SIBLING RIVALRY AMONG BRISTOW'S CHILDREN IN ROBERT GALBRAITH'S *THE CUCKOO'S CALLING*

THESIS

Presented to

Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University, Malang
in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of *Sarjana Sastra (S.S.)*

Alfiatun Umi latifah
NIM 11320105

Advisor

Miftahul Huda, M.Pd.
NIP 19840329 201101 1 009

ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LETTERS DEPARTMENT

FACULTY OF HUMANITIES

MAULANA MALIK IBRAHIM

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APPROVAL SHEET

This is to certify that Alfiatun Umi Latifah 's thesis entitled **Sibling Rivalry among Bristow's Children in Robert Galbraith's *The Cuckoo's Calling*** has been approved by the thesis advisor for further approval by the Board of Examiners**.**

Malang, June 18, 2015

Approved by
The Advisor,

Acknowledged by
The Head of the English Language and
Letters Department,

Miftahul Huda, M.Pd.
NIP 19840329 201101 1 009

Dr. Syamsuddin, M.Hum.
NIP 19691122 200604 1 001

The Dean of
The Faculty of Humanities
Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University, Malang

Dr. Hj. Istiadah, M.A.
NIP 19670313 199203 2 002

LEGITIMATION SHEET

This is to certify that Alfiatun Umi Latifah's thesis entitled "Sibling Rivalry among Bristow's Children in Robert Galbraith's *The Cuckoo's Calling*" has been approved by the board of examiners as the requirement for the degree of *Sarjana Sastra (S.S.)* in English Language and Letters Department, Faculty of Humanities, Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University, Malang.

Malang, July 3, 2015

The Board of Examiners   **Signatures**

1. Dra. Andarwati, M.A.
   NIP 19650805 199903 2 002   (Main Examiner)

2. Dr. Hj. Istiadah, M.A.
   NIP 19670313 199203 2 002   (Chair)

3. Miftahul Huda, M.Pd.
   NIP 19840329 201101 1 009   (Advisor)

Approved by
The Dean of the Faculty of Humanities
Maulana Malik Ibrahim the State Islamic University, Malang

Dr. Hj. Istiadah, M.A.
NIP 19670313 199203 2 002

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CERTIFICATE OF THESIS AUTHORSHIP

I declare that the thesis I wrote to fulfill the requirement for the degree of *Sarjana Sastra* (S1) in English Language and Letters Department, Faculty of Humanity, Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University, Malang entitled "Sibling Rivalry Among Bristow's Children in Robert Galbraith's *The Cuckoo's Calling*" is my original work. It does not incorporate any materials previously written or published by another person except those indicated in quotations and bibliography. Therefore, I am the only person responsible for the thesis is any objections or claim from others.

Malang, June 18, 2015

The Researcher,

Alfiatun Umi Latifah
NIM. 11320105

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MOTTO

There is nothing either good or bad but thinking makes it so.

(William Shakespeare)

DEDICATION

This Thesis is especially dedicated to:

My beloved parents, Ahmad Kusnan and Siti Muntamah, who always give me

their best pray, motivations and endless love.

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Author

Alfiatun Umi Latifah
NIM. 11320105

ABSTRACT

This study examines personality of one of the main characters, i.e. John Bristow who experiences sibling rivalry. Sibling Rivalry is a competition among sibling to get the parents' affection. In the novel, John is the oldest child in his family and his personality of sibling rivalry can be seen from his daily behavior toward people around him.

The aim of this analysis is to find out the indications of sibling rivalry appear among Bristow's children especially John Bristow and his family environment which influence his personality of sibling rivalry. The object of this study is a novel written by Robert Galbraith entitled *The Cuckoo's Calling* which was published on April, 2013. The main conflict told in this novel is about rivalry or competition among Bristow's children that is especially caused by the feeling of jealousy by John Bristow.

This study uses psychological criticism as the research design especially the theory of psychoanalysis by Freud which discusses human personality by three features; *id, ego* and *superego*. However, this study uses the concept of sibling rivalry according to the psychoanalysis theory.

The result of the study shows that John indicates his personality of sibling rivalry toward his brother and his sister. He showed his jealousy and sibling rivalry toward his brother when he was a child, and he also indicates his personality of sibling rivalry toward his sister when he is adolescent. In the end, this study finds that the main problem of John is being the only child and the center of attention in his family.

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ABSTRAK

Studi ini mengkaji keribadian dari salah satu tokoh utama yaitu John Bristow yang mengalami *sibling rivalry*. *Sibling rivalry* adalah persaingan antar saudara untuk mendapatkan kasih saying dari orang tua. Didalam novel diceritakan, John adalah anak tertua di keluarganya dan kepribadian *sibling rivalry* yang ia tunjukkan dapat dilihat dari perilakunya sehari-hari terhadap orang-orang disekitarnya.

Tujuan dari analisis ini adalah untuk mencari tahu dan menemukan tanda-tanda perilaku *sibling rivalry* khususnya perilaku John Bristow serta peran lingkungan keluarganya yang mempengaruhi perilaku sibling rivalry. Objek dari analisis ini adalah sebuah novel karangan Robert Galbraith yang berjudul *The Cuckoo's Calling* yang terbit pada April, 2013. Konflik utama yang diceritakan dalam novel ialah tentang rivalitas atau persaingan diantara anak-anak dari keluarga Bristow yang disebabkan perasaan cemburu dari John Bristow.

Analisis ini menggunakan psikologikal kritisism sebagai *research design* khususnya teori psikoanalisisnya Freud yang membahas kepribadian manusia dengan tiga fitur; *id, ego*, dan *superego*. Akan tetapi, studi ini menggunakan konsep *sibling rivalr*y berdasarkan teori psikoanalisis.

Hasil studi menunjukkan bahwa John menunjukkan perilaku *sibling rivalry* kepada saudara laki-laki dan saudara perempuannya. Ia menunjukkan rasa cemburu dan perilaku *sibling rivalry* kepada adik laki-lakinya ketika ia masih kecil, dan John juga menunjukkan perilaku sibling rivalry terhadap adik perempuannya ketika telah dewasa. Di akhir cerita, analisis tersebut menemukan bahwa masalah utama John menunjukkan perilaku *sibling rivalry* adalah karena ia ingin menjadi anak tunggal dan menjadi pusat perhatian di keluarganya.

ABSTRACT

This study examines personality of one of the main characters, i.e. John Bristow who experiences sibling rivalry. Sibling Rivalry is a competition among sibling to get the parents' affection. In the novel, John is the oldest child in his family and his personality of sibling rivalry can be seen from his daily behavior toward people around him.

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This study uses psychological criticism as the research design especially the theory of psychoanalysis by Freud which discusses human personality by three features; *id, ego* and *superego*. However, this study uses the concept of sibling rivalry according to the psychoanalysis theory.

The result of the study shows that John indicates his personality of sibling rivalry toward his brother and his sister. He showed his jealousy and sibling rivalry toward his brother when he was a child, and he also indicates his personality of sibling rivalry toward his sister when he is adolescent. In the end, this study finds that the main problem of John is being the only child and the center of attention in his family.

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter provides background of the study, research questions, objectives of the study, scope and limitation, significance of the study, research method, and definition of key terms. In the background of the study, the researcher discusses the reasons of choosing the literary work and the topic. Then research questions and objectives of the study provide the problems and the goals of this study. Research method is divided into several parts; they are research design, data source, data collection and data analysis. The last the definition of key terms, provides the definition of several terms that are frequently used in this study.

A. Background of the Study.

The Cuckoo's Calling is one of literary works written by Robert Galbraith or J.K Rowling, the phenomenal author from Britain who has been popular by her works of *Harry Potter Series*. This novel is quite different from her previous novels entitled *Harry Potter* and *The Casual Vacancy* which tell about fantasy and social issues, *The Cuckoo's Calling* tells about crime and detective stories (Lawson, 2013). It is her newest novel published on April 2013. In addition, she also uses her pseudonym for her late novel, making the novel more different and mysterious (Osley, 2013).

The Cuckoo's Calling tells about a detective who tries to reinvestigate a homicide done by John Bristow, one of the characters. Basically there are two stories in *The Cuckoo's Calling*. The first story tells

about the life of the detective, Cormoran Strike. It tells about his life, his love story with Charlotte, his family, and his military career before he decided to leave it. The second story tells about the case that he investigated for instance the murder of a supermodel.

The story is begun by the death of a popular supermodel, named Lula Landry. Lula Landry is one of the children in Bristow's family. Police stated that it was a suicide. Lula's brother, in other words, did not agree with the result of the police's investigation. He persisted to bring his sister's case to a detective to get a completed reinvestigation. He believed that it was a homicide. After the detective, Cormoran Strike, did some reinvestigation, it was found that the incident was a homicide.

Unexpectedly, the murderer of Lula Landry was her own brother, John Bristow. In the end of the story, it is told that he also killed his brother when he was a child and he killed his sister when she was a teenager. Nevertheless, for his sister case, he brought his sister's homicide to be reinvestigated by an impoverished detective, Cormoran Strike. John killed them for his jealousy. His parents, specifically his mother, gave more affection toward his brother and sister. It had already happened in John's childhood.

The example of John's feeling of jealousy is indicated by the first day of Lula's coming to the Bristow's family. John left home when his parents were picking up Lula. He also could not accept Lula's coming as his sister and a new family in Bristow's family.

