

**TRAUMA IN AGATHA CHRISTIE'S *MURDER ON THE
ORIENT EXPRESS***

THESIS

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**DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH LITERATURE
FACULTY OF HUMANITIES
UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI MAULANA MALIK
IBRAHIM MALANG
2020**

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ORIENT EXPRESS***

THESIS

Presented to

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in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of *Sarjana Sastra* (S.S.)

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2020**

STATEMENT OF AUTHORSHIP

I state that the thesis entitled "**Trauma In Agatha Christie's *Murder On The Orient Express***" is my original work. I do not include any materials previously written or published by another person, except those ones that are cited as references and written in the bibliography. Hereby, if there is an objection or claim, I am the only person who is responsible for that.

Malang, 17 December 2020

The researcher



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APPROVAL SHEET

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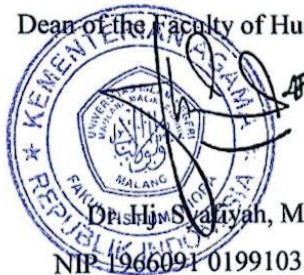
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MOTTO

“Man Jadda Wajada, Man Shabara Zhafira”

He who gives his all will surely succeed, he who is patient will be fortunate.

DEDICATION

This thesis is proudly dedicated to:

Allah SWT who has given me pleasures, mercy, and blessings;
my beloved father, Moch. Jauhar Firdaus, S.Ag, and my mother, Lilik Dianah
Islamiyah, S.Ag;
my big family of Mr. Fahrur Zaim Syam and Mrs. Muslimatin who have prayed
for me;
all teachers who have educate me from kindergarten until undergraduate study;
all ustadz/ah and kyai who have guided me in TPQ and pesantren;
my friends of Unior UIN Malang
my friends and relatives who have always supported me;
everyone who knows me;
and life journey that will become provision of my future.

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Hopefully, this thesis will be useful for both the writer and the readers who are interested in this topic. Suggestions, corrections, and critics are welcome for making this thesis better.

Malang, December 17, 2020

Nur Muhammad Saiful Rijal
Romadhoni.

ABSTRACT

Romadhoni, Nur Muhammad S. R. 2022. **Trauma In Agatha Christie's *Murder On The Orient Express***. Minor Thesis (*Skripsi*) Department of English Literature, Faculty of Humanities, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang

Advisor : Muzakki Afifuddin, M.Pd

Keywords : Trauma

This study aims to find the trauma that appears in the novel *Murder on the Orient Express* by Agatha Christie. *Murder on The Orient Express* tells the story of the murder that happened on the train. Trauma is a disorder in the form of excessive anxiety that arises because of a traumatic event that occurs to a person. Trauma has an effect on the sufferer that occurs after the traumatic event occurs. The objectives in this research to find out 1) the traumatic symptoms experienced by the characters, and 2) the causes of trauma in the novel.

This research is literary criticism because it only focuses on the analysis of a literary work. This study uses a psychological analysis approach using trauma studies theory. Researcher use this novel because Agatha Christie shows the injustice experienced by some people due to legal discrimination and the dilapidation of the judiciary. The data in this study were taken from narrative texts and conversational texts contained in the novel *Murder on The Orient Express*. Researcher collect data with a focus on narrative or conversational texts that are relevant to the problem in research.

The findings of this study indicate that, First, there are three traumatic symptoms experienced by characters in the novel, those are 1) avoidance, 2) re-experiencing, and 3) arousal. Second, the researcher found two causes of trauma in the novel, namely the kidnapping of Daisy Armstrong, and the bribery of the court.

ABSTRAK

Romadhoni, Nur Muhammad S. R. 2022. **Trauma In Agatha Christie's *Murder On The Orient Express***. Skripsi, Sastra Inggris, Fakultas Humaniora, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang

Penasihat : Muzakki Afifuddin, M.Pd

Kata Kunci : Trauma

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menemukan trauma yang muncul dalam novel *Murder on the Orient Express* karya Agatha Christie. *Murder on The Orient Express* bercerita tentang pembunuhan yang terjadi di kereta api. Trauma adalah gangguan berupa kecemasan berlebihan yang muncul akibat peristiwa traumatis yang terjadi pada seseorang. Trauma berpengaruh pada penderita yang terjadi setelah peristiwa traumatis terjadi. Tujuan dalam penelitian ini untuk mengetahui 1) gejala traumatis yang dialami oleh tokoh, dan 2) penyebab trauma dalam novel.

Penelitian ini bersifat kritik sastra karena hanya berfokus pada analisis suatu karya sastra. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan analisis psikologis dengan menggunakan teori trauma studies. Peneliti menggunakan novel ini karena Agatha Christie menunjukkan ketidakadilan yang dialami oleh sebagian orang akibat diskriminasi hukum dan bobroknya peradilan. Data dalam penelitian ini diambil dari teks naratif dan teks percakapan yang terdapat dalam novel *Murder on The Orient Express*. Peneliti mengumpulkan data dengan fokus pada teks naratif atau percakapan yang relevan dengan masalah dalam penelitian.

Temuan penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa, Pertama, ada tiga gejala traumatis yang dialami oleh karakter dalam novel, yaitu 1) penghindaran, 2) re-experiencing, dan 3) gairah. Kedua, peneliti menemukan dua penyebab trauma dalam novel tersebut, yaitu penculikan Daisy Armstrong, dan penyusunan pengadilan.

مستخلص البحث

رمضون، نور محمد سيفل رجال. ٢٠٢٠. *Trauma In Agatha Christie's Murder On The Orient Express*. البحث الجامعي في شعبة الإنجليزية وأدبها كلية العلوم الإنسانية جامعة مولانا مالك إبراهيم الإسلامية الحكومية مالانج .

المشرف : الدكتور مزي عفيف الدين الماجستير
الكلمات الرئيسية : Trauma

تهدف هذه الدراسة إلى العثور على الصدمة التي تظهر في رواية القتل على قطار الشرق السريع لأجاثا كريستي. تحكي جريمة القتل على قطار الشرق السريع قصة القتل التي حدثت في القطار. الصدمة هي اضطراب في شكل قلق مفرط ينشأ بسبب حدث صادم يحدث لشخص. الصدمة لها تأثير على المصاب الذي يحدث بعد وقوع الحدث الصادم. تتمثل الأهداف في هذا البحث في معرفة (١) الأعراض المؤلمة التي تعاني منها الشخصيات و, (٢) أسباب الصدمة في الرواية .

هذا البحث هو نقد أدبي لأنه يركز فقط على تحليل العمل الأدبي. تستخدم هذه الدراسة نهج التحليل النفسي باستخدام نظرية دراسات الصدمات. يستخدم الباحث هذه الرواية لأن أجاثا كريستي تظهر الظلم الذي يعاني منه بعض الأشخاص بسبب التمييز القانوني وخراب القضاء. البيانات في هذه الدراسة مأخوذة من نصوص سردية ونصوص حوارية واردة في رواية القتل على قطار الشرق السريع. يقوم الباحث بجمع البيانات مع التركيز على النصوص السردية أو الحوارية ذات الصلة بالمشكلة في البحث.

تشير نتائج هذه الدراسة إلى أنه ، أولاً ، هناك ثلاثة أعراض مؤلمة تعاني منها الشخصيات في الرواية ، وهي (١) التجنب ، (٢) إعادة التجربة ، و(٣) الإثارة. ثانياً ، وجد الباحث سببين للصدمة في الرواية ، وهما اختطاف ديزي أرمسترونج ، ورشوة المحكمة.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

Literature is a kind of art that arises from the human ability to create languages. Literature is a human creation, a written document based on the reality. This is expected to mean that literature comes from reality. Literature is a tool of a cultural community that has the destiny of human life, such as its problem, its conflict and its struggle for life. It represents the story of reality in human behavior, feeling, thoughts, attitudes originality through the imagination and concrete situation. According to Griffith "Literature gives pleasure, it has a certain magic that transports us from the real world to seemingly more remote and enjoyable place."(Griffith, 1982) People who read literature will enjoy themselves by giving information, knowledge and experience about human daily life. In line from the above citation, the historical mentality of a peculiar perspective is transformed. It also spreads the philosophy, the idea, the memory, the notion and the point of view of the cultural construction of reality. Thus literature is both presented and reported story as the skeleton of evidence from the author's mind to the reader.

