AGGRESSIVE BEHAVIOR REFLECTED IN AGATHA CHRISTIE’S
CROOKED HOUSE NOVEL (1949): A PSYCHOANALYTIC APPROACH

Submitted as a Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements
for Getting Bachelor Degree of Education in English Department

by:
YOPPY PROBO UTOMO
A 320120179

ENGLISH EDUCATION DEPARTMENT
SCHOOL OF TEACHER TRAINING AND EDUCATION
MUHAMMADIYAH UNIVERSITY OF SURAKARTA
2017
APPROVAL

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PUBLICATION ARTICLE

by:

YOPPY PROBO UTOMO
A 320120179

Approved by

Consultant

Dr. M. Thovibi, M. S
NIP. 410
ACCEPTANCE

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Accepted by the Board of Examiners
Faculty of Teacher Training and Education
Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta
on February 2018

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PRONOUNCEMENT

I hereby state wholeheartedly that I write *Aggressive Behavior Reflected in Agatha Christie’s CROOKED HOUSE Novel (1949): A Psychoanalytic Approach*. It is not plagiarism of the previous literary work or masterpiece which is written by others. Everything which is written in this research paper related to others works are written in manuscript and mentioned in the literary review and bibliography.

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Surakarta, 10 February 2017

The Researcher

[Signature]

YOPPY PROBO UTOMO

A320120179
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ABSTRACT

This research paper using Psychoanalytic Approach to analyzed about Aggressive Behavior Reflected in Agatha Christie’s Crooked House novel (1949). This research is to analyze the characteristic of aggressive behavior, to describe the types and the cause of aggressive behavior. Qualitative research is the type of this research paper. Crooked House (1949) a novel by Agatha Christie is the primary data of the research. The references such as the biography of the author, literary books, article, internet is the secondary data of the research. This research has some conclusion to show to the reader. First, everyone has aggressive behavior and has nine characteristics namely, self-assertion, possession, teasing, dominance, bullying, hostility, violence, revenge and brutality. Secondly, there are two types of aggressive behavior; namely instrumental aggression and hostile aggression. Thirdly, the causes of aggressive behavior are attacks from others, frustration, motivation to revenge and competition. The last, Agatha Christie takes aggressive behavior in her books to show the aggressive behavior in child.

Keywords : aggressive behavior, Crooked House, psychoanalytic approach
1. INTRODUCTION

The research discusses about Crooked House novel has been written by several researchers. The researcher fined some previous studies about Crooked House novel. The first researcher is by Endang Rokama, a student of Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta (2013), this research entitled “The Characteristics and Causes of Josephine’s Deviant Behaviors Reflected in Agatha Christie’s Crooked House Novel (1949): Psychoanalytic Approach”. The researcher analyze the causes Josephine’s have deviant behaviors as the major character in Crooked House Novel by Agatha Christie. The Second is by Arya Bangbang Puja Suastika, a student of Jember University (2015), the research entitled “Agatha Christie’s Characterization Analysis Through Sophia in The Novel Crooked House”. In this research, there are two research questions: first, how is the characterization analysis of Sophia through telling and showing in the novel Crooked House then the second questions, how is the result of characterization analysis related to Agatha Christie’s life experiences through her biography. The last is by Aisyah Fedyani Mappeaty, a student of Hasanuddin University (2014), the research entitled “Josephine's Deviant Behaviors in Agatha Christie’s Crooked House Novel : A Psychoanalytical Research”. The objectives of this study are firstly to get a clear description about the deviant behaviors of Josephine, the major characters in Agatha Christie “Crooked House”, secondly to know the causal factors of her deviant behaviors and thirdly to find out how psychoanalysis explains her deviant behaviors.

Crooked House is a novel by Agatha Christie. The novel tells about the family Leonides three generations who lived in crooked house. Aristide is a businessman who been quite successful. While the son of their children would not success expected, third generation instead disappointing as in be an infrastructure one and not mentally healthy it can be said. Hayward was Charles, a bachelor British genuine which fall in love to Sophia Leonides. But their relationship is rather disturbed due to the death of Aristide, who is under suspicion was killed. Sophia decided to delay the marriage until cases that hit her grandfather become clear. Charles meets Josephine, granddaughter Leonides that
appears to be very smart. She said that he know who the killer. Little girl this is like eavesdropping and always wants to know. Her age is 12 years old, but the logic as detective. The end of the story is known that Josephine killed Aristide. Josephine killed Aristide because he forbids her to join ballet lessons, she then enjoys all the attention he gets afterwards and plots his own attack with the marble front window as a way to distract.