> *"John was jealous when first came to us. He had been devastated about Charlie...but they ended up being very close friends. Very close"*

The other fact that may also lead the feeling of envy is the photographs that exist on the bedside table of the mother. There was no John's picture standing on there, only the most favorite children, Charlie and Lula.

> *"...As he sat, strike noticed two more silver-framed photographs standing on the bedside table…"* *"beside Charlie's photograph was a smaller one, of an exquisite little girl with long black ringlets and big brown eyes, in a navy blue school uniform; Lula Landry, aged o more than six."*

Those two evidences above trigger and show the indication of John's jealousy toward his siblings and the family environments. The indication of jealousy shown by John is caused by several factors including the family environment.

Moreover, the novel tells that John showed his feeling of jealousy obviously to Lula when they were children. The feeling of envy probably never disappeared at all, but it was repressed and concealed well in his unconscious mind. Therefore, to identify the John Bristow's psyche, researcher uses psychoanalysis theory, especially sibling rivalry theory by Sigmund Freud.

Psychoanalysis is one of literary criticisms used to understand the psychological condition of the characters. It gives us an exciting challenge to examine the psychological understanding in literature (Casto, 2011). Understanding the psychological condition or psychological problem of the character will enable us to obtain the main problem that causes the conflict in a literary work. There are three basic concepts of classical psychoanalysis; *id, ego* and *superego*. However, Freudian psychoanalysis tends to focus on the

unconscious human mind or the *Id*. Other Freud's theories like Oedipus Complex, theory of dream, sibling rivalry (Tyson, 2006) show human actions that emerge from unconscious mind.

This study argues that the main problem in the novel which causes conflicts is sibling rivalry among Bristow's adoptive children. Sibling rivalry is competitions among siblings to get their parent's attention and affection (Tyson, 2006). According to psychological concept, sibling is birth brother or sister, step siblings or adoptive siblings who live in a same family environment (Rahmawati, 2013). Puterbaugh (2005) in *Psychology* asserted that "babies enter a couple's life through birth, adoption, or remarriage, creating new relationships, responsibilities and joys". Therefore, sibling rivalry happens not only among birth children but also among children who grow up in same family.

Sibling rivalry is a common phenomenon that happens in a family, especially for parents who have more than one child. It may appear covertly or obviously among siblings (Rahmawati, 2011). Sibling rivalry often appears in older sibling to younger siblings. Psychologically, the feeling of jealousy among children in a family environment emerges from unconscious mind since it is unconsciously coming up to the ego or conscious mind (Tyson, 2006).

People assume that siblings should have love to each other. However, Freud argues that every sibling must hate each other. He states that siblings persist to compete each other to get their parent's affection (Bank & Kahn, 1982 cited in Yati; 2008).

This study focuses on John Bristow's character that indicates his sibling rivalry toward Charlie and Lula. By killing his siblings, he expects to get more affection from his parents. Moreover, his parents especially his mother also indicates different affection toward her children that can influence sibling rivalry among her children. The researcher assumes that John Bristow is experiencing a psychological problem called sibling rivalry to his adoptive siblings. His personality appears when he was a child until his adolescence. Thus, the theory is appropriate to analyze John Bristow's psychological problem.

Freudian psychoanalysis theory or commonly named classical psychoanalysis on sibling rivalry is rarely used to analyze literary works. Nonetheless, the theory has ever been used to analyze *Cinderella* story between Cinderella and her two step-sisters who always treat her badly in *"Cinderella": A Story of Sibling Rivalry and Oedipal Complex* (Bettelheim). The theory of sibling rivalry is also used to analyze a popular novel entitled *Pride and Prejudice* which happens among Mrs. Bannet's daughters in *Literary Themes Sibling Rivalry in Pride and Prejudice* (Barclay, 2010).

However, as the researcher knows, there is not any other research which analyzes the novel yet, maybe because this novel was published just two years ago. Nevertheless, there are several reviews of the novel; one of them was written by Keller (2013). She discusses about the main character and the characterization of other characters having relation with Cormoran Strike. Meanwhile, in her review, there is no statement which discusses more about the character of John Bristow. The other review of the novel was

written by Dhapola (2013). She discusses about the plot, pace, and the character of the story. In discussing the character, she also merely discusses the character of Cormoran Strike and his assistant, Robin. Thus, this study is inspired to analyze one of the character's psyche that has not been discussed yet, i.e. John Bristow.

The researcher tries to find out John Bristow's personalities which indicate his sibling rivalry by the description from the other character's statement and from the author itself. Then, finding out his psychological problem and how his family environment, especially his mother, influences the emerging of sibling rivalry among Bristow's family. Since John Bristow has two siblings, the researcher compares his sibling rivalry experience between John and his brother namely Charlie Bristow, and the second between John and his sister namely Lula Landry to find out the similar and different experiences among them.

Finally, using Freudian theory on sibling rivalry, this study is expected to give more explanation and additional information in literary theory. In addition, understanding the psychological condition of the characters and understand how a character interacts with other characters in a story can help the readers to understand this literary work.

B. Research Questions

From the background of the study above, the researcher proposes two research questions:

1. How does Sibling Rivalry appear in John Bristow's personality as illustrated in Robert Galbraith's *The Cuckoo's Calling*?

2. How does the family environment of John influence his personality of sibling rivalry in Robert Galbraith's *The Cuckoo's Calling*?

C. Objectives of the Study

In line with the research questions above, this study provides two objectives:

1. Analyzing how sibling rivalry appears in John Bristow's personality in Robert Galbraith's *The Cuckoo's Calling*.

2. Analyzing how the family environment influences his personality of sibling rivalry in Robert Galbraith's *The Cuckoo's Calling*.

D. Scope and Limitation

This study specifically discusses John Bristow's character that shows his feeling of jealousy and his effort to compete with his adoptive siblings to get mother's affection and attention. The researcher focuses on identifying John Bristow's character and his relationship with his parents, adoptive siblings, and other family which indicates and influences his sibling rivalry.

In addition, sibling rivalry does not happen to all of Bristow's children but it solely happens between John Bristow and Charlie Bristow when they were children and between John Bristow and Lula Landry when they were teenagers.

Meanwhile, the other information which does not have relation with the topic, sibling rivalry experienced by John Bristow, is not discussed in this research, such as the social environment, psychological condition of Lula, the detective's life story which has no relation to the research topic.

E. Significance of the Study

Significance of doing analysis on *The Cuckoo's Calling* can be seen from several aspects. One of them is psychological aspect of the characters. Understanding a literary work from the character's psychology helps us to find out plot and conflict in a literary work that is formed by the character's personality. Plot is combined by several parts of story, and the way the character interacts with other characters creating a story. Thus, by understanding the character's psychology, we can understand a literary work moves thoroughly.

In addition, this study is expected to give contribution practically in doing another study and analysis using either the theory or the novel. It is also theoretically expected to give information about literary criticism from psychological perspective particularly theory of sibling rivalry.

F. Research Method

This part provides some information on the method of doing this research. The first is research design. It explains the theory used in this analysis. The following is data source that describes the source of data obtained by the researcher. Data collection describes steps of collecting the

data. The last is data analysis which demonstrates the process of identifying the collected data.

1. **Research Design**

This study is categorized in literary criticism since it conducts literary analysis in its discussion and *The Cuckoo's Calling* as the literary work. This study uses psychological analysis in literature which especially views the novel as the object of analysis. Seeing the novel as the object of analysis means there is no any part of analysis which discusses the author and the reader. Therefore, this study only uses the data related to the character that is analyzed, i.e. John Bristow.

In psychological analysis of literature, there are several psychological theories, one of them is psychoanalysis by Sigmund Freud. Psychoanalysis theory describes the theory of human personality based on human's mind. The dominant human mind that influences human personality is called *id* (unconscious mind). The primary goal of the study is to find out the *id* of John Bristow's character which influences his behavior.

In psychoanalysis theory, however, there are many others theory developed from it; one of them is sibling rivalry. In this study, the researcher uses psychoanalysis theory, especially the theory of sibling rivalry. Sibling rivalry is competition among siblings to get their parent's affection caused by the different treatment from the parents. This study applies psychoanalysis theory and uses the concept of sibling rivalry to find out the main psychological problem of John

Bristow and the influence of his family environment toward his personality.

2. **Data Source**

The data are obtained from *The Cuckoo's Calling* written by Robert Galbraith, published on April 2013, in the form of words or sentences illustrating John Bristow's character, as well as of the other characters portraying their personality or psychological condition.

The author's name used in the novel is only pseudonym of J.K Rowling, the author of *Harry Potter Series*. This thriller detective story contains five chapters and 387 pages.

3. **Data Collection**

Before the process of analysis, the researcher needs to collect the data from the novel. Collecting the data from the novel needs the following steps; first, data collection is carried out by reading the novel to understand the plot, rereading the novel to get the theme and the next reading to obtain the idea related to the theory used. The other reading is reading the source which provides the detail about sibling rivalry and collecting the data from them.

After reading process, the researcher identifies the data which indicate sibling rivalry and the family environment of the character. The researcher, then, sorts and classifies the data into two parts based on the problems of the study.

4. **Data Analysis**

There are several processes in analyzing the data. Describing the indications of sibling rivalry among Bristow's children becomes the first step. During this process, the researcher finds the motives of sibling rivalry which cause the feeling of jealousy and the destructive behavior.

