying him. They later married, at a location near North Conway, New Hampshire. Along with helping his singing career, Blythe has also been a major influence on Brown's career as an author, as she assists with much of the promotion involved with his books. She co-wrote both of his early "humor" books, which were written under pseudonyms, and there is speculation that she may have helped with other books as well. In the Acknowledgement for Deception Point, Brown thanked "Blythe Brown for her tireless research and creative input." In interviews, Brown says that his wife is an "art historian" and "painter", though there is
no record of her having worked professionally in this capacity, aside from her assistance with the book research.

Brown and Blythe moved to his hometown in New Hampshire in 1993. Brown became an English teacher at his alma mater Phillips Exeter, and gave Spanish classes to 7th graders at Lincoln Akerman School, a small school for K-8th grade with about 250 students, in Hampton Falls. Also in 1994, while on holiday in Tahiti, he read Sidney Sheldon's novel The Doomsday Conspiracy, and decided that he could do better. He started work on Digital Fortress, and also co-wrote a humor book with his wife, 187 Men to Avoid: A Guide for the Romantically Frustrated Woman, under the pseudonym "Danielle Brown" (one of the 187 items in the book was "Men who write self-help books for women"). The author description on the book said, "Danielle Brown currently lives in New England: teaching school, writing books, and avoiding men." The copyright, however, is listed as "Dan Brown". It sold a few thousand copies before going out of print. Digital Fortress was published in 1998. Blythe did much of the book's promotion, writing press releases, booking Brown on talk shows, and setting up press interviews. A few months later, Brown and his wife released The Bald Book, another humor book. It was officially credited to his wife, though a representative of the publisher said that it was primarily written by Brown.

In 1996, Brown quit teaching to become a full-time writer. His first three novels had mediocre success, but the fourth novel, The Da Vinci Code became a runaway bestseller, going to the top of the New York Times Best Seller list during its first week of release in 2003. It is now credited with being one of the most popular books of all time, and as of 2005, has sold more than 25 million copies (mostly in hardcover) around the world. Its success has helped push sales of Brown's earlier books. In 2004, all four of his novels were on the New York Times list in the same...
week, and in 2005, he made Time magazine's list of the 100 most influential people of the year. Forbes magazine placed Brown at #12 on their 2005 "Celebrity 100" list, and estimated his annual income at $76.5 million USD. Brown is interested in cryptography, keys, and codes, which are a recurring theme in his stories. He is currently the most famous celebrity in New Hampshire, and his novels have been translated into more than 40 languages.

Brown is working on a new novel, called The Solomon Key, which will reportedly take place in Washington DC, and feature the secret society of the Freemasons. He says that he currently has outlines for at least 12 future books, one of which involves a famous composer's "all factual" associations with a secret society. Speculation is that this may mean Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart, who was also a Freemason.
2. His Literary Works

2.2.1 Digital Fortress (1996)

Digital Fortress is a techno-thriller novel by American author Dan Brown and published in 1996. Digital Fortress is actually a computer worm designed with the intent to open the entire NSA databank to the world. Tankado knew that the NSA would use TRANSLTR to try and crack the Digital Fortress algorithm so they could decode all messages encrypted with it. In doing so, Digital Fortress would then gain access to the databank and open all its firewalls so that "Any 3rd grader with a modem would get access." This book deals with issues of civil rights, privacy from your government and the right to privacy in the internet. There are many discussions in the book concerning whether or not having access to everyone's information in order to secure their safety is ethical. Susan Fletcher, a brilliant mathematician and head of the National Security Agency's (NSA's) cryptography division, finds herself faced with an unbreakable code named "Digital Fortress", that TRANSLTR cannot break. TRANSLTR is the NSA's 3 million processor supercomputer that can crack encrypted data using the brute force method in a short amount of time, with some codes broken in more than 3 hours, others within minutes. The code of "Digital Fortress" is written by Japanese cryptographer Ensei Tankado, a fired employee of the NSA, who is displeased with the agency's intrusion into people's privacy. Tankado posts a copy of Digital Fortress on his website, encrypted with itself. Tankado auctions the passkey to unlock the algorithm on his website, threatening that his accomplice "North Dakota" will release the algorithm for free if he dies. Tankado is found dead in Seville, Spain. Fletcher, along with her fiancé, David Becker, a skilled linguist with eidetic memory, must find a solution to stop the spread of the code.
2.2.2 Angels & Demons (2000)