In this research I will describes about characteristic, types, and causes of aggressive behavior in Crooked House novel. Characteristic of aggressive behavior, such as; self-assertion, possession, teasing, dominance, bullying, open-hostility, violence and destruction, revenge, brutality and sadistic fury (Julianti, 2001: 22). Aggressive behavior also have two type, such as; instrumental aggression and hostile aggression (Koswara, 1988: 5). There are fourth ways to become an aggressive behavior. First, attacks from others, second the frustrated in person, third expectation retribution or motivation to revenge, and the last is competition (Koswara, 1988: 82).

1.1 Aggressive Behavior

Aggressive behavior wants to hurt others to express negative feelings or desire reach a desired goal through an act of aggression (Krahe, 2005: 17). There are many causes of that might affect aggressive behavior of them are anger, frustration and the environment. At the time there an angry wish to attack, punching, destroying, or pitching anything and usually it appeared cruel, when distributed your aggressive behavior (Davidoff, 1991: 72).

Violent and bullying behavior is a particular type of aggressive behavior that produces similar or aggressive outcomes or functions. These functions include strength and control, affiliation, escape, attention, and self-satisfaction. There is no single accepted definition of aggressive behavior globally (e.g., Bandura, 1973; Kerr & Nelson, 1998; Lancelotta & Vaughn, 1989). Some consensus seems to exist, however, that aggressive behavior is meant to harm others, to get something for the aggressor, or to generate profits both injury and unfair advantage.
Bandura (1973, p. 8) grouping aggressive behavior such as instrumental and hostile aggression. He describes instrumental aggression as those actions "aimed at securing extraneous rewards other than the victim's suffering". A student who steals a pair of tennis shoes from another student locker is an example of someone involved in instrumental. Hostile aggression is defined as actions that are "used to produce injurious outcomes rather than to gain status, power, resources, or some other types of results" (p. 8).

1.2 Object of the Research

Formal object and material object are the kind of object of the research. The formal object is books that describe about aggressive behavior and the material object is Crooked House novel by Agatha Christie. The researcher using a psychoanalytic approach to analyze the novel and the research describe about aggressive behavior that is appear in the novel.

1.3 Underlying Theory

This chapter deals with underlying theory. Psychoanalytic approach used on this research to analyze the novel because the theory describe about human psychology, which can be used to analyze the characters psychological condition.

1.4 Notion of Psychoanalysis

Sigmund Freud, a physician from Austria in the 1900s, introduced his psychoanalytic theory, which at the first time was rejected by the academic and the medical community. But because of his hard work later theory admit his discovery and regard him as an influential and an important psychologist (Burger, 1986: 54). In this theory he distinguishes person’s brain into three parts: the conscious, the preconscious and the unconscious, each of them have different content of thought (Burger, 1986: 54). The conscious as the first part of person’s mind “contains those thought of which you are currently aware, this material changing constantly as new thought enter your mind and pass out of awareness” (Burger, 1986: 54). In this part person realizes about what he thinks, why he does something, and his memory keeps the recent experiences
which later store in the preconscious part. The preconscious keeps the past experiences which are easy to recall. This part seems important to be developed especially for the students because they have to be able to remember the teacher’s material, which was given last week or last month. The last part of person’s brain is the unconscious which consist of “the material that have no immediate access to and that cannot bring into consciousness except under extreme situation” (Burger, 1986: 54). This part keeps all past experiences and often gives big influence in one’s behavior.

1.5 The Structure of Personality

1.5.1 The id

Id is the part of human that shows the human personality and Id is the center of ego and superego. The ego is the center of mind that connects with the outside human mind. The superego is human personality that displays the ethical moral. Although this aspect has its own component characteristics, working principles and independents, but that concept is correlated each other (Feist, 185: 25-26).

_Id, ego and superego_ are aspects that determine the human behavior. They are unity that has an influence on human behavior. Human behavior is the result of the id, ego, and superego, rarely one of these aspects works alone without each other (Hall, 1970: 32).

1.5.2 The ego

The _ego_ is the decision-making component of the psychic apparatus that seeks to express and satisfy the id's desires in accordance with the constraints imposed by the outside world. In a self-adjusting person, the ego is the executive of the personality, controlling and governing id and superego and maintaining trade by expanding the world for the sake of total personality and distant needs.

Freud (Hall.1960:38) states. “When the ego exercises its executive function wisely, harmony and adjustment apply. If the _ego_ releases or
surrenders too much of its power to the id, the superego, or the outside world, disharmony and incompatibility will”. It is important to emphasize that the ego job is not frustrating the aims of the id. Instead, the ego develops to help the id get what it wants.