Literary works are written or written by writers not only to be read, but there are also ideas, experiences and messages that the writer wants to convey to the reader, so that the reader can draw conclusions and interpret them as

something that can be useful for the development of life. This proves that literary works have the potential to develop culture. In other words, literature is always related to social culture. It happens because the writer also undergoes the influence of the environment and his time in creating his works.

In particular, there are some ways to express ideas in a literary work. There is a literary work that brings us into the world of dreams and takes us away from reality. It must be contrasted with a literary work that needs our interpretation. Literature is a personal expression of feeling, including experience, idea, motivation, trust in a specific description through the use of language.

The novel, the most widely read form of literature, could be defined as a prose fiction of the length of a book, which characters and actions are presented in a plot as representing persons and events in real life. A novel expresses some aspect of human love and existence. Since the novel tells about human activities and describes what happened in the surrounding area, it is written in a long composition.

Sometimes from author's experience, they got mixed feelings such as happiness, sadness even negative feeling like trauma. The researcher chose to study about trauma for the thesis because it is interesting to see how literature and life can be related to each other.

Christie's *Murder on the Orient Express* is a novel about traumatized people, victims of law discrimination, and kidnaping case on the past. It is popular

enough around the world. It is proven by the selling of this novel and being best seller novel in the world. The major character in this novel is Hercule Poirot, a Belgian detective who has his own style in breaking the cases of criminal. When Sherlock Holmes reckons his eccentric deduction and field investigation, Holmes accurately solves the case. But, Hercule Poirot has his own treatment in breaking the cases, he less doing field investigation but more focus on interviewing the person who had been suspected. In this book focus on who is the murderer and the motive of the murder. Poirot attempts to break the case that happened while he was on his way to London. Ratchett is a man who becomes a victim of murder by the murderer who had a revenge on him. The main motive of revenge is the murderers do not get a true justice. This novel has three chapters. The first chapter consist of nine part, the second chapter consist of fifteen part, and the third chapter consist of nine part.

Historical and psychological approaches are appropriate approaches to the analysis of this novel. Historical approach is one of the methods used to analyze the literary work in which the author and the reader understand the message of a literary work by remembering a moment or a historic moment a long time after a literary work has been written. Psychological approach leads most directly to a substantial amplification of the meaning of a literary work. When we discuss psychology and its place in a literary work, we are primarily studying the author's imagination. As all literary works are based on some kind of experience and as all authors are human, we are necessarily caught up in the wide spectrum of emotional problems caused by experience.

In this novel, Christie has illustrated the belated experience of trauma not only through main characters but also through her narrative, specifically in the beginning of each chapter. In the initial part of each chapter, the readers might find themselves one step behind the narrator, which resembles Freud's definition of the incubation period in a traumatic experience. Christie's narrative clearly depicts the belated experience of trauma by putting readers in an untimelessness as if the readers get lost in the character's traumatic memories, and even the story's traumatic past. Christie has implicitly conveyed the sense of belatedness in *Murder on the Orient Express*. These are those gaps and black holes which are rooted in some traumatic and murky experiences in the past, into which Christie submerges her readers in order to convey the sense of the traumatic experiences.

Reading *Murder on the Orient Express* is more than an intellectual experience. It appears to be a physical process in which the reader must take a participatory role to fill the traumatic gaps and to connect several seemingly unrelated details in order to solve the riddle of the text.

Finally, all of the explanations mentioned above become the reason to have this analysis entitled Trauma in Agatha Christie's *Murder on the Orient Express*.

B. Problems of the Study

Based on the background that has been described, the problems used in this research are 1) how are traumatic symptoms experienced by the characters in the novel?, and 2) what are the causes of the trauma in the novel?

C. Objectives of the Study

Based on the research statement, this study finds out 1) the traumatic symptoms experienced by the characters in the novel, and 2) the causes of the trauma in the novel.

D. Scope and Limitation

There are many areas and cases to analyze Agatha Christie's *Murder on the Orient Express*. But, Researcher wants to conduct a research on the topic of trauma. It focused on analyzing psychological problems using psychological approach that showing trauma. Those are cause and effect of trauma. Moreover, this research will not discuss deeply about the worldview or the social condition of the literary work.

E. Significance of the Study

There are two kinds of significance of the study, those are theoretical and practical significance. Theoretically, this research is intended to enrich the theoretical bases of literary studies, especially those which are related to the psychological aspect in literary works. Practically, this study is to implement one of literary theories, thus the researcher can reach the formulated objective appropriately.

Practically, the finding of the study is for readers who have a great attention on literary works and for those who are interested in understanding the trauma of characters which affected the literary work, novel *Murder on The Orient Express*, especially concerning with the psychology criticism of the character's trauma.

This study is also expected to be the example or reference for researcher who would conduct a study about trauma through Agatha Christie's *Murder on The Orient Express*. The study may give useful information and increase inspiration for the other researcher to conduct research on literary work, especially in the same study.

F. Definition of the Key Term

To avoid misunderstanding among readers, the writer provides the definition of important terms as follows:

1. Trauma is also a severe injury, usually caused by a violent attack or an accident (Cambridge Advanced Learner's Dictionary: third edition, 2008). Trauma is an emotional shock producing a lasting harmful effect or an unpleasant experience that causes one distressed anxiety (Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary of Current English: Fifth Edition).

G. Previous Studies

The first research was conducted by Yohana (2012) with the title *Trauma Tokoh Nayla* by Djenar Maesa Ayu. The research carried out aims to meet the

graduation requirements in order to fulfill the thesis. The aim of the research is to determine the effect of the trauma that occurs in the main character (Nayla) on his personality and his life as a writer. The theory used in this study as a problem-solving knife is Sigmund Freud's Psychoanalysis.

The second research was conducted by Dewiana (2011) with the title *The Trauma Analysis and Revenge Hannibal Lecter at the Hannibal Rising novel by Thomas Harris*. This research was conducted to meet the requirements for the passage of English literature. The research focuses on the character changes found in the Hannibal Lecter character in the *Hannibal Rising* novel, the character changes in line with the psychoanalytic theory put forward by Sigmund Freud.

The next previous study was thesis from Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta student, Mega Asri Utama Putri. The title of this study is *A Family and Their Revenge in Agatha Christie's Novel Murder on The Orient Express (2018): a Sociological Approach*. The object of the research is same, *Murder on The Orient Express* by Agatha Christie. Sociological approach is used in analyzing the object. This research aims three objectives first, to know the motive of murder, second, to describe Armstrong's family revenge, third, to reveal why Agatha Christie create this novel.

The last previous study is thesis from department of English literature of university of Sumatera Utara by Balqis Astharini (2017) entitled *The Effect of Trauma Found in Toni Morrison's Song of Solomon*. This research using psychological approach and historical approach with aiming the effects that arise

this novel. the analysis tells that slavery portraying the social condition when author write the novel. from the analysis, it was found that the trauma experienced by four major characters affect their life and also their environment it was also found that not at all characters are able to cope the effect of trauma due to the lack of support from the people surrounding.

G. Research Method

This part describes the research method which includes, research design, data source, data collection, and data analysis.

1. Research Design

This research is categorized into literary criticism, because it is the reasoned consideration of literary works and issues. It is an extension of social activity interpreting and a tool for interpreting literature. The researcher uses psychological approach to analyze. It is a literary criticism that critiques a literary work from the psychological view and perspective. In this case the researcher tries to interpret the data in relation with psychological theory.

The novel tells the thirteen characters who kill a victim. They show some psychological indications that happen in real life. It is described that the characters has a problem with the psychological condition. Through this approach, the researcher expected to study intensely about what happen with the character.

