

**THE MOTIVE OF THE MURDER IN CHRISTIE'S
*MYSTERIOUS AFFAIR AT STYLES***



A Thesis

Submitted to the Cultural Sciences Faculty of Hasanuddin University
In partial fulfillment of the requirements to obtain
Sarjana Sastra in English

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**ENGLISH DEPARTMENT
FACULTY OF CULTURAL SCIENCES
HASANUDDIN UNIVERSITY
MAKASSAR
2020**

THESIS

**THE MOTIVE OF THE MURDER IN CHRISTIE'S MYSTERIOUS
AFFAIR AT STYLES**

BY

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It has been examined before the Board of the Thesis Examination on Tuesday
28th January 2020 and is declared to have fulfilled the requirement

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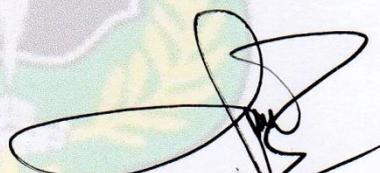
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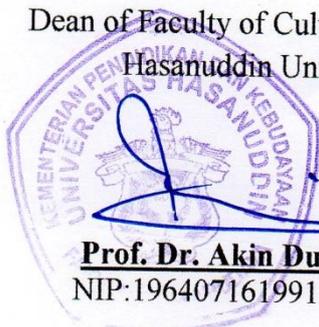


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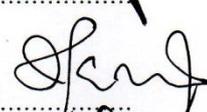
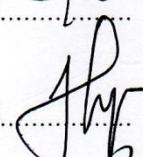
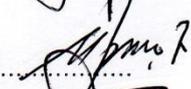
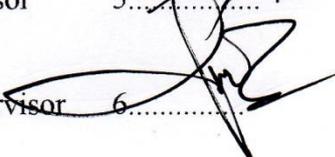
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AGREEMENT

Today, Tuesday 28th January 2020, the Board of Thesis Examination has kindly approved a thesis by OKTAVIANUS PASANDA (No.F21113332) entitled, **THE MOTIVE OF THE MURDER IN CHRISTIE'S MYSTERIOUS AFFAIR AT STYLES**), submitted in fulfillment of one of the requirements of undergraduate thesis examination to obtain Sarjana Sastra (S.S.) Degree at the English Department, Faculty of Cultural Sciences, Hasanuddin University.

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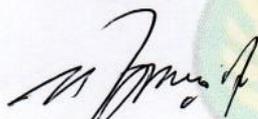
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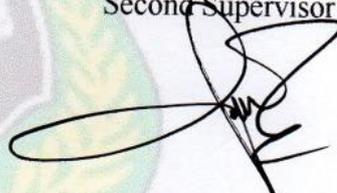
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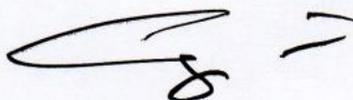
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ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

First of all, the writer would like to thank to God for his love who always gave the health, spirit, grace, and joyful to the writer completes this thesis. The writer realizes that without his helping and spirit, the writer is not able to finish this thesis.

Then, the writer would like to thank to several people who give the contribution, support, assistance to the writer to finish his thesis. Therefore, the writer really like to express his deepest gratitude to the following person:

1. Drs. Raden S.M. Assagaf, M,Ed and Abbas, S.S., M. Hum, as the first and secondary consultants for their greatest ideas, suggestions, correction, guidance and remarkable patience toward the completion of his thesis.
2. Titus Patiung and Maria Yohana, his beloved parents and Yemy Pasanda, Rogasianus Pasanda and Ignatius Pasanda and all the relatives wherever they are being for their endless support and pray to the writer.
3. Karmila Mokoginta, S.S., M.Hum., M.A, his academic advisor and all the lecturers of English Department for their knowledge, experience, and inspiration during his study in english department.
4. All friends of Etcetera 2013 and especially for his friends of Etcetera Tamvan which cannot mentioned one by one for their kind, support, accompany and encourage his study during entering English department in 2013.
5. Irene Pasama Ryantobi for her endless support and encourage him to finish his thesis.

6. All the member of Serafim Choir for their experience, support and encourage to the writer to finish his study.
7. For his relative friends, especially Kevin Andilolo, Prasella Angella, Monica Sulastri, Johan, Fidelis Nyllan who always encourage to the writer finishes this thesis.

The writer aware that this thesis is still far from perfect. Thus, all suggestion and criticism for perfection will very welcome and received as the support for this thesis and it will be gratitude to the writer. Finally, the writer hopes that this thesis is helpful for all reader who are interest in analyzing the similar topic.

Makassar, 27th of Desember 2019
The Writer,

Oktavianus Pasanda

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ABSTRAK

OKTAVIANUS PASANDA. 2020. *The Motive of The Murder in Christie's Mysterious Affair at Styles* (dibimbing oleh Raden S.M. Assagaf dan Abbas).

Penelitian ini bertujuan menemukan motif utama pembunuhan dalam novel *The Mysterious Affair at Styles* karya Agatha Christie. Penulis juga menguraikan kronologi pembunuhan dan menjelaskan sejumlah motif yang dimiliki oleh pembunuh dalam novel tersebut.

Dalam penelitian ini, penulis menggunakan pendekatan struktural dalam menganalisis novel *The Mysterious Affair at Style*. Pendekatan ini menekankan pada unsur-unsur intrinsik karya sastra, yakni penokohan, plot, setting, tema, dan lain-lain. Isu yang dikembangkan dalam penelitian novel ini adalah motif pembunuhan dan kronologi pembunuhan. Sumber data berasal dari novel dan dijelaskan secara deskriptif dengan menggunakan metode kualitatif.

Setelah menganalisis data, penulis menemukan dua orang pembunuh dalam novel tersebut dengan memiliki masing-masing motif. Mrs. Inglehorp membunuh dengan delapan motif, yakni *Affiliation motive*, *nurturance motive*, *aggresion motive*, *infavoidance motive*, *defendence motive*, *rejection motive*, *counteraction motive*, dan *exhibition motive*. Kemudian, ada empat motif Evelyn Howard melakukan pembunuhan, yakni *exhibition motive*, *aggration motive*, *succorance motive*, dan *understanding motive*.

Kata Kunci: *Misteri, Motif, Pembunuhan*

ABSTRACT

OKTAVIANUS PASANDA. 2020. *The Motive of The Murder in Christie's Mysterious Affair at Styles* (supervised by Raden S.M. Assagaf and Abbas).

This study aims to describe the main motive for murder in the novel *The Mysterious Affair at Styles* by Agatha Christie. The writer also outlines the chronology of murder and explains a number of motives possessed by the killer in the novel.

In this study, the writer used a structural approach in analyzing the novel *The Mysterious Affair at Style*. This approach emphasizes the intrinsic elements of literary works, namely characterizations, plots, settings, themes, and others. Issues developed in this novel research are the motive for murder and chronology of murder. The source of the data comes from the novel and is described descriptively using qualitative methods.

After analyzing the data, the writer found two killers in the novel by having each motive. Mrs. Inglehorp kills with eight motives, namely affiliation motive, nurturance motive, aggression motive, infavoidance motive, defense motive, rejection motive, counteraction motive, and exhibition motive. Then, there are four motives for Evelyn Howard to commit murder, namely exhibition motive, aggregation motive, succorance motive, and understanding motive.

Keywords: *Mystery, Motive, Murder*

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of Study

Human is generally tied to the motive of doing things. The motive is important because it provides the basic of the human action. It does not only apply in a real life, but it is also in literary works which become the result of human creation. The plot of literature is a system built on various motifs that attached to the characters in the story. The motive contributes to the dynamics of literature and develops the entire works.

Motive is a reason to do something and it leads human to the goal or desire. The motive happens because there something that human need. It causes act or behave in order to reach a goal or desire endpoint. Motive can work consciously or unconsciously in human self. It exists inside of human to do something as impulsion or driving force. In the case, the function of motive is as a power to act and achieve the desired things. Therefore, motive affects every single person in their daily activities (Bencsic, 2016: 183).

Psychologically, there are two kinds of motive. The first one is primarily motive and another one is secondary motive (Teeven and Smith, 1967:11). Primary motive is rooted in man's physical needs and should be fulfilled or usually called biological motive. For example, human need to eat because without food they cannot stay alive. On the other side, secondary motive which is called socially motive rises from environmental needs, such as the need to communicate with other people.

Sometimes, the psychology experts put the motive as at the same meaning with drive (Marion E. Bunch: 2010: 190). The drive happens because of the stimuli of what people need to fulfill their necessary. At this point, there are two ways to fulfill the human motive as the drive of human need, which are positive and negative ways. In positive ways, human can take it by work. They work hard and earn what they want. In negative ways, human do not want to hard work and simply take it. They try to do anything getting it. One of them is a crime, which appears in various acts such as murders, robbing, and deception. But still, they get what they want to fulfill the need.

Some of the literary works portray about the murder. For example, a novel entitled *The Mysterious Affair at Styles* that written by Agatha Christie in 1920. She wrote many of the classic novel since 1920 until the last work *While The Light Lasts* in 1997. She had worked about 80 novels. Most of her novels are about mysterious. *Hercule Poirot* and *Murple* are her detective characters she used to write in some of her murder novels. Among all her works, the writer interested studying *The Mysterious Affair at Styles* because of its uniqueness. Once the writer read the novel, he felt curious to follow the whole plot and to find the real murder, for the story suspensing at the first. This is a fantastic work and becomes one of the best of crime works in year of it launching. Besides, Agatha Christie became the favorite writer of the thesis writing and became the reason why the writer choose this novel.

The Mysterious Affair at Styles begins when narrator named Hasting met his old friend John Cavendish. Fortunately, John willingness to invite Hasting to

come to his house in the village of Essex. The name of the vilage is Styles. Two weeks after his arrival, John's stepmother was dead in her room. Hercule Poirot is a detective who came and finished the case by found out the murders, caught and brought them into the prison. At the end, it revealed that John's step-mother was poisoned by Strychnine.

The story contains many motives to each character, especially the character of the murder. The motive makes literature alive and the write interested to analyze this novel. Therefore, the writer wants to analyze it through novel of Agatha Christie. It becomes the background of thesis writing with the title *The Motive of The Murder in Christie's Mysterious Affair at Style*.

1.2 Identification of Problem

After reading Christie's *Mysterious Affair at styles*, the writer finds and identifies some problems below:

1. There is a relationship between suspects and victim in Christie' *Mysterious Affair at Styles*.
2. The story relates to the psychology of the murder in the novel.
3. There are some motives of murders in the novel.
4. The motives leads to reason of the murder to kill the victims.
5. There is an effort of the victims' family to find the murderer.
6. There are contribution given by the detective character to solve the case.

1.3 Scope of Problem

The research is held to know the purpose or the main motive of the murder in Christie's *Mysterious Affair at Styles*. The research is focused to identify the motive of the murder in the novel.

1.3 Statement of Problem

Based on the problem, the writer formulates the statement of problem as follows:

1. What is the chronological event of the murder in the Christie's *Mysterious Affair at Styles*?
2. What is the type of motives and the real motive that murderers have in the novel?

1.4 Objective of Problem

In this research, the writer is going to accomplish some goals to be attained according to the statement of problem as follow:

1. To explain the chronological event of the murder in the Christie's *Mysterious Affair at Styles*.
2. To explain the type of motives and the real motive that murderers have in the Christie's *Mysterious Affair at Styles*.

1.5 Sequences of Writing

The writing will be divided into five chapters. The first chapter is introduction, includes background of study, identification of problem, scope of problem, statement of problem, objective of problem, and sequences of writing. Chapter two consists of literary review and applied some theories that will be used

in the analysis. Chapter three is methodology, which consists of method which used by the writer in analyzing the novel, including method of collecting data and method of data analysis and procedure of the research.

Chapter four is the main part of this thesis. It consists of analysis the research object of *Mysterious Affair at Styles* by Agatha Christie. The last part is chapter five is conclusion and suggestion which describes the general analysis' result and suggests probably points to future analysts.

CHAPTER II

LITERARY REVIEW

2.1 Previous Study

There are a lot of studies that related or similar to the topic of this thesis. Some of them are Krisna Angkasa (2001), Norfiana (2014), Hilmawati (2013), and Andi Aisyah Islam (2011). Those researches point in the issue of motif, obsession, ambition, and character's study.

Krisna Angkasa wrote a thesis entitle *Motif Tokoh Utama Dalam The Scarlet Letter Karya Nathaniel Hawthorne*. The writer of this thesis used the structural approach focusing to discuss the motive of the main character in the novel. The main character is Hester Prynne. She falls in love with her minister; Arthur Dimmesdale and the Minister accepts her love. In spite of their awareness of divine rules, they let themselves be smitten by Eros. They yield to their passionate love for each other and nothing can stop them doing it.

Norfiana wrote a thesis entitle *Obsession of The Main Character in Trackeray's Novel Vanity Fair*, in which the writer of this thesis used the structural approach. The objective of this writing are 1) to reveal the main character's motivation to achieve everything to reach her obsession, 2) to explain her manipulation capability in reaching her obsession, 3) to describe the impact of her manipulation.

Hilmawati wrote a thesis entitle *The Ambition of The Main Characters as seen in Joyce Sweeney's The Dream Collector*. The writer used the structural approach to analyze this Thesis. The novel describe about a family, seville family, which each member of this family has their own ambition to achieve in their life.

Their ambition are different to each other according to to their own motives. The purposes of this thesis are: 1) to describe the main character' traits in *The Dream Collector*, 2) to describe what ambition which the main characters are fighting for achieving, 3) to explain the existing conflicts that the main characters face in achieving their ambition, 4) to explain the motivation which cause the ambition for each main character of Sweeney's novel.

Andi Aisyah Islam wrote a thesis entitle *The Study Characters in Tennessee William's The Glass Menagerie*. The writer used the Structural approach. The thesis show that every human being has the character to achieve their dreams and they hope with their own way. However, in reality, not all requirements can be realized in accordance with the desire. Excessive obsession will only make people to do things outside of common sense and do close the possibility it brings only misery and suffering of these people.

From all researches above, the writer chooses the research object of novel *Mysterious Affair at Styles* by Agatha Christie which it differs from all four research objects. The relevant of this research is an issue of motive from all four researches. The first research by Krisna Angkasa focuses on the motif related to motives in this study. The second research by Norfiana has similarity between obsession and motives. It is also related to the issue research of doing Hilmawati and Andi Aisyah Islam.

2.2 Structuralism Approach

Theoretical background is one conditions for writing as scientific work. It is important because it became a basic reference of the work. Moreover, the work

will be considered as a scientific work if it contains a clear concept based on a recognized theory and considered to the real academic writer. Therefore, scientific writer is always uses theory to reinforce arguments of each thesis. On the same way, the theory also serves to give supporting and assisting to the writer to analyze the works.

In this study, the writer analyzes a novel by using the theory of motive. Motives are closely related to Psychology so that, this research will also raise issues of Psychology. This research focuses on the motive of the murder and also using the structural approach.

The structural approach is one of the approaches that universally used to analyze a literary work. In this approach, the researcher only starts on the literary work itself and as a basic of doing reserchment. Therefore, the structural approach does not look at other aspects outside of the object of research that affect the creation of the literary work. It is like the socio-cultural conditions at the time of the author made the work. This approach focuses on elements that build the literary works. It relates to Pradopo's view in Jabrohim in the following as:

Satu konsep dasar yang menjadi ciri khas teori struktural adalah adanya anggapan bahwa di dalam dirinya sendiri karya sastra merupakan suatu struktur yang otonom yang dapat dipahami sebagai suatu kesatuan yang bulat dengan unsur-unsur pembangunannya yang saling berjalanan (2003:54).