The next is analyzing the family environment of the character which affects sibling rivalry of John. From those processes of analysis, the researcher finds the psychological problem of John and his family environment which trigger sibling rivalry.

G. **Definition of Key Terms**

– Psychoanalysis: a theory of human mind introduced by Sigmund Freud.

– Sibling: children, step-children or adoptive children in a family

– Sibling rivalry: competition among birth siblings, step sibling or adoptive siblings to get the parents' affection.

– Family environment: the place or environ in which several people who have family relationship lives together.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter provides the theory related to the topic of study, such as the relation of literature and psychology, the difference between psychological analysis and psychoanalysis, character and characterization, the theory of sibling rivalry and its relation to psychoanalysis, and previous studies. The first part, the relation between literature and psychology, explains how the two different fields are related to each other. The next discussion is on the difference between psychological analysis in literature and psychoanalysis, providing the differences of the two theories. The following part is the theory of psychoanalysis which discusses the concept of psychoanalysis theory. The next part is the theory of sibling rivalry and its relation to psychoanalysis concept. Then, the discussion of theory character and characterization explains how characters are developed and formed in literary works. The last is the previous studies, which explain the previous analysis of either novel or the theory.

2.1 Literature and Psychology

Literature has a number of definitions depending on the perspective used. There is no exact and certain definition for the term literature. The word "literature" itself comes from Latin word "Literratura" meaning letter (Klarer, 1998). According to Klarer, the definition of literature includes the adjective

word of "aesthetic" or "artistic", which distinguishes it from other "non-artistic" texts.

According to Klarer (1998) "literature is referred to as the entirety of written expression, with the restriction that not every written document can be categorized as literature in the more exact sense of the word".

Another definition of literature is asserted by Suatno Pantja Putra (as cited in Purnamasri, 2013). Literature is the human experience of life or thought or expression written in an artistic words and use language as the medium. Meanwhile, literature is a creative process of human imagination in expressing their feeling into a language. According to Pramono (2013), "literature is a universal expression of human beings for it brings the value of universality".

From the definitions above, literature can be defined as a written artistic, expressive human thought of life. Since it comes from human thought and life experience, literature must reflect the reality of human life. Even though it is categorized in fiction work, there must be some aspects reflecting the reality, such as cultural aspect, sociological aspect, and psychological aspect. Henceforth, literature cannot stand alone without other science to understand the whole meaning of literature. One of the related fields is psychology. Using psychological perspective can help us to understand the human thought and the goal intentionally written through the literature.

Psychology is studying the human thought and behavior. Psychology is the study of mental processes, behavior, and the relationship between them" (Sternberg, 2004). The theory of psychology has been applied since

Aristotle's life. It is applied into constrain of feeling of sympathy and fear that causes catharsis (Guerin et.al, cited in Minderop, 2010). Catharsis is the effect of curing the main human psychological problem that comes from their past experience (Rycrft, cited in Minderop, 2010).

According to Harsono (as cited in Purnamasari, 2013), Psychology is the study of the human psyche. Psychology is closely related to literature since literature is an expression of the author's thought and it reflects human personality. Besides, literature also contains conflicts that are very complicated in each character which commonly reflects the reality problem. The relationship between literature and psychology is categorized as methodical relation. The methods in psychology can be applied to psychological analysis in literature.

Since psychology is closely related to literature, the theory of psychology can be used to understand thoroughly the literature especially in understanding the character's psyche. By understanding the character's psyche, readers can understand why the characters are doing their activity and how his personality develops in literary works.

In brief, the relation between psychology and literature is analogized as eye and the object. Psychology is the aye to see how literature relates to the author and influences the reader and its character in the literary works.

2.2 Psychological Analysis in Literature and Psychoanalysis

Criticizing literary work needs sciences to support the analysis depending on the area discussed. Analyzing a literary work also needs

approaches; one of which is psychology. Psychological analysis in literature uses psychology to approach and analyze literary works. It is commonly followed by using psychological theory as the device. Using theory of psychology in literature is very useful in discovering the character's behavior or motives in literary works.

Psychological analysis in literature is divided into several terms depending on the area to be analyzed. The first area of psychological analysis in literature is the psychological condition of the author. It is also called expressive approach (Endraswara, 2003). The psychological condition of the author is reflected on the literary work, for example, when the author is in such experience of mourning or love, the author's literary work will partially or thoroughly reflects its condition.

The second area is in the literary work itself. Analysis this area does not involve the author's psychological condition. It is, however, purely from the character's existence in the literary work. Analyzing this area typically takes advantage of the intrinsic elements of literary works, particularly the element of character and characterization. The analysis is also renowned as textual approach (Endraswara, 2003).

The third area of psychological analysis in literature is taken from the reader. It is popularly renowned as receptive-pragmatic approach (Endraswara, 2003). Analysis this area finds out the psychological influence toward the reader after reading the literary works. This analysis involves the role of reader as the consumer of literary works.

Furthermore, psychological theory in literature has been popularly used to analyze literary works in order to find out the psychological problem existed in a literary work. The psychological theory can be various depending on the figure who introduces it such as Classical Psychoanalysis by Sigmund Freud which discusses about *id, ego and superego*, Hierarchy of Needs by Abraham Maslow discusses about the physiological needs, safety needs, love needs, self-esteem needs, and self-actualization needs (Alwisol, 2009).

One of the most popular psychological theories used in analyzing literature is psychoanalysis. Psychoanalysis is used to cure a psychological problem by Sigmund Freud by invading the most private being of human mind and reveal it to the human conscious mind and forcing the human to face it (Tyson, 2006). It has three basic terms, they are *id, ego* and *superego* which represent unconscious, conscious and pre-conscious human mind.

Psychoanalysis, according to *Concise Oxford Dictionary* as cited in Barry (2010), is a type of therapy aimed to cure human mental disorder. According to Minderop (2010), psychoanalysis theory is studying about the human function and mental development. This theory was primarily introduced by Sigmund Freud from Austria. He developed this theory in the last nineteenth century in Wina (Eagleton, 1996).

In his theory, Freud proposes the three basic aspects of human minds; *id, ego* and *superego. Id* is the unconscious human mind. It is the basic human mind that has a central role in leading every human interest (Freud, 1984). Bertens stated that *id* is the fundamental level of human mind in which Eros and Thanatos have an authority (Freud, 1984). Moreover, Alwisol stated

that *id* always works based on pleasure principle and try to avoid every painful thing (Alwisol, 2009). Sternberg (2004) stated that " the *Id* functions by means of primary-process thought, which is irrational, instinct-driven, and unrealistic".

The second is *ego,* the conscious human mind. It has direct relation with reality which also has function to control the human activity and interest. *Ego* as an executive tries to balance the *id* and *superego*'s demand (Alwisol, 2009). Sternberg (2004) states that "ego relies on secondary-process thought, which is rational and reality-based, helping the thinker make sense of the world and act sensibility". Therefore, the main function of *ego* is to maintain the human personality and human adaptation with their environment (Freud, 1984)

The third concept is *superego* which is not naturally attached by human but it is constructed by the human environment. *Superego* as the subconscious mind is the human morality that usually works based on an idealistic principle (Alwisol, 2009). Moreover, Bertens stated that superego is constructed from internalization. It means that *superego* is formed by prohibition and moral value that come from human environment such as culture, religion and family environment (Freud, 1984).

When *id* is repressed by *superego*, it will cause anxiety to human psyche. There are three kinds of anxiety in psychoanalysis; they are objective anxiety, neurotic and moral anxiety (Walgito,1980). Objective anxiety is caused by problems which consider having real consequence. Meanwhile, the feeling of scary caused by a punishment because of an impulsive desire is

called neurotic. Breaking the law or norm in social life can cause moral anxiety.

For substituting the anxiety, then, people usually do some activities to redirect his anxiety. Redirecting anxiety is called defense mechanism. In psychoanalysis, there are several defense mechanisms that are recognized; they are sublimation, repression, denial occurs, rationalization, regression and others (Barry, 2010). Sublimation is "process by which people directing socially unacceptable impulses, transforming their psychic energy into acceptable and even admirable behavioral expression" (Sternberg, 2004). Sublimation is considered to be the only one of positive and adaptive defense mechanism. Meanwhile, repression is the internal counterpart of denial. People unknowingly exclude consciousness from any unacceptable and potentially dangerous impulse (Sternberg, 2004)."

Denial occurs is when the mind defends itself from thinking about unpleasant, unwanted, or threatening situation (Sternberg, 2004). It may also screen out anxiety-provoking physical sensation. The other type of defense mechanism is rationalization. Rationalization is transforming threatening thoughts and explanations of behavior into nonthreatening ones. The last is regression which occurs when people revert to think and behave in ways that are characteristic of an earlier stage of socio-emotional development. For example; when a newborn baby is added to the family, older siblings may start acting more babyish to attract the attention that has been diverted to the newborn. Adults may also revert to childish behaviors when they do not get what they want (Sternberg, 2004).

Furthermore, from the description and explanation above, there are other theoretical concepts related to psychoanalysis; one of them is sibling rivalry (Tyson, 2006). Sibling rivalry is competition among siblings in a family life. For thoroughly understanding of the concept, it will be discussed in the following discussion.