2. Data Source

The data is Agatha Christie's *Murder on the Orient Express*. It was originally published in January 1st 1934 by Collins crime club, in the United Kingdom. This novel has 256 pages and 3 parts, first part consist of 8 chapters, second part consist of 12 chapters, third part consist of 9 chapters. The additional sources are any relevant references that can facilitate the researcher to carry out the analysis.

3. Data Collection

To collect the data, the researcher uses textual observation from primary data of this research in Agatha Christie's *Murder on the Orient Express*. In collecting data, the researcher uses several steps: understand the novel by reading repeatedly and carefully. Then taking notes or encoding the content of the novel. It can give highlight, underline, and gives the sign of paper. After that, classification the necessary data to analyzes and selects the data which are relevant to the problems of the study.

4. Data Analysis

After collecting the data, the researcher begins to analyze the data by identifying and classifying the data with psychological theory. Then, interpreting the data according to the researcher's opinion or argument and seeing some references. Furthermore, drawing and evaluating the conclusion according to the psychological perspective by using psychological approach.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW ON RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter reviews several relevant to the issue being investigated in this research used to analysis the data. The discussion covers the intrinsic aspect support the topic trauma in Agatha Christie's *Murder on the Orient Express*. Therefore, the theoretical framework is explained in this chapter to have a deep understanding of the whole concept of this study.

A. Psychology and Literature

Both Literature and Psychology are study about human behavior. While psychology focuses on the human behavior in the reality, literature portrays human behavior through fiction. According to Rene Wellek and Austin Warren, psychology of literature means the psychological study of the writer, as type and as individual, or the study of the creative process, or the study of psychological types and laws present within works of literature, or finally, the effect of literature upon its readers (audience psychology) (Wellek & Warren, 1949). A psychological problem in literary work is worth to be used as a study. However, it does not mean that psychology of literature always related to the theory of literary reception. In the opening chapter of Norbert Groeben examined that the creative side of literary work can be discovered through literary production, literary text, and literary reception (Schram & Steen, 2001).

Literary work can convey higher or greater values and the meaning and nature of life, including humanity (Mulyo, Afifuddin & Purbani, 2021). In the

process of creating literary work, the author cannot be separated from the social condition of human being. Wellek and Warren stated that, in the writing process, the evidence of its psychological problem might be taken from unliterary document, social interaction event, or drawn from work themselves. Characters in plays and novels are judge by us to be psychologically true. Situations are praised and plots accepted because of this same quality (Wellek & Warren, 1949).

B. Trauma Theory

The very important early definition of trauma has been discussed by Cathy Caruth in the chapter Trauma and Experience. Trauma as a response to an extraordinary event that is sometimes delayed and present in the form of dreams, repetitive behaviors, hallucinations, thoughts that disturb a person either during the event or after it has been experienced (Caruth, 1995). The term trauma or often referred to as Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) is also discussed in the introduction to the book Trauma Explorations in Memory by Cathy Caruth. At first PTSD was referred to as shell shock, delayed stress syndrome, combat stress, and traumatic neurosis experienced as a response to a disaster both by humans and nature. But the most important thing in Caruth's exploration of trauma is how the process before the survivor experienced a delayed mental response. These processes are explored through the mental symptoms experienced by survivors before they can be classified as trauma disorders. But that does not mean physical symptoms do not contribute to this process. For the example in the research by Dewi & Rahayu (2020) the paper explains what happened to survivors of the Rwandan genocide in the book *Led by Faith* by Immaculée Ilibagiza. As a

survivor, after several months of going through the horrific events in Rwanda, he feels powerless because of the thoughts that weigh on him. Both physically and mentally will be affected during the process and trauma disorders take place.

The conception of trauma is also very detailed explained through Caruth's analysis in her book *Unclaimed Experience: Trauma, Narrative, and History*, at the beginning of the chapter she explains how the process of trauma is. Taking an example from the story of Tancred, a person who repeatedly injures his girlfriend Clorinda, first in human form and secondly in the form of a tree that has Clorinda's soul in it. By the time Tancred cut the tree he had injured his girlfriend a second time without realizing it. Caruth considers that trauma is not only experienced by unconscious actions and repetitions that are unintentional or unwanted, but that it is repeated because there is a voice that awakens it. So he concludes that traumatic experience is not only a puzzle of repeated human agents and actions, but it is also a puzzle of other voices that Tancred doesn't even fully know. These wounds and voices then seemed to pull him into his traumatic experience and subconsciously made him repeat the event (Caruth, 1996).

Based on the trauma concepts offered by Caruth in the two books, it can be concluded that trauma identification can be seen after a person experiences an event. The delayed response is a real form, while the delayed response process is invoked through dreams, memories, even sounds from outside that a person is not aware of. Furthermore, to understand how the trauma process occurs, it is very important to research collective memory or memories. This is because collective

memory will explain how the process of someone experiencing trauma due to the extraordinary events they experienced (Caruth, 1995 & 1996).

Moreover, this study employs Cathy Caruth's concept of trauma and memory to reveal the characters' psychological distress following trauma. Caruth suggests that,

"trauma is a response, sometimes delayed, to an overwhelming event or events, which takes the form of repeated, intrusive hallucinations, dreams, thoughts or behaviors stemming from the event, along with numbing that may have begun during or after the experience, and possibly also increased arousal to (and avoidance of) stimuli recalling the event". (Caruth, 1995).

Trauma records past traumatic memory of events, which means that people do not fully comprehend the feeling of being traumatized when the event occurs, but they will have it after the shock wears off and passes a few moments or years later. As a result, traumatic memory is a delayed response to trauma. From the definition above that the victim may react differently to trauma. Traumatized people frequently exhibit traumatic symptoms such as hallucinations based on the traumatic events they have experienced, which can manifest as dreams, memories, or thoughts. Victims may also become numb to things, feel excessively anxious, or avoid things that may cause them to recall the traumatic events. In line with Caruth, Maria Roots in Vickroy (2014) contends that trauma victims may respond to trauma in an unsympathetic environment through egocentrism, quick anger, social and emotional withdrawal, rumination, or shutting down.

The causes of post-traumatic stress disorder explained by Davidson in Satriawan & Rahayu (2020), those are psychological cause, and environmental cause. Psychological cause was explained by Bartle in *Yellow Birds* as US soldier

of Iraq war who gets many negative things in battlefield. Death haunts every soldier in battlefield, that thing make a soldier depress and disturbed the mental health. Moreover, the environmental cause shows by Bartle as soldier who face unexpected and frightening moment. This moment indirectly brings many adverse effects on the psychological health. Losing someone who loves such as Bartle loses his friends in the middle of warfare become hard for him to forget the haunted memory.

According to Davison et al (2012), symptoms of post-traumatic stress disorder have three main categories. Namely, avoidance symptoms, re-experiencing symptoms, and arousal symptoms.

a) Avoidance Symptoms

Symptoms of avoidance are an attempt by someone to avoid a traumatic event. A person who has post-traumatic stress disorder tries to avoid something that has something in common when a traumatic event occurs so as not to trigger someone to remember the traumatic event that he has experienced. They try to avoid thoughts, feelings or conversation associated with the trauma, effort to avoid activities, place or people that arouse recollections of the trauma, inability to recall an essential aspect of the trauma, markedly diminished interest or participation in significant activities, feeling of detachment or estrangement from others, restricted range of affect (such as being unable to have loving feelings), and sense of a foreshortened future (does not expect to have a career, marriage, children, or an average life span) (Davidson et al, 2012).

b) Re-experiencing Symptoms

Re-experiencing symptoms, such as reliving traumatic events. Someone who has post-traumatic stress disorder feels haunted by the memory of a traumatic event that has occurred. The memory of the traumatic event feels as real as if it had happened again. This is called "flashback." According to Davison et al (2012), someone who has post-traumatic stress disorder, recurrent and intrusive distressing recollections of the event, including images, thoughts, or perceptions, recurrent distressing dreams of the event, acting or feeling as if the traumatic event were recurring, Intense psychological distress at exposure to cues that symbolize or resemble an aspect of the traumatic event and Physiological reactivity on exposure to cues that symbolize or resemble an aspect of the traumatic event.

c) Arousal Symptoms

People who have post-traumatic stress disorder feels alert after the traumatic event has occurred. This is called increased emotional arousal. According to Davison et al (2012), people with PTSD will difficulty falling asleep or staying asleep, irritability or outbursts of anger, deep sadness, anxiety, difficulty concentrating, hypervigilance, and exaggerated startle response.