The element in literature is interconnected and tied to one another. Literary work is the body and elements of the Story are the part of the body itself. For example, a character needs plots, plots need setting or otherwise, so literary works can be completed and become more alive and enjoyable. When the elements in the

literature do not support each other there will be inequality and make a literary work will not build each other and the story will not be interconnected.

Structural Approach is the most important approach in analyzing of literary work because when knowing the structure then the writer will understand the whole of the story according to Sukada, "*Sesungguhnya sejak zaman Aristoteles para kritikus menekankan pentingnya struktur, meskipun terwujud dengan cara-cara berbeda dalam mengkaji karya sastra*" (2003: 64). It also supported by Mary Clages, (2006: 31), she said as:

Structuralism is a way of thinking that works to find the fundamental basic units or elements of which anything is made. Structuralism takes its impetus from Aristotelian science and more specifically from the developments in chemistry and physics in the nineteenth century that established that all matter was made of molecules, and that all molecules were made of atoms.

Furthermore, she said that structuralism is not only used in chemistry and physics but also in a variety of disciplines or fields, including anthropology, linguistics, mathematics, and literary and cultural criticism. In any discipline, structuralist tries to find the basic or fundamental elements of the units that make up any system and in discovering the rules that govern how those units can be combined. therefore, a structuralist analysis is not concerned with anything beyond the interrelationship of units.

The question is how does the structuralist approach work in literary work. Mary Clages explained that the basic atom of a language is the word or more strictly, the phonemes which make the sounds that make up words, and the rules are the forms of grammar which tell how to put words together to make a sentence. Thus, in doing the structuralist analysis in literary work, the researcher

just concerned to the sentence of the literary work as the the fundamental or basic of it.

There are several ways to analyze the literary work but structural approach is the most important. It stands alone and relies on the elements that build the work among others, character, setting, theme, plot, which usually refer to as Intrinsic element. Intrinsic element of works including novel is the element on literary work that built each other and each of those has the own role to give contribution on the whole of the story. The Intrinsic elements on literary work are character, plot, setting and theme as in the explanation below.

2.2.1 Character

Characters in the literary work refers to two menings. First, it can be as a people, human beings or a person that mention in the novel, drama, poetry or the other works. Human beings that presented in the literary work has a two kinds, protagonist which became the center of the character and antagonist which enemy or opposition the major character or main character. Second, it can be human action or the quality of people in literary work. It called as characteristic. Characterictic of character in literary work that appear based on the behavior in the works. For example, what the character feel, dream or thinks.

Character is one of the elements that must exist in a literary work because this element that holds a very big control over the story in the work. It can be said that character is the element that moves the story. In literary works, there are at least two or more characters and each character hold their respective roles.

There are three kinds of characters in the story of the literary works. They are main character, supporting character and complement character. Each of character has a important role in the Story. However, the Main character has the most Important role in the story as Nurgiantoro said, "*Tokoh utama adalah tokoh yang diutamakan penceritaannya dalam novel yang bersangkutan. Ia merupakan tokoh yang paling banyak diceritakan, baik sebagai pelaku kejadian maupun yang dikenai kejadian*" (2005: 176-177).

Therefore, the main character has dominant part on the story and makes plot of the story. In the second place is the supporting character that supporting character and on the third place is the complement character that has the little part on the story. However, the kinds of these character are helping each other to built the story.

As conclusion, character is the person or people who play in the literary work. They can be roled as a protagonist or antagonist character. Character also devided into three kinds. They are main character, supporting character and complement character and ecah of character hold the important role in the story.

2.2.2 Plot

Plot is a element of literary work that built of the story. Plot is also very important element in literary work because it supports the coherency of the whole story. According to Stanton in Nurgiantoro, (2007: 113), plot is a chronological story, it means that the events of the story are correlating each other and it builds the story to became an enjoyable story.

The function of plot in literary works especially in the novel and short story is to build the significant story. Dibell said, “*Plot is built of significant event in a given story... plot is the things characters do, feel, or say that make a difference to what comes afterward*” (1999: 5). It means that the author has important information to show in each event of the story. He gives an idea that plot constructs and connects to the major events of the story.

There are five essential parts of plot according Hilmawati (2013: 15) as follows:

- 1) Introduction or exposition is a beginning of the story. On these first plot characters, background, and setting appeared.
- 2) Rising action is the things or event on this story more complex and become complicated. It is a second plot after introduction.
- 3) Climax is the top of events story.
- 4) Falling action is the resolution of the conflict begins.
- 5) Denouement or conclusion or resolution is the ending of the story. It can be happy called happy ending and it can be sad called sad ending or it can be hang called hang ending. It depends on the writer who have been read the story.

As the conclusion plot is the literary term in the literary work which describe the event of the story. Plot is the basic or fundamental of the story because it organizes the event of story in literary work.

2.2.3 Setting

Setting is a location, time and situation that happen on the story. It means that all of the spot, place and time that related in the novel, drama, poetry is the setting. The importance of setting in the work is to give for reader an imaginary about the setting that happen in the work and it can made all of the reader brought into the atmosphere that happen in that story and at once time they can imagine the situation that occurred on the story. Furthermore, Raymond Obstfeld described that,

The setting, whether it be the city where the story takes the place or the various of each scene, must emit some degree of lurking presence. How intense that presence should be depends on how significant a role the author want the setting to play in the tone, atmosphere and motivation or even theme of the story (2002: 116).

Hamalian said that the setting is not just about the the time and place in literary work but also about the people. He said that “*We still know generally where a story takes place, but our view of setting or place itself have more sophisticated*”. Moreover, he stated, “*Merely knowing where is not enough. Setting often generates more complex ideas and become diffuse, leading into several other elements, such a theme, character and plot*”(1978: 125). Therefore, setting is not only a particular time and a particular place but the very substance of a region, including how the people thing, how the react, their prejudices, their insanities, the very life style with all elements related indirectly. Setting also relates to the background such as aspect of atmosphere, a series of details, nuance and gestures which givve a certain shape to theme and plot.

From the explanation above, the writer concludes that setting can be devided in three parts in literary work as follow:

- 1) Setting of place is geographical location
- 2) Setting of time is historical period, time of the day of the year which attached in the literary work. Weather condition is the season in the novel such a winter, spring, summer and autumn.
- 3) Setting of society
Setting of society is relates to the system in social life such as human habits, custom, tradition and the was of people thinking. Setting relates to the character in the literarty works.

Therefore, every of literary works certainly have a setting. It is appeared in the story as place, time and society. Then, setting also take an important role on the story.

2.2.4 Theme

Theme is one of the structural part that has important place in literary work because without theme the literary is going gray or unclear. The existance of the theme in literary work is to bring the power in the whole story of literary works. The strength and powerfull story in literary work is being in theme.

Beside above, the function of theme is to guide and lead the author to stay focused to what the author's thinking. Thus, the proses of writing literary works from the beginning until the end unchange. Moreover, theme also ties all the elemens in literary work as a system which means it relate to the theme. Therefore, theme became the central of the message or main idea of the story that the author want to be extented in the story according to Raymond Obstfeld described, "*Theme is impact the plot on the lives of the character and all over the*

element in the literary work. The impact is what makes the story memorable and exploring the impact is what theme is all about”(2002:171).

Theme is always exist in literary works and can be classified into two types. First is Major theme is focused on the basic theme and hold the bigger part on the story. Second is minor theme the idea that appear briefly in literary work. It usually exist to help the major theme. There are some kinds of the theme in literary work including life tradition, moral and morality, love, culture, social, religion, race, and education.

2.3 Theory of Motive

Human being in the whole world always has a motive in doing their activities or making something in the life. Etymology, motive comes from the Latin word which means to move. Albert A Branca explained, “*When we attempt to learn why people are moved to do the things they do. We are interested in motivation and in motivated behavior*” (1965: 383). In this case, Albert A. Branca explains that motive affects and reacts to human behavior. Therefore, Motive became the first reason why people do action and it happens in internal of human being.

The motives of people cannot be seen if the they do not doing activities. Therefore, motive is the measure of people action as Cut Zurnali said as:

Motif adalah faktor-faktor yang menyebabkan individu bertindak laku atau bersikap tertentu. Jadi dicoba untuk menjawab pertanyaan-pertanyaan seperti kebutuhan apa yang dicoba dipuaskan oleh seseorang? Apa yang menyebabkan mereka melakukan sesuatu pekerjaan atau aktivitas (2004: 24).

Based on the statement above, it can be concluded that motive is the concrete reason for taking action and it leads to the goal of human action. The motive is also relates to the human bahavior. It means that motive of human can be seen by looking of the human behavior or action.

F. K Walker (2014: 18) described, “*Those who find the concept of motive useless in the explanation of behavior do not deny that motive exist.* That means that motive is representative of human behavior. it can be denied anymore that motive exist inside of human self and it explains of human behavior. Furthermore, he explained, “*The motive should certainly be investigated and the law of thier occurence determined just as much as any other behavior.* Therefore, The motive must be causally related to human behavior

Then, the writer discusses types of motive. When human was born in the world, they already had motive themself. Meanwhile, those motive will be changed depend on what human need. It the same thing that Andre said, “*The age of people also influences the ways how they can be motivated*”. *A marriage, the birth of a child, an illness and various personal difficulties can substantial change the attitude of employees*” (2016: 183). Therefore, the function of motive is a leading of human to behave of what human what.

Meanwhile, According to Marquis in Walgito (1990:152), motive is divided into three parts, namely *organic needs, emergency motives, and objective motives.*

1) *Organic Needs*

Organic needs is related to human or organism basic. For instance, human needs eat, drink, breath, and sex.

2) *Emergency Motives*

Emergency motive is related to motive that needs to be fulfilled and depend on the environment. For instance, human must competates to reach something. Woodworth describes the emergency motives as follow:

Situation	Emotional State	Motives	Goal
Danger	Fear	Escape	Safety
Restraint	Anger	Combat	Freedom
Obstacle	Determination	Effort	Mastery
Prey	Eagerness	Pursuit	Capture

Walgito (1981: 255) described that danger motive is the motive which exists on the organism to escape from danger. Combat motive is the motive which appeared if the organism gets offensiveness or restraint. Effort motive is the motive which appeared to control the obstacle to achieved the goal. Pursuit motive is the motive which appeared if the organism desires to something. In a way, to catch or to capture it.

3) *Objective Motives*

Objective motive refers to relation of human and each other, organism and objects in the whole world. Human exploration, manipulation and enthusiasm to something. It means that if there is something of human want, human will be concentrated by it.

Abraham Maslow in Germa Lemma (2005: 122) had written the motivation theory which known as *Hierarchy of Need*. He divided the motive into five parts as in the following as:

- 1) Physiological needs are based on body need or tissue need. for instance, food, water, avoidance of stimulation
- 2) Security need is a need for sense of confidence, safety, and freedom from fear or anxiety, particular with respect to fulfilling ones present and future need.
- 3) Love and belongingness needs include the need to obtain and give affection and contributing to members of some group or society.
- 4) Esteem needs relates to the development of a sense of worth by knowing that other are aware of one's competence and value.
- 5) Self-actualization is a state of self fulfilment in which people realize their highest potential. The concept of self-actualization is applicable not only to few well-known individuals. In its broader sense it can happen to:
 - a. A parent with excellent nurturing skills
 - b. A teacher that maximizes students' opportunities for success
 - c. A health profession who works hard to alleviate health problems of country.

Walgito also described that there are kinds of motives from Murray Theory about motive. There are twenty motives according Murray Theory in Walgito (1990: 251) as follow:

1. Abasement refers to the motive which is always accept of human's mockery, stay humbling with other, accept the punishment when making mistake.
2. Achievement refers to the motive of take a good results, solving the problem, do the best job quickly.
3. Affiliation is the motive of need to be friend and to make relationship with other human.
4. Aggression is the motive related aggressiveness, hurting someone and attacking people.
5. Autonomy is the motive which related to the motive of free will, freedom of speech and self- sufficiency.
6. Counteraction motive is motive which related to the motive of effort to prevent the failure, doing the action as its counter.
7. Devendence is related to the motive of self-deffence.
8. Deference is related to the motive of respect to other, do what the other people expect.
9. Dominance relates to the motive of being leader, act of control, denied of people opinion,
10. Exhibition is relation to the motive of exhibition, looking for people's attract and looking for central attraction.
11. Harmavoidance is the motive which related to motive of prefenting effort on adverse thing, to refuse the pain and avoiding an endanger thing.

12. Infavoidance is the motive which related to the motive of avoid of disgraceful thing which bring failure.
13. Nurturance is related to the motive to give helping to person, to rescue friend and each other.
14. Order is related to the motive of order, accuration, to show the order in everything.
15. Play is related to the motive of play, relax, easiness, comedy, to avoid the taighten things.
16. Rejected is related to the motive of refuse the other,
17. Sentience is related to the motive of seeking for pleasure of body sonsory.
18. Sex is related to the motive of sexual activities.
19. Succorance is relation to the motive of get the people sympathy, depended on other people.
20. Understanding is related to motive of analyzing the experience, presenting ideas, to find the relation each other.

As the conclution, motive is a conditon inside of human being which affected of human behavior. It exists in human self and leads the human to take action. That motive appeared when human need something to fulfill their need. Therefore, motive will be seen when human take action.

CHAPTER III

METHODOLOGY

In this chapter, the writer is going to explain the method that is used in analyzing the motive of the murder in Christie's *Mysterious Affair at Styles*. The writer uses methodology of research including of qualitative Research, method of collecting data method of analysis data and the steps of doing the research procedure.

3.1 Methodological Design

The writer designs this analysis with the qualitative research. It is a method which took the form of substantive theory as its importance based on concepts rise from empiric data. It is expanded as a probability that accept every changing needed and flexible in particular condition of the research (Margono, 1997: 45). Another experts defined it as a process of research resulting descriptive data in written or spoken form and action which possible to observe. Other assumed that qualitative method is a particular tradition of social science which fundamentally depends on the observation of human in their own territory and related to their language and certain event (Moleong, 1990: 4).

The aim of qualitative method was expanding particular sensitive-concepts, describe multiple realities, field theory and expand the understanding. As the criteria to obtain the quality of research, relevance is needed for the study along with continuous, concepts, inductive, and appropriate comparative method of data analysis (Margono, 1997: 47).

Therefore, qualitative research comes from pure concept of researcher's meaning. That concept is an interpretation of an object of study. Commonly, it is used in social science. Moreover, Qualitative research is not about the exact number but it is about the personal explanation or understanding by using an approach or theory to help the researcher focus on the subject.

3.2 Method of Collecting Data

Data collection is an important aspect of any types of research study. The main data of this research is novel *The Mysterious Affair at Styles* by Agatha Christie. It was written in 1916 and was first published in 1920. It is published by Serenity Publisher in Rockville, Maryland, 2009. Then, The writer reads the whole novel and find out the elements that associated of the topic research.

The supporting data was obtained by reading other sources that related to the topic research, such as PDF's files, books and articles or sources from the internet. These data used to support the analysis of the primary data.

3.3 Method of Analyzing Data

In analyzing this novel, the writer uses the structural approach to focus on the main problem that contain on this novel by totally reading of primary data carefully as an object the research. Furthermore, the writer truly concerned to the motive of the murder in the novel and aspects that influence it. Then, the writer interpreted to give more explanation.

Besides, the writer also uses books, articles and the other data, including from the internet for helping analyses the data. Then, the writer makes a note and some quotation that related of data in the novel to support the analyses.

