

A Comparative Study of Reflection of Societal Trends In 'Hound of Baskervilles' and 'Origin'

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ABSTRACT

The study of literature from many cultures, languages, and historical periods is known as comparative literature. The novels 'Origin' by Dan Brown and 'The Hound of the Baskervilles' by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle centre on mysteries, have clever protagonists, make use of symbolism, and use evocative locales to create an immersive atmosphere. They also both include intelligent protagonists. The Hound of the Baskervilles is a famous detective story that examines hereditary misfortunes and the authority of perception whereas Origin focuses on the conflict over science and religion in a contemporary setting. The pair of books are compelling reads in their respective categories thanks to their suspenseful investigations and provocative ideas. The researcher has used analogy to compare the two works. An analogous similarity between the two works explores mysteries and investigations and use suspense, symbolism, and smart characters to captivate readers.

Keywords : Comparative literature, Dan Brown, Origin, Robert Langdon, Sherlock Holmes, Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, The Hound of the Baskervilles

I. INTRODUCTION

Comparative literature is one of the four basic methods used to study the literary phenomena within the literary sciences as a whole, a word originating from the German Literaturwissenschaft. Comparative literature offers an absolutely important contrastive technique that enables their comparison by diffracting the historical sequence of literary production into different linguistic zones. Every time it locates invariants or general principles shared by several traditions; it strengthens the theories of literary

theory. The ability to compare one tradition with others gives the literary history of a determined nation or language a stronger resonance. It enhances literary criticism by giving it a vast field in which to hone its tools.

Schools of Comparative Literature:

The major schools of Comparative Literature are:

- French School of Comparative Literature
- American School of Comparative Literature
- Russian School of Comparative Literature
- Indian School of Comparative Literature
- Dravidian School of Comparative Literature

Among the various theories involved in Comparative Literature the researcher has chosen Periodization for this study.

Periodization:

Periodization is the categorization and segmentation of literary history into various periods or epochs based on common traits, themes, styles, or historical settings. The distinctions between periods are frequently ambiguous and open to interpretation, even though periodization can be a useful tool for literary analysis. Paradigm shifts happen in every period of time with the advancement of science and scientific expeditions. This shift in the world's belief in turn reflects upon all dimensions of production happening at that point of time including works of literature. The effects of the changes in the way of thinking consciously or unconsciously reflects on fictional literature through the setting, characterization or the plot. The longer forms of literature like novels, depict these aspects with more clarity and details.

The analysis that the researcher intends to do in this paper has to do with the historical or rather societal backgrounds of the novels that I have chosen to compare. I have chosen two novels from two different centuries to analyze and draw the similarities.

Introduction to selected works Novels:

Novels are a type of lengthy fictional prose narrative in which the characters, events, and settings are used to convey a tale. They are one of the most well-liked and enduring literary genres, renowned for their capacity to engross readers in intricate stories and delve deeply into a variety of subjects and feelings.

Creator:

Arthur Canon Doyle:

Arthur Conan Doyle was a renowned writer, journalist, and public figure. He is most famously known as the creator of the detective character, Sherlock Holmes. Born into a prosperous Irish family in Edinburgh in 1859, he studied medicine and worked as a surgeon on a whaling boat and a medical officer on a steamer before settling in Portsmouth to

divide his time between medicine and writing. Conan Doyle initially killed off Sherlock Holmes in 1893 to focus on more serious writing, but public outcry led him to resurrect the character. He wrote several novels, including 'The Lost World,' non-fiction works, and twice ran unsuccessfully for parliament. Later in life, he became interested in spiritualism. Conan Doyle passed away from a heart attack on July 7, 1930.

Creation:

'The Hound of the Baskervilles':