CHAPTER III

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

In this part, the researcher will analyze the symptoms of trauma experienced by characters and the causes of trauma in the novel *Murder on the Orient Express* by Agatha Christie. There are three points discussion of trauma symptoms will be presented in this part, 1) Avoidance symptom, 2) Re-experiencing symptoms, 3) Arousal symptoms.

A. The Traumatic Symptoms Experienced by Characters in The Novel

In this part of the study will focus on the symptoms of trauma experienced by the characters in the novel. Avoidance symptom, Re-experiencing symptoms, and Arousal symptoms are the symptoms of trauma of this study will be analyzed. In this case, the researcher attempts to interpret the data in light of psychological theory. The novel follows thirteen characters who murder a victim. They are characters Mary Debenham, Mrs. Hubbard, Colonel Arbuthnot, Princess Dragomiroff, Hector McQueen, Countess Andrenyi, Count Andrenyi, Cyrus Hardman, Antonio Foscarelli, Greta Ohlsson, Hildegard Schmidt, Edward Henry Masterman, and Pierre Michel. They depict some psychological indications that occur in real life. It is stated that one of the characters suffers from a psychological condition. However, all the data findings are taken from the novel *Murder on the Orient Express* by Agatha Christie.

1. Avoidance Symptoms

Someone suffering from post-traumatic stress disorder avoids thoughts, feelings, or conversations that are associated with the trauma or that can cause her to recall the traumatic event she has experienced. By avoiding things that trigger memories of a traumatic event, they will forget about the traumatic event. (Davidson et al, 2012)

The data below illustrated Count Andrenyi shows avoidance symptom, which makes her does not answer the question from Poirot in interrogation session.

The Countess did not reply to this observation. She seemed, indeed, rather bored by the whole proceeding, remaining curled up in her corner and staring dreamily out through the window whilst the men searched her luggage in the compartment next door.

Poirot finished his search by opening the little cupboard above the washbasin and taking a rapid glance at its contents—a sponge, face cream, powder and a small bottle labelled trional.(page 142)

The narrative shows that Countess Andrenyi did not respond and only looked out of her bedroom window when the police officer checked the passenger's luggage. This shows the pressure on Countess Andrenyi due to the traumatic effects of her past, not only that, she also found trional drugs in her luggage.

It also part of trauma that arise from Countess Andrenyi. Stand alone and does not want to get be disturbed is avoidance symptom of trauma occur toward Countess Andrenyi. Her depression caused of traumatic event makes her avoiding the social situation or any events that may triggered her trauma. So, Countess Andrenyi decide to be alone in any situation and denying all about as the effect of trauma in social side.

Avoidance symptom is not only showed by Countess Andrenyi, Hildegard Schmidt also shows the avoidance symptom in the data below. She is the German lady's maid to Princess Dragomiroff, and she is incredibly loyal to her. She's a former cook at the Armstrong House. This character become an aspect of trauma in this novel. Hildegard Schmidt shows her effect of trauma in physical and psychological changes. Also, Hildegard Schmidt shows symptoms of trauma, because she might have a long-term severe trauma. The trauma caused her to experience symptoms that were unconsciously shown as the story unfolds in the novel..

*Poirot was continuing his questions in an easy, friendly manner.
"Have you ever been to America, Fräulein Schmidt?"
"Never, Monsieur. It must be a fine country."
"You have heard, perhaps, who this man who was killed really was—that he was responsible for the death of a little child?"
"Yes, I have heard, Monsieur. It was abominable—wicked. The good God should not allow such things. We are not so wicked as that in Germany."
Tears had come into the woman's eyes. Her strong, motherly soul was moved. (page 121)*

According to the above data, Hildegard Schmidt showed a traumatic impact in the form of a change in feeling from normal to sad when Poirot took her to an incident that caused her trauma. Feelings of sadness and depression are characterized by tears flowing from his cheeks, making him a person who has had prolonged trauma, and this traumatic effect can cause symptoms of trauma.

The above data indicates trauma symptom in from of avoidance by Hildegard Schmidt. The conversation between Hildegard Schmidt and Poirot opened up old wounds that caused Hildegard Schmidt to return to her past trauma.

The avoidance of social situation might be shown by Hildegarde Schmidt is that it avoids talking about America. A memory that accidentally crossed her mind made her avoid and did not want to tell the truth that she had once left and lived in America. Hildegarde Schmidt's words praising America for not having been there made it impossible to avoid the long trauma she might suffered.

After Hildegarde Schmidt getting flashback and avoidance, she also unconsciously might have showed psychological effect of her trauma. She spoke harsh words of anger to someone who had traumatized her in the past, Ratchett. Profanity instinctively came from Hildegarde Schmidt's mouth to Ratchet for the heinous act that destroyed the entire Armstrong family.

The next character who shows the avoidance symptom is Pierre Michel. He shows the avoidance symptom by the data below when he was talking with Poirot and M. Bouc.

*"I hope Monsieur will not think that there has been any negligence on my part,"
he said anxiously, his eyes going from Poirot to M. Bouc.
"It is a terrible thing that has happened. I hope Monsieur does not think that it reflects on me in any way?" (page 58)*

The anxiety and nervousness of Pierre Michel arose when he answered Poirot's question. He did not want to be accused of being a bad person involved in Ratchett's murder, but as explained in the novel, that Pierre Michel was actually also a murderer on the train, but he did not want to be trapped again because of the mistakes he had made that he could not save Sussane from slander.

The death of Sussane brought trauma to Pierre Michel. Avoiding him to do so was merely to uphold justice that he did not accept. Blaming himself and not wanting to believe in others make him feel sad and hopeless. Those things is what Pierre Michel has shown through his attitude and his words. Trauma might be owned by Pierre Michel, is a direct suffering that he suffered as a result of the departure of his beloved daughter.

Next, the avoidance symptom of trauma is showed by Cyrus hardman in the data below. He he is the man who loved the young nurse, Sussane who tragically threw herself out of the window, accused of being involved in the murder of Daisy Armstrong. His presence on the train means that no strangers are falsely charged with the crime.

The contents of Mr. Hardman's two "grips" were soon examined and passed. They contained, perhaps, an undue proportion of spirituous liquor. Mr. Hardman winked. "It's not often they search your grips at the frontiers—not if you fix the conductor. I handed out a wad of Turkish notes right away, and there's been no trouble so far."(page 137)

The above data shows the physical effect of Mr. Hardman's trauma. He had a high dose of alcoholic beverage in his suitcase. While Poirot was examining all the luggage carried by the passengers, Poirot found something that the passengers were not supposed to carry, namely an illegal high dose of drink. Mr. Hardman argued that the item was for himself, not to be smuggled into for resale. It means that Mr. Hardman drinks alcoholic beverages as a tranquilizer of the worries that have come to him.

It may also be a avoidance symptom in the form of alcohol abuse. These symptoms indicate that Mr. Hardman was worried about his daily life. Feelings of

concern and unease may have been caused by the traumatic event of Daisy Armstrong's kidnapping, or by the winter that was sweeping across Europe at the time. High alcohol drinks brought by Mr. Hardman can also be a symptom of abstaining from alcohol, because only this can possibly calm his psyche, who is experiencing anxiety due to prolonged trauma.

2. Re-experiencing Symptoms

Trauma victims may have intrusive thoughts such as repeated hallucinations, which can be flashbacks, involuntary memories, or distressing dreams. They may have nightmares and wake up fearful and trembling, as if they are reliving the trauma. Besides, the flashbacks of the traumatic event may appear, and remind them when they are triggered by something related to that event (Davidson et al, 2012).