Angels and Demons is a bestselling mystery novel by American author Dan Brown. The novel revolves around the quest of fictional Harvard symbologist Robert Langdon to unravel the mysteries of a secret society called the Illuminati, and preclude a plot from annihilating the Vatican City using the destructive antimatter. The story recounts the conflict between science and religion that brought the establishment of the Illuminati, and, after centuries of non-existence, the group have thought to have resurfaced for retribution against the Roman Catholic Church. Published in 2000, it introduces the character Robert Langdon, who is also the principal character of Brown's subsequent, better known novel The Da Vinci Code. It also shares many stylistic elements with the latter, such as conspiracies of secret societies, a single-day time frame, and the Roman Catholic Church. Ancient history, architecture, and symbolism are heavily referenced throughout the novel.

2.2.3 Deception Point (2001)

Evidence Deception Point is a scientific thriller novel by Dan Brown. When a new NASA satellite spots evidence of an astonishingly rare object buried deep in the Arctic ice, the floundering space agency proclaims a much-needed victory… a victory that has profound implications for U.S. space policy and the impending presidential election. With the Oval Office in the balance, the President dispatches White House Intelligence analyst Rachel Sexton to the Milne Ice Shelf to verify the authenticity of the find. Accompanied by a team of experts, including the charismatic academic Michael Tolland, Rachel uncovers the unthinkable of scientific trickery—a bold deception that threatens to plunge the world into controversy. But before Rachel can contact the President, she and Michael are attacked by a deadly task force… a private
team of assassins controlled by a mysterious powerbroker who will stop at nothing to hide the truth. Fleeing for their lives in an environment as desolate as it is lethal, they possess only one hope for survival: to find out who is behind this masterful ploy. The truth, they will learn, is the most shocking deception of all. In his most thrilling novel to date, bestselling author Dan Brown transports readers from the ultra-secret National Reconnaissance Office to the towering ice shelves of the Arctic Circle, and back again to the hallways of power inside the West Wing. Heralded for masterfully intermingling science, history, and politics in his critically acclaimed thriller Angels & Demons, Brown has crafted another novel in which nothing is as it seems—and behind every corner is a stunning surprise. DECEPTION POINT is pulse-pounding fiction at its best.

2.2.4 The Da Vinci Code (2003)

The Da Vinci Code is a 2003 mystery-detective novel written by American author Dan Brown and published by the Doubleday Group in the United States and Bantam Books in the United Kingdom. It follows symbologist Robert Langdon as he investigates a murder in Paris's Louvre Museum and discovers a battle between the Priory of Sion and Opus Dei over the possibility of Jesus Christ of Nazareth having been married to and fathering a child with Mary Magdalene. Named after Italian polymath Leonardo da Vinci, the novel has provoked a popular interest in speculation concerning the Holy Grail legend and Magdalene's role in the history of Christianity. The book has been extensively denounced by Roman Catholics and other Christians as a dishonest attack on the Catholic Church. It has also been criticized for historical and scientific inaccuracy. From the director of Ransom comes a darkly menacing adventure-thriller...THE DA VINCI CODE. A murder in the Lourve prompts the Surete' to seek the help of codebreaker-symbologist Professor Robert
Langdon. Detective Captain Fache has already decided that Langdon is guilty, but questions him anyway. Agent Sophie Neveu rescues Langdon from his clutches, and they follow a trail of clues across Europe, pursued by Interpol because they are suspected of murders committed in fact by an assassin of the Opus Dei sect. Clues support hypothesis that the Priory of Sion/Knights Templar have guarded a secret for centuries that would undermine the authority of the Catholic/Christian Church if known, and the Church's mysterious agents are fast suppressing this ancient knowledge by murdering the only survivors who have access to the knowledge. Sophie is finally revealed to be the last survivor of that knowledge, and is in fact the heir to the bloodline of Jesus Christ. The location of the body of Mary Magdalene is still a secret until the very last scene, where Langdon figures out she is buried under the newest additions to the Louvre.

2.2.5 The Solomon Key (2006)

The Solomon Key is the working title of an unreleased novel currently in progress by American author Dan Brown. Harvard professor Robert Langdon. The book has been in development for several years and there currently is no set release date. And this Novel is the new novel.
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