3.4 Research Procedure

The writer used several steps in doing these analyzes from beginning to completed study as follow:

1. The writer reads novel *The Mysterious Affair at Styles* by Agatha Christie.
2. Identify some problems that appear in the Novel.
3. Define and limit the problem.
4. Put the problems into statements.
5. Write down the purpose and benefits of the research
6. Set the theories used as the basic for analyzing and designing the method
7. Collecting data, especially primary data.
8. Processing the data using a structural approach.
9. Report the outcome data have been processed.
10. Concluding the results of the analysis into a form of thesis.
11. Examining the thesis of obtaining the degree of Sarjana Sastra (S.S.) in English.

CHAPTER IV

ANALYSIS

In this Chapter, the writer of these thesis finds some motives appeared on the novel which is presented by the author. Novel *The Mysterious Affair at Styles* is the first detective novel which written by British writer names Agatha Christie in 1916 and first published by Jone Lane in United Stated in October 1920 and in the United Kingdom by Bodley Head on 21 January 1921. The important aspects which writer uses is to analyse the intrinsic element of the novel such as character, setting, plot and theme. The pure text in the novel which writer uses as evidence to find the motive of the murder.

4.1. Intrinsic Elements of *The Mysterious Affair at Styles*

4.1.1 Character

Character is a person or people in the literary work such as novel or play. In the big part, characters are divided into protagonist and antagonist character. In the novel of *The Mysterious Affair at Styles*, the writer found several characters who constructed the story.

1. Captain Hasting

Captain Hasting was the narrator of the novel. He was an English soldier who join the battle in the warfare for England, but before the war ended, he was returned as an invalid soldier and undergone a treatment in the hospital. Finally, England administration gives him a sick leave for a month. He has no close relative in the place and he did not know where to go. Fortunately, he met with his friend, John Cavendish and he was offered by John to spend his sick leave in

John's house in Styles, and he accepted it. Hasting was still a young at thirty years old. By the incident, it brought him with the journey in the story.

I had been invalided home from the Front; and, after spending some month in a rather depressing Convalescent home, was given a month's sick leave. Having no near relationship or friend, I was trying to wake up my mind what to do, when I ran across John Cavendish. I had seen very well. He was a good fifteen years my senior, for one thing, though he hardly looked his forty-five years (Christie, 2009: 5).

Three days after that meeting, Hasting started his journey to Styles Court with the hope that he could enjoy his sick leave in that place. He used the train to the Styles, St Mary station and when he arrived there, John picked him up and brought him to the house. When he arrived in the house, Hasting was very welcomed by John's family especially the hostess, Mrs. Inglethorp. There are some relative whom Hasting know in the house because when Hasting was a child he had often stayed at Styles as Hasting said, "*As a boy, though, I had often stayed at Styles, his mother's place in Essex*" (Christie, 2009: 5). Hasting also was offered drinking tea under the Sycamore tree. After the acquaintanceship and the tea time, Hasting was ushered by John to the bed room in the house. Hasting will stay together with the family for one month.

Hasting has several activities in the house. On the next day after he came, he was invited by Mrs. Cavendish to take him for a walk to the woods. As Hasting said, "*She volunteered to take me for a walk, and we spent a charming afternoon roaming in the woods, returning to the house about five*" (Christie, 2009: 12). Besides, he also helps Mrs. Inglethorp doing her charity with all relative to take the big event on her bazaar in the village. *We were all busy during the morning arrangement and decorating the hall in the village where it was to take the*

place”(Christie, 2009: 16). Moreover, He also accompanied Mrs. Inglethorp for attending an invitation from Mrs. Rolleston, Lady Tedminster’s sister. “*But she appeared in her brisket mood about 12:30, and swept Laurance and myself off to lucheon party. Such a charming invitation from Mrs. Rolleston. Lady Tadminster’s sister*” (Chritie, 2009: 16). After the party invitation, he also accompanied Lawrance to visit Cyntia Murdoch in her pharmacy clinic which is place of Cyntia’s work. He saw the medicine bottle there and learned how to use it.

Hasting enjoyed his sick leave in the Styles until one night he got the terrible incident that made everything changes. On the night, he was woken up by Lawrence Cavendish and shows that there was something happen to his mother. He went out to his bed room and found some relative was in the front door of Mrs. Inglethorp room and tried to open the door. Because of the door locked, Hasting and John broke in forcefully. As a result, he saw Mrs. Iglethorp was lying on the bed and had felt better. Suddently, he saw Mrs. Inglethorp strangled cry from the bed and it made she passed away. Hasting heard the dialogue between Dr. Wilkins and Dr. Bauerstain about the peculiar death of Mrs Inglethorp as Dr. Bauerstain said to Dr. Wilkins, “*The convulsions were of peculiar violence, Dr. Wilkims. I am sorry you were not here in time to witness them. They were quite–tetanic in character*” (Christie, 2009: 26). Hasting suggested John to give this case to his friend, Hercule Poirot, which was poirot fortunately being in the Styles and John accepted it “*You remember my speaking of my friend Poirot? The Belgian who is here? He has been a most famous detective*” (Christie, 2009: 27).

All along the investigation, Hasting always helps Detective Poirot when Poirot needs him, such as founding and collecting the evidence and also he told the incident very detail so that Poirot could understand the situation. Hasting became the assistance of Poirot in the case. He always be on the next Poirot. Despite, Hasting often has a differential argument with Poirot but he always helps Poirot until he found the real reason of the death of Mrs. Inglethorp.

Well, it's difficult to explain. You see, my friend, yo have a nature so honest, and a countenance so transparent, that—enfin, to conceal your feelings is imposible! If I had told you my ideas, the very first time you saw Mr. Alfred Inglethorp that astute gentlemen would have—in your so expressive idiom—smelt a rat! And then, bon jour to our chance of catching him! (Christie, 2009: 149).

From the quotation above, Hasting was a very loyal friend and he always accompanies Poirot from the beginning until the case of Mrs. Inglethorp revealed. He was a kind and honest man.

2. *Hercule Poirot*

Hercule Poirot or Poirot is one of the important character on the story. He takes the bigger role and he makes the whole story alive. The first Poirot introduction in the story was when he met Hasting on the Chythia's dispensary accidentally. At the moment, poirot was hitting Hasting and suddently he was shouting out to Hasting as remark of the first meeting between Poirot and Hasting. In spite of in unwritten story before told that they have been long friend, but he had been split for a long time. In the story, Hercule Poirot was living in Essex.

As I came out again, I cannoned into a little man who was just entering. I drew aside and apologised, when suddently, with a loud exclamation, he clasped me in his arms and kissed me warmly. Mon ami Hasting!" he cried. "it is ended mon ami Hasting!"

“Poirot!” I exclaimed.

I turned to the pony-trap.

This is very pleasant meeting for me, Miss Cyntia. This is my old friend, Monsieur Poirot, whom I have not seen for year (Christie; 2009:19).

Hercule Poirot was a former Belgian police. When he was young, he worked as a detective in the police department in Belgium and he really talented in his Job. He can solve every kind of cases with his great analysis and very complicated. It is the reason, he is very famous and people avowed his works. He has a stiff and military moustache and it really different of what people have. His head looks like an egg and it always perched it a little on one side. He is not tall, about 163 cm and he looks very a great dignity. Besides that, he likes to pay attention of the cleanliness of the people dress and he usually points them to clean it or he cleaned it by himself. As Hasting explain of Poirot characteristic clearly. As Hasting said,

Poirot was an extraordinary looking little man. He was hardly more than five feet, four inch, but carried himself with great dignity. His head was exactly the shape of an egg, and he always perched it a little on one side. His moustache was very stiff and military. The neatness of his attire was almost incredible. I believe a speck of dust would have caused him more pain than a bullet wound. Yet this quaint dandyfied little man who, I was sorry to see, now limped badly, had been in his time one of the most celebrated members of the Belgian police. As a detective, his flair had been extraordinary, and he had achieved triumphs by unraveling some of the the most baffling cases of the day (Christie, 2009: 19).

Hercule Poirot has been living in Styles for a long time. He came to England for seeking a place as a refugee. Poirot was helped by Mrs. Inglethorp to leave in Essex and he had has his own home in Styles. There are seven another Belgium was leaving together with him in Leastways Cottage close to house where John

and his family leave. Poirot was very grateful to Mrs. Inglethorp kindness and always remember of that.

It is by the charity of that good Mrs. Inglethorp that I am here.” Then, as I looked at him inquiringly:’ Yes, my friend, she had kindly extended hospitality to seven of my countrypeople who, alas, are refugees from their native land. We Belgian will always remember her with gratitude (Christie, 2009: 19).

The following of the incident of Mrs. Inglethorp death, Poirot was called to investigate the case. He was helped by Hasting to reveal the death of Mrs. Inglethorp. Poirot was also believed by all relative in house and he did not dissatisfied them. In doing his inspection, Poirot was carefully for every details and he always makes attention on the small thing because everything is important for him. Moreover, he also was a meticulous man. He saw, found and collected the evidence very carefully. For instance, when he and Hasting was checking the crime scene of Mrs. Inglethorp, he did it very careful.

“Ahh!” Poirot shook his finger so fiercely at me that I quailed before it. “Beware! Peril to the detective who says: ‘It is so small—it does not matter. It will not agree. I will forget it.’ That way lies confusion! Everything matters (Christie, 2009: 30).

However, he went to the length of unbolting it, and opening and shutting it several time; this he did with the utmost precaution against making any noise. suddenly something in the bolt itself seemed to rivet his attention. He examined it carefully, and then, nimbly whipping out a pair of small forceps from his case, he drew out some minute particle which he carefully sealed up a tiny envelope (Christie, 2009: 33).

Hercule Poirot has a great insight and experiences on the small thing that does not concerned of anyone else. It happen when he talked to Hasting about the medicine bottle that disturbed his mind. Hasting could not see the peculiar but Poirot does. As Poirot said to Hasting,

But do you notice anything that strikes you as peculiar about this box?

I examined it closely.
No, I can't say that I do.
Look at the label.
I read the label carefully: One powder be taken at bedtime, if required. Mrs. Inglethorp. No, I see nothing unusual.
Not the fact that there is no chemist's name?
"Ah!" I exclaimed. To be sure, that is odd!
Have you ever known a chemist to send out a box like that, without his printed name? (Christie, 2009: 40).

The conversation above between Poirot and Hasting described that Poirot has a more experience than Hasting. He also likes to pay attention more than Hasting does. Moreover, Poirot more patience, when he was told by Annie, one of the waitress in the house, that she saw some salt on the tray, which is according to Hasting it was a strychnine, the temporary suspect of the death Mrs. Inglethorp. Poirot expressed nothing about the word. He has a great self-controlled. After the interogation with Annie, Poirot was asked by Hasting that the salt was strychnine but Poirot refuted it and answer, "*It might have been salt*" (Christie, 2009: 43). That means that Poirot also very heedful to determine the facts.

Hercule poirot has his own method in doing his job. The evidence that he had got, then he compared with the facts. He said that, "*Everything must be taken into account. If the fact will not fit the theory—let the theory go*" (Christie, 2009: 64). Moreover, He was also a hardworking person. He felt that he faced the difficult and complicated case which was it had to taken more extra time to prove it. He tried to find the other factors which correlated with the evidence. He was very enthusiasm.

Hercule Poirot was a very clever detective. Whatever the problems which he faced, he absolutely has a solution and he solved with his great concept in his

mind. He was a man who full of idea. The death of Mrs. Inglethorp was a complicated case but he can prove it and catch the real murder. He did not only prove the real murder but also he recounted the real chronology how the murderer did the murder. Moreover, Poirot was also polite in giving the clarification about the fact to all relative when he assemble together to hear of Poirot's explanation. *"The company once assemble, Poirot rose from his seat with the air of popular lecturer, and bowed politely to his audience"* (Christie, 2009: 140).

Patience was also shown by Poirot to finish out the case. Despite he had known the real murder earlier, but he was patience and waiting for the right time telling to relative about the real story and the real murderer. He told it very detail and the family satisfied with Poirot's work.

3. John Cavendish

John Cavendish was a stepchild of the owner of Style court, Mrs. Inglethorp. He also was a friend of the narrator and he was the one who invite hasting to the Style Court. In the beginning, John work as barrister but he was not satisfied with his job and he prefer work as a farmer in Style Court. He has been married for a long time but he has no child. He dreamed to have his own home with his wife but his stepmother did not give more money to him. Therefore, he had to leave in Style Court. Every day he works as a farmer and he also drills as a volunteer twice a week.

John practiced for some time as barrister, but had finally settled down to the more congenial life of a country squire. He had married two years ago, and had taken his wife to live at Styles, though I entertained a shrewd suspicious that he would have preferred his mother to increase his allowance, which would have enabled him to him to have a home of his own... I drill with the volunteer twice a week, and lend a hand at the farms (Christie, 2009: 6-7).

John Cavendish was a man who full of doubt. He was very slow to think and difficult to make decision by his own self. When Mrs. Inglethorp looked on her room, then he was asked by Lawrence, *“What do you think we had better do?”* (Christie, 2009: 23). He just showed his dubiousness. As Hasting said, *“Never, I thought, had his indecision of character been more apparent”* (Christie, 2009: 23). Moreover, John Cavendish was a man who did not question and think too much. He likes to follow the others opinion. When Dr. Wilkins asked him for autopsy of Mrs. Inglethorp, he just agreed without any objection and also when Hasting asked him to called Poirot to investigation of Mrs. Inglethorp’s death.

Althought doubter, John was a good man and always kind to all people. He always welcomes and accosts to everyone that he meets warmly. He was also friendly and easy to talk. When he invited Poirot to have a breakfast together, he said, *“Breakfast is ready,” coming in the from the hall. You will breakfast with us, Monsieur Poirot?”* (Christie, 2009: 46). He was also kind to Evelyn Howard when she arrived in the house to see the incident, *“Have you had anything to eat this morning, Evie? I thought not. Come along, breakfast’s not clared away yet, and they’ll make you some fresh tea”* (Christie, 2009: 55).

John Cavendish was a good brother and he loves his brother as well. Despite he was accused as a murder of his stepmother in the court, he still protected him as John said, *“I should like to make one thing clear. I utterly reject and dissapprove of Sir Ernest Heavywethe’s insinuation against my brother. My brother, I am convinced, had no more to do with the crime than I have”* (Christie, 2009: 136).

From the quotation above, John Cavendish has a patience and fortitude. He was a man who always protects people he loved. He also did not want to let Lawrence get into a trouble.

4. *Mary Cavendish*

Mary Cavendish is John's wife and she also helps her husband work as a farmer in Style Court. Every day, she wake up early in the morning at 5 am to milk and go to the land until lunch. As John said, "*My wife works regularly 'on the land'. she is up at five every morning to milk, and keeps as it steadily until lunchtime*"(Christie, 2009: 7). Mary Cavendish is a fascinating and enthusiasm women. She is tall, slender and has beautiful tawny eyes and different from other women and she was also a good looking person. Moreover, she was kind and also friendly. Therefore, she very welcome to other people. She also was a feminine and graceful woman as Hasting said as:

I shall never forget my first sight of Mary Cavendish. Her tall, slender form, outlined against the bright light; the vivid sense of slumbering fire that seemed to find expression only in those wonderful tawny eyes of hers; remarkable eyes, different from any other women's that I ever known; the intense power of stillness she possessed, which nevertheless conveyed the impression of a wild untamed spirit in an exquisitely civilised body—all these things burnt in to my memory. I shall never forger (Christie, 2009:8).