The quotation below shows the re-experiencing symptom of trauma by Mary Debenham. She is the first passenger we meet in a novel, and Poirot gives Mary the hardest time out of all the passengers on board. Mary was the governess of the Armstrong household, and she and Colonel Armstrong are romantically involved. She first attracts Poirot's attention with her suspicious remarks to the Colonel.

“Mary—” The girl interrupted him. “Not now. Not now. When it’s all over. When it’s behind us—then—”(page 7)

The data above shows that Mary Debenham's character had the traumatic effect of the trauma she had suffered. The abduction of the Daisy affects her

feeling that she has an extreme sense of fear. When Mary Debenham talked to Colonel Arbuthnot, Mary was scared, as well as easily surprised, because she remembered the traumatic events that had happened to her in the past. This is what makes him behave unusual, showing symptoms of trauma in the form of flashback.

The re-experiencing symptom in form of flashback was caused by the words of Arbuthnot's colonel, which brought Mary back to her traumatic memory. This can also lead to the mind of Mary in the form of often remembering a traumatic event, and it is difficult to concentrate on many aspects. When Colonel Arbuthnot spoke to him, he could not concentrate and refused to think about future plans before the plans for Ratchett's murder had been worked out. Because Mary's mind was disturbed, Mary immediately refused to continue her conversation with Colonel Arbuthnot.

Next, the data below shows again by Mrs. Hubbard who has traumatic symptom in form of flashback or re-experiencing.

"Well," she said, "you know everything now, M. Poirot. What are you going to do about it? If it must all come out, can't you lay the blame upon me and me only? I would have stabbed that man twelve times willingly. It wasn't only that he was responsible for my daughter's death and her child's and that of the other child who might have been alive and happy now. It was more than that: there had been other children kidnapped before Daisy, and there might be others in the future. Society had condemned him—we were only carrying out the sentence. But it's unnecessary to bring all these others into it. All these good faithful souls—and poor Michel—and Mary and Colonel Arbuthnot—they love each other. ..."(page 205)

The above data shows the traumatic symptom of trauma experienced by Mrs. Hubbard. The re-experiencing symptom of trauma shown in the above-

mentioned data, when Poirot brings tragic memories toward her. Feelings of sadness and hopeless as well as depression she experienced when Ratchett kidnapped and murdered Daisy. Apart from Ratchett's crimes against Daisy, Ratchett's bribery in court made her feel discriminated against because of the injustice he received. What she said to Poirot was the story of how all the people in Armstrong's family had suffered, to the point of being said to be almost insane. She also talked about the murder plot that was aimed at Ratchett as a form of retaliation for the crimes that Ratchett committed against Daisy and the kidnapping of other children. This may be the only way they can escape the long trauma they have experienced.

The above data also show symptoms of trauma. This symptom was indicated by Mrs. Hubbard taking the form of psychological changes on feeling sad and hopeless that made her almost insane, and she also felt depressed. The death of a loved one has a psychological impact on this character, characterized by insomnia, feelings of guilt and negative thinking towards other. She gets a flashback when she talks about the situation that caused her to be traumatized, it's a symptom that always thinks about the cause of the trauma when there's a trigger that leads her to prolonged trauma.

Furthermore, the character who has traumatic symptom of trauma is Gretha Ohlsson. The data below shows she gets re-experiencing symptom of trauma. She is nurse at the Armstrong house. We are constantly told she has

yellow hair and a face that looks like a sheep. In his questioning of her, she was gentle and kind.

“Just a few little words of truth, that is all. You were the nurse who was in charge of little Daisy Armstrong?”

“It is true—it is true,” wept the wretched woman. “Ah, she was an angel—a little sweet trustful angel. She knew nothing but kindness and love—and she was taken away by that wicked man—cruelly treated—and her poor mother—and the other little one who never lived at all. You cannot understand—you cannot know—if you had been there as I was—if you had seen the whole terrible tragedy! I ought to have told you the truth about myself this morning. But I was afraid—afraid. I did so rejoice that that evil man was dead—that he could not any more kill or torture little children. Ah! I cannot speak—I have no words. ...”(page 190)

The character of Gretha Ohlsson in the above data shows that she is a Daisy Armstrong nurse. Gretha experiences sadness and self-denial as a traumatic effect. She told Poirot how funny she felt about the child she cared for, Daisy. Then all her happiness is destroyed after Ratchett and his gang kidnap and kills Daisy. She had feelings of sadness, depression and self-denial after being abducted, because she thought Daisy was a little angel who had always adorned her daily life.

The above data also shows the traumatic symptom in form of re-experiencing symptom. Gretha Ohlsson demonstrated a flashback followed by feeling sad and hopeless. When Poirot inquired about his work with the Armstrong family, Gretha had a flashback and responded sadly because he thought her job as a Daisy nurse was a joy in itself. But everything changes after Daisy is kidnapped and murdered by Ratchett, all her happiness is taken away and makes her mentally disturbed. This symptom causes a flashback, followed feelings of sadness and self-denial.

The data below also shows traumatic symptom of trauma by Colonel Arbuthnot. He is close friend of John Armstrong (Daisy's Father) and they were military man who work together in the past on battlefield.

*"The man who was killed last night was the man responsible for the murder of Colonel Armstrong's child."
Arbuthnot's face grew rather grim. (page 99)*

The data above is Poirot's words to Colonel Arbuthnot about who Ratchett was. Colonel Arbuthnot show the effect of trauma by psychological changes when Poirot told him the fact. It make him fell anxiety and difficult to accept reality when a throwback to past traumatic memories appears. Ratchett's identity was revealed by Poirot, and he told Colonel Arbuthnot that Ratchett was Casetti, a cruel mafia and easily escaped punishment. In fact, when Poirot informed Ratchett that he was Casetti, Colonel Arbuthnot already knew that he was the person he considered to be his greatest trauma, and the planned murder that occurred at Ratchett might be a symptom of a re-acting dissatisfaction with circumstances that did not favor justice.

The facial expression of anger that turned flat was one of the symptom of trauma that might be showed that Colonel Arbuthnot did not want to go back to the dark memories and memories that had occurred in the past. The years of pain suffered by Colonel Arbuthnot might be caused him to have trauma, which showed signs that occurred gradually without knowing it.

*Poirot nodded.
"Exactly. Something has happened. Prepare yourself for a shock. Your employer, M. Ratchett, is dead!"
MacQueen's mouth pursed itself into a whistle. Except that his eyes grew a shade brighter, he showed no signs of shock or distress.
"So they got him after all," he said. (page 39)*

The next character who suffers the trauma shown by Hector MacQueen is according to the above data, a traumatic effect of indifference, which is actually a feeling of concern. After telling Poirot what he thought of Ratchett's murder, Hector MacQueen was satisfied that he understood the threatening letters he had sent to his employer. This joy is the mutual feeling of fear that haunted him all the time after Daisy's kidnapping.

The above conversation also shows the symptoms of trauma in form of flashback might have emerged in Hector MacQueen. Poirot provided a stimulus for a traumatic event that Hector MacQueen was supposed to have realized, but at that time Hector MacQueen felt calm because he already knew the contents of the threatening letter addressed to his employer, Ratchett. Hector MacQueen's flashback arose because he had very sad memories because his father was a district attorney who handled the Daisy Armstrong case, but because Ratchett won the case, Hector MacQueen might did not accept what had happened to his father.

Mood swing might have been also showed in the data by Hector MacQueen. Feeling calm and relaxed is a mere play because he did not want to be trapped in the trauma that his father had experienced, affecting his own personality. Symptoms of trauma in form of moodiness arose because he do not want to be trapped in past trauma, as Hector MacQueen did. In the end, Hector MacQueen opted for this method by looking calm so that he would not be reminded of his past trauma.

The next character who suffers trauma is Count Andrenyi. He is the husband of Elena or Countess Andrenyi, a Russian with an honorary degree. Attempt the temperament and a little disrespect for others to be a barrier to this novel. He did not want his wife to be questioned in detail and accused of being the closest person to the victim.

Count Andrenyi's shows traumatic symptom of re-experiencing in this novel. The attitude of temper and disrespect towards others is a warning or a character he carries. It could have been a traumatic effect that has been demonstrated by a traumatic event. This attitude may also be a physical trauma effect.