"The Hound of the Baskervilles" is a detective novel written by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle and featuring his iconic character, Sherlock Holmes. First published in 1902, it is one of the most famous and widely-read novels in the Sherlock Holmes series. The story is known for its atmospheric setting on the desolate moors of Dartmoor in England and its intriguing mystery surrounding a legendary supernatural hound. In the book, Sir Charles Baskerville, the head of the Baskerville family, mysteriously dies, and Sherlock Holmes and Dr. John Watson look into it. According to legend, the Baskerville family has been cursed by a demonic hound, who is thought to be to blame for their fatal outcomes. Sir Henry Baskerville, the last remaining heir, must be protected while Holmes and Watson discover the truth behind the legend. In the book, Sir Charles Baskerville, the head of the Baskerville family, mysteriously dies, and Sherlock Holmes and Dr. John Watson look into it. Characters from the book will stick with readers, notably the brilliant investigator Sherlock Holmes, who is renowned for his powers of deduction and keen observation. The narrator is Dr. John Watson, who is also Sherlock Holmes' devoted friend and assistant. The secretive and tumultuous past of the Baskerville family gives the story depth and intrigue. The mysterious Stapleton family, Dr. Mortimer, and different suspects and witnesses round out the cast of noteworthy individuals. Topics covered in "The Hound of the Baskervilles" include the influence of folklore and superstition, the nature of evil, the

difference between reason and irrationality, and the complexity of family history and heredity.

Creator:

Dan Brown:

Dan Brown is an American author known for his well-researched novels with complex plots involving secret organizations. He is best known for the Robert Langdon series. Brown attended Phillips Exeter Academy and graduated from Amherst College in 1986. After pursuing a career as a songwriter in California, he wrote his first book, a dating survival guide for women, which was published in 1995. Brown became interested in covert intelligence agencies after a student at Exeter wrote an email joking about killing the president and was interviewed by the Secret Service. This incident inspired his first novel, *Digital Fortress*. In *Angels & Demons*, Brown introduced Robert Langdon, a Harvard professor of symbology, and in *The Da Vinci Code*, Langdon tries to solve the murder of the Louvre's curator and encounters mysterious organizations and hidden messages in Leonardo da Vinci's art. Although the novel was controversial and received criticism from theologians and art scholars, it was immensely popular with readers. Brown continued Langdon's adventures in *The Lost Symbol*, *Inferno*, and *Origin*, all of which were adapted for film or television, with Tom Hanks portraying Langdon in the film adaptations of *The Da Vinci Code*, *Angels & Demons*, and *Inferno*.

Creation:

'Origin':

Dan Brown's suspenseful book "Origin" was released in 2017. It is the fifth book in Brown's well-known Robert Langdon series, which chronicles the exploits of Robert Langdon, a fictitious Harvard professor of symbolism. The protagonist of "Origin" is a bright scientist and futurist named Edmond Kirsch, who asserts to have uncovered a revolutionary discovery that will upend religion, science, and human existence. In a highly anticipated event, Kirsch

intends to present his findings at the Guggenheim Museum in Bilbao, Spain. Chaos breaks out before he can share his discovery, forcing Langdon to work quickly to figure out the solution and safeguard Kirsch's revelation. The book explores challenging subjects like the conflict between conventional wisdom and scientific progress, the origin and future of humanity, the effect of technology on society, and the meeting of science and religion. It examines existential concerns as well as how Kirsch's discovery may affect long-held religious convictions. The plot of "Origin" includes symbols, works of art, and historical allusions, just like in Brown's earlier novels starring Robert Langdon. Understanding the clues and solving the riddle involves analysing works of art, architectural structures, and cultural artefacts. The book examines well-known artists' creations, including Antoni Gaudí, and their relevance in relation to the plot. Cryptic codes, riddles, and mysterious symbols are used frequently in Brown's work to test both the leads and the audience.

The organization of this document is as follows. In Section 2 (Review of Literature), the various research articles studied are given. In Section 3 (Methodology) the details of the method used to compare the two works is detailed. In Section 4 (Analysis), the selected two works are analysed with relevant textual evidences. Discussed in Section 5 (Conclusion) is the summarization of the entire work is presented.

II. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

1. Search for an ideal world: Post-humanist Reading of Dan Brown's Novel *Origin* (2020) by Sandra Joy and Reena Nair interprets the advancing technology and its potential. They put forth a notion that technology will pave way to a perfect world. The author's purpose is to assess the likelihood for the "Seventh Kingdom" to develop in future, drawing evidences from the novel and current situations that lead to a perfect society.

2. *The Man Who Created Sherlock Holmes* a book by Andrew Lycett (2007). It is a biography of Sir Arthur Canon Doyle. It gives a detailed account on to his life. Lycett has taken trouble to talk about every puny detail and to talk about every event of Doyle's personal life and professional life, essentially his epic creation, the detective- Sherlock Holmes.