Mary Cavendish was a good friend. Althought she very busy in the midst of her work as a farmer and she worked until noon. She still accompanied Hasting to take a walk in the woods and give her time to him, "*I did see Mrs. Cavendish until lunch-time, when she whe volunteered me to take a walk, and we spent a charming afternoon roaming in the woods, returning to the house about five*" (Christie, 2009: 12). Moreover, she also became a partner of Hasting in playing

tennis. She also was a stubborn and tenacious person. When the things were disproportionate of what she wanted, she tried to get it. She ever fought with Mrs. Inglethorp about something that she wanted to know but Mrs. Inglethorp hid it from her, *“Mary Cavendish was saying in the voice of a women desperately controlling herself: Then you won’t show it to me?”* (Cristie, 2009: 20). She was also a defiant women and she make a squarrel with her husband for defending of what she wants.

Although she has a stubborn, but she really cares to other people. She was a kind and has courage particularly to her husband. In the trial of John Cavendish for the murder of his stepmother, Mary always stands for his husband, *“But my admiration and sympathy went out unfeignedly to Mary Cavendish. She ranged herself passionately on her husband’s side scorning to the mere idea of his guilt, and fought for him tooth and nail”* (Christie, 2009: 125). In addition, she truly loved her husband. Although on the hard situation, she always stayed to support and she always staves beside her husband. Mary Cavendish was a heartfelt woman. Although she often stubborn, but she was a kind women. She also helped Poirot and gave what Poirot need in his investigation.

5. *Cynthia Murdoch*

Cynthia Murdoch was a younger and charismatic girl. The first time she appeared in the role of the story when he met Hasting in the garden of Styles Court. She has a blonde and wavy hair and her hand was a little and white.

Cynthia Murdoch was a fresh-looking young creature, full of life and vigour. She tossed off her little V.A.D. cap, and I admired the great loose waves of her auburn hair, and the smallness and whiteness of the hand she

held out to claim her tea. With dark eyes and eyelashes she would have been a beauty (Christie, 2009 : 11).

Cynthia Murdoch was adopted by Mrs. Inglethorp and she has been leaving in Style Court for two years. She works in Red Cross Hospital at Tedminster. Her mother's was a friend with Mrs. Inglethorp who married with his father but they abandoned her as an orphan.

Cynthia is a protegee of my mother's, the daughter of an old schoolfellow of hers, who married a rascally solicitor. He came a cropper, and the girl was left an orphan and penniless. My mother came to the rescue, and Cynthia has been with us nearly two years now. She works in the Red Cross Hospital at Tedminster, seven miles away (Christie, 2009:7).

Cynthia worked in the Red Cross Hospital as a pharmacist who handled about the potion. She was very careful and full of attention. She knew a lot of medicine and how to use it. She also was a very responsible woman, she did not want make mistake in doing her job because she knew it very fatal and it was about the living and the death. Only one mistake, it can change potion to poison as she said, *"If you people only knew how fatally easy it is to poison someone by mistake, you wouldn't joke about it"* (Christie, 2009: 17).

Cynthia Murdoch was a young smart woman. She was very expert in the medicine, especially in concocting the potion. She also made the sleeping powder for Mrs. Inglethorp. It was named the Bromida powder. Furthermore, Cynthia also was diligent, full of spirit and working hard person. She was also studied very hard as Poirot said, *"Women are doing great work nowadays, and Mademoiselle Cynthia is clever –oh yes, she has brains, that little one. I believe she has passed quite a stiff exam"* (Christie, 2009: 104).

Cynthia Murdoch was also described as a very candor woman. She always welcomed to every people including Hasting and Poirot to visit her dispensary. She precisely will be glad to have a visitor in her office. when she replied to Hasting that Poirot will visit her dispensary, *“Of course! I’d love him to see it. He’d better come to tea there one day”* (Christie, 2009: 109). Moreover, she also opened to the problem that she faced to the others and she always asks people’s advice, *“Mr. Hasting—you are always so kind, and you know such a lot. I want to ask your advice. What shall I do?”* (Christie, 2009: 110). It showed that Cynthia Murdoch has sincere heart and she has a willingness to hear other. She also has a good attitude in every action.

6. *Emily Inglethorp*

Emily Inglethorp or Mrs. Inglethorp is the owner of Styles Court. She married with Mr. Cavendish, John and Lawrence Cavendish’s father. In the beginning of her married with Mr. Cavendish, they bought the Styles Court. However, she did not have a child until Mr. Cavendish die. Styles Court was inherited by Mr. Cavendish to her and she being the heiress and also took all over the inheritance. Despite being stepmother of two son of Mr. Cavendish, she still loved, raised the end doted them herself.

Their country-place, Style Court, had been purchased by Mr. Cavendish early in their married life. He had been completely under his wife’s ascendancy, so much so that, on dying, he left the place to her for her lifetime, as well as the larger part of his income; an arrangement that was distinctly unfair to his two son. their step-mother, however had always been most generous to them; indeed, they were so young at the time of their’s father remarriage that they always thought of her as their own mother(Christie, 2009:6).

Mrs. Inglethorp was about 70 years old. As Hasting said, “*She certainly could not be a day less than seventy now*” (Christie, 2009: 5). Despite she was an old women, she has a spirit in her life and also she still working on her bazaar activities. She was very charismatic, powerful, generous and philanthropic woman. She was also good, friendly and welcomed to the others. When Hasting come to his house, she received him kindly.

Mrs. Inglethotp always been kind to all people and she has a willing hand to help someone. For example, she helps Cynthia caused by her parent leaving her as an orphan. Moreover, she also helps Hercule Poirot and others Belgian for staying in Essex as a refuge, “*It is by charity of that good Mrs. Inglethorp that I am here*” (Christie, 2009: 19).

Despite she has the Styles Court and she has powerful control, including the finances, she did not waste it and make her be an extravagance women. Yet, she prefer to save it and use the money for good things. It described that she was an economical person as she said, “*we are quite a war household; nothing is wasted here—every scrap of waste paper, even is saved and sent away in sacks*” (Christie, 2009:12). Mrs. Inglethorp was a good women and she loved all of the people in the house. Unfortunately, she was murdered by the murderer who wanted her legacy and properties. She was poisoned by Strycnine and nobody knew the real reason why she was death until Detective Poirot came to investigate, explain and catch the real murder. The ending of the story, she had already rested in peace.

7. *Lawrance Cavendish*

Lawrance Cavendish is John's brother and he also leave together in Style Court. He was a younger than other but when he was a youth, he was a delicate man. He had been working as a doctor before he resigned the profession in medicine and he prefer to stay at home and works as a writer. He wrote the verses but he did not finish it. Lawrence was about forty years old and he was more melancholy and has a clean-shaven face.

Lawrence, the younger, had been delicate youth. He had qualified as a doctor but early relinquished the profession of medicine, and leave at home while pursuing literary ambitions; though his verses never had any marked success (Christie, 2009: 6).

He looked about forty, very dark with a melancholy clean-shaven face. I recognized him, though he had changed much in the fifteen years that he elapsed since we last met. (Christie, 2009: 12).

Lawrance was a reserved man. He rarely to come together with relative in the house and he also likes to be alone. Typically, he was the person who busy with his own work than come together and share each other. Moreover, he also was a shy person. It happen when he invited Cynthia's dispensary. His body language showed that he really constrained on the next to Chynthia as Hasting said in the following as:

He was an astoundingly difficult person to get to know. He was opposite of his brother in almost every respect, being unusually shy and reserved. Yet he had a certain charm of manner, and I fancied that, if one really knew him well, one could have a deep affection for him. I had always fancied that his manner to Chynthia was rather constrained, and that she on her side was inclined to be shy on him (Chrisyie, 2009: 18).

Lawrence was a clever person and he has more imagination. Yet, when the tragedy happened, Lawrence gave his indication that the death of Mrs. Inglethorp

was a normal death. Lawrence believed that she has a coronary that made her death as he said in the following as:

“Rubbish!”, cried Lawrence angrily. In my opinion the whole thing is a mare’s nest of Bauerstain’s! Wilkins hadn’t an idea of such a thing, until Bauerstain put it into his head. But, like all specialists, Bauerstain’s got a bee in his bonnet. Poison is his hobby, so of course he sees them everywhere (Christie, 2009: 28).

Lawrence retained his opinion strongly. When the autopsy was done, Lawrence said it again that his mother had a normal death. Yet, In the end of the story Poirot revealed the reason Lawrence Cavendish was acting like that. As Poirot said,

Shall I tell you what made Monsieur Lawrence turn so pale when he first entered his mother’s room on the fatal night? It was because, whilst his mother lay there, obviously poisoned, he saw, over your shoulder, that the door into mademoiselle Cynthia’s room was bolted. And that was just what confirmed my suspicion that it was not. He was shielding Mademoiselle Chynthia (Christie, 2009: 156).

From the quotation above, Lawrence Cavendish pretended to say that the mother had a normal death and also she had a coronary that made her die. Moreover, he should be the first to know that Mrs. Inglethorp was poisoned because he was a doctor but he dissimulated to know it. It was because he thought that Cynthia was the murderer of Mrs. Inglethorp. As consequence, he had to protect Cynthia by saying that it was the normal death because he loved Cynthia.

8. *Arthur Inglethorp*

Arthur Inglethorp or Mr. Inglethorp was a new spouse of Mrs. Inglethorp after the deceased husband of Mr. Cavendish passed away. He was a second cousin of Evelyn Howard. He has a great black beard and he wore a patent leather boots in all condition as John said, “*The fellow is an absolute outsider, anyone*

can see that. He's got a great black beard, and wears patent leather boots in all weather!" (Christie, 2009: 6). The presence of Mr. Inglethorp in the family gave the negative impact of all relative and he was deemed as a yolk.

At the first time he came to the Styles Court, he worked as a secretary of Mrs. Cavendish and he was very helpful especially in the war. His worked was very liked by Mrs. Cavendish and finally, he married with Mrs. Cavendish. Despite Mr. Inglethorp twenty years younger than Mrs. Cavendish but he still marry with her. It means that he was about fifty years old as John said in the following as:

But the mater cottoned to him at once, took him on as secretary. Well, of course the war has turned the hundred into thousands. No doubt the fellow was very useful to her. But you could have knocked us all down with a feather when, three months ago, she suddenly announced that she and Alfred were engaged! The fellow must be at least twenty years younger than she is! (Christie, 2009: 6-7).

Mr. Inglethorp was a sly, tricky and hypocrite person. From the beginning he arrived at home, he had planned to take the wealth and properties of Emily. Thus, he had to pretend be a good man in front of Emily and marry her. He did not care about anyone hate him because the important thing was his plan. He was a man who full of trickery and hypocrisy, He acted as if he loves his wife. *"Then, turning to his wife: Emily daerest, I think that cushion is a little damp"* (Christie, 2009:9).

Mr. Inglethorp was a good actor. When he had murdered his wife, he had to play a role that he did not know anything about the incident who had befallen his wife and he did it very well. Despite all the relative suspected him but he did care about that as Hasting said in the following as:

I pass over Alfred Inglethorp, who acted the bereaved widower in a manner that I felt to be disgusting in its hypocrisy. Did he know that we suspected him, I wondered. Surely he could not be unaware of the fact, conceal it as we would. Did he feel some secret stirring of fear, or was he confident that his crime would go unpunished? Surely the suspicion in the atmosphere must warn him that he was already a marked man (Christie, 2009: 48).

Mr. Inglethorp was a clever and crafty man. He was arranged and carried out on his plan very well. He also succeeded to convince everybody that John Cavendish was a murderer of his own mother by setting a trap on him. Thus, John was arrested and had a trial for the murder of his stepmother. Eventually, everything was fall through because of Poirot revealed the investigation and caught him. Apparently, Mr. Inglethorp also collaborated with Evelyn Howard to make the plan. If all the plan success, they will be gone with the money.

They had already arranged their infamous plot—that he should marry this rich, but rather foolish old lady, induce her to make a will leaving her money to him, and then gain their ends by a very cleverly conceived crime. If all had gone as they planned, they would probably have left England, and lived together on their poor victim's money (Christie, 2009: 155).

From the quotation above, Mr. Inglethorp truly did not love his wife, Mrs. Inglethorp. He married with her just because he wanted her wealth and the properties. From the beginning he and Evelyn Howard had planned to murder Mrs. Inglethorp and take a lot of money.

9. *Evelyn Howard*

Evelyn Howard was an assistant of Mrs. Inglethorp. Although she was not young anymore, but she always helps Mrs. Inglethorp in the house. She handled about correspondency and became Mrs. Inglethorp's secretary and also she could do anything and very helpful. Moreover, she always accompanies Mrs. Inglethorp wherever she going as Hasting said, "*She's the mater's factotum, companion,*

jack of all trade! A great sport—old evie! Not precisely young and beautiful, but as game as they make them” (Christie, 2009: 6).

Evelyn Howard was about forty years old. She has a body and voice like a man. When she met Hasting at the first time in Style Court, she introduced herself and Hasting catches the impression about Evelyn Howard. She was a hypocritical woman. She always been kind to Mrs. Inglethorp and all the family in the house. She showed to all them that she cared to Mrs. Inglethorp, she wanted to protect her and she wanted to help her. Apparently, his service was insincere and she was a deceiver. She was a woman of full of sanctimony. As she said,

Look after her, Mr. Hasting. My poor Emily. They're lot of shark—all of them. Oh, I know what I'm talking about. There isn't one of them that's not hard up and trying to get money out of her. I've protected her as much as I could. Now I'm out of the way, They'll impose upon her (Christie, 2009: 13).

Evelyn Howard was a great woman, tricky and also she was ungrateful person. She has been living together with Mrs. Inglethorp at Style Court and Mrs. Inglethorp loved her very much but she did not care about that. She just wanted her properties and wealth. Precisely, She and Mr. Inglethorp had planned to murder Mrs. Inglethorp and after her death, she thought that Mr. Inglethorp will be an inheritor of Style Court. Thus, she planned to poison her with poison was named Strychnine. As Poirot said,

I inclined to think that Miss Howard was the master mind in that affair. You remember her once mentioning that her father was a doctor? Possibly she dispensed his medicines for him, or she may have taken the idea from one of the many books lying about when Mademoiselle Cynthia was studying for her exam. Anyway, she was familiar with the fact that the addition of bromide to a mixture containing strychnine would cause the precipitation of the latter (Christie, 2009: 151).

From the quotation above, Miss Howard or Evelyn Howard was the mind of the planning of the death of Mrs. Inglethorp. He had planned to murder of Mrs. Inglethorp for a long time. Meanwhile, she did not do it by herself. Thus, she called her Cousin, Mr. Inglethorp come to Styles Court and pretended being a good man and carried out the plan together. The plan was almost success. However, Poirot revealing the case and both of them was arrest.

10. Dr. Bauerstein

Dr. Bauerstein was toxicologist. He was a docter from London and he was very clever. He was expert in poison. He has been living in the village for resting after he had a nervous breakdown. He was a friend of Mary Cavendish and very close to her. As John said, *“He’s staying in the village doing a rest cure, after a bad nervous breakdown. “He’s a London specialist; a very clever man—one of the greatest living experts on poisons” (Christie, 2009 : 14).*

He was a good energetic, fascinated and full of spirit. When Mrs. Inglethorp dying, Dr. Bauerstein was there and he tried to give an aid to Mrs. Inglethorp although it did not help much but, he had gave the best service as a doctor. As Hasting said,

With a stride, the docter reached the bed, and seizing her arms worked them energitically, applying what I knew to be artificial respiration. He issued a few short sharp orders to the servant. An imperious wave of his hand drove us all to the door. We watched him, fascinated, thought I think we all knew in our hearts that is was too late, and that nothing could be done (Christie, 2009: 25).