*"You knew, perhaps, the Armstrong family?" "Armstrong—Armstrong—it is difficult to recall. One met so many."
He smiled, shrugged his shoulders. "But to come back to the matter in hand, gentlemen," he said. "What more can I do to assist you?"
(page 91)*

The above conversation between Poirot and Count Andrenyi might be an evidence of trauma effect experienced by Count Andrenyi. The stimulus given by Poirot to Ratchett caused Count Andrenyi to flashback to the trauma suffered by his wife in the Armstrong family. Changes of feeling shows that Count Andrenyi has a past traumatic state that causes his mental disturbance, this is how to make him a person with aggressive behavior.

*"In fact, all that your husband and you told me was a tissue of lies."
"Monsieur!"
cried the Count angrily.
"Do not be angry, Rudolph. M. Poirot puts the fact rather brutally, but what he says is undeniable."(page 171)*

Intense of anger and blame himself or others are the physical effect of trauma. But if you have physical contact, then that's physical effect, because it could be someone who ever has trauma doing something crazier about others. So long ago, Count Andrenyi might have been suffered so much that he had such an attitude towards others who had no fault in him.

The above data shows that Count Andrenyi might gets re-experiencing symptom of trauma. Intense of anger was seen when someone sudden change of attitude when brought together by something that brings him back to past trauma indicates that he being sufferer of trauma unconsciously. Being angry and being done to others is a physical effects. Count Andrenyi is not only angry with others, he could have made physical contact in the form of violence that makes other people victims of the trauma he suffered.

Cyrus Hardman again shows the traumatic symptom of trauma. He gets re-experiencing symptom according to data below.

"Unless," said Poirot, smiling, "we can fit them into our little collection as shall we say—housekeeper and cook in the Armstrong household?"
"Well, nothing in the world would surprise me now," said Mr. Hardman with quiet resignation.
"Bughouse—that's what this business is—bughouse!" (page 192)

The above data might be a symptom of trauma shown by Mr. Hardman. When Poirot tried to reveal his secret, Mr. Hardman was annoyed and uncomfortable with himself, so that the response of someone with trauma was a juror. Getting angry or saying rude to others is an effect that Mr. Hardman suffered because he could not accept the circumstances that had been trying to bring him to the trauma of a long time ago.

Watching the situation might make him show the social effect of trauma that he was suffering from. The past Poirot tried to present made him feel mentally disturbed, and his response was to avoid the situation for what had happened to him. This attitude is also dissatisfaction with the court that has failed to uphold justice.

*"Then there was Hardman. He seemed quite definitely not to belong to the Armstrong household. I could only imagine that he had been in love with the French girl. I spoke to him of the charm of foreign women—and again I obtained the reaction I was looking for".
Sudden tears came into his eyes, which he pretended were dazzled by the snow. (page 204)*

What Mrs. Hubbard said to Poirot showed the effects of Mr. Hardman's trauma. He had an affair with Sussane, the daughter of Pierre Michel, who had committed suicide by jumping out of the window because he could not stand the accusations and pressure against him. After hearing what Mrs. Hubbard had said, he shed tears of sadness and regret at being abandoned by his loved ones. This is the effect of trauma on changing feelings, which makes him sad because there are dark events in his mind.

What Mrs. Hubbard said to Poirot was further evidence that Mr. Hardman had trauma. Crying to blame himself and not being able to control emotions is part of the excitement of symptoms. Hardman's close relationship with the Armstrong family was a strong reason he loved the job, and it all turned traumatized when Ratchett committed his past crimes.

Antonio Foscarelli become the next character who suffers from trauma in this novel. He has a close relationship as a personal driver with the Armstrong

family. That closeness always made him feel anxious about the trauma he was experiencing, that thing is the trauma effect.

"You remember the Armstrong case?"

"I do not quite remember. The name, yes? It was a little girl, a baby, was it not?"

"Yes, a very tragic affair." The Italian seemed the first person to demur to this view.

"Ah! well, these things they happen," he said philosophically, "in a great civilisation such as America—"

Poirot cut him short. "Did you ever come across any members of the Armstrong family?"

"No, I do not think so. It is difficult to say. I will give you some figures. Last year alone, I sold—"

*"Monsieur, pray confine yourself to the point."
(page 109)*

The conversation between Antonio Foscarelli and Poirot was the result of Antonio Foscarelli's trauma. The conversation that made Antonio Foscarelli flashbacks about the tragedy of Daisy's kidnapping was a form of psychological effect on people who had been traumatized. Often remembering tragic events leads him to a state that would later affect his behavior and feelings.

The data above also show that Antonio Foscarelli might experience symptoms of trauma in form of flashback. Poirot told Antonio Foscarelli that Ratchett was Cassetti, a mobster who destroyed the Armstrong family, but Antonio Foscarelli did not admit that he knew or was part of the Armstrong family. He avoids of the situation that make him triggered and this thing also is a social effect of trauma.

Try to avoid Antonio Foscarelli being caught up in Ratchett's prolonged trauma. Avoidance showed by Antonio Foscarelli in the form of pretend not to know and not to know Poirot's question about the Armstrong family. It is the social

effect to avoid the trigger that make him flashback. Actually, he knows, but he chooses to be reluctant to discuss it because it is too sensitive for his psychic.

3. Arousal Symptom

Someone who survives from traumatic experience will difficulty falling asleep or staying asleep, irritability or outbursts of anger, deep sadness, anxiety, difficulty concentrating, hypervigilance, and exaggerated startle response. The data below shows traumatic symptom experienced by characters in form of arousal symptom.

The next day he wondered whether, perhaps, they had quarrelled. They spoke little to each other. The girl, he thought, looked anxious. There were dark circles under her eyes.(page 7)

Mary Debenham gets traumatic symptom of trauma again. The data above tells that Mery Debenham has trouble sleeping. She has a sleep disorder characterized by physical changes in the form of dark circles under her eyes. Mary has trouble sleeping because of the traumatic effects of the daisy kidnapping coupled with the extreme winter weather she is facing while traveling on the train.

Mary's difficulty in sleeping is a change in her behavior that has been shown to have a long traumatic effect. The above data may also indicate arousal symptoms of trauma. Mary shows signs of excitement because she is always haunted by memories of the tragic past. Mary's difficulty in sleeping made her feel uncomfortable, which also made her mentally disturbed.

She made a little abrupt gesture, as though she were waving the idea of danger aside as something completely unimportant. "Yes, yes, I

understand that. But the time!" "The time?" "Yes, this will delay us."(page 8)

After the effects of sleep disturbance or insomnia and difficulty in concentrating, Mary Debenham was also easily shocked under any circumstances. The above data shows the trauma effects that Mary has experienced in the form of being easily shocked or panic attack. When the avalanche blocked the speed of the train Mary Debenham was riding, she immediately showed a shocked response due to the current situation. The avalanche that hinders the speed of the train disrupts the plan he is making, namely the murder of Ratchett, who is a person who has a great influence on Mary's trauma.

The above data is also show arousal symptom of trauma in the form of emotional detachment. Mary showed signs of excitement characterized by feelings of anxiety and shock at something that made her uncomfortable and out of control. This symptom is caused by past events that have caused a long-term trauma, namely Daisy's abduction, and may also be caused by natural conditions that are affected by a severe winter that may interfere with the plans that have been made.

Besides Mary Debenham, Mrs. Hubbard is experiencing traumatic symptom again. The data below shows that she has trouble with her sleep and indicates the feeling of depression.

*"Not at all. I hope you'll sleep well and that your head will be better in the morning."
"It is the cold only. I make now myself a cup of tea."
"Have you got some aspirin? Are you sure now? I've got plenty. Well, good night, my dear." She turned to Poirot conversationally as the other woman departed.(page 25)*

The above data shows the traumatic effect of Mrs. Hubbard. The effects of trauma are physical changes, namely the sleep disturbances or insomnia. Mrs. Hubbard felt in the conversation above that the winter at that time made it difficult for her to sleep, so she took aspirin as a sedative. Environmental cause of trauma in the form of extreme winter causes Ms. Hubbard has difficulty sleeping, coupled with past events in the form of kidnapping and legal discrimination that happened to her.

