

CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

Literature is a work of creative imagination from the author that has unique words (Lombardi, 2017). Literature include poetry, drama, fiction, non-fiction, journalism, in some instances and song. According to Robert Louis Stevenson in Lombardi (2017) the difficult thing of literature is not how to write but, to write what it means. Learning literature is important because by learning literature could appeal the imagination, cultural awareness, and motivated critical thinking about plots, theme and characters of the novel (Van, 2009).

Novel can be defined as the art in a written way that also represents the human life or imagination thing from the author (Burgess, 2017). There are many elements in the novel such as plots, characters, scenes or settings, point of view, scopes or dimentions. One of the important elements of the novel is character. In this research, the researcher focused on the psychopath sides of main character in Agatha Christie's *And Then There Were None* novel.

There are three aspects of personality which work together to create a complex human behaviour such as id, ego and superego (Lapsley & Stey, 2012). Those aspects have to balance one with other. If it is imbalanced, then the id dominantes to take control and becomes bad such as impulsive, uncontrollable or even criminal. In this case, a person could be psychopath because the three aspects of personalities, id, ego and superego are imbalanced.

Discussing about psychopath could be said as one of important issues. Psychopath is a personality type describe individuals who demonstrate a pronounce lack of guilt, remorse, and empathic concern for others. Psychopath appears to lack emotional distress and impervious to distress in others. In addition, they are superficially charming, and manipulative (Glenn, Kurzban, & Raine, 2011). According to the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM), the essential feature of a personality disorder is a long-lasting pattern of thought and behavior that is different from most other people in the same culture. For example, someone with

major depression might have depressive symptoms for a few weeks but would eventually feel better. It means that personality disorder is not permanent personality, it can be changed and back again. Based on that explanation, personality disorder was not the same as psychopath.

Psychopath becomes the real situation in these days, as it is described in Agatha Christie's *And Then There Were None*. In the novel, it was narrated a story of a man who did not think anything before and after murdering ten people in the private island. He even did not feel sorry or guilty after killing them. He showed the expression of happiness after killing them in different ways. His expression showed that he has psychopathic personality because he did not feel sorry, guilty, anxiety, empathy, and other expressions which showed an expression of normal people (Comer, 2010). In this case Szas (2008) in Comer's *Abnormal Psychology*, also has the impacts of psychopath sides in the life. There were problems in living, careless, untrusted and his or her family can be humiliated.

The importance of analyzing psychopath in these days were to know that psychopath is a severe behaviour which makes people around them feel afraid. There was a reason why the researcher chose Agatha Christie's *And Then There Were None* novel. First, in this novel Agatha Christie used the method of *Whodunit* or *Who do it* which was interesting because the author of the novel tried to conceal the identity of the criminal from the reader and then at the end of the book the author revealed who was the criminal (Baker, 2013). Second, this novel was the most baffling mystery by Agatha Christie because of her 125th birthday on 15 September, the poll saw more than 15,000 people from around the world cast their votes, with *And Then There Were None* collecting 3,211 (Flood, 2015). Third, *And Then There Were None* has sold more than 100 million copies worldwide, making it the best-selling crime novel of all time. As additional points to expose, the researcher chose this topic because it reflected on daily life nowadays. For example in real-life, nowadays there were many terrorists that like to kill many people without feeling sorry, empathy, guilty and so on. Therefore, the terrorists felt happy because they have killed many people as their mission. They even kill people that did not have dealt with it. Another example,

“*Begal*” is shows the people that has psychopath sides. They killed many people and take victims stuff and leaved the dead-body directly, besides they felt the same like the terrorists, happiness.

B. The Scope and Limitation of the Study

In the reasearch, there were two important things. The first was the scope about what research was taken. The second was limitation, it was the part of area in the research. The scope of this study was psychoanalysis. The limitation of this study was the psychopath sides of *And Then There Were None* novel by Agatha Christie (2011). So, in this study the researcher focused on the psychopath sides.

C. Statements of the Problem

Based on the background of the study mentioned above, this study tried to answer the following problems.

1. What psychopath sides does Wargrave have as reflected in Agatha Christie’s *And Then There Were None* (2011) novel?
2. What is the impacts of those psychopath sides on his life as reflected in Agatha Christie’s *And Then There Were None* (2011) novel?

D. The Purpose of the Study

Based on the research questions above, the researcher found some purposes of these study which to answer the research questions below:

1. This research purposed to describe Wargrave’s pscychopath sides was in Agatha Christie’s *And Then There Were None* novel such as lack of emphathy and guilty, charming, manipulative and danger.
2. This research purposed to explain the impacts of Wargrave’s pscychopath sides on his life as reflected in Agatha Christie’s *And Then There Were None* novel such as problems in living, careless and untrusted.

E. The Significance of the Study

In this research the researcher tried to make some arguments which is expect to give some benefits for the author, readers, or those who read these study

1. For teacher

This research hopefully can become media to teach the students about personality and the teacher can understand the psychology of students itself.

2. For students

This research hopefully can encourage them to be careful in selecting friends because in nowadays there are many people who have lack of personality and can affect them in bad way.

3. For author

This research hopefully can become more creative in creating novel in the future and the author can help the reader to appeal thier creative imagination and critical thinking.

4. For readers

This research hopefully can improve their literary work throught these study and the reader can appreciate the value of literary work.

F. The Definition of the Key Terms

Definition of key term means the words which was the key word in this study. The researcher tried to help the reader to understand about the important things in this study, they were:

1. Id

Id is the original system of human personality that has characteristics such as aggressive, impulsive, amoral and others. The id is driven by the pleasure principle, which strives for immediate gratification of all desires, wants, and needs. For example, an increase in hunger or thirst should produce an immediate attempt to eat or drink. If those needs is not satisfy immediately, the result is a state anxiety or tension (Freud, 1923).

2. Ego

The ego is the component of personality that is responsible for dealing with reality. The ego operate based on the reality principle, which strives to satisfy the id's desires in realistic and socially

appropriate ways. For instance, Freud compared the id to a horse and the ego to the horse's rider. The rider instead gives the horse directions and commands to guide it in the direction he or she wishes to go (Lansley & Stey, 2012).

3. Superego

The superego is the aspect of personality that holds all of our internalized moral standards and ideals that we acquired from both parents and society, our sense of right and wrong. The superego consists of two systems, the conscience and the ideal self. The conscience is to punish the ego through cause feelings of guilt. The ideal self (or ego-ideal) is an imaginary picture of how person ought to be, and represents career aspirations, how to treat other people, and how to behave as a member of society (Freud, 1923).

4. Psychopath

Psychopath is a set of personality which is not the same as normal people (Glenn, Kurzband & Raine, 2011). It represents lack of empathy and guilty, manipulative, and charming. Psychopath caused by trauma in the past, stress and etc. There are four patterns of psychopath such as deviance, distress, dysfunction, and danger (Comer, 2010).

5. Personality disorder

Personality disorder means a personality or behaviour that long-lasting change (not permanently change) and it can be back again to positive personality in a few times (Rizeanu, 2015). For example, When one gets a cold, he or she may have symptoms like a runny nose and cough for a few days or even a few weeks. It means that personality disorder not always become bad behaviour like psychopath.

6. The impacts of Psychopath sides in life

Psychopath further compares to criminal recidivism (Theodorakis, 2013). If it has interaction between psychopath with criminal case, then there must be the impact of people that have psychopath sides. According to Cambridge Dictionary (2015), the meaning of impact itself was to have a strong effect on someone or something. There are the impacts of people that have psychopath side related in their life such as has problems in living, careless and untrusted (Szaz, 2008).