2.3 Sibling Rivalry

Sibling in Psychology (Rahmawati, 2011) is defined as birth brother and sister, step brother and sister, and adoptive brother and sister. According to Tyson, Sibling rivalry is a competition between siblings to get the parents affection (Tyson, 2006). Sibling rivalry not only happens to the children who have blood relation, but also to step children and even adoptive children. It happens among siblings who are living together and having the same parents in their life. In addition, according to Puterbaugh (2005), babies or children come to a family through several ways they are birth, adoption, remarriage, and others. Thus sibling rivalry happens among children who live together and have the same parents.

According to Freud, every sibling must hate each other. Freud stated that siblings persist to compete each other to get their parent's affection (Bank & Kahn, 1982 cited in Yati; 2008). Meanwhile, according to Chandra (2007) in his thesis, sibling rivalry is the feeling of envy and jealousy toward siblings due to the perception of unfair affection from the parents. It can be concluded, then, that rivalry among children is caused by many factors; one

of the significant factors is the way of the parents give their affection and attention to the children.

The concept of sibling rivalry belongs to psychoanalytic theory (Tyson, 2006) which views the human personality and psyche from the unconscious mind. The competition between children to get the parents affection may raise the feeling of jealousy and hatred from the child who get less affection toward the child who get more affection.

Theoretically, the desire of being loved, and winning the parents affection are the first desire of unconscious mind called *id*. Meanwhile the sibling's coming deprives of the first desire called *superego*. The *ego*, as the conscious mind, obviously appears in various ways. Furthermore, the desire of being loved and won the parents affection is deprived by the existence of sibling who makes the parents love divided, or even gets more attention. Therefore, it creates the unstable condition between the *superego* mind and the unconscious mind.

The unstable condition between the unconscious mind and the *superego* causes anxiety which gives contribute to the *ego*. The *ego*, as the conscious mind and appears in action and behavior, may be in various ways. If the *superego* is winning the battle with the *id*, the respond may be a better personality and behavior such as loving and protecting siblings as a good older brother or sister. However, if the *id* is winning the battle, as contrast, the respond that emerge in ego will be the arrogance such as complaining, jealousy and being more dependent (Chandra, 2007).

In brief, the psychoanalysis theory which has three features in understanding human mind has developed the concept of sibling rivalry theory. The competition is not only happens among birth siblings, but also among step siblings and adoptive siblings. The term of sibling rivalry theory occurs in family environments which have a number of children who live together.

2.4 Character and Characterization

Character as one of the intrinsic elements in a literary work has a significant role in bringing an art of literary work. Characters in literary works are created in a form of person or other forms of character for fiction. A character created by an author in a literary work can be from the people who the author knows, the people the author observed or the author itself (Gordon & Kuehner, 1999).

Characters in literary work have several classifications viewed from many aspects and figures; they are round and flat character, major and minor character, and active and static character. Forster (Gordon & Kuehner, 1999) classified character into two kinds; round and flat character. Round character is a three dimensional character that capable of surprising the reader of a fiction by the contradictory personality of the character which Forster called incalculability life. On the other hand, flat character is the character that is incapable of surprising the reader.

The other classification of character is active (dynamic) and static character. Active (dynamic) character is one who the personality, character or

outlook is changing since it goes along with the plot in a story. It could be positive or negative, small or large portion. The change may be affected by many things which happen in one's circumstances. James Joyce called it as epiphany for a term that experienced by the character (Arp & Johnson, 2006). Static character, in contrast, is an unchanged character which is maintained to be the same from the beginning to the end of the story (Gordon & Kuehner, 1999).

Major and minor characters are usually similar as antagonist and protagonist term. Major character, in fact, is a one who frequently appears in every part of story. It draws a feeling of sympathy from the readers or it's usually known as protagonist. In the contrary, minor character is the opponent of major character. It rarely appears in every part of the story that has a contrast personality with the main or the protagonist (Gordon & Kuehner, 1999).

Furthermore, the art of literary work is viewed from the characterization that forms character. Personality of a character and the uniqueness of a character are created by the author (Gordon & Kuehner, 1999). Analyzing and assessing the characterization of the character can be seen from two ways, they are direct and indirect. Direct characterization is the summarizing character by directly telling what the character physical appearance or personality (Gordon & Kuehner, 1999). For example, the author of *The Cuckoo's Calling* describes Charlie's personality by noting he "was a magnetic, wild and reckless boy" (Galbraith, 2013).

The second way is indirect characterization. Indirect characterization is the way of narrator describes the appearance or personality of the character through the character's action, thought, gesture and others (Gordon & Kuehner, 1999). For example, in the novel entitled *The Cuckoo's Calling* tells that "John is breathing very fast, and his knee can't stop jiggling up and down" implies the character's nervousness and anger (Galbraith, 2013).

In conclusion, analyzing the character and the characterization in literary work by classifying the character and the way it is characterized is very helpful. The classifications of the character are round and flat character, static and dynamic character, and minor and major character. While the ways of characterizing is divided into two ways; direct and direct characterization.

2.5 Previous Studies

This part describes two categories of studies that have been administered. The first is the previous studies having the same theory in analyzing literary works as this study. The second is studies having same object of literary work, a novel written by Robert Galbraith entitled *The Cuckoo's Calling*.

The first study was administered by Bruno Bettelheim. He analyzed a popular fairy tale, Cinderella, in his study *Cinderella: A Story of Sibling Rivalry and Oedipal Conflicts*. In his analysis, he discusses the problem among children in a family of Cinderella story. He concludes that "competition among brothers and sisters presents a profound and largely unconscious problem to children".

The second study with the same theory used is the analysis in *Pride and Prejudice* carried out by Shelly Barclay (2010) entitled *Literary Themes Sibling Rivalry in Pride and Prejudice*. It is stated that there is a competition between Mrs. Bannet's daughter particularly between Kitty and Lydia. It is said that there are several competitions between them such as to marry first, with a rich man. The conflicts are caused by their similar age and temperament (Barclay, 2010).

The next category is the study with the same object of the study, the novel entitled *The Cuckoo's Calling* by Robert Galbraith. The first article describes the novel entitled *Review: The Cuckoo's Calling by Robert Galbraith (J.K. Rowling)* by Julia Keller (2013). It discusses briefly about the character and characterization of the private detective, Cormoran Strike. The analysis explains about the private detective, Cormoran Strike, who was an ex-soldier. He was a limped man after got accident in his military career. Then, he became a private detective for a supermodel accident.

The second article explaining about the plot, pace and also character was written by Shruti Dhapola entitled *Book Review: The Cuckoo's Calling by Robert Galbraith aka JK Rowling (2013).* Discussing the character, the writer also merely explains briefly about the character of the detective and also his assistant from Temporary Solution named Robin. Dhapola only describes the character of the detective, Cormoran Strike, as a not good looking man, having one leg, and living alone in his office. However, about

the character of the detective's assistant, the writer explains that Robin is a useful secretary who has an unpleasant boyfriend.

Those are the studies and article which discussing the novel and the theory. The previous study of this analysis is hard to find since the novel is recently published and also the theory which also rarely used.

However, this study analyzes and identifies the main problem of the novel caused by the character of John. From the previous studies above, they solely discussed the main character, the detective. Meanwhile, this study thoroughly discusses the psychological problem of John who becomes the main conflict in the story. Briefly, the analysis of John's personality of sibling rivalry and his family environment to his personality has never been administered yet.

CHAPTER III

ANALYSIS

3.1 Sibling Rivalry Appearing in John's Character

In the novel entitled *The Cuckoo's Calling*, John is characterized as one of Bristow's adoptive children. He is the oldest children from all his siblings. He had a brother when he was a child, but his brother died in an accident. After his brother died, his parent adopted a little girl and she became John's sister for a long time until John was adolescent.

However, John does not love his siblings at all. He persists his feeling of jealousy toward his sibling who considers getting more love and lessens the parent's affection to John. He conceals his feeling of jealousy toward his brother and sister. The feeling of jealousy was shown by John when he was a child toward his brother. Then, it becomes the continuation jealousy toward his sister. The feeling of jealousy leads sibling rivalry between John and his siblings. Sibling rivalry appears in John's personality through several indications that are shown by John in the novel.

The discussion on the indication of John's feeling of jealousy to his siblings is divided into two parts. The first part happened between him and his brother, Charlie. The second part happens after his brother, Charlie, died. It happens toward his sister, Lula. Lula came to Bristow's family after the death of Charlie.

3.1.1 Sibling Rivalry between John and Charlie.

Sibling rivalry occurs when there is an anxiety or fear of being the second and losing the affection of the parents due to the existence of a sibling who authorize it (Chandra, 2007). The anxiety is suffered by the character of John in the novel. The anxiety, then, leads the feeling of jealousy and sibling rivalry in John's mind.

In this chapter, the study discusses the indications of John's feeling of jealousy which leads sibling rivalry toward his brother. Sibling rivalry between John and his brother, Charlie, happened when they were children. There are several indications of sibling rivalry shown by John in his attitude.

The description of John's personality has shown the indication of jealousy. Jealousy is a feeling of unhappiness and anger because someone has the thing that you want. The uncle describes that John's personality "was whiny, histrionic and clingy" (p.163). Whiny is making a long, high, and sad sound to express disappointment and complaining. While histrionic is being emotional and energetic without sincerity. Clingy is being stick on someone tightly. Those three characters of John show that John is a dependent and also spoiled boy. However, being whiny, histrionic and clingy are the characteristics indicating the feeling of children's jealousy (Khasanah at all, 2012).