Although Dr. Bauerstein was a good doctor, apparently he was a spionase.

He worked for German and he had fifteen years worked on that. He was arrested

later but he was released because of his cleverness a Poirot said in the following as:

It did not strike you as peculiar that a famous London doctor should bury himself in a little village like this, and should be in the habit of walking about at all hours of the night, he is, of course, a German by birth, though he has practiced so long in this country that nobody thinks of him as anything but an Englishman. He was naturalized about fifteen years ago. A very clever man—a Jew, of course (Christie, 2009: 114).

From the quotation above, Dr. Bauerstein still was a good doctor, despite he was a spy. He also has loyalty and willingness worked for his country.

11. Dorcas

Dorcas was a maid of Mrs. Inglethorp and she served as a parlourmaid in the house. Although she was maid but she was a good women. She was very polite to all people and she was a good old fashioned servant. She also was a natural woman.

Dorcas was a very loyal and honest to Mrs. Inglethorp. When the incident which befall Mrs. Inglethorp happened, Dorcas felt very loss, it because she love her mistress and she only the person who affected the incident. Moreover, she also kind to John Cavendish, In the court she helped him. As Hasting said,

Dorcas, faithful to her “young gentlemen”, denied strenuously that it could have been John’s voice she heard, and resolutely declared, in the teeth of everything, that it was Mr. Inglethorp who had been in the boulder with her mistress. A rather wistful smile passed across the face of the prisoner in the dock. He knew only too well how useless her gallant defiance was, since it was not the object of the defence to deny this point (Christie, 2009: 129).

From the quotation above, Dorcas has integrity and she decided to tell it like it was. She acted with integrity of heart and with uprightness. Although her voice

has useless, but he had tell the truth of what she heard. Moreover, she was unpretentious women.

Based on the description above, the writer concludes that in the novel *The Mysterious Affair at Styles* there are 3 major characters and 8 minor characters in the story. The major and minor can be identified by their role in the story. Hasting as a narrator, Poirot and John Cavendish are the major characters. The writer analyses that Hasting is a main character in the novel because he is not only as a narrator but also he has biggest role in the whole of story. Hercule Poirot has also having a big role in the story because he always works together with Hasting to reveal the real suspect of Emily Inglethorp. John Cavendish has also having a big role in the story because he invites Hasting to spend his sick leave in the Style.

The writer finds the minor character are Evelyn Howard, Mary Cavendish, Arthur Inglethorp, Emily Inglethorp, Cynthia Murdoch, Lawrence Cavendish, Dr. Bauerstein and Dorcas. The writer analyzes from their part in the story that they are just supporting Hercule Poirot and Hasting to finds the real Murder and also they only have a little part in the novel.

From the description of each character, the writer divides the protagonist and antagonist in the novel. The protagonist characters are Hasting, Hercule Poirot, John Cavendish, Mary Cavendish, Lawrence Cavendish Cynthia Murdoch, Dr. Bauerstein, Dorcas. Based on the quotation each character, it show that the character always support Hasting and Hercule Poirot in their investigation. Then, Emily Inglethorp who became a victim in the novel also has a place as a protagonist character because she always do the good thing before he die.

The antagonist characters on the novel are Evelyn Howard and Alfred Inglethorp. The writer concludes from their action in the story. Both of them are the real murderers of Emily Inglethorp. They had planned to murder Emily Inglethorp and take her properties. Moreover, in the story, they are full of hypocrisy, deceivers and pretenders. They act like they love Emily Inglethorp, apparently they just want her properties.

4.1.2 Plot

Plot is the chronology of events which is described by literary terms to make up a story or main part of story. There are five elements in plot, exposition, raising action, climax, falling action and resolution.

1. Exposition

The story began when Hasting as the narrator of the story came back from the warfare. After he had been under the treatment in the hospital, he was given the sick leave for a month. Meanwhile, he has no close family, no friends near the hospital and he did not know where to go. Unintentionally, he met John Cavendish. He knows John Cavendish because he used to live near in Style, the place which John lives together with his family. Then, John invites Hasting to spend his sick leave there. Hasting accepted it, *“I had been invalided home from the Front; and, after spending some month in a rather depressing Convalescent Home, was given a month’s sick leave. Having no near relationship or friend”* (Chritie, 2009: 5).

On the chapter, most of the characters were appeared by the author and also how the characteristics of them. The strong identification was a something special

in the novel due to every single person in the story were explained very clear and descriptive in a sentences. Therefore, the reader will be taken to imagine the situation and the people were described in the novel. The war condition also appeared in story, and what the impacts and also the effects of it. The same things which felt by the narrator, when he arrived at Essex and look around then he felt something horrible situation because he had been experiencing that the war remains the bad memories. The war made the difficult condition as in the description below:

As one looked out over the flat Essex country, lying so green and peaceful under the afternoon sun, it seemed almost impossible to believe that, not so very part away, a great war was running its appointed course... Well, of course the war has turned the hundred into thousand. No doubt the fellow was very useful to her (Christie, 2009: 7).

The author described character and situation on the story which was explained by narrator. All of the relatives in the family very welcomed to him and he also very glad to fulfill of John's invitation.

2. *Rising action*

Rising action in this novel was begun when the narator, Hasting listen up the dispute between Mrg. Inglethorp and Mary Cavendish intentionally. They disputed about something which Hasting did not hear well. But one thing he knows, it is the great dispute. Mgr. Ingetorp was in the bedroom when the conversation with Mary Cavendish happened. Apparently, Mary Cavendish objected about what Mrs. Inglethorp would be committed with something which she does not like.

As I run to the tennis court a few moment later, I had to pass the open boudoir window, and was unable to help overhearing the following scrap of dialogue. Mary Cavendish was saying in the voice of a women desperately controlling herself:

“Then you won’t show it to me?”

To which Mrs. Inglethorp replied:

“My dear Mary, it has nothing to do with the matter.”

“Then show it to me.”

“I tell you it is not what you imagine. It does not concern you in the least.”

To which Mary Cavendish replied, with rising bitterness:

“Of course, I might have known you would shield him” (Christie, 2009: 20).

After the narrator heard the situation, he was starting to wonder what happened that afternoon. He was looking for John to ask question about the incident but he did not see him. He feels that there is something odd about this situation. Moreover, Hasting want to forget about a few words of Mary Cavendish but it is continually presented in his mind.

I was anxious to get hold of John, but he was nowhere to be seen. Evidently something very momentous had occured that afternoon. I try to forget the few words I had overheard; but, do what I would, I could not dismiss them altogether from my mind. What was Mary Cavendish’s concern in the matter?”(Christie, 2009:21).

On the dinner time, Mgr. Inglethorp came down from her bedroom and she still looked worried. Along the supper time, the situation became more awkward and silence. Seemingly, it would be happen like something terrible incidence. After the dinner time, Mrs. Inglethorp orders Mary Cavendish to bring up her coffee to her bed room. However, Mary Cavendish poured it out and orders Cyntia bring it up. Nonetheless, Mr. Inglethorp takes it and brought it to Mrs. Inglethorp. On that night, Mary Cavendish looked fear and more feverish. It is because of the letter which Mrs. Inglethorp just said to her. She thought that if the inheritance falled down to the wrong hand then they have nothing anymore.

3. Climax

Climax on the novel was started when the narrator is awakened by Lawrance Cavendish on the middle of the night. At the moment, Lawrance felt that there was something happen to the mother, Mgr. Inglethorp. Lawrence very looked scared and suddenly he wanted to check Mgr. Inglethorp's bedroom. John Cavendish also accompanied Lawrence and he felt the same things. They had a suspicion about something terrible happen to their mother. Lawrence held on the candle and they hurry up to Mrs. Inglethorp's room, "*It seemed to be the middle of the night when I was awakened by Lawrance Cavendish. He had a candle in his hand, and the agitation of his face told me at once that something was seriously wrong*" (Christie, 2009:23).

The serious situation happened when John, Lawrence and Hasting listened of the peculiar voice inside Mrs. Inglethorp's bedroom. John opened the Mrs. Inglethorp's door violently but it is still looked. Everyone in the house wake up in the middle of night due to the noise and disturbance they had made it. They all look scared and wonder what truly happen.

John rattled the hand of Mrs. Inglethorp's door violently, but with no effect. It was obviously locked or bolted on the inside. the whole household was aroused by now. The most alarming sounds were audible from the interior of the room (Christie, 2009:23).

In the darkness with just a candle, the narrator and everyone very confuse and panic. There was only one thought in their head, how to get into the room and they had to seek the alternative way. One of servant who exactly knew about the house names Dorcas asked about the doors which connected to Mrs. Inglethorp's room then she said that just one room but it is always locked. "*we went straight to*

the connecting door. That, too was locked or bolted on the inside. Isn't there a door into Miss Cynthia's rooms? Yes, sir, but that's always bolted. It's never been undoon(Christie,2009:24)".

Everyone was freaking out including Hasting. He could not thinking very well anymore and he just wanted to know that what happen to Mrs. Inglethorp inside as he said, *"We must try and break the door in, I suppose"* (Christie, 2009:24). All of the relative also panic and they did not know what have to do. *"Oh, dear, sir," cried Dorcas wringing her hands, what ever shall we do?"* (Christie, 2009:24). They could not wait anymore until they found out what truly happen inside. They were thinking that the only way to get inside is to open it by force. Then, they broke in the door.

We strained and heaved together. The framework of the door was solid, and for a long time it resisted our effort, but at last we felt it give beneath our weight, and finally, with a resounding crash, it was burst open (Christie, 2009: 24).

The tragedy has just begun. After the door has opened, they quickly gave a hand to Mrs. Inglethorp and she got better and also she was able to speak in short gasps. However, the second attack happened. Everyone who got into the room was very shocked by the incident. Her whole body was shaking and be in death agony. Dr. Bauerstein tried to give a help, *"At the moment, Dr. Bauerstein pushed his way authoritatively into the room. For one instant he stopped dead, starring at the figure on the bed, and at the same instant, Mrs. Inglethorp cried out in a strangled voice, her eyes fixed on the doctor"* (Christie, 2009: 25).

It did not take a long time, Mrs Inglethorp died. The death remains the questions for all of the relatives. There are many perspectives were appeared from

that affair and became the mysterious for everybody. The narrator seems that the event was not the natural death. He felt that the accident which he had saw by his own eyes indicated something fishy and also there were something peculiarity from the death. He thought that Mrs. Inglethorp was poisoned, *“Listen!” I looked round, the other were out of earshot. I lowered my voices to a whisper. “I believe she has been poisoned! I’m certain Dr. Bauerstain suspect it* (Christie, 2009:26).

Dr Wilkins speculated that Mrs. Inglethorp dead because she was exhausted doing her jobs.

“ve—ry sad. ve—ry sad,” murmured Dr. Wilkins. “ Poor dear lady. Always did far too much—far to much—against my advice. I warned her. Her heart was from strong. ‘Take it easy’ I said to her, ‘Take—it—easy’, but no—her zeal for good works was too great. Nature rebelled. Na—ture—re—belled (Christie, 2009:26).

The narrator did not expect that his leave sick will be like it. He just wanted to enjoy his vocation in Styles and spend it happily. Nonetheless, he had to deal with the great tragedy. But he has to be patience and help his friend to solve out this situation.

4. *Falling Action*

Falling action in this novel happened when Detective Poirot came to investigate the death of Mgr. Inglethorp. As detective, he tried to reveal and find the real suspect. During he worked his investigation, he was helped by narrator, Captain Hasting collecting the evidence. Poirot enthusiastic helps Mrs. Inglethorp on the case because he and his Belgium friends were helped by Mrs. Ingletrorp leaving in the Styles for seeking asylum.

The narrator took Poirot into the scene of criminal crime of Mrs. Inglethorp and let Poirot investigate the case of Mrs. Inglethorp in the bedroom. There are several results of Poirot's investigation which will be used for proving of the real murder. It was explained by Poirot to narrator.

Very well, then. One, a coffee-cup that has been ground into powder, two a despatch-case with key in the lock; three a stain on the floor."

"That may have been done some time ago," I interrupted.

"No, for it is still perceptible damp and smells of coffee. Four, a fragment of some fark green fabric—only a thread or two, but recognizable".

"Ah!" I cried. "That was what you sealed up in the envelope."

"Yes. It may turn out to be a piece of one of Mgr. Inglethorp's own dresses, and quite unimportant. We shall see. Five, *This!*" With a dramatic gesture, he pointed to a large splash of candle grease on the floor by the writing—table (Christie, 2009: 34-35).

Hercule Poirot had also investigated and collecting the evidence by asking the relative as a witness in the house about the situation and incident that had already happened before Mrs. Inglethorp died. Poirot had to know about the incident because he wanted to make a connection between the evidence that he had got in the criminal crime of Mrs. Inglethorp and the investigation to the relative. As Poirot said to Dorcas,

My good Dorcas, it is necessary that I should know every detail of that quarrel as fully as possible. Do not think you are betraying your mistress's secret. Your mistress lies dead, and it is necessary that we should know all—if we are to avenge her. Nothing can bring her back to life, but we do hope, if there has been foul play, to bring the murderer to justice (Christie, 2009: 37).

After Poirot collected multiple evidences, subsequently, he analysed it by his own mind. Poirot was helped by Hasting and worked together to reveal the case. Moreover, Poirot had always pay attention for every detail and he thought

that everything was connected each other. As a result, he started from the small thing and used the imagination to analyse the evidence and the facts.

You gave you much rein to your imagination. Imagination is a good servant, and a bad master. The simplest explanation is always the most likely (Christie, 2009: 62)

What have I always told you? Everything must be taken into account. if the fact will not fit the theory—let the theory go (Christie, 2009: 64).

The revelation of Mgr. Inglethorp was still on going. Hercule Poirot tried giving the best to prove it. Poirot and Hasting had to catch the real murder and he had to find the real reason of Mrs. Inglethorp death.

5. Resolution

Resolution of the story happened when Hercule Poirot was revealing the death of Mrs. Inglethorp. He was assembled of all the relatives in the room which connected to Mrs. Inglethorp death. In this, he explained the result of his investigation from the beginning he came to the house. After anything was ready he started.

Messieurs, Mesdames, as you all know, I was called in by Monsieur John Cavendish to investigate this case. I at once examined the bedroom of the deceased which, by the advice of the doctors, had been kept locked, and was consequently exactly as it had been when the tragedy occurred. I found: first, a fragment of green material; second, a stain on the carpet near the window, still damp; thirdly; an empty box of bromide powders (Christie, 2009: 140-141).

Hercule Poirot explained one by one of the evidence that he collected from the first time he did the investigation in the house. All of the relatives at the room were observing attentively to the Poirot's explanation. They gave a time to Poirot and they were listen and did not make a noise. Finally, Poirot explained very detailed and succeed to prove that Murder of Mrs Inglethorp were Mr. Inglethorp

and Evelyn Howard. He found the paper which wrote Mr. Inglethorp to Evelyn Howard had planned to murder Mrs. Inglethorp.

Dearest Evelyn: You will be anxious at hearing nothing. It is all right—only it will be tonight instead of last night. You understand. There's a good time coming once the old woman is dead and out of the way. No one can possibly bring home the crime to me. That idea of yours about the bromides was a stroke of genius! But we must be very circumspect... Let me introduce you to the murder, Mr. Alfred Inglethorp (Christie, 2009: 147-148).

After Poirot revealed the case, Evelyn Howard and Mr. Inglethorp were under arrest. Meanwhile, the situation in style court was back to normal and all relative back to their-own routine.