Sleep disturbance or insomnia experienced by Mrs. Hubbard is also the continuation of trauma symptom. Symptom in the form of depression and abusing aspirin indicates Mrs. Hubbard through the above data. His conversation with Mary Debenham about the extreme winter weather, which makes it difficult to sleep, shows that environmental causes are indeed the cause. Mrs. Hubbard offers aspirin to Mary Debenham, who also has sleep disorder, which means that Mrs. Hubbard also took the drug as a sedative to sleep comfortably.

Mrs. Hubbard drew Poirot a little wide.

"You know, I'm dead scared of that man. Oh! not the valet—the other. His master. Master, indeed! There's something wrong about that man. My daughter always says I'm very intuitive. 'When Mamma gets a hunch, she's dead right,' that's what my daughter says. And I've got a hunch about that man. He's next door to me and I don't like it. I put my grips against the communicating door last night. I thought I heard him trying the handle. Duo you know, I shouldn't be a bit surprised if that man turned out to be a murderer—one of these train robbers you read about. I daresay I'm foolish, but there it is. I'm absolutely scared to death of the man! My daughter said I'd have an easy journey, but somehow I don't feel happy about it. It may be foolish, but I feel as if anything might happen—anything at all. And how that nice young fellow can bear to be his secretary, I can't think." (page 26)

The above data shows the effects of the trauma experienced by Mrs. Hubbard. Psychological changes in the form of a feeling of depression and

outburst of danger indicated by Mrs. Hubbard. Her conversation with Poirot about the evil character of Ratchett is the effect of her trauma. She is talking about Ratchet, who has a cruel and unfriendly face, when she actually knows that Ratchett is the bad guy who kidnapped Daisy and bribed the court.

The effects of trauma in the form of psychological changes which also affect the mind of Mr. Hubbard, may also be a symptom of trauma. Ms. Hubbard experienced symptom of depression because he saw Ratchett while on the train. Ratchett, who is the cause of the trauma, reminds Mrs. Hubbard of the tragic events surrounding the kidnapping of Daisy Armstrong. She therefore unconsciously shared his opinion with Poirot on how Ratchett was concerned.

After Mary Debenham and Mrs. Hubbard show arousal symptom of their trauma, Gretha Ohlsson also indicates the arousal symptom again by the data below.

"Did you go to sleep quickly?"

"Not very quickly. My head got better, but I lay awake some time." "Had the train come to a stop before you went to sleep?"

"I do not think so. We stopped, I think, at a station just as I was getting drowsy." (page 80)

According to the above data, Gretha Ohlsson is getting traumatic experience again. The effects of Greta's trauma were caused by psychological causes in the form of loss of loved ones and environmental causes, namely the extreme cold winters. She couldn't sleep quickly, and she had a headache on the train. Not being able to sleep quickly means that Gretha experiences insomnia in her daily life, it could be because of the winter at that time, it could also be because of the tragic event that happened to her in the form of Daisy's kidnapping.

The above data would be also arousal symptom of trauma from Gretha Ohlsson. Depression shown by Gretha are symptoms that are affected by prolonged traumatic causes that affect Gretha's psyche. This symptom can be seen when Gretha says she can't sleep quickly or in other words, she has a sleep disorder caused by tragic events that always disturb her mind. Daisy's kidnapping and bribery by Ratchett cost her loved ones, and also her injustice.

The next character who shows arousal symptom is Princess Dragomiroff. She is a Russian princess, and she is unusually ugly, M. Bouc calls her ugly as sin. Although she is weak and elderly, as Poirot says, "I think, Madame, that your strength is in your will, not in your arm". She has more strength in her convictions than she does in her physical strength. Princess Dragomiroff was the godmother of the children of Linda Arden and a close friend of the actress. It represents ferocious loyalty and the triumph of mind over matter. The handkerchief found in the Ratchett compartment belongs to her.

The character of Princess Dragomiroff shows also symptom of trauma below. Princess Dragomiroff has shown the effects of prolonged trauma in the form of physical changes and psychological changes.

"Yes, yes. Was it usual for you to be sent for in this way?"

"It was not unusual, Monsieur. The gracious lady often required attention at night. She did not sleep well."(page 119)

The above data shows a physical change that occurred in Princess Dragomiroff. Difficulty to sleep well is a traumatic effect caused by psychological causes that disturb her psyche. Princess Dragomiroff demonstrates a change in

behavior as a result of Ratchett's trauma and his gang's kidnapping of Daisy's tragedy.

The physical effect also indicate arousal symptom of trauma were also shown by Princess Dragomiroff. According to the above data, the trauma symptom shown by Princess Dragomiroff was marked by a disturbance in her mind that made it difficult for her to get a good night's sleep. This symptom was experienced by Princess Dragomiroff when Poirot interrogated Hildegard Schmidt, who worked as assistant cook for Princess Dragomiroff. In the conversation, Hildegard Schmidt revealed that Princess Dragomiroff could not sleep well and that she had to be accompanied by reading stories in the novel. This further reinforces the evidence that Princess Dragomiroff had symptoms of trauma following the kidnapping of Daisy Armstrong.

"Certainly. I would do the same again. Her mother was my friend. I believe, Messieurs, in loyalty—to one's friends and one's family and one's caste."

*"You do not believe in doing your utmost to further the ends of justice?"
"In this case I consider that justice—strict justice—has been done." (page 178)*

Princess Dragomiroff no longer believes in the law and feel hopeless in her conversation with Poirot. According to Princess Dragomiroff, the law is not in favor of the law, the law is only in favor of the ruling, and mafias like Ratchett can easily manipulate the law in their own interests, regardless of the consequences that others will have. Princess Dragomiroff might feel this way that her old mental illness had a bad effect on her own life, regardless of the consequences that others would have experienced.

In this case, Princess Dragomiroff might be able to overcome her fears and keep going according to the plan previously agreed, but the trauma she had suffered for so long she felt that her attitudes and feelings had become unstable unconsciously, as a result of a prolonged trauma that had a negative impact on mental health.

Next data below shows Countess Andrenyi's symptom of trauma again. She gets arousal symptom in form of sleep disturbance because of trauma memory in the past.

"And your wife?"

The Count smiled. "My wife always takes a sleeping draught when travelling by train. She took her usual dose of trional." (page 91)

The above data are the trauma symptom experienced by Countess Andrenyi. The symptom that Countess Andrenyi has shown is arousal in form of insomnia or hard to get a comfortable sleep. The physical effect of the trauma that affected Countess Andrenyi's psyche forced her to take certain doses of medication to calm down. When talking to Poirot, Countess Andrenyi's husband revealed that Countess Andrenyi had always taken a certain dose of medicine every time she traveled. This could mean that Countess Andrenyi took the drug because she had a mental breakdown due to Daisy's kidnapping incident, which made it difficult for her to sleep well.

Those behavior shown by Countess Andrenyi could be a symptom of trauma. According to the above data, the symptom of abusing drugs were caused by prolonged trauma. In addition, Countess Andrenyi saw Daisy's kidnapping and

murder tragedy when she was still young. This further prolongs psychological development, one of which is characterized by insomnia.

There was a dead silence for a minute or two. Both the Count and the Countess had gone deadly white. (page 171)

The above data is the body's response from Countess Andrenyi, who might appear to show the effect of the trauma. Poirot's statement about the fact that Countess Andrenyi had hidden and exposed all the falsehood made him might feel numb. It turned out that this brought Countess Andrenyi back to the traumatic event she might have experienced.

It became clearer that the suffering might suffered by Countess Andrenyi after her husband had revealed that she often took sleeping pills as a way to rest easily. Disruption of one's sleep is a continuation of trauma symptom triggered by bad memories that come back.

The next character is Colonel Arbuthnot who shows arousal symptom in the data below. Emotional unstable indicates that he gets arousal symptom of trauma.