The next indication of jealousy is shown by the surly face of little John. His surly expression shown by the time his mother laughed at his brother's clown.

> "Uh, huh," said Strike. He had an exceptionally accurate memory; thinking back to that huge, cool, well-ordered house, and the blazing acres of garden, he remembered a languid blonde mother presiding at the picnic table, booming voice of an intimidating father<u>; a surly older brother picking at the fruit cake,</u> Charlie himself making his mother laugh as he clowned; ..." (Galbraith, 2013 p.19)

The data above illustrates that the feeling of jealousy was shown by the little John from his surly face when his mother laughed at his brother's clown. Surly is an expression of bad mood, unfriendly and impolite. John may think that laughing at his brother's clown indicates the attention and affection from his mother. He looks surly when his family particularly his mother shows her attention by laughing toward his brother's clown. Therefore, John's surly expression is considered as the indication of jealousy.

The following attitude which shows indication of jealousy is the feeling of disfavor toward his uncle. Feeling of disfavor is a feeling of dislike or disapproval. The indication of John's feeling disfavor is shown by his opinion toward his uncle's personality.

> "I don't think Tony's ever really loved anyone in his life, you know," said Bristow suddenly...(p.170)

From the data above, John indicates his feeling of disfavor toward his uncle by *suddenly* stating that his uncle never loves anyone. The use of the expression "suddenly" shows that there is an unexpected opinion from John toward his uncle. Before giving opinion about his uncle's personality, John states that his uncle never likes him.

"Tony's never liked me much. He preferred Charlie. People said that Charlie looked like Tony did, when he was boy."(p.169).

The statement above shows that the feeling of disfavor toward his uncle is caused by his uncle preference toward Bristow's children. Preference means liking someone more than another one. The feeling of disfavor toward his uncle, who prefers his sibling, shows the feeling of jealousy and sibling rivalry in John's mind.

The last indication of jealousy is categorized as destructive behavior, which causes damage. The mother mentions it as a "horrible thing".

"What did Tony say?"
"Horrible things about John and Charlie. Awful things. I don't," she said weakly ,"want to repeat them. And then he phoned Alec, when he heard that we were adopting a little girl,…"(p.351).

The "horrible things" stated by the mother is the rivalry of John toward his sibling. Horrible means very bad and unpleasant thing. The very unpleasant thing about John and Charlie which does not want to be told by the mother is the rivalry that causes Charlie's death. In brief, Uncle Tony said that John murders his brother, Charlie, due to the feeling of jealousy.

" Tony knows you did it, doesn't he? All that bullshit about the hard, cruel things he said after Charlie died. Tony was there, he saw you cycling away from the place where you'd pushed Charlie over. Did you dare him to ride close to the edge? I knew Charlie, he couldn't resist a dare. Tony saw Charlie dead at the bottom of that quarry, and he told your parents that he thought you'd done it, didn't he? That's why your father hit him. That's why your mother fainted…".(p.370).

John kills his brother by pushing Charlie over in a quarry. Murdering the sibling who considers getting more affection and attention indicates the feeling of jealousy and sibling rivalry in John's mind.

In conclusion, there are a number of John's behavior indicating the feeling of jealousy and sibling rivalry such as showing his surly expression, disfavoring his uncle and murdering his brother. Since this part identifies about sibling rivalry between John and his brother, Charlie, when they were children, the feeling of jealousy and sibling rivalry has been suffered by John when he was a child.

3.1.2 Sibling Rivalry between John and Lula

The second part here discusses the relationship between John and his new sibling, Lula. Lula was adopted in her age of four, after Charlie died. She, then, becomes a popular supermodel. In the middle of her popularity, however, she died from the balcony of her apartment. According to police investigation, Lula committed suicide. Her brother, John, does not believe it and he brings Lula's case to a private detective to be reinvestigated.

During the investigation carried out by the private detective, it is found that there is also sibling rivalry between John and Lula. This is the second part of sibling rivalry between John and his sibling. Unlike the first part of sibling rivalry between John and his sibling happening when he was a child, the second part happens during John's adolescent. Since it happens during adolescent, the indication of jealousy is more disguised (Sternberg, 2004). John transforms his feeling of jealousy toward his sister by acting nicely

toward his mother and everyone as if he is the most dutiful child in his family. Although it is disguised, the feeling of jealousy between John and Lula can be seen from their relationship. Last, there is a destructive behavior as the form of uncontrolled desire and also the revealing of John's *id* to the conscious mind by the detective.

This part, the discussion of sibling rivalry between John and his sister, Lula, is divided into three. The first part discusses the continuation conflicts between John and Lula as the indication of John's feeling of jealousy. The second part discusses the disguise of John as the form of transforming his feeling of jealousy toward his sister. The third part discusses the destructive behavior as a form of uncontrolled desire which emerges in his conscious mind.

Before coming to the first discussion about the continuation conflicts between John and Lula indicating the sibling rivalry between them, there is an obvious jealousy shown by John in Lula's first day coming to Bristow's family. John's feeling of jealousy is obviously told by the mother in her conversation with the detective.

"John was jealous when she first came to us. He had
been devastated about Charlie… but they ended up being
very close friend."(p.350).

From the data above, the mother notices that John is jealous with his new sibling. Jealous is the feeling of unhappy and angry because someone has something or someone that you want, or because you think that another one takes something or someone you love away from you. In the data above, the

mother assumes that the jealousy of John to Lula would end and they could be a close friend after all.

However, in fact, John's feeling of jealousy occurs continuatively between them. The continuation jealousy, then, affects their relationship. John and Lula could never be a close friend. They are often involved in conflicts and have different opinions on anything.

The indication of John's jealousy is shown by John's attitude toward his sister. John likes to bully his sister when she does not give what John wants.

> "…Unfortunately for you, however, Lula had now left the building, so you couldn't go back upstairs and try and bully her into coughing up." (p.367)

The data above shows that John likes to bully his sister, Lula, to get everything he wants. Bully is hurting and frightening someone who is smaller and weaker, or forcing someone to do something that they do not want to do. The novel tells that John tries to ask some Lula's money, but Lula refuses to give it. Therefore, he bullies her by hurting and insulting her as "a lying fucking bitch" (p. 372).

Besides bullying his sister, John also covets Lula's fortune. John's attitude toward Lula is stated by all Lula's close friends which briefly concluded by the detective.

> "But I think that row was really about Lula's refusal to give you money. All her sharper friends have told me you had quite the reputation for coveting her fortune, but you must have been particularly desperate for a handout that day, to force your way in and start shouting like that…" (p.366)

From the data above, the indication of jealousy and sibling is shown by John's coveting i.e eagering to have something very much, especially that belonging to someone else. John covets his sister's fortune of being loved by the mother and her career of modeling.

The third conflict between John and Lula is about Lula's plan to look for her birth family and search her black-skin root since she has black-skin in a white-skinned family. John disagrees with Lula's plan to look for his birth mother due to their mother's condition. The mother had been diagnosed with uterine cancer and should be hospitalized.

> "Because we'd had some pretty nasty rows about the whole business. My mother had just been diagnosed with uterine cancer when Lula went searching for Marlene Higson. I told Lula that she could hardly have chosen a more insensitive moment to start tracing her roots, …"(p.172)

The data above portrays the conflict between John and Lula about *the whole business*. The conflict about the entire business indicates the feeling of jealousy and sibling rivalry between John and Lula. Nonetheless, the situation of the conflict coincidentally happens when the mother is diagnosed with her cancer. However, the researcher assumes that the disagreement of John has relation with the following conflict.

The next conflict between John and Lula is about Lula's estate. Before Lula died, she told her friend, Ciara Porter, that she wanted to leave everything she had to his brother (p.271-272). In the middle of story, there is no exact statement explains to which brother Lula gives her all wealth.

Therefore, it is assumed that Lula leaves her whole estate for John. However, John obviously states that "Lula would never have left everything" to him (p.147). The statement shows that Lula does not like his adoptive brother who behaves unpleasant to her. It can be concluded that Lula's feeling of dislike toward John indicates sibling rivalry between John and Lula.

Regarding John's disagreement about Lula's plan to seek his birth family is caused by Lula's estate after she died. In the last story, the detective reveals the brother who gets Lula's estate after her death.

"That she was leaving everything, her entire state, to her brother, Lieutenant Jonah Agyeman of the Royal Engineers." (p.362)

The data above shows that Lula leaves her entire wealth to her birth brother. The researcher assumes that John disagrees with Lula's plan because he covets his sister estate after her death. Briefly, all the provided data about John's unpleasant attitude to his sister and the relationship between John and Lula indicate sibling rivalry and John's feeling of jealousy.

Besides John's unpleasant attitudes toward his sister and continuation conflicts between John and Lula, the second discussion is about the disguise of John as the form of transforming his feeling of jealousy toward his sister. According to Sternberg (2004), there is a better control of bad impulse caused by unfulfilled desire in human adolescent. The researcher assumes that John disguises his feeling of jealousy and his unpleasant attitude by fawning over and acting nicely as a dutiful son and harmful brother.

This study finds that John disguises as a dutiful son and nice brother to several people; they are the mother, the uncle, the detective and the model agency who considered as outer people of Bristow's family. Disguise is giving a new appearance to a person in order to hide the true form. To the mother, John becomes a most dutiful son who always cares the mother who is getting sick.