4.1.3 Setting

Setting on the literary works contain many aspects of the story includes the time, location, all the place which is the author herewith set on the story, main background or situation in social condition and weather condition on the story and mood or atmosphere. In the story, the writer divides into 2 aspects, setting of time, setting of place.

1. Setting of Time

The year of the event in the story was not mentioned in the novel but the author mentioned the date and the month which is happening in the novel. It began when the narrator met his friend, John Cavendish after he had undergone a treatment in the hospital some months as an invalid soldier. Nonetheless, she did not describe the exactly date and month when the narrator met John Cavendish but the writer can found it was happening on the 2nd of July, *“I had been invalided home from the Front; and, after spending some months in rather depressing*

Convalescent home, was given a month's sick leave" (Christie, 2009: 5)... *"Thus it came about that, Three days later, I descended from the train at Styles St. Mary"* (Christie, 2009: 7)... *"I had arrived at Style on the 5th of July"* (Christie, 2009: 16).

Hasting as the narrator of the story began his journey to Styles Court. When Hasting arrived in the station of the Styles at Essex, the writer found that the event in the novel was happening at the afternoon. After the narrator arrived in the John family's house and introduced each other, John Cavendish ushered the narrator to his bedroom. The writer also mentioned about the supper time in the family. During the war, the family always had a dinner at half-past seven. As Mrs. Inglethorp said, *"Super is half-past seven. We have given up late dinner for some time now* (Christie, 2009: 11). The story also described that the first night of the narrator was very pleasing.

Agatha Christie also told about the atmosphere about the Style in the morning. She explained by the narrator, *"The next morning dawned bright and sunny, and I was full of the anticipation of a delightfull visit"* (Christie, 2009: 12). She also told about the narrator's activity when he walked out with Mary Cavendish at the afternoon to spend his leave sick.

The narrator had been spending his leave sick for 11 days when something happen to Mrs. Inglethorp. The author mentioned the date and the month of the event. It was happening on the 16th and 17th July. The narrator described, *"I had arrived at style on the 5th July. I come now to the events of the 16th and 17th"* (Christie, 2009: 16).

The author precisely explained about the time when Mrs. Inglethorp faced the big problem. Her bazaar's activity which be held in Saturday must be accelerated at Monday 16th July. Thus, all along the morning, the narrator and the relative were very busy to help Mrs. Inglethorp activity. They also be late to have a dinner and after all have done, they spent all the afternoon resting in the garden.

The 16th of July fell on Monday. It was a day of turmoil. The famous bazaar had taken place on Saturday, and an entertainment, in connection with same charity, at which Mrs. Inglethorp was to recite a War poem, was to be held that night. We were all busy during morning arranging and decorating the Hall in the village where it was to take place. We had a late luncheon and spent the afternoon resting in the garden (Christie, 2009: 16).

In the evening, about fifteen to seven, the narrator and all of the relatives prepared to join Mrs. Inglethorp's performance in the village.

About a quarter to seven, Mrs. Inglethorp called us that we should be late as supper was early that night. We had rather a scramble to get ready in time; and before the meal was over the motor was waiting at the door (Christie, 2009: 16-17).

In the morning on next day, Mrs. Inglethorp very fatigued after her event last night. The author described that all her morning she was lying and breakfast on bed. On the afternoon, Mrs. Inglethorp felt healthy and she invited Hasting and Lawrence to attend the luncheon party in Mrs. Rolleston. Lady Tadminster's Sister. The author also described the time in the novel about the death of Mrs Inglethorp. Agatha Christie described that it happened in the middle of night when Lawrence was waken up Hasting. That incident happened until almost 5 a.m in the morning and the daylight was showing.

It seemed to be the middle of the night when I was awakened by Lawrence Cavendish. He had a candle in his hand, and the agitation of his face told me at once that something was seriously wrong (Christie, 2009: 23).

I saw that a faint streak of daylight was showing through the curtains of the windows, and that the clock on the mantelpiece pointed to close upon five o'clock (Christie, 2009: 25).

The author also described that the reason for Mr. Inglethorp absence when the incident happened because he was being in Derby home. It was one o'clock in the night. Moreover, When Poirot came to investigate the death of Mrs. Inglethorp. The writer found that it occurred in early morning. Poirot was seeing the yard of the Style Court and he also was seeing the morning dew. "*Poirot stopped for a moment, and gazed sorrowfully over the beautiful expanse of park, still glittering with morning dew*" (Christie, 2009: 31).

The author also described the day when inquest of Mrs. Inglethorp corpse was done. It happened on Friday, five days after she was murdered. Meanwhile, the funeral of Mrs. Inglethorp was done on the following day, "*The funeral of Mrs. Inglethorp took place the following day*" (Christie, 2009: 94). Moreover, Mrs. Inglethorp left home on Monday in the morning, two days after Mrs. Inglethorp had buried.

The author also mentioned the time when John Cavendish was accused for the murder of his stepmother. The trial took place two months later. "*On September 15th John Cavendish appeared in the dock at the Old Baile, charged with The Wilful Murder of Emily Agnes Inglethorp and pleaded not guilty*" (Christie, 2009: 127). Meanwhile, the revelation of the real murder of Mrs. Inglethorp was done by Poirot was about 3 p.m on the following day of the trial. In the novel *Mysterious Affair at Styles*, Agatha Christie mentioned certain time in every the narrator's activity.

2. *Setting of place*

The setting of place in the novel *The Mysterious Affair at Style* was taken in England. Agatha Christie also described that Style is in the Essex. The places in the novel were described when the narrator had journey to John Cavendish's house. In the travel, the narrator always mentioned the place where he was. The first place that narrator mentioned was the station of Styles St. Mary. The little station was in the midst of the green field of the Village. *"I descendad from the train at Style St. Mary, an absurd little station, with no apparent reason for existence, perched up in the midst of green fields and country lanes"* (Christie, 2009: 7).

The narrator stayed in John Cavendish house's with all of the relative and he also mentioned several places in that house. There was the large sycamore tree in the garden, the place for relaxing, resting, inviting the guest, and drinking tea. *"She led the way round the house to where tea was spread under shade of a large sycamore (Christie, 2009:8)*. The narrator also described that house when he was ushered by John Cavendish. It was a big house. It divided into two sides on the second floor, the left and the right wing. His room was in the left side of the building over the park.

The author also mentioned the place where Cynthia Murdoch worked. She worked in Red Cross Hospital at Tadminster as pharmacist. In the hospital, the narrator and Lawrance were taken by Cynthia to her dispensary and they also got to her sanctum. The place was used to store of many bottles medicine.

Christie also mentioned the name of the house where Hercule Poirot and his Belgian leave. The name of the place was Leastways Cottage. The place was closed to the park gate of the Style Court. Meanwhile, she also mentioned of the place on inquest of Mrs. Inglethorp's corpse. The place was Stylites Arm, "*The inquest was held on Friday at Styles Arms in the village*" (Christie, 2009: 68). Moreover, Christie mentioned the place of prosecution of John Cavendish. The name of the place was Old Bailey, the Central Criminal Court of London, "*On September 15th John Cavendish appeared in the dock at the Old Baile, charged with The Wilful Murder of Emily Agnes Iglethorp and pleaded not guilty*" (Christie, 2009: 127).

In the novel *Mysterious Affair at Styles*, Agatha Christie mentioned several place in the narrator's visitation to some place in Styles. It was mentioned from beginning until the end of the novel.

4.1.4 Theme

The Novel of *Mysterious Affair at Styles* was written of Agatha Christie in which told about the narrator who faces the murder in his leave sick in Styles. The writer identified that there was main theme of the whole story which appeared in the novel. All along the story talked about the property and the reason of the Mrs. Inglethorp death was also connected about the legacy. Therefore, the main theme that writer found in the novel was the legacy and properties.

In the beginning of the story the author had already written about the legacy in her novel. It happened when the narrator talked to John Cavendish in the hospital. John Cavendish told that there was unfair allotment properties which

done by his deceased father and all his wealth was given to his stepmother, Mrs.

Inglethorp as narrator described in the following as:

Their country-place, Styles Court, had been purchased by Mr. Cavendish early in their married life. He had been completely under his wife's ascendancy, so much so that, on dying, he left the place to her for her lifetime, as well as the larger part of his income; an arrangement that was distinctly unfair to his two son (Christie, 2009: 6).

Mrs. Inglethorp was the heir in the house and all of the finance was managed by her including who will be the next heir. Thus, everyone relies on her and wants her properties. It was described by Evelyn Howard to the narrator when they met in the house. Evelyn Howard said that everyone in the house was being in less of money and they want the wealth of Mrs. Inglethorp. As Evelyn Howard said to the narrator, *"Look after her, Mr. Hasting. My poor Emily. They're a lot of shark—all of them. Oh, I know what I'm Talking to get money out of her. I've protected her as much as I could. Now I'm out of the way, They'll impose upon her"* (Christie, 2009: 13).

John Cavendish also lamented about his father legacy but he think that whatever be decision of his father he must accept it. He just hopes that one day it will belong to him. The unexpected and sudden death of Mrs. Inglethorp remains the mystery for all relative. The narrator and detective Poirot who handle this case found the burnt will on the Mrs. Inglethorp's grate at the room. It explained that Mrs. Inglethorp had made a will before she died. Unfortunately, it already burned into ashes and leaved the unreadable fragment, *"I scrutinized the fragment. This is an exact reproduction of it:-- I was puzzled. It was unusually thick, quite unlike*

ordinary notepaper. Suddenly an idea struck me. "Poirot! I cried . "This is a fragment of a will" (Christie, 2009:36).

After Mrs. Inglethorp died, the heir will refer to the last will which was wanted by her. According to her lawyer, Mr. Wells, Mrs. Inglethorp made her will one year ago for his stepson John Cavendish. Also, in the last will of their father had written that if Mrs. Inglethorp died, Lawrence will accept some money. Unfortunately, according of English law, if Mrs. Inglethorp remarried it was automatically revoked. It means that it will be inherited automatically to her new husband, Mr. Inglethorp. However, the case of Mrs. Inglethorp still not finished and the investigation of detective Poirot still on going until he found the cause of the death of Mrs. Inglethorp.

Detective Poirot said that there was an indication that Mrs. Inglethorp was poisoned and intentionally doing by someone. If the thing was true then it connected to the motive of the murder and all relative in the house can be suspected as a murder of the mother. One thing, the death of Mrs. Inglethorp was absolutely profitable of the murder. Moreover, along investigation of Detective Poirot directed to the inheritance of Mrs. Inglethorp. *"I have certain little ideas of my own about that will. But I can tell you this much—it was not in Miss Howard's favour"* (Christie, 2009:92). It was the same thing when Hasting told to John when he suspected doctor Bauerstain had killed Mrs. Inglethorp. John said that it was not interested to him. Therefore, Mrs. Inglethorp's inheritance was as the main key to find the real murder.

When John Cavendish was inequitable suspected by the court that he deliberately poisoned his own stepmother by Strychnine in her room, he was accused that by the death of Mrs. Inglethorp, he would get the Mrs. Inglethorp's legacy and the inheritance will be inherited to him. Moreover, he also accused that he had already planned the action to kill his stepmother in the bedroom by poisoning her with Strychnine. Therefore, inheritance was the great accusation for the death of Mrs. Cavendish which was done by John Cavendish. It means that the inheritance became the main reason of the death of Mrs. Inglethorp.

In the court, the same question was also asked to Lawrence Cavendish by Ernest Heavywether as John's barrister about the Legacy when Mrs. Inglethorp passed away. The purpose of the question directs to the reason of Mrs. Inglethorp's death. It described that every suspect on the murder was caused by the Legacy and Property of the victim as Ernest Heavywether said, "*Ah! In the event of anything happening to your brother, who will inherit Styles Court?*" (Christie, 2009:133).

After a couple of month, the real suspect of the death of Mrs. Inglethorp was revealed by Detective Poirot. The real murder is her own husband, Mr. Inglethorp and her own former secretary, Evelyn Howard. In the end of the story, Poirot explain to the narrator that the reason of the murder poisoning Emily Inglethorp is to fetch the Legacy and Properties. If the plan of the murder succeeded, they would go away to abroad to enjoy the wealth as Poirot said, "*If all had gone as they planned, they would probably have left England, and lived together on their poor victim's money*" (Christie, 2009: 155).

From explanation above, the writer concludes that every event in the novel told Legacy and Property. The writer analyzes that the Legacy and properties of the victim became the purpose to lead the murder to the main motive of the murder in the story. Also, It also described that the reason of the death of Emily Inglethorp.

4.2 The Chronological Events of The Murder In The Novel

Novel *The Mysterious Affair at Styles* told the incident about the murder of the old lady named Emily Inglethorp in her own bedroom. Her suddenly death was shocking out on every one in the house and remained the mystery for all relatives. There were several perspectives on her death, some said it was the natural death because Emily Inglethorp had heart disease and she was being in infirmity condition. Other said, it was not the natural death from her peculiar death. The peculiar death of Emily Inglethorp driven Hasting, a narrator, suggested to John Cavendish to call his friend named Detective Poirot to investigate of the death of his diseased stepmother and John Cavendish agreed of it. Then, the following morning, Hasting picked Poirot up in his house and brought him to the Styles Court to investigate the case. Thus, in the end of the story Hercule Poirot revealed her case and explained the reason the death of Emily Inglethorp that Emily Inglethorp was poisoned by Styricnine and also he revealed the real murderers of Emily Inglethorp they are Mr. Inglethorp and Evelyn Howard. They had already planned and worked together to did the murder of Emily Inglethorp for long time. Mr. Inglethorp worked as an executor poisoning Emily Inglethorp and Evelyn Howard arranged the strategy of murder.

Hercule Poirot also revealed of the chronological event of the murder in the end of the story. On the beginning of the murder, Evelyn Howard as the master mind in the affair had planned to murder Emily Inglethorp. Evelyn Howard had been working for Emily Inglethorp for a long time as her factotum, companion of Emily Inglethorp. She felt that could not be running her plan by her own self, thus he called her cousin Mr. Inglethorp to work out together. Finally, Mr. Inglethorp came to his house and Emily Inglethorp directly cottoned to him and took him as her secretary. Evelyn Howard and Mr. Inglethorp had also already planned it.

This fellow, he turned up from nowhere, on pretext of being a second or something of Evie's, though she didn't seem particularly keen to acknowledge the relationship. The fellow is an absolute outsider any one can see that. But the mater cottoned to him at once, took him on a secretary—you know how she's always running a hundred society?" (Christie, 2009: 6).

After their planned has been successful, they went to the next planned. Mr Inglethorp has to be pretended being kind in front of Emily Inglethorp and tried to attract her attention so that Emily Inglethorp loved him. The aims of this action that Mr. Inglethorp must be married to Emily Inglethorp. The planned was succeed, Emily Inglethorp fell in love to Mr. Inglethorp and Emily Inglethorp pronounce that Mr. Inglethorp and hers were engaged and married him.

But you could have knocked us all down with a feather when, Three months ago, she suddenly announced that she and Alfred were engaged! The fellow must be at least twenty years younger than she is! It's simply bare-faced fortune hunting but there you are—she is her own mistress, and she's married him (Christie, 2009: 7).

Evelyn Howard and Mr. Inglethorp had exactly known that by the marriage, their planned will be going successful. Mr. Inglethorp would become her husband

and that was means, he has plenty of time to do his action. Moreover, according to English law, when Emily Inglethorp did remarried, the will that she made before would automatically revoked and Mr. Inglethorp would became the beneficiary.