1.5.3 The superego

Superego is the sociological of personality aspect. Some values and evaluation of normality are the principles of the superego (Newman.1983:86). Superego tends to an ideal life and perfection rather than pleasure. This superego emphasizes restrictions or perfection or what individuals can and can not do (Asimov, 1983:45).

The primary weapon the superego brings to the situations is guilt. But the superego not only punishes individuals for moral judgment. Freud argues that the superego also gives the ideals that the ego uses to determine it is virtuous and therefore worthy of praise.” (Feist, 1985: 27).

2 RESEARCH METHOD

This parts deals with research method. There are five points that need to be involved in this research. They are type of the study, object of the study, type of the data and the data source, technique of data collection, and technique of data analysis.

2.1 Type of the Study

The type of this research is qualitative research. According Denzin & Lincoln’s definition qualitative research in Handbook of Qualitative Research QUALITATIVE research is an activity that puts observers in the world. It consists of a set of interpretations, practice materials that make the world visible. This practice changes the world. They transform the world into a series of representations, including field notes, interviews, conversations, photographs, recording and memos memo for self. At this level, qualitative research involves interpretation, a naturalistic approach to the rest of the world. This means that qualitative researchers learn something that includes their natural setting, which tries to create a sense of love for the homeland, or interpret, phenomenon in terms of
meaning brought to them (Denzin & Lincoln, 2005, p. 3). The aim of qualitative research is get deeper understanding towards issues that were examined

2.2 Object of the Study

Formal object and material object are the kind of object of study. The formal object is books that describe about aggressive behavior and the material object is *Crooked House* novel by Agatha Christie. The researcher using a psychoanalytic approach to analyze the novel and the research discribe about aggressive behavior that is appear in the novel

2.3 Type of the Data and the Data Source

The type of data in *Crooked House* novel consists of words, phrases, and sentences which is used to analyze the novel. Primary data source and secondary data source is the type of data source used in this research.

a. Primary Data Source

The primary data source is Crooked House (1949) a novel by Agatha Christie. The data involves story, characteristic, plot, etc which are relevant to the subject matter of this research.

b. Secondary Data Source

The writer takes the secondary data source in this research, such as the author biography, literary books, essay, ariticle, internet, etc

2.4 Technique of the Data Collection

The technique of data collection in this study is using library research by collecting and selecting both of primary and secondary data source compatible with the problem statement and objectives of the study. The steps are as follows:

a Reading Agatha Christie novel that will be analyzed.

b Taking notes of important information that is used for both primary and secondary data.

c Determining the characters of the novel.

d Classification some part from the novel the issue and the theory.
Search for information related to the novel by using internet.

Making conclusion and suggestion based on analyze data.

2.5 Technique of the Data Analysis

Descriptive analysis is used to analyze the data of research. Techniques of analyzing data are divided into three, as follows:

a Analyzing data based on psychoanalytic theory.
b Describing the aggressive behavior.
c Making conclusion.

3 DISCUSSION

After the researcher analysis this novel used theory of aggressive behavior, the researcher find that almost characters in this novel have characteristic aggressive behavior, such as; self-assertion, possession, teasing, dominance, bullying, open-hostility, violence and destruction, revenge, brutality and sadistic fury. There are fourth ways to become an aggressive behavior. First, attacks from others, second the frustrated in person, third expectation retribution or motivation to revenge, and the last is competition. In this case, Josephine became to aggressive behavior because attacks from others, frustration, expectation retribution or motivation to revenge, and competition. Aristide became to aggressive behavior because expectations retribution or motivation to revenge.

Josephine includes instrumental aggression and hostile aggression. Josephine was injuring herself in a way to make a trap for herself. It makes the police and her family thought that Josephine become victims. Josephine also killed his grandfather for not allowing him to stay in London and joined bally dance, she changes a bottle of insulin with an eserin. Josephine also killed Nannie because she said that Josephine just a little girl, she stole and take Edith’s medicine in cocoa that Nannie drink. Aristide includes hostile aggression. Aristide on his childhood in Smyrna gets an insult and injuring two men despised
him. Two men indicate behavior bullying and cause Aristide injury and discomfort. Aristide did not receive for having insulted them and eventually Aristide stabbing them.

Crooked House novel is a detective novel by Agatha Christie. Agatha Christie took the title Crooked House is taken from a children poem titled “There was a Crooked Man”. This poem has been linked to the history of England in the reign of King Charles 1. The ‘crooked man’ is Sir Alexander Leslie, Scottish general who signed the agreement guarantees freedom of religion and politics in Scotland. The word 'crooked stile' means the English-Scottish border region, while the last sentence of the poem refers to a historical fact reaching an agreement between England and Scotland. This novel tells about the Leonides family. The grandfather, Aristide Leonides is a successful businessman. He died had been poisoned by changing the insulin bottle with eserin. His grandson 12 years old, Josephine, she killed her grandfather because Aristide forbid living in London and joined bally dance.