> "… The tumor was already advanced when they found it. I had to go straight on to chemotherapy. John was very good, he drove me back and forth to the hospital, and came to stay with me during the worst bits,…"(p.348).

The quotation shows that John always cares and looks after the mother who is getting sick. Care means protecting and looking after someone. By caring and always standing there for the mother, John acts such a dutiful son to cover his unpleasant attitude to his sister.

Moreover, the disguise of being a dutiful son is shown not only to the mother, but also to the uncle. This disguise happens when Lula starts to look for his biological family which coincides with her mother's ill.

> "John and Tony were very, very angry with her," said Lady Bristow. "They didn't think she ought to have started trying to find her biological mother, when I was so very ill. The tumor was already advanced when they found it. I had to go straight on to chemotherapy. John was very good; he drove back and forth to the hospital, and came to stay with me during the worst bits, and even Tony rallied round, but all Lula seemed to care about…" She sighed, and opened her faded eyes, seeking Strike's face…(p.348).

The data above shows that John and his uncle disagree with Lula's plan to find out her biological family. However, the researcher assumes that John disagrees with Lula's plan due to his own reason. Besides wanting to covet his sister's estate, he also disguises as a dutiful son in front of the uncle by standing on the side of the mother and the uncle.

The following disguise of John is shown to the detective and Lula's model agency. To Lula's model agency, John frequently shows that he cares everything about the mother.

> "…He was always on Cuckoo's case about something. Get a life. Get out of the closet. Have you heard him rhapsodizing about his mummy? Have you met his girlfriend?..."(p.209-210)

The statement of Lula's model agency about John's behavior shows that John frequently shows his care to everyone he met. Rhapsodize is expressing great enthusiasm for something. *Rhapsodizing about his mother* is one of John's disguise of being the dutiful son.

Furthermore, to the detective, John shows his both disguise, as a devoted son and as a harmful brother. John acts as a dutiful son who always spending time for the mother in every situation.

> "… Mum was distressed beyond measure. Unfortunately, I was not there when he called," said Bristow, and his tone implied that he was generally to be found standing guard over his mother. (p.122)

The statement above supports the previous data about John's disguise of being a dutiful son. The narrator comments that *John's tone implies that he*

is generally to be found standing guard over the mother. The narrator describes that John's statement disguises as a devoted son for the mother.

Besides acting such a dutiful son, John also acts such a kind brother to conceal his unpleasant attitude to his sister, Lula. About Lula's modeling contract, John stated that Lula asks him to look over the contract before she signs it (p.28). However, the detective reveals that Lula does not give the modeling contract to John.

> "…because people saw you there. But I don't think Lula ever gave you the contract with Some that you used to get upstairs to see her. I think you'd swiped that at some point previously. Wilson waved you up, and minutes later you were having shouting match with Lula on her doorstep…"(p.366).

The data shows the sibling rivalry and John's feeling of jealousy. John's disguise as a nice brother, who is asked by his sister to look over the contract, is revealed by the detective. The contract is basically stolen by John instead of given by his sister to look over it before signing it.

In addition, John also tells the detective that Lula hugs him to say goodbye after visiting the mother (p.28). The statement shows that John disguises as a devoted brother for Lula to the detective. However, in the last story of the novel, the detective reveals that John lies about the hugging.

> "…I think Tony kept telling himself he'd wait until your mother died before he confronted you. Perhaps that's how he kept his conscience quiet. But he's still been worried enough to ask Alison to keep an eye on you. And meanwhile, you've been feeding me that bullshit about Lula hugging you, and the touching reconciliation before she returned home." (p.370).

From the data, it is found that John lies about his sister who hugs him before returning home. The lies revealed by the detective indicates John's disguise as a kind brother to conceal his unpleasant behavior toward Lula.in brief, John's disguise as a dutiful son and a nice brother is to transform his feeling of jealousy and sibling rivalry.

Furthermore, the third part discusses the destructive behavior occurs between John and Lula due to the sibling rivalry and John's feeling of jealousy. Similar to the previous case, between John and his brother, John also murders his sister by pushing her down from the balcony. However, the researcher finds two reasons of John to kill his sister; they are the Lula's refusal to give money and the uncontrolled desire in his unconscious mind.

> "You were yelling at her for not giving you money, for depriving you, just you've always been deprived, haven't you, John, of your portion of parental love." (p.372)

The data above clearly indicates the two reasons of John to murder his siblings. Lula's refusal to give him money becomes the first reason. Hearing his sister's refusal, John becomes furious, insults her as a liar and murders Lula (p.372). The last action, murdering his sister, is considered as the most negative attitude and destructive behavior toward his sister due to the feeling of jealousy and sibling rivalry. According to Chandra (2007), sibling rivalry frequently changes into negative and aggressive action from the child who being the second and get less affection to the child who gets more affection from the parents.

Moreover, since the novel is categorized as a detective thriller, in the end of the story the detective reveals the main motives of John doing those murders and other unpleasant attitudes.

> "I expect the idea of the murder started to germinate then, all those hours you were alone, in all that luxury. Did you start to imagine how wonderful it would be if Lula, who you were sure was intestate, died? You must've known your sick mother would be a much softer touch, especially once you were her only remaining child. And that in itself must have felt great, John, didn't it? The idea of being the only child, at long last? And never losing out again to a better-looking, more lovable sibling?"

> Even in the thickening gloom, he could see Bristow's jutting teeth, and the intense stare of the weak eyes.

> "No matter how much you've fawned over your mother, and played the devoted son, you've never come first with her, have you? She always loved Charlie most, didn't she? Everyone did, even Uncle Tony. And the moment Charlie had gone, when you might have expected to be the center of attention at last, what happens? Lula arrives, and everyone starts worrying about Lula, looking after Lula, adoring Lula. your mother hasn't even got a picture of you by her deathbed. Just Charlie and Lula. Just the two she loved" (p.369).

The data show the main motives of John; doing the unpleasant behaviors toward Lula, the disguises and murdering his siblings. From the revelations, it is found that the main motives of John are being the only child and the center of affection in his family.

From all data and the explanations above, the researcher illustrates John's personality by using three features of psychoanalysis theory; they are *id, ego* and *superego*. John's motives to be the only child and the center of

attention in his family are categorized as *id*, the fundamental desire of John's mind. Meanwhile, having siblings and being an older brother who is supposed to love and look after the younger siblings becomes the superego. John's unpleasant attitudes toward his siblings, his disguises and also the murders toward his siblings are considered to be the *ego* which appears as John's personality. From the three John's behavior, murdering his siblings is categorized as the destructive behavior caused by uncontrolled desire of his unfulfilled desire.

Another destructive behavior of John is also shown toward the detective when the detective reveals the murders and his primary motives. John is totally angry to the detective and tries to kill him.

> A rustle, the blur of a pale hand, and Bristow lunged. The knife point grazed Strike's chest as he slammed Bristow sideways; the lawyer slid off the desk, rolled over and attacked again, and this time Strike fell over backwards in his chair, with Bristow on top of him, trapped between the wall and the desk…(p. 374)

The data shows that John tries to kill the detective using a knife. However, John shows his anger to the detective by *barely breathing* (p.372), *breathing very fast and saying nothing* (p.370). In the novel, the three expressions are considered showing the anger of John. The anger and antagonist side shown by John to the detective is known as transference. Transference is redirecting the anger, anxiety and all negative impulse caused by unfulfilled desire to the person who reveals them (Barry, 1995).

In conclusion, all John's unpleasant attitudes toward his siblings, his disguises and murders indicate his feeling of jealousy and sibling rivalry. The main motives of all unpleasant and destructive behaviors are being the only child and the center of attention in his family.

3.2 The Influence of Bristow's Family Environment on John's Character of Sibling Rivalry

In Bristow's family, there are three adoptive children; they are John, Charlie and Lula. However, Lula came in Bristow's family after Charlie died in an accident when he was in elementary school. Then, Bristow's family adopted her. Lula Bristow is a supermodel in her teenager and she uses her mother maiden name 'Landry'. Lula Landry, in her top of her popularity, falls from the balcony of her apartment and she dies in that accident. Unfortunately, the death of Charlie and Lula has a relation with John's psychological condition. The death of both brother and sister who never meet each other is caused by their brother, John, who kills them for his own desire.

From the previous discussion, it is found that the first desire of John, which naturally lives in his unconscious mind, is being the only child and the center of attention in his family. However, In Bristow's family John is the oldest child who surely has siblings and his desire is never filled thoroughly due to the existence of his siblings. John believes that the existence of his siblings have deprived his desire to get more attention from

his family. Moreover, the unfulfilled desire of John is transformed into the feeling of jealousy and perceiving his siblings as his rival who worth blaming for his unfulfilled desire that should be defeated in competition to get his parents affection. The feeling of jealousy and perceiving the siblings as rival leads John's unpleasant attitude, disguise and murdering his siblings.

However, John's family, in this case, has a significant role in creating sibling rivalry among their children. According to Tyson (2006) family has a significant role in psychological development since children are the product of role given in the family complex. John gets unequal treatment and affection from his family which triggers the feeling of jealousy and sibling rivalry in his mind. In the novel, there are two members of Bristow's family who give unequal love and treatment; they are the mother and the uncle.

The first unequal affection and treatment comes from Bristow's family. Bristow's family gives more attention toward Charlie rather than John. The attention here means a special care or treatment.