I see. But I am right in saying, am I not, that by your English law that will that will automatically revoked when Mrs. Inglethorp remarried? Mr. Wells bowed his head. As I was about to proceed, Monsieur Poirot, that document is now null and void (Christie, 2009: 51).

Evelyn Howard and Mr. Inglethorp had planned to take the properties of Emily Inglethorp. The felt that there no way to take it except to murder Emily Inglethorp before she made her new will. Thus, they did their action a month before Emily Inglethorp write the new her heir, *“On an avarage, she made a new will at least once a year, said Mr. Wells imperturbably. She was given to changing her mind as to her testamentary disposition, now benefiting one, now another member of her family”* (Christie, 2009: 51).

After their plan had done, then they did the action. The first thing they planned that was Evelyn Howard will guarrel with Mr. Inglethorp and will leave the house and she would never be suspected again and will be free to do the action. *“Look here, Mary, there’s a deuce of mess. Evie’s had a row with Alfred Inglethorp, and she’s off”* (Christie, 2009: 12). After she was off from the house, she still worked her action.

Evelyn Howard also knew about the English Law, she knew that a man once acquitted can never be tried for the sama offence. *“It is the law of your country that a man once acquitted can never be tried for the sama offence”* (Christie, 2009: 150). Therefore, they wanted to made that Mr. Inglethorp was the first suspected man of the murder. Then, Evelyn Howard pretending to be Mr.

Inglethorp bought Strychnine to the Mace store in the village. However, On the same time, Mr. Inglethorp intentionally showing him self on the village. Therefore, he had an alibi to release his self. On the other hand, they wanted to made a suspicious to John Cavendish.

The night on the tragedy, Mr. Inglethorp had put bromide in the bottle potion of Emily Inglethorp. Evelyn Howard had knew that that strychnine is the poison which had the fast impact to the body. Therefore, she put the Bromida to the Emily's potion which contained the strichnine. The function of the bromide in the bottle to gravitate the strichnine. Emily Inglethorp drank her potion on the night and on the last swig she had poisoned by strychnine.

This solution deposits in a few hours the greater part of the strychnine salt as an insoluble bromide in transparant in transparent crystal. A lady in English lost her life by taking a similar mixture: the precipitated strychnine collapsed at the botten, and in taking the last dose she swallowed nearly all of it (Christie, 2009: 147).

The plan to murder Emily Inglethorp has been successful. Then, they wanted to make a suspection to John Cavendish, they got the fake beard into the John Cavendish's cupboard and finally John Cavendish was suspected of the murder his stepmother and being arrested. However, Hercule Poirot could solve the case and brought the real murder into the prison. The murder had a purpose of murder Emely Inglethorp and they have a reason which connected with the motive on murder of Emily Inglethorp.

4.3 The Motive Types of The Murder In The Novel

The murders on the novel of *The Mysterious Affair at Styles* by Agatha Christie are Mr. Inglethorp and Evelyn Howard. The writer analyzes the motive of

the murder by the action of the character in the novel. Every action of the murder in the story absolutely has a motive. The writer uses those motives which developed Walgito from the Murray's theory to analyse every kind of action that the murder do in the story.

4.3.1 Mr. Inglethorp

In the novel *The Mysterious Affair at Styles*, the writer had found the behavior of Mr. Inglethorp which cause the behavioral motive as. Those motives will be explained as follow below.

1. *Affiliation motive*

The first behavioral motive that Mr. Inglethorp showed in the novel when he married with Emily Inglethorp is affiliation motive. Mr. Inglethorp twenty years old and he was more younger than Emily Inglethorp but and still married her. As we know that affiliation motive is related to conduct the relationship with other people. Therefore, the function of marriage is also to conduct the relationship with the other people.

She suddenly announced that she and Alfred were engaged! The fellow must be at least twenty years younger than she is! It's simply bare-faced fortune hunting; but there you are--she is her own mistress, and she's married him (Christie, 2009: 7).

The quotation above described that the behavior or action of Mr. Inglethorp which behavioral motive is marriage with Mrs. Inglethorp. Therefore, the marriage of Mr. Inglethorp which by appeared the affiliation motive.

2. *Deference Motive*

The behavior of Mr. Inglethorp which follow in behind is wife has also caused the motive and the motive of his action related to the deference motive. As

we know that the deference motive related to the motive of human which doing something of what people expected. Therefore, the action which was doing of Mr. Inglethorp in the story related to the defence motive, "*The French window swung open a little wider, and a handsome white- haired old lady, with a somewhat masterful cast of features, stepped out of it on to the lawn. A man followed her, a suggestion of deference in his manner*" (Christie, 2009: 9).

From the quotation above described that the behavior of Mr. Inglethorp to act as a good husband which follow behind his wife appeared behavior motive which known as the deference motive.

3. *Nurturance Motive*

Nurturance motive is the motive which related to give assistance to other person. When Mr. Inglethorp found Dr. Inglethorp had full of mud in his body, he ushered him to get some help. These action totally caused by driving force which caused the motive.

In a few moments, Alfred Inglethorp had ushered the doctor in, the latter laughing, and protesting that he was in no fit state for a drawing-room. In truth, he presented a sorry spectacle, being literally plastered with mud (Christie, 2009: 22).

From the quotation above showed that Mr. Inglethorp did help to Dr. Bauerstein to come to the drawing room to get some assistance. The action of Mr. Inglethorp is caused by driving force which appeared a motive as known as the nurturance motive.

4. *Infavoidance motive*

The next behavior of Mr. Inglethorp in the novel *The Mysterious Affair at Styles* was happened when he left the house when the tragedy of the Mrs. Inglethorp happened. He intentionally left the house because he knew that the tragedy happened. There was a driving force as power to make Mr. Inglethorp left the house. He wanted to avoid the incident to make his self felt savety, "*Suddenly I realized that Alfred Inglethorp was not with us--that he alone had given no sign of his presence*" (Christie, 2009: 23).

Mr. Inglethorp also left the house before the trial of the murder of Mrs. Inglethorp begun. He knew that he was being under suspicious and he intentionally left the house. These action described that there was a driving force to avoid something which he did not want to face it, "*Mr. Inglethorp was leaving that morning, to take up his quarters at the Stylites Arms until he should have completed his plans*" (Christie, 2009: 94).

Based on both quotations above showed that the behavior of Mr. Inglethorp left house because of the driving. The driving to escape from the terrible things. The behavior known as infavoidance motive.

5. *Defendence motive*

Defendence motive is the motive which be related to defend oneself. In the novel, there are several behaviors of Mr. Inglethorp which appered the defendence motive. The first one is when he met Hasting in the way. He defend his self that he did not know about the tragedy last night.

It was Mr. Inglethorp. Where had he been? How did he intend to explain his absence? He accosted me eagerly.
"My God! This is terrible! My poor wife! I have only just heard" (Christie, 2009: 29).

He also defend his self to all the relatives in the house and pretend that he did not nothing. The action which caused by motive, the motive to defend his self, *"I pass over Alfred Inglethorp, who acted the bereaved widower in a manner that I felt to be disgusting in its hypocrisy. Did he know that we suspected him, I wondered"* (Christie, 2009: 48).

He also defend his self when he suspected by trial for buying strychnine for poisoning a dog.

On Monday evening last, did you purchase strychnine for the purpose of poisoning a dog?

Inglethorp replied with perfect calmness:

"No, I did not. There is no dog at Styles, except an outdoor sheepdog, hich is in perfect health" (Christie, 2009: 74).

Mr. Inglethorp also defend his self to say where was he being when the evening on Monday, the evening before Emily inglethorp died, *"'Mr. Inglethorp, as a mere matter of form, would you mind telling us where you were on the evening of Monday, July 16th?' – 'Really--I can't remember'"* Christie, 2009: 75).

He also defent his self when he asked that he had a dicussion with his wife on Tuesday afternoon.

"You had a discussion with your wife on Tuesday afternoon?"

"Pardon me," interrupted Alfred Inglethorp, "you have been misinformed. I had no quarrel with my dear wife. The whole story is absolutely untrue. I was absent from the house the entire afternoon" (Christie, 2009: 76).

The several quotations above contained of many defends of Mr. Inglethorp. There was a drive of Mr. Inglethorp did the defend of his self. These behavior known as defendences motive.

6. *Rejection Motive*

Rejection motive is a driving force to reject or refuse something or people. In the novel there are several rejection motives which done by Mr. Inglethorp. First, when he rejected the suspicion than he had murdered Mrs. Inglethorp and second rejection motive is when he refused to said that where he was at six o'clock on Monday afternoon.

"Good heavens!" cried Inglethorp, starting up. "What a monstrous idea! I-poison my dearest Emily!"(Christie, 2009:86).

do you still refuse to say where you were at six o'clock on Monday afternoon?"

With a groan, Alfred Inglethorp sank down again and buried his face in his hands. Poirot approached and stood over him.

"Speak!" he cried menacingly.

With an effort, Inglethorp raised his face from his hands. Then, slowly and deliberately, he shook his head. "You will not speak?"

"No. I do not believe that anyone could be so monstrous as to accuse me of what you say" (Christie, 2009: 86).

The quotations above showed that there are some rejection behaviors which appeared by Mr. Inglethorp in the novel. The behavior of Mr. Inglethorp which caused by the driving force or motive which known as rejection motive.

7. *Counteraction motive*

Conteraction motive is motive which related to the motive of effort to prevent the failure, doing the action as its counter. In the story, Mr. Inglethorp intentionally let his self to be arrested. He wished it and after being arrested he will prepare and produce his as his counter to be safe.

He is a man of method. See here, he knew that in his position he was bound to be suspected, so he conceived the exceedingly clever idea of preparing a lot of manufactured evidence against himself. He wished to be arrested. He would then produce his irreproachable alibi--and, hey presto, he was safe for life!" (Christie, 2009: 150).

Based on quotation above, Mr Inglethorp showed that he did the behavior action which appeared the motive known as counteraction motive.

8. *Exhibition motive*

Exhibition motive is the motive which related to the motive of exhibition, looking for people's attract and looking for central attraction. In the novel, Mr Inglethorp did the behavior to be seen of people in the village, "*Alfred Inglethorp arranges to be seen by a number of people at a spot far removed from the village*" (Christie, 2009 :151). From the quotation, Mr. Inglethorp did the exhibition motive in the novel *The Mysterious Affair at Styles*.

4.3.2 Evelyn Howard

In the novel *The Mysterious Affair at Styles*, the writer had found the behavior of Evelyn Howard which caused by the behavioral motive . The motive will be explained as follow:

1. *Exhibition motive*

The first behavior of Evelyn Howard which appeared motive on the novel *The Mysterious Affair at Style* is when he asked Hasting to take care Mrs. Inglethorp. On the moment, she showed that she was looking for Hasting's attention. She just pretend that she care to Mrs. Inglethorp.

Look after her, Mr. Hastings. My poor Emily. They're a lot of sharks--all of them. Oh, I know what I'm talking about. There isn't one of them that's not hard up and trying to get money out of her. I've protected her as much as I could. Now I'm out of the way, they'll impose upon her (Christie, 2009:151).

Based on the quotation above, the behavior of Evelyn Howard appeared the motive which related to the motive of exhibition or looking for someone attraction known as Exhibition motive.

2. *Aggression motive*

Aggression motive is the motive which related to to aggressiveness, hurting someone and attacking people. In the novel, there was aggression motive which appeared of Evelyn Howard was when she had a row with Alfred Inglethorp in the house. There something driving which force her to do the action, "*Look here, Mary, there's the deuce of a mess. Evie's had a row with Alfred Inglethorp, and she's off*" (Christie, 2009: 12).

Based on the quotation above, Evelyn Howard did the aggressiveness and attacking people not by physical but with emotion. The behavior related to the Aggression motive.

3. *Succorance motive*

Succorance motive is the motive which related to the motive of getting people sympathy or people's helping, for defending to the other people. In the novel, the writer found that the succorance motive which Evelyn Howard did when she tried to convince Hercule Poirot that the murderer of Mrs. Inglethorpe was Alfred Inglethorp.

Of course Alfred Inglethorp murdered poor Emily--as I always told you he would. My dear Evie, don't shout so. Whatever we may think or suspect, it is better to say as little as possible for the present. The inquest isn't until Friday. "Not until fiddle sticks!" (Christie, 2009: 55).

From the quotation above, Evelyn Howard described that she tried to convince Hercule Poirot and she tried to get the Poirot sympathy which related to the motive of dominance.

4. Understanding motive

Understanding is related to motive of analyzing the experience, presenting ideas, to find the relation each other. In the story, Hercule Poirot said that Evelyn Howard was the Master of the affair, that was means that Evelyn Howard had knew how to murdered Mrs. Inglethorp without leaving the traces or suspicious.

Miss Howard was the master mind in that affair. You remember her once mentioning that her father was a doctor? Possibly she dispensed his medicines for him, or she may have taken the idea from one of the many books lying about when Mademoiselle Cynthia was studying for her exam. Anyway, she was familiar with the fact that the addition of a bromide to a mixture containing strychnine would cause the precipitation of the latter. Probably the idea came to her quite suddenly (Christie, 2009: 151).

Based on the quotation above, the behavior of Evelyn Howard expressly appeared the motive. She had found the relation how to make Strychnine with mixing the Bromida potion. Moreover, she also took her idea from Cynthia Murdoch's book to murderer Mrs. Inglethorp. The behavior of Evelyn Howard related to the understanding motive.

5 The real motive of the murder

The murder in the novel *The Mysterious Affair at Styles* has a purpose to murderer Emily Inglethorp. The desire is caused by the driving force to desire something. Hercule Poirot had explained in the end of the story that the murder just wanted of the properties of Emily Inglethorp. As Hercule Poirot said,

They had already arranged their infamous plot—that should marry this rich, but rather foolish old lady, induce her to make a will leaving her money to him, and then gain their ends by a very cleverly conceived crime. If all had gone as they planned, they would probably have left England, and lived together on their poor's money (Christie, 2009 : 155).

The quotation above, Hercule Poirot as a detective of the case revealed that the real aim of the murder was to get the properties. The murder thought, after the death of Emily Inglethorp, Styles Court which belongs to Mrs. Inglethorp will be inherited by Mr. Inglethorp. Thus, the murder was motivated by the desire to inherit the Styles Court and the Styles Court will belong to them. The behavior of the murderer described that there was an effort to get the properties of Emily Inglethorp. Therefore, the behavior of the murder is related to the motive of domination. It explained that, after he got the properties of Mrs. Inglethorp, the murder was motivated by the domination of Styles Court.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

After analyzing the novel *The Mysterious Affair at Styles* by Agatha Christie, the writer makes conclusion and suggestion on the data in previous chapter.

5.1 Conclusion

The Mysterious Affair at Styles which written by Agatha Christie was the story about murder and detective story. It contained some aspects of the behavior which done by the murder. The behavior was caused by the motive and the motive leads the behavior to reach the desire goal.

The murder in the story was revealed by Hercule Poirot in the end of the story such as Mr. Inglethorp and Evelyn Howard. The writer finds some motives which done by the Mr. Inglethor and Evelyn Howard in the story. Mr. Inglethorp was the male character which murdered Mrs. Inglethorp in the story. He described which done eight motives, as follow (1) Affiliation motive, (2) nurturance motive, (3) aggresion motive, (4) infavoidance motive, (5) defendence motive, (6) rejection motive, (7) counteraction motive, and (8) exhibition motive.

Evelyn Howard was the female character which murdered of Mrs. Inglethorp in the novel *The Mysterious Affair at Styles*. She described which have four motives in the story, as follow (1) exhibition motive, (2) aggration motive, (3) succorance motive, and (4) understanding motive.