3. *The Future Imagined: Exploring Fiction as A Means of Reflecting on Today's Grand Societal Challenges And Tomorrow's Options* (2017) by Olivia Bina et al., explores the ways offered by creative and speculative fiction to imagine and symbolise 'futures' that have the capability to provide alternative understandings to enrich challenges faced in the 21st century. They selected 64 novels portraying futuristic motions produced over the last 150 years. The analysis was content based. The study shows how growth of technology and science have an impact on a range of Ethical issues. It urges the need of intensive research involving techno-science endeavours that involve human, social, political and cultural implications.

4. *The Afghan Experience: An Exploratory Study of Societal Realities Through The Lenses Of Afghan Diasporic Literary Works* (2006) by Mir Hekmatullah Sadat acknowledges the sociological theory of literature, which holds that authors are public characters whose writings have an impact on how a society's culture is kept or transformed, serves as the theoretical foundation for the study. This is especially true when writers address taboo subjects. *The Kite Runner* by Khaled Hosseini and three collections of short stories by Muhammad Asef Soltanzadeh, *Dar Goriz Gom Mishawim* (In Flight We Disappear), *Nowroz Faqat Dar Kabul Ba Safa Ast* (New Year's is Only Genuine in Kabul), and *Inak Danmark* (This is Denmark), were used as the study's primary sources.

5. *Artificial Futures and Posthuman Subjects: Social and Moral Implications of Technology and Scientific Advancement in Spanish Science Fiction* (2018) by Mirla Gonzalez says that one genre where theoretical and fictional works on science naturally overlap is science fiction (SF). By emphasising the

representation of "science" in Spanish SF, this dissertation seeks to fill this vacuum in literary studies. SF in this nation is a particularly valuable case study because of the highly ingrained, contested, and complex link that exists in Spain between the Catholic Church, scientific doctrine, women's organisations, and the vestiges of the dictatorship's orthodox gender ideology.

6. *Eighteenth-Century Sensibility and the Novel: The Senses in Social Context* (2004) by Ann Jessie van Sant is a book that investigates into sensitivity in English novels from the eighteenth century examines literary depictions of pain as well as reactions to it in the societal and intellectual climate of the time. The author engages in the action of looking upon misery alongside more scientific observers, inspiring her to investigate the convergence of the rhetoric of pathos and factual representation as they were applied to remorseful prostitutes and the offspring of the homeless and criminal poor. The novel's setting for psychological reactions to physical anguish is further explored in the book. Van Sant uses discussions on the "man of feeling," a viewer who records his sensibility by physical methods, from the eighteenth-century arguments about the relative significance of touch and sight in epistemology and psychology, as a backdrop for his discussion.

7. *A medical perspective on the adventures of Sherlock Holmes* (2001) by James Reed brings forth the idea that the stories contain several medical allusions, and the major characters' influences from Conan Doyle's training as a doctor are obvious. Conan Doyle's medical background and some of his views towards the field are also reflected in some of the stories. There are similarities between Sherlockian logic and the diagnostic procedure that can be taken from his statements and descriptions of his techniques. The author says deduction, however, is found to be ineffective as a fundamental paradigm because solving medical issues only through logic is uncommon.

8. *The Representation of Artificial Intelligence Dominance in Dan Brown's Origin* (2020) by Nina

Amelia Pramesti says that the novel depicts the nexus of religion and technology as being driven by human wants. Artificial intelligence is advancing quickly. She comes to the conclusion that the supremacy of artificial intelligence is closely tied to the question of human and technical growth in the actual world.

III.METHODOLOGY

The study of literature from many cultures, languages, and historical eras is part of the field of comparative literature. It seeks to identify larger themes, motifs, and cultural consequences by comparing and contrasting literary works from diverse contexts. This is accomplished through the use of multiple methods in comparative literature, which offer structures for study and interpretation. With the use of these approaches, scholars may analyse works in light of one another and shed light on the intricate relationships between literature, culture, and society. The different methodologies in comparative literature are explored in this chapter.