Viewed from a psychoanalytic perspective, Josephine’s aggressive behavior cannot be separated from the role of id, ego, and superego. Josephine’s aggressive behavior causes because the id is more dominant than ego and superego. However if the superego is more dominant than the id, she would accept the decision of his grandfather and forgiving words of Nannie, she would not kill her grandfather and Nannie. The another id that will know when she injuring herself in a way to make a trap for herself. It makes the police and her family thought that Josephine become victims. The function of ego is to achieve Josephine’s desire of id and express in the public.

Psychology of literature according to Rene Wellek and Austin Warren (1949: 75) means “the psychological research of the author, as a type and as an individual, or research on the creative process, or research on the types and laws of psychology present in literary works, or ultimately literary effects on readers(audience psychology). These novel is so amazing novel by Agatha Chritie. She appear the aggressive behavior of human. She wanted to show that the aggressive behavior not only as adults, but also children. In this novel,
Josephine described as smart girl, resourceful, naughty, and knows everything that happens in the family. That is why she easy to cover up that she killed his grandfather. Agatha Christie also talks about the important to keeping each other in a family. A family should love and protect each other. But, a family can hate each other just because the amount of money. A families who are not concerned with money than a family member is a perfect family.

The relation of psychology and literature is psychology can affect the nature of character in a literary work. Agatha Christie says that she wants to tell the aggressive side of human, including a child. She observed from other people that every human being has an aggressive side since they were born. So, Agatha Christie create character likes Josephine, Aristide, and other character. But the aggressive behavior of every human being different characters, types and causes. Agatha Christie writes Crooked House as one of literary work to describe characters, types, and causes of aggressive behavior by every character in this novel.

4 CONCLUSION

This research gets some conclusion from the previous chapter. Firstly, the characteristics of aggressive behavior described in the novels include self-assertion, possession, teasing, dominance, bullying, open-hostility, violence and destruction, revenge, brutality and sadistic fury. In this novel the author represent character Josephine, Edith de Haviland, Roger and Eustace as an aggressive behavior that showing self-assertion. They assert own opinion, demands and wishes. Josephine showing possession when she stole digitalis from Edith’s room to poisoned Nannie and Josephine doesn’t let other person know her notebook. Magda shows teasing because she says that Josephine is a funny ugly baby and a changeling child. Dominance show when Josephine killed his grandfather so she can live in London and participate bally dance. Josephine would also kill her mother if she forced her to go to Switzerland. Josephine always say that she know anything to make herself look important. In this novel there is a lot of bullying that showing by Josephine, Inspector Traverner, Eustace, Edith de
Haviland, Magda, Nannie and Brenda. Bullying causes another character in this novel feel injury and discomfort. Josephine and Aristide show open-hostility with attack and killing someone. Violence and destruction, revenge, brutality and sadistic fury also shows first, when Aristide stabbing two men in Smyrna because he get an insult and injuring. Second, Josephine killed his grandfather and Nannie. The last when someone stabbing Bywater when came off a ship.

Second, type of aggressive behavior represent in the novel can be divided into two types namely; instrumental aggression and hostile aggression. The previous chapter describes that Josephine as instrumental aggression and hostile aggression. Josephine made a trap for herself. She hurt himself so that his family and police think that who killed her grandfather tried to kill her. The fact is Josephine poisoned his grandfather. Josephine thinks if the case is finished, police won’t go to her house again. It’s can’t be interest again for her. Josephine killed his grandfather because he forbade Josephine live in London and participate bally dance. Josephine also killed Nannie because she calls Josephine just a little girl. Aristide is the second character that includes in hostile aggression. Aristide’s childhood gets an insult and injuring two men despised him. Two men indicate behavior bullying and cause Aristide injury and discomfort. Aristide did not receive for having insulted them and eventually Aristide stabbing them.

Thirdly, Josephine can become an aggressive behavior because attacks from other people, frustration and have motivation to revenge. Josephine attacked by her mother word. Her mother usually says that Josephine is a funny ugly baby and a changeling child. Josephine also attacked by Nannie word. She said that Josephine just a little girl. Frustration also makes Josephine become an aggressive behavior. Josephine frustrated because her grandfather forbade Josephine live in London and participate bally dance. Josephine also does not want that the murder case his grandfather finished so she killed Nannie. Motivation to revenge also make Josephine become an aggressive behavior. His grandfather forbade Josephine live in London and participate bally dance. Nannie
said that Josephine just a little girl. Josephine revenges by killing her grandfather and Nannie.

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