> "Uh, huh," said Strike. He had an exceptionally accurate memory; thinking back to that huge, cool, well-ordered house, and the blazing acres of garden, he remembered a languid blonde mother presiding at the picnic table, booming voice of an intimidating father; a surly older brother picking at the fruit cake, Charlie himself making his mother laugh as he clowned; …"(p.19)

The data above shows that the mother and all members of Bristow's family give more attention to Charlie by noticing at his clown without

noticing John's expression. John's surly expression is only noticed by the detective. Getting less attention rather than his brother in his family creates the feeling of alienated in John's mind. The feeling of alienated, then, triggers the feeling of jealousy and sibling rivalry.

The next unfair love and treatment comes from the mother. The novel tells that the mother frequently praises John's siblings, Charlie and Lula. Moreover, the researcher finds several data that illustrate the mother's praising toward John's siblings.

From three adoptive children, the mother frequently praises Charlie most. She likes to talk about Charlie in every chance with everyone she meets.

> "… didn't John tell me you knew Charlie?"
> "Yes I did," said Strike. "I've never forgotten him."
> "No, of course not. He was a most lovable child. Everyone always said so. The sweetest boy, the very sweetest I have ever known. I miss him in every single day." (p.349-350)

The data shows that Charlie is loved most by the mother. The mother praises Charlie by stating that Charlie is the most lovable child and the sweetest boy. The *most lovable child* and *the sweetest boy* mean that Charlie is more than other children for the mother.

Moreover, the mother also likes to talk about Charlie with John. They often talk about Charlie for longer times.

> "… He sat with me for a long time that night. We talked about Charlie. We talked into the early hours of the morning… (p.353)

"We" in the data above represents John and his mother. The mother talks about Charlie and praises him in front of her other children, John. Talking over and over about Charlie in front of John may lead the feeling of jealousy in his mind.

Besides praising Charlie, the mother also loves Lula rather than John since she really wants to have a daughter.

> "Oh no, he wouldn't have done that." She seemed to find this a strange suggestion. "I wanted her to be mine, just mine, you see. Alec would have wanted to protect me, if he knew anything. I could not have borne the idea that somebody out there might come and claim her one day. I had already lost Charlie, and I wanted a daughter so badly; the idea of losing her, too…"(p.347).

The data above show that after Charlie died, Lula becomes the most favorite child for the mother. She said that *she really wants a daughter so badly and wants her to be only hers*. It means that the mother really wants and loves Lula very much. Briefly, the three data indicate that the mother's favorite children are Charlie and Lula. Loving and praising his siblings in front of John who considered as the child who gets less affection and attention leads the feeling of inferior in his mind. The feeling of inferior in his mind, later on, triggers the feeling of jealousy and sibling rivalry.

Furthermore, another data showing the unequal love and treatment from the mother can be seen from the photographs put on the bedside table of the mother.

> There were chalky white lines around the faded irises. As he sat, Strike noticed two more silver-framed

photographs standing on the bedside table. With
something akin to an electric shock, he found himself
looking into the eyes of ten-year-old Charlie Bristow,
chubby-faced, with his slightly mullet haircut; frozen
forever in the eighties, his school shirt with its long
pointed collar, and the huge knot in his tie. He looked
just as he had when he had waved goodbye to his best
friend, Cormoran Strike, expecting to meet each other
again after Easter.
Beside Charlie's photograph was a smaller one, of an
exquisite little girl with long black ringlets and big
brown eyes, in a navy blue school uniform; Lula Landry,
aged no more than six.(p.346) .

The data show that there are only two photographs put on the bedside table of the mother, the photograph of Charlie and Lula. There is no John's photograph standing on the mother's table. It shows that the mother loves Charlie and Lula most. In the end of the story, the detective also reveals that the mother only has the photograph of her two children that she loves (p.369). Putting only two photographs of her children, Charlie and Lula, among her three children indicates the unequal love from the mother which triggers the feeling of unloved in John's mind.   The inability of the mother to control her different love to her children becomes the significant factor of the sibling rivalry among her children. If she could maintain her love to the most lovable children from the less lovable one, she may not lose her most lovable children due to sibling rivalry.

Besides, John also gets the unequal affection and treatment from his uncle. The uncle's preference can be seen from John's statement and also the different relation between the uncle and John, and, the uncle and Lula.

"Tony's never liked me much. He preferred Charlie. People said that Charlie looked like Tony did, when he was boy."(p.169)

The data above indicate that the uncle *prefers* Charlie rather than John, even he *never likes* John. The statement obviously shows that John gets unequal affection from his uncle. The unequal affection from the uncle may also trigger the feeling of unloved in John's mind.

The next unfair love and treatment from his uncle is shown in the novel by John's relation with his uncle. Yet, his uncle is the member of Bristow's family, the relationship between them is only about business relationship and a bit more about the mother who is getting sick.

> "Are you close to your nephew, Mr. Landry?"
> "What has that got to do with anything?"
> "It might explain why he didn't tell you what he was thinking."
> "John and I have a perfectly amicable working relationship."
> "'Working relationship'?"
> "Yes, Mr. Strike, we work together. Do we live in each other's pocket outside the office? No. But we are both involved in caring for my sister__ Lady Bristow, John's mother, who is now terminal case. Our out-of-hours conversation." (p.162)

The quotation illustrates that the relationship between John and his uncle is only about working relationship. Even though they are a family, there is no special relation between the uncle and his nephew. No special relationship indicates that the uncle does not consider John as his nephew. Briefly, it indicates unequal treatment and affection from the uncle toward John and Charlie that triggers the feeling of jealousy in John's mind.

In addition, the unfair treatment that John gets from his uncle can also be seen in his expression when he meets his uncle and the way his uncle speaks to John.

> Over Landry's shoulder, Strike saw John Bristow questioning a waitress; he appeared out of breath and a little disheveled, as though he had been running. A rectangular leather case dangled from his hand. He glanced around, panting slightly, and he spotted the back of Landry's head. Strike thought that he looked frightened (p.165).

> "Hi, Cormoran."
> Landry did not look at his nephew, but picked up his knife and fork and took a first bite of his terrine. Strike moved around the table to make room for Bristow to sit down opposite his uncle.
> "Have you spoken to Reuben?" Landry asked Bristow coldly, once he had finished his mouthful of terrine (p.166).

> The ignored expression of Uncle Tony when he speaks to John and the way he behaves when his nephew comes is obviously told that Uncle Tony disfavors John. The frightened expression of John and also the cold expression of Uncle Tony indicate how Uncle Tony treats his nephew along their daily life.

Meanwhile, the relationship between Uncle Tony and his niece, Lula, is much better than the relationship between Uncle Tony and his nephew, John. The novel tells that Lula calls her uncle repeatedly.

> "Lula's telephone records show that she called your mobile phone repeatedly after she left Lady Bristow's flat, Mr. Landry."(p.167).

The detective's sentence above shows that Lula prefers his uncle to tell her problem or business rather than his brother. It indicates that the relationship between Uncle Tony and Lula is much better than the relationship between John and Uncle Tony. Those difference relationship between the uncle and John, and, the uncle and Lula, and also the preference of the uncle toward Charlie, show the different treatment and affection from the uncle toward John which triggers the feeling of unloved.

In conclusion, the different affection from John's family, the mother and the uncle may trigger the feeling of unloved, inferior and alienated in John's mind. Furthermore, those feelings lead the feeling of jealousy and sibling rivalry of John's personality. John's personality of sibling rivalry is influenced by his family environment.

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter provides the conclusion of the study related to the topic and suggestion for further analysis of the novel. After doing the analysis, this part briefly answers the two research questions presented in the first chapter and the theory suggested for deeper analysis of the novel.

4.1 Conclusion

Sibling rivalry among Bristow's Children obviously appears in John. There are two parts which shows his attitude of sibling rivalry. The first personality of sibling rivalry is shown by John toward his brother. He shows his jealousy toward his brother, Charlie, by showing his surly expression when his family are paying more attention to his brother. The second sibling rivalry is shown by john toward his sister, Lula. John gets a sister after the death of his brother. He shows his feeling of jealousy by doing unpleasant attitude such us bullying, coveting his sister's estate, disguising as a devoted son and a harmful brother. John disguises as a dutiful son for his mother and the uncle. He also shows his disguise to other people, the detective and Lula's model agency.

However, the last John's behavior of sibling rivalry is murdering his siblings due to his desire. In the end, the study finds that the motives of John doing those unpleasant attitudes, disguises, and also murdering his siblings,

are being the only child and the center of attention in his family. The murder is a form of uncontrolled desire in John's personality.

Besides, John's motives of sibling rivalry are influenced by his family environment. He gets unequal affection and treatment from his family. The unequal affections and attentions, then, trigger the feeling of alienated, inferior and unloved in John's mind. Those feelings lead the feeling of jealousy and sibling in his mind. In brief, the family environment has a significant role in creating sibling rivalry in John's personality.

4.2 Suggestion

The analysis of sibling rivalry among Bristow's children in Robert Galbraith's *The Cuckoo's Calling* only discusses the indication of sibling rivalry shown by John Bristow and the influences of his family environment toward his personality of sibling rivalry.