Mr. Inglethorp and Evelyn Howard work together to murder Mrs. Inglethorp and they have a real motive is the dominance motive. This motive lead them to do the murder to take the property of Mrs. Inglethorp.

5.2 Suggestion

The writer realized that this thesis is still far from the perfection and needs some correction to make it more complete and perfect. However, the writer hopes it can give contribution in analyzing the motives of character which appeared in the literary works. Moreover, this thesis can be as an example for the next researcher who exited to analyze about the motive of the character.

Finally, the writer suggests for the reader who wants to analyze novel *The Mysterious Affair at Styles* can find another aspects in the novel. Also, the writer hopes the reader who want to analyses this novel can tries to use the sociology method to see another part of this novel.

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APPENDIXES

A. Synopsis *The Mysterious Affair at Styles*

The story was begun when the Narrator, names Hasting. Come back from the war to England from the first war. He was an infailed Soldier. He had been treating on the hospital for a month when he met with his old friend John Cavendish and invited him to go to his house in styles court in Essex and Hasting accept john's offering. Three days later, hasting arrived in styles court, he met with John's Family, include his step Mother, Mrs. Inglethorp and her new husband Mr. Inglethorp, and his Wife Mary Cavendish and his brother Laurance Cavendish, and several Mrs. Inglethorp's servants. Hasting also met with his old friend Poirot, he was a Belgium who looking for asylum because of the tragedy of war in the first was and he came to Styles. He was a detective and very famous.

Hasting truly love and enjoy his leave sick in Style with several activities, such as, he walk out to the wood with Mary Cavendish to see the beautiful landscape of Style, he played badmintod and he helped Mrs. Inglethorp to do her bazaar activity, and he also invited Cynthia's dispensary in Wesminster Hospital and knowing several potion.

One night, the tragedy happened. Mrs. Ingletgorp was found died on her own bed. The death remain mystery for all of relatives and there are several indications about the death. His personal doctor, Dr. Wilkins and Lawrence Cavensih said that his mother had the heart attack and it was a natural death. On the other hand, Dr. Bauerstain, was a toxicology, suspected her death was poison by Strichnine.

Every person in the house could been suspected as a subject of Mrs. Inglethorp's death including her husband Mr. Inglethorp, man who she recently married, her stepson John and Lawrence Cavendish, Cynthia Murdoch, the daughter of a deceased friend of the family, John wife's Mary Cavendish and Evelyn Howard, Mrs. Inglethorp but the manor or the biggest impact of her death was directed to Mr. Inglethorp as a new husband and John Cavendish as an elderly son.

Finally, Hasting suggested John Cavendish to call his friend detective Poirot to handle this case and trying to find out the real suspect. John Cavendish agreed with the Hasting's statement and call Poirot as soon as possible. In the early morning, Poirot comes and stated to investigate the case of Mrs. Inglethorp

First of all, Poirot investigated the room of Mrs. Inglethorp. There are several evidence that Poirot found in the room which directed to the murder accident. After that, Poirot asked to the servant about the event before the tragedy happened. Poirot also looked for the information around the Style Court and the activities of all relatives.

Along the investigation, Poirot also having a trouble. He faced the complicated mystery of murder. He realized that whoever did the murder of Mrs. Inglethorp must be knowing about the poison. In the end of the story, Poirot can prove the mystery and solved out the case and catch the real murderer to the prison.

B. Biography of Agatha Christie

Agatha May Clarissa was born at Ashfield the family home of Frederick Alvah Miller and Clara "Clarissa" Miller (nee Boehmer), in Torquay, England, on September 15, 1890. Her father was an American who had business connections to both America and England, and her mother was the niece of Frederick's stepmother. The family established firmer ties to the United States with their decision to move to New England from Torquay in 1879 shortly after the birth of their first child, Madge. While in America in 1880, Clara gave birth to their second child, Monty. Soon after, the family set off for England again, but Frederick was forced by business to return across the Atlantic, and suggested that the family continue on to Torquay and rent a house. Upon his return, however, Frederick learned that Clara had actually purchased a house, Ashfield, and, despite initial plans to sell it after a time and return to America, the Millers decided to remain at the home and become permanent residents in England.

The third child of the family, Agatha grew up essentially an only child. Madge and Monty were much older than she was and were away at school most of the time. Her early education was at home, and her parents initially were

worried that she might be developmentally challenged because of her severe shyness. This concern was proven groundless as Agatha soon displayed much of the curiosity and love of learning that characterized her later years. The happiness of her youth was shattered, however, in 1901, when Frederick died. It was a severe a blow to the family, both from a personal and a financial standpoint. It became necessary, for example, for Agatha's mother to rent our Ashfield from time to time to make ends meet, meaning that she and Agatha would travel under very austere circumstance during the time when Ashfield was occupied.

Her mother made certain that Agatha received a suitable education, and, in 1906, she was sent to Paris to attend a finishing school. While there, she earned a reputation as a gifted singer and showed a talent for music. There was, in fact, some discussion about the possibility of Agatha's becoming a professional singer, but the notion did not long endure. Throughout her long life, she retained a love of music and an ability to play the piano.

An attractive and intelligent young woman, Agatha became the recipient of a number of marriage proposals. She declined all of them until 1912, when she accepted the offer of a major in the Gunners (Artillery). The very next year, she met the dashing Captain Archibald Christie, who swept her off her feet at a party. He was a guest at Ashfield a few days later, making a grand entrance on a motorcycle. Within a short time, she accepted his offer of marriage and sat down to write the painful letter to her first fiancé announcing the cancellation of their planned wedding. On Christmas Eve, 1914, Agatha and Archibald were wed. Two days later, Archie was sent off to fight in World War 1.

While Archie was away, Agatha volunteered in a local hospital as a nurse and was eventually moved to the hospital pharmacy and dispensary. There, she encountered many of the poisons that were to be featured in her later writings and even gained firsthand knowledge of at least one possible plot for a murder (see *The Pak Horse*, page 115, for details). By 1916, she had decided to try her hand at writing and had been working on a mystery novel. Partly to alleviate the boredom of being a war wife and also because she seemed to have a natural gift for plotting out the details of a novel, Christm stayed at her book. The result was *The*

Mysterious Affair at Style. After submitting it unsuccessfully to several publishers, her first novel found a home at John Lane and was published in 1920. Owing to the terms of her contract, she made virtually no money from the book, and she remained initially uncertain whether a writing career was feasible.

After Archie's return and the end of the war, the Christies settled in London, where Archie took a position in a bank. In '919, Rosalind Christie, Agatha's only child, was born. Christie continued writing, and in 1922 her second novel, *The Secret Adversary*, was published. It was written mainly to assist with the upkeep of Ashfield, although Archie encouraged her in her writing. She soon signed with the literary agents Hughes Massie, Ltd., and, before long, her unprofitable and draconian contract with John Lane was terminated. After that, she was signed with the ambitious publisher William Collins Sons and Co., Ltd. Her first book with them was *The Murder of Roger Ackroyd* (1926), one of the most breathtaking, innovative, and popular mysteries of the twentieth century. Her relationship with Collins endured to the end of her life.

Agatha dedicated her third novel, *Murder on the Links* (1923), *To my husband,*" and noted in her autobiography that she was "happy" during this period. Strains began to appear as early as 1924, however, stemming at least in part from Archie's obsession with golf. By 1926, there was considerable distance between Archie and Agatha, so much so that Agatha took a holiday to Corsica without him in the early part of the year. It proved a portentous beginning to a very dramatic year.

Upon returning home, Agatha learned that her mother was seriously ill with bronchitis. Clara Miller died only days later, and Agatha faced the disaster alone, as Archie was away in Spain. He re-turned to England, learned of the death of his mother-in-law, and promptly set out again. Even after he came back, he still stayed away from Agatha, preferring to remain in London or at the recently acquired family home in Berkshire, Styles House.

In the midst of this tragedy, Christie earned national acclaim with the June release of *The Murder of Roger Aekroyd*. She was still recovering from her mother's death when Archie made the announcement that he wanted a divorce. He

had fallen in love with another woman, Nancy Neele. Out of consideration for Rosalind, Archie moved back to Styles House for an attempted reconciliation. As Christie wrote in her autobiography, it was "a period of sorrow, misery, heartbreak." By early December, the reunion was over. Archie announced that he was leaving again, this time for good, to be with Nancy. The episode that followed still re-mains a mystery.

The uproar ended unceremoniously when the reward was claimed by Bob Tappin, a musician at the Hydro Hotel in Harrogate. He recognized Christie as a guest (she was registered under the name Teresa Neele) and claimed the money. Police and Archie Christie raced to the hotel. After meeting with Agatha in private, Archie made a public statement that his wife "has suffered the most complete loss of memory and does not know who she is." This was the position reiterated in public statements by the author. The matter is still a "mystery, with no complete answer given to the disappearance's many nagging questions. Christie herself did not touch upon the matter in her autobiography, and the closest thing to an official statement made by her about it in later years was published in Janet Morgan's authorized biography. Morgan, who had access to many papers unavailable to other writers, supported Christie's original claims of amnesia.

The disappearance of Agatha Christie remains one of the most intriguing episodes in the eventful life of the author. As she never addressed the issue publicly, Christie's precise activities during her several missing days served as fodder for rumor and theory, and the amount of gossip and speculation, combined with the vicious treatment she received from the press left Christie understandably reluctant for the rest of her life to deal with the media and to have her private life once more the subject of ridicule and scandalmongering.

There was, however, a continuing interest in the disappearance, with researchers and writers at-tempting to piece together the author's activities. A fictional account of the disappearance was penned in 1978 by Kathy Tynan (with an adaptation to Elm in 1979, starring Vanessa Redgrave and Dustin Hoffman). Another theory was re-cently offered by Jared Cade in his *Agatha Christie and the*

Eleven Missing Days (1998). He postulated that the disappearance was a calculated effort by Agatha to humiliate her husband, Archie. The theory was rejected forcefully by Mathew Prichard, the dedicated defender of his grandmother's memory.

During the period of recovery from the trauma, Agatha lived at Styles with Archie, but their marriage was at an end. She finally granted him, albeit reluctantly, a divorce. By the end of 1927, after a long period of writer's block, she was back at work. Her divorce was finalized in 1928, and Christie was able to make a joke about the entire ghastly affair in the dedication of *The Mystery of the Blue Train* by giving praise to members of the "O.F.D." (Order of the Faithful Dogs). She considered the divorce to have been an "acid test" for her friends. Those who remained devoted were members of the O.F.D., while those who had abandoned her were made members of the Order of the Rats, third class. The two most conspicuous members of the Faithful Dogs, as noted in her dedication, were Carlo (her secretary, Charlotte) and Peter, her wire-haired terrier.

In 1928, Christie also went to the Middle East and visited the archaeological dig at Ur. She became friendly with the dig director, Leonard Woolley, and his wife, Katharine. While on a second visit, she met Max Mallowan, the twenty-six-year-old archaeological assistant to Woolley. The two were married on September 11, 1930, in Scotland. Their marriage proved a genuinely happy one, lasting for forty-six years and ending only with Agatha's death. At the time of their union, Agatha was thirty-nine and Max was twenty-six. For purposes of her books, Agatha retained the name Agatha Christie, but, in private life, she always referred to herself as Mrs. Mallowan, and her nonfiction account of life on an archaeological dig, *Come Tell Me How You Live*, was published under the name Agatha Christie Mallowan.

Max was a brilliant archaeologist, and Agatha happily devoted much of her time to working with him on his many digs in the Middle East. She became a bona fide member of the archaeological team, and recorded the details of her daily activities in *Come Tell Me How You Live*. Max's most important dig was at Nimrud, which began around 1949. As always, Agatha was at his side, assisting

him for the next ten years. It was while at the dig at Nimrud that she first started work on her auto-biography, at which laboring sporadically for fifteen years. In 1960, Max was honored with the rank of Commander of the British Empire, not for being the husband of Agatha Christie but for his many contributions to archaeology and to the advancement of our knowledge about the ancient world. He published a documentary history of the dig at Nimrud, *Ninical and Its Remains*, in 1966. Two years later, Queen Elizabeth II knighted him for his work.

Even as she assisted her husband—and adored work on the digs—Christie continued her staggeringly prolific writing career. She produced about one book a year and enjoyed an especially productive period during World War H, when she wrote such works as *Sad Cypress* (1940), *One, Two, Buckle My Shoe* (1940), *Evil under the Sun* (1941), *N or M?* (1940), *The Body in the Library* (1942), *Five Little Pigs* (1943), *The Moving Finger* (1943), *Towards Zero* (1944), *Death Conies As the End* (1945), *Sparkling Cyanide* (1945), and *Sleeping Murder and Curtain*, the two long final cases for Miss Marple and Hercule Poirot, respectively.

Aside from its period of great productivity, the war brought to Christie the terrible uncertainty of the London Blitz and bombings by the Luftwaffe as well as a personal tragedy. Her daughter, Rosalind Christie, had married Hubert Prichard early in the war, and, in 1944, the young man was killed in the fighting. The grief of his death was relieved in many ways by the presence of Mathew Prichard, Christie's grandson, who had been born on September 21, 1943. Agatha loved her grandson, regularly sending him advance copies of her books while he was away at school and even giving him the copy-right to *The Mousetrap* as a present for his tenth birthday. In 1949, Rosalind was married again, this time to Anthony Hicks, of whom Agatha approved most enthusiastically.

In addition to her work on archaeological digs and her gargantuan literary efforts, Christie also enjoyed a career as a playwright. Her first play, *Black Coffee*, was staged in 1930 and starred the great actor Francis Sullivan. Christie never saw it, however, as she was in Mesopotamia at the time. It was the success of *Ten Little Indians* (1940) that convinced her to continue on as a playwright and

sparked a period of much stage writing, which included *Appointment with Death* (1945), *Murder on the Nile* (1946), *The Murder at the Vicarage* (1949), and *The Hollow* (1951). These were, in many ways, mere preludes to her most successful play—and one of the most successful and enduring plays of all time—*The Mousetrap*. Her triumph was followed the next year by the immensely popular *Witness for the Prosecution* (1953).

In 1956, Christie was given formal recognition for her place in literature and the arts. She was named a Commander of the British Empire. In 1971, she was declared a Dame of the British Empire by Queen Elizabeth II. That same year, she suffered a leg injury. It marked the beginning of a sharp decline in her health and her productivity. It is commonly agreed that her last two novels, *Elephants Can Remember* (1972) and *Postern of Fate* (1973), were not of the same quality as her previous works, and *Postern of Fate* proved to be her last original work. Later, however, Christie published her final Poirot and Marple novels, *Curtain* (1975) and *Sleeping Murder* (1976), which had been sitting in vaults since World War II. They were a fitting cap to an unprecedented literary career.

Dame Agatha made her final public appearances at the 1974 gala premiere of the film *Murder on the Orient Express*, screened at the ABC cinema on Shaftesbury Avenue, London, with Queen Elizabeth in attendance, and at the banquet held at Claridge's afterward. She died on January 12, 1976, at her home at Wallingford, Berkshire. Max Mallowan survived his beloved Agatha by two years, dying on August 19, 1978. As per her request, Christie was buried in a private ceremony at Saint Mary's churchyard, Cholsey, Berkshire. Her simple tombstone was inscribed with two lines from Edmund Spenser's *The Faerie Queene*: *Sleepe after toyle, Port after stormie, Ease after warre, Death after life, does greatly please.*

Originally adopted from:

Bunson, Matthew. 2000. *The Complete Christie, Agatha Christie Encyclopedia*. Pocket Books. USA. (page 1-4)