Analogy:

Analogies between various texts, authors, genres, or cultural contexts can be utilised as a tool in comparative literature to analyse and comprehend literary works. In comparative literature, analogies are used to show contrasts, investigate intertextuality, and shed light on the connections between different literary components. Literary genres from various cultures or eras are compared and contrasted using analogies. For instance, a comparison may be made between Gabriel Garcia Marquez's "magical realism" style and the Russian author Leo Tolstoy's "War and Peace" genre. By using an analogy, we may examine how their usage of fanciful elements, historical portrayals, and narrative techniques are similar and different. The study of literature in certain cultural situations is a common component of comparative literature. In order to gain greater comprehension of the shared cultural, social, or historical experiences, analogies can be utilised to compare literary works

from other cultures or areas. They offer a framework for examining the connections and influences among various literary creations, authors, genres, and cultural settings, enabling a more complex comprehension of literature from many languages and cultural perspectives.

The two novels that the researcher has chosen "Origin" by Dan Brown and "Hound of Baskervilles" by Arthur Canon Doyle are completely different works from two eras that have very few in common. The researcher intends to draw the similarities from these two works in respect to their societal backgrounds as basis using analogy.

IV. ANALYSIS

Literature is an illustration of society, and with thorough analysis, it can shed light on the conflicts, ideals, and societal norms that exist in a given culture. We can better grasp societal structures, dynamics of authority, roles of gender, racial and ethnic affiliations, and other facets of society through studying literary works. The study of literary works amid their social, cultural, and historical settings is part of the analysis of literature in relation to society. Insightful information about societal structures, values, and conflicts are provided as it investigates how literature mirrors critiques, and shapes society. We can gain a deeper knowledge of both the work of fiction itself and the society in which it was created by looking at how society and literature interact.

From the two novels, 'Origin' and 'Hound of the Baskervilles', that the researcher has chosen the researcher intend to analyze the analogies and interpret them.

Analogies:

Societal Trends:

In "The Hound of the Baskervilles," the hound might be interpreted as a symbol for the unknowable and the need for scientific investigation. In the tale, Sherlock Holmes looks into the hound's riddle using his rational and deductive thinking. As medical

practises become more empirical and dependent on scientific findings, this represents the scientific advancement and systematic attitude of the time. Holmes' investigations can be compared to the development of medical science and the search for truth through knowledge. Although the metamorphosis of the hound from an unearthly being to a physical creature with a more logical explanation is unrelated to modern medicine, it might be interpreted as a metaphor for the transition from faith in the supernatural to a more scientifically based knowledge of the universe. This mirrors the evolving attitudes towards medical practises, as scientifically supported treatments and advances in medical research gradually superseded traditional or magical cures.

The fuel of the 21st century is technology and its foster child Artificial Intelligence (AI). In Dan Brown's novel "Origin," artificial intelligence (AI) is portrayed as having the capacity to handle enormous amounts of data, analyse patterns, and reveal buried information in order to produce ground-breaking discoveries. Winston is a sophisticated supercomputer. Winston's talents show how AI has the ability to speed up scientific discovery and deepen our cognition of the world. AI represents both the unrelenting advancement of technology and its ability to transform society. The story examines the topic of humanity's evolution and how artificial intelligence (AI) and cutting-edge technology may affect the course of our species' development. It calls into consideration the ramifications of accepting or rejecting such advancement as well as the relative merits of AI's advantages and risks. Textual evidences: "This explanation was borne out by the post-mortem examination, which showed long-standing organic disease, and the coroner's jury returned a verdict in accordance with the medical evidence." (Hound of the Baskervilles, 20, Chapter 2).

In terms of contemporary medicine, the statement implies that the post-mortem examination was essential in validating the hypothesised cause of death.

According to the medical evidence, the coroner's jury's verdict was stated in the passage. The outcomes of an autopsy are used as important piece of evidence in legal actions in modern medicine. Thus, proving the growing importance and reliability of medicine in the world during the late 19th and early 20th centuries.

"Phosphorus," I said. "A cunning preparation of it," said Holmes, sniffing at the dead animal." (Pages 202 & 203, Chapter 14). The term "cunning preparation" implies that the phosphorus compound referenced in the passage has been specifically created or altered in order to produce a specific effect or outcome. Pharmaceutical formulations of phosphorus, such as numerous phosphorus-based medicines, are utilized for a variety of purposes in contemporary medicine. This explains the knowledge that Sir Arthur Conan Doyle has about various components and its usage in medicine.