However, this study may have some limitations of the discussion. Therefore, for further and deeper analysis of the novel, the researcher suggests to analyze the psychological problem of the detective or the anxiety of John Bristow, since there are two stories in the novel, the life story of the detective who becomes the main character of the novel and the story of John and his family. For the character of the detective, the researcher suggests to analyze the main psychological problem. Meanwhile, for the character of John, the researcher suggests the following studies to use the theory of anxiety caused by his murders.

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APPENDIXES

"Yvette and Alec adopted the two boys, but she had no idea how to manage them. She is, quite simply, an atrocious mother. no control, no discipline; complete overindulgence and a point- blank refusal to see what is under her nose. I don't say it was all down to her parenting –who knows what the genetic influences were – but John was whiny, histrionic and clingy and Charlie was completely delinquent, with the result—"	p.163	Chapter 3 part 5
"Uh, huh," said Strike. He had an exceptionally accurate memory; thinking back to that huge, cool, well-ordered house, and the blazing acres of garden, he remembered a languid blonde mother presiding at the picnic table, booming voice of an intimidating father; a surly older brother picking at the fruit cake, Charlie himself making his mother laugh as he clowned; …"	p.19	Chapter 1 part 1
"I don't think Tony's ever really l[...] Bristow suddenly…	p.170	Chapter 3 part 6
"Tony's never liked me much. He preferred Charlie. People said that Charlie looked like Tony did, when he was boy.".	p.169	Chapter 3 part 6
"What did Tony say?" "Horrible things about John and Charlie. Awful things. I don't," she	p.351	Chapter 4 part 14

said weakly ,"want to repeat them. And then he phoned Alec, when he heard that we were adopting a little girl,…".		
" Tony knows you did it, doesn't he? All that bullshit about the hard, cruel things he said after Charlie died. Tony was there, he saw you cycling away from the place where you'd pushed Charlie over. Did you dare him to ride close to the edge? I knew Charlie, he couldn't resist a dare. Tony saw Charlie dead at the bottom of that quarry, and he told your parents that he thought you'd done it, didn't he? That's why your father hit him. That's why your mother fainted…".	p.370	Chapter 5 part 2
"John was jealous when she first came to us. He had been devastated about Charlie… but they ended up being very close friend.".	p.350	Chapter4 part 14
"…Unfortunately for you, however, Lula had now left the building, so you couldn't go back upstairs and try and bully her into coughing up."	p.367	Chapter 5 part 2
"'it's too late, I've already done it!' she screamed. And you called her a lying fucking bitch, and you threw her down into the street to her death."	p.372	Chapter 5 part 2
"But I think that row was really about Lula's refusal to give you money. All her sharper friends	p.366	Chapter 5 part 2

have told me you had quite the reputation for coveting her fortune, but you must have been particularly desperate for a handout that day, to force your way in and start shouting like that…"		
"Because we'd had some pretty nasty rows about the whole business. My mother had just been diagnosed with uterine cancer when Lula went searching for Marlene Higson. I told Lula that she could hardly have chosen a more insensitive moment to start tracing her roots, …"	p.172	Chapter 3 part 6
"But Lula would never have left everything solely to me. Never."	p.147	Chapter 3 part 3
"…So I said,'Looly, will you leave me this one?' just as joke. And she said, like, really seriously, 'I am leaving everything to my brother, but I'm sure he'd let you have anything you want.' "	p.271-272	Chapter 4 part 7
"That she was leaving everything, her entire state, to her brother, Lieutenant Jonah Agyeman of the Royal Engineers."	p.362	Chapter 5 part 2
"… The tumor was already advanced when they found it. I had to go straight on to chemotherapy. John was very good, he drove me back and forth to the hospital, and came to stay with me during the worst bits,…"	p.348	Chapter 4 part 14

"John and Tony were very, very angry with her," said Lady Bristow. "They didn't think she ought to have started trying to find her biological mother, when I was so very ill. The tumor was already advanced when they found it. I had to go straight on to chemotherapy. John was very good; he drove back and forth to the hospital, and came to stay with me during the worst bits, and even Tony rallied round, but all Lula seemed to care about…" She sighed, and opened her faded eyes, seeking Strike's face…	p.348	Chapter 4 part 14
"…He was always on Cuckoo's case about something. Get a life. Get out of the closet. Have you heard him rhapsodizing about his mummy? Have you met his girlfriend?..."	p.209-210	Chapter 4 part 1
"… Mum was distressed beyond measure. Unfortunately, I was not there when he called," said Bristow, and his tone implied that he was generally to be found standing guard over his mother.	p.122	Chapter 2 part 11
"I wouldn't have gone up," said Bristow miserably, blotches of color dappling his thin neck again, "but I had the contract with Some to give back to her; she'd asked me to look over it and she needed to sign it…She could be quite blasé about things like that. Anyway, she wasn't too happy that they'd let me upstairs, and we rowed again, but it burned itself out quite quickly. She calmed down."	p.28	Chapter 1 part 4

"…because people saw you there. But I don't think Lula ever gave you the contract with Some that you used to get upstairs to see her. I think you'd swiped that at some point previously. Wilson waved you up, and minutes later you were having shouting match with Lula on her doorstep…".	p.366	Chapter 6 part 2
"…I think Tony kept telling himself he'd wait until your mother died before he confronted you. Perhaps that's how he kept his conscience quiet. But he's still been worried enough to ask Alison to keep an eye on you. And meanwhile, you've been feeding me that bullshit about Lula hugging you, and the touching reconciliation before she returned home."	p.370	Chapter 5 part 2
"You were yelling at her for not giving you money, for depriving you, just you've always been deprived, haven't you, John, of your portion of parental love."	p.372	Chapter 5 part 2
"I expect the idea of the murder started to germinate then, all those hours you were alone, in all that luxury. Did you start to imagine how wonderful it would be if Lula, who you were sure was intestate, died? You must've known your sick mother would be a much softer touch, especially once you were her only remaining child. And that in itself must have felt great, John, didn't it? The idea of being the only child, at long last? And	p.368-369	Chapter 4 part 2

never losing out again to a better-looking, more lovable sibling?" Even in the thickening gloom, he could see Bristow's jutting teeth, and the intense stare of the weak eyes. "No matter how much you've fawned over your mother, and played the devoted son, you've never come first with her, have you? She always loved Charlie most, didn't she? Everyone did, even Uncle Tony. And the moment Charlie had gone, when you might have expected to be the center of attention at last, what happens? Lula arrives, and everyone starts worrying about Lula, looking after Lula, adoring Lula. your mother hasn't even got a picture of you by her deathbed. Just Charlie and Lula. Just the two she loved"		
A rustle, the blur of a pale hand, and Bristow lunged. The knife point grazed Strike's chest as he slammed Bristow sideways; the lawyer slid off the desk, rolled over and attacked again, and this time Strike fell over backwards in his chair, with Bristow on top of him, trapped between the wall and the desk…	p. 374	Chapter 5 part 2
"… didn't John tell me you knew Charlie?" "Yes I did," said Strike. "I've never forgotten him." "No, of course not. He was a most lovable child. Everyone always said so. The sweetest boy, the very sweetest I have ever known. I miss him in every single day."	p.349-350	Chapter 4 part 14

"… He sat with me for a long time that night. We talked about Charlie. We talked into the early hours of the morning…	p.353	Chapter 4 part 14
"Oh no, he wouldn't have done that." She seemed to find this a strange suggestion. "I wanted her to be mine, just mine, you see. Alec would have wanted to protect me, if he knew anything. I could not have borne the idea that somebody out there might come and claim her one day. I had already lost Charlie, and I wanted a daughter so badly; the idea of losing her, too…"	p.347	Chapter 4 part 14
There were chalky white lines around the faded irises. As he sat, Strike noticed two more silver-framed photographs standing on the bedside table. With something akin to an electric shock, he found himself looking into the eyes of ten-year-old Charlie Bristow, chubby-faced, with his slightly mullet haircut; frozen forever in the eighties, his school shirt with its long pointed collar, and the huge knot in his tie. He looked just as he had when he had waved goodbye to his best friend, Cormoran Strike, expecting to meet each other again after Easter. Beside Charlie's photograph was a smaller one, of an exquisite little girl with long black ringlets and big brown eyes, in a navy blue school uniform; Lula Landry, aged no more than six..	p.346	Chapter 4 part 14
"Are you close to your nephew, Mr. Landry?" "What has that got to do with	p.162	Chapter 3 part 5

anything?" "It might explain why he didn't tell you what he was thinking." "John and I have a perfectly amicable working relationship." "'Working relationship'?" "Yes, Mr. Strike, we work together. Do we live in each other's pocket outside the office? No. But we are both involved in caring for my sister___ Lady Bristow, John's mother, who is now terminal case. Our out-of-hours conversation."		
Over Landry's shoulder, Strike saw John Bristow questioning a waitress; he appeared out of breath and a little disheveled, as though he had been running. A rectangular leather case dangled from his hand. He glanced around, panting slightly, and he spotted the back of Landry's head. Strike thought that he looked frightened.	p.165	Chapter 3 part 5
"Hi, Cormoran." Landry did not look at his nephew, but picked up his knife and fork and took a first bite of his terrine. Strike moved around the table to make room for Bristow to sit down opposite his uncle. "Have you spoken to Reuben?" Landry asked Bristow coldly, once he had finished his mouthful of terrine	P. 166	Chapter 3 part 6
"Lula's telephone records show that she called your mobile phone repeatedly after she left Lady Bristow's flat, Mr. Landry."	p.167	Chapter 3 part 6