"We feel enormous discomfort when faced with 'insufficient data,' and so our brains invent the data offering us, at the very least, the illusion of order creating myriad philosophies, mythologies, and religions to reassure us that there is indeed an order and structure to the unseen world." (Origin, 96)

The analogy to technology emphasises how our mental operations and technical developments both address the discomfort brought on by insufficient data. Technology uses sophisticated algorithms and tools to fill in the blanks, visualise information, and offer confidence while our minds make up data to give the appearance of order. The mere comparison of technology with the human brain proves that it has grown to the extent that we humans who consider ourselves superior are willing to acknowledge its massiveness.

"According to Langdon, Edmond had created within E-Wave an astoundingly advanced AI program—"Winston"—that had been programmed to self-delete at one p.m. on the day following Kirsch's death." (Origin, 476)

The creation of Winston, an incredibly sophisticated AI programme, serves as a demonstration of the advancements made in the discipline. AI has grown significantly in recent years and is now capable of more complicated tasks, data-driven learning, and even emulating human cognitive processes. The birth of Winston in the narrative is a reflection of how AI technology is still developing and expanding the realm of what's possible.

Comparison:

The impact of medicine and technology in both novels are significant. The understanding of that the authors have for the same is quite vast. These elements would not have such importance if they were just frivolous in the society. Just with the importance given to medicine in "The Hound of the Baskervilles" by Arthur Conan Doyle and technology in "Origin" by Dan Brown shows how significant it is in their respective backgrounds.

Symbols:

The dog in Sir Arthur Conan Doyle's "The Hound of the Baskervilles" can be interpreted as a reflection of contemporary medicine at the time the novel was written. With its sparkling eyes and menacing aura, the hound in the narrative is portrayed as a supernatural being. It stands for an enigmatic energy that defies current scientific and medical understanding. In this sense, the hound represents the mysteries and ailments that, at the time, medical medicine could not fully comprehend or treat. The characters experience anxiety and panic from the hound, which reflects how society frequently fears the unknown and possible dangers that could accompany it. In the end, it is proven by Holmes that it is just an illusion created by a smart manipulation of phosphorus.

In "Origin" written by Dan Brown portrays our connection to the growth of technology through an Artificial Intelligence (AI) named Winston, who through the course of the plot becomes Langdon's assistant. As Robert Langdon's assistant, Winston

exhibits flexibility and technological know-how throughout the narrative. He uses a variety of technology devices, including computers, smartphones, and online databases, to support Langdon in his inquiries. In this way, Winston might represent people's capacity for adapting to and navigating the quickly changing technological landscape. Winston's persona can serve as a symbol for the moral ambiguities and concerns raised by the development of technology, even though they are not explicitly addressed in the book. Questions like privacy, monitoring, and the moral consequences of artificial intelligence could come up as technology develops. Winston's presence and deeds can operate as a reminder of the significance of resolving these moral issues and the potential negative effects of unrestrained technical advancement.

Textual evidence:

The idea of some ghastly presence constantly haunted him, and on more than one occasion he has asked me whether I had on my medical journeys at night ever seen any strange creature or heard the baying of a hound. (Hound of Baskervilles, 22)

The hound can be seen as a symbol of medicine in "The Hound of the Baskervilles" in terms of, the dread of the unknown, the difficulties encountered on medical missions, the thirst to uncover the mysteries using medicine, and the symbolic portrayal of medical obstacles. It embodies the eerie and enigmatic qualities of the medical field, giving the character's fears and the story's larger concerns about medicine more substance. "You know the story of the hound?" "I do not believe in such nonsense." (Hound of Baskervilles, 97). The protagonist's rejection of the hound's claims can be interpreted as a dedication to the scientific method and logical reasoning in the realm of medicine. It implies relying on empirical data, study, and tried-and-true procedures to comprehend and handle medical situations. The hound stands for medical beliefs and practises that lack sound scientific foundations.

“The voice was friendly and light, with a jaunty British accent. “My name is Winston, and I’m honored to be your guide this evening.”” (Origin, 33). The chapter personifies Winston as an AI by giving him a name and highlighting the traits of his speech, which makes it approachable and interesting for the viewer. It draws attention to how AI technology is becoming more prevalent in our daily lives and how it has the potential to replicate human traits like patterns of speech and accents. “Tonight, Winston had proven himself a faithful servant to his creator as well as an invaluable ally to Langdon and Ambra.” (Origin, 169). The portrayal of Winston as Langdon and Ambra's devoted assistant and vital comrade illustrates how AI technology may benefit people by supporting them, enhancing their abilities, and promoting their success. It stands for the growing impact and promise of technology, particularly AI.

Comparison:

The sheer importance and the extensive characterization the hound and Winston in the respective works of literature show how deep rooted the ideas are within the authors. The substantial impact of the developments in the society has greatly impacted the minds of people who consciously or unconsciously reflect those ideas through their creations. Different facets of the fields of technology and medicine are represented by Winston and the hound. Winston stands for the development, fusion, and dependability of innovations like AI. The hound, on the other hand, represents the enigmatic, ominous, and unexplained parts of the medical world.

V. COMPREHENSIVE ANALYSIS

'Origin' by Dan Brown and 'The Hound of the Baskervilles' by Arthur Conan Doyle both have a fundamental mystery that drives the plot. Robert Langdon explores the strange passing of a renowned scientist in the novel Origin while looking for

answers to important questions regarding the history of humanity. In *The Hound of the Baskervilles*, Sherlock Holmes and Watson, the doctor, decipher a complicated web of lies and secrets as they look into the hound that is said to haunt the Baskerville family. Both novels use elements of research, reasoning, and suspense to draw readers in and keep them wondering how the mysteries will be solved. To enhance the story's deeper thematic depths, both novels use symbolic motifs.

The vivid locales in both books add to the sense of mystery and suspense of the story. Origin is set in contemporary Spain, showcasing famous historical sites and magnificent buildings. The moorlands of Devonshire, England, where *The Hound of the Baskervilles* is set, are eerie and remote, emphasizing the desolate and enigmatic setting. The vivid and detailed narration used by both authors—Dan Brown and Arthur Conan Doyle— transports readers into the richly portrayed surroundings, heightening the sensation of immersion and intrigue.

Literature is an illustration of society, and with thorough analysis, it can shed light on the conflicts, ideals, and societal norms that exist in a given culture. We can better grasp societal structures, dynamics of authority, roles of gender, racial and ethnic affiliations, and other facets of society through studying literary works. The study of literary works amid their social, cultural, and historical settings is part of the analysis of literature in relation to society. Insightful information about societal structures, values, and conflicts are provided as it investigates how literature mirrors critiques, and shapes society. We can gain a deeper knowledge of both the work of fiction itself and the society in which it was created by looking at how society and literature interact.

From the two novels, 'Origin' and 'Hound of the Baskervilles', that the researcher has chosen the researcher intend to analyze the analogies and interpret them.

VI. CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the main characters in both works are clever, resourceful individuals who excel in their respective careers. In the novel 'Origin', Robert Langdon is a Harvard symbologist with extensive understanding of religious history and symbols. In 'The Hound of the Baskervilles', Sherlock Holmes is a skilled detective renowned for his use of deduction and strong observational abilities. Langdon and Holmes use their knowledge and skills to figure out difficult problems, unearth secrets, and negotiate perilous circumstances. They play a key role in solving the mysteries at the centre of each story because of their analytical thinking and attention to detail.

While the precise plots and subjects of 'Origin, and 'The Hound of the Baskervilles' are different, both works have the characteristics of mystery, investigation, symbolism, and the presence of clever protagonists. Both books are gripping works of suspense and intellectual curiosity thanks to their engaging plots, perplexing symbolism, and atmospheric settings. In spite of their differences in narrative, locale, and era, 'The Hound of the Baskervilles' and 'Origin' by Dan Brown have elements in common. Through the investigation of enigmas, the use of symbolic meaning, the existence of clever protagonists, and the development of immersive settings, both works hold the attention of their readers. Themes of mystery, research, and the quest for the truth engage readers in both books, whether it is Robert Langdon probing the origins of mankind or Sherlock Holmes figuring out the mysteries surrounding a supernatural hound. These parallels reveal the lasting popularity of suspenseful narrative, likeable characters, and ponderous symbolism in literature throughout all genres and eras.

The researcher has initiated this comparison on a basic level by drawing out the similarities in these

two works in terms of themes, characters, periodisation and symbols.

To take this study forward, a deeper character analysis of Sherlock Holmes and Robert Langdon can be done as they are very similar in many aspects and there are differences too that need be researched deeply. The researchers can investigate on the probability that the latter has been influenced by the prior author in any way. Another possibility is the intersubjective study of the novels of Arthur Conan Doyle with Forensic Science and "Origin" with Artificial Intelligence and Mechanics. The other prospect is that the relationship of authors with their society in-terms psychology.

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