*He stopped and turning round scowled fiercely at Poirot.
"I'll break every bone in your damned body, you dirty little whippersnapper," he said.(page 186)*

There is no need to blame yourself for the feeling of inability to deal with long-term trauma, to blame the situation or other people for being part of the long-term trauma effects presented in the data above. Colonel Arbuthnot's harsh words to Poirot, when he tried to force Mary to acknowledge the secret of the conversation they had been engaged in, were to blame others, because of the

psychological response that the trauma might be presented by Poirot would not have disturbed.

The rough words of Colonel Arbuthnot often appear in the development of the characters in the novel. It reinforces the statement that, in fact, Colonel Arbuthnot might be a sufferer of trauma, which caused him to get arousal symptom and usually sustained trauma, tends to be closed and aggressive behavior when the memory of his trauma is disturbed by others.

Hector MacQueen gets symptom of trauma again in the data below. His trauma is arousal symptom in form of unstable emotion or feeling.

'Ratchett' was Cassetti, who ran the celebrated kidnapping stunts—including the famous affair of little Daisy Armstrong."
An expression of utter astonishment appeared on MacQueen's face. Then it Darkened.
"The damned skunk!" he exclaimed.
"You had no idea of this, Mr. MacQueen?"
"No, sir," said the young American decidedly. "If I had, I'd have cut off my right hand before it had a chance to do secretarial work for him! (page 63)

The above data shows the shocked expression of Poirot's statement by Hector MacQueen. That statement made Hector MacQueen might disappointed and surprised that, in fact, Ratchett was Cassetti, someone who once again carried his memory stuck in the trauma of the past. It means, Hector MacQueen have an other effect of trauma that changes his behavior become lost control to get shock easily in any circumstances

In a fact, the disappointment that arises from the words of Hector MacQueen is a falsehood that is well packaged by him so that the alibi he created is not known to Poirot, but because of the prolonged trauma he suffered, he might

be showed symptom in form of feeling anger as the consequence of the effect. Feeling anger is shown in the form of accusing one's own condition of being the secretary of someone who made him suffer. He could have rejected it, but he was willing to do it for the sake of revenge for his loved ones.

Pierre Michel is the next male character who shows traumatic symptom. He gets arousal symptom of trauma in the data below.

Pierre Michel had recovered some of his assurance, but he was still extremely nervous. (page 57)

Pierre Michel showed a change of attitude. At first, he was determined and, like a servant of wisdom, turned into fear and insecurity before Poirot. This shows that the the effect of truma experienced by Pierre Michel in feeling changes. Trauma has prolonged the death of his daughter, Sussane. Sussane is a nursemaid in the Armstrong family home accused of kidnapping Daisy. The depression against the slander Sussane faced her with frustration and decided to commit suicide.

The above data also shows Pierre Michel's arousal symptom. Of course, arousal symptom in form of panic attack appear in someone with trauma. Panic attack arose when Pierre Michel was questioned by Poirot. The murder incident on the train has made Pierre Michel the person most responsible for Ratchett's death. Why is that, because Pierre Michel is the servant of the carriage in which the murder took place.

The next character who shows traumatic symptom is Henry Masterman. He gets arousal symptom of trauma in form of sleep disturbance by the data below.

"And then you went to bed and to sleep?"
"I went to bed, sir, but I didn't sleep."
"Why didn't you sleep?"
"I had the toothache, sir."
"Oh, là-là—that is painful."
"Most painful, sir." (page 68)

The data above shows the effects of trauma experienced by Henry Masterman. Physical effect of trauma that are influenced by feelings of worry make him experience insomnia. Difficulty getting a comfortable sleep is caused by mentally disturbances that have been experienced for a long time. Henry Masterman's conversation with Poirot explains how he had difficulty sleeping because of a toothache. It could be true that he is indeed suffering from a toothache, it could also be that he has trouble sleeping because he is mentally disturbed and makes him haunted by feelings of worry so he does not get a good night's sleep. It might be true that he's actually suffering from toothache, it might also be that he's having trouble sleeping because he's mentally disturbed and he's haunted by feelings of worry so he doesn't get comfortable sleep.

Not getting comfortable sleep or insomnia is a behavioral change that can be a symptom of someone suffering from trauma. The dark past incident made Henry Masterman remember that dark time, so that he too, had to take medicine to calm himself down, was a symptom re-experience. That medicine may indeed be a toothache medicine, but if you look at the past that happened to Henry Masterman, he might have taken a certain dose of medicine because of the trauma he had suffered.

The next character who shows arousal symptom of trauma is Count Andrenyi. He get symptom of trauma again in the data below. Emotional unstable and easily angry toward problem indicates that he gets arousal symptom of trauma.

*"It will be a mere formality," he said. "But, you understand, it is necessary for my report."
"As you please."
The Count gave way grudgingly. He made a short foreign bow and left the diningcar. (page 92)*

His emotional confusion makes him too visible as a person who experiences a tragic event that leads to trauma. The above data was taken when Poirot wanted to interrogate his wife, but Count Andrenyi. He refused Poirot 's request because he was sure that his wife was not involved in the murder of Ratchett at all. High sympathy for his wife led to the transmission of the trauma that he had received, that, in fact, his wife was the one who had had a bad experience of the events that had taken place in the Armstrong family.

The data above also might be arousal symptom of trauma have been shown by refusing to ask Poirot for further information on Countess Andrenyi's identity. He did not want to involve his wife in the present condition, according to him, enough trauma that Countess Andrenyi in the past should not be added to the charges that Countess Andrenyi did not make. In fact, the novel explained that Countess Andrenyi was not involved in the stabbing of Ratchett, but Countess Andrenyi ordered Count Andrenyi to be the twelve judges who were prepared to punish Ratchett in his own way. This is what makes Count Andrenyi might have trauma.

Antonio Foscarelli shows traumatic symptom again in form of arousal. He gets arousal symptom because his unstable emotion through the sad memories in the past.

"What is that you are saying? Why, that little one—she was the delight of the house. Tonio, she called me. And she would sit in the car and pretend to hold the wheel. All the household worshipped her! Even the police came to understand that. Ah, the beautiful little one!"
His voice had softened. The tears came into his eyes. Then he wheeled round abruptly on his heel and strode out of the dining-car.
(page 189)

The tears that came from Antonio Foscarelli's eyes were the psychological reactions of someone might be suffering from trauma. The memory that is always presented to him makes him avoid it, but because the trauma has been experienced for a long time and has become a prolonged trauma, the change of feeling is shown because he cannot withstand the pain he feels.

The above data might be a trauma symptom in form of depression shown by Antonio Foscarelli. Starting with the triggered of past memory he received, he made a flashback of sweet memories with little Daisy Armstrong. Daisy Armstrong was kidnapped and killed by Ratchett because of his greed for money. That makes Antonio Foscarelli feel lost to his loved ones.

B. The Causes of Trauma in The Novel

This sub-chapter analyzes the causes of trauma character in the novel *Murder on The Orient Express*. The thirteen characters had this problem caused

by two factors, namely kidnapping Daisy Armstrong and bribery of the court, which caused them to have a traumatic event.

1. Kidnapping Daisy Armstrong

The kidnapping case of Daisy Armstrong is the main aspect of the trauma that occurs in this novel. Samuel Edward Ratchet or Cassetti's kidnaping of Daisy Armstrong is the trigger of trauma experienced in this novel by almost all the characters. Every character who has a direct relationship with the Armstrong family and people who have no direct relationship but also played a part in the tragedy has a traumatic impact on the cause of trauma. The aspect of trauma that is categorized as the cause of this trauma is a psychological aspect that affects each character's psychology.

The psychological cause may be someone who is a victim, someone who has witnessed an accident or crime directly or indirectly, or a specialist who fails to fulfill his professional duties, such as an attorney who does not win a case. The greatest cause of the tragic effect of this novel is the kidnapping of Daisy Armstrong. Daisy Armstrong was kidnapped by Ratchett and his gang and then asked to ransom her family in exchange for a large amount of money. After asking for a reward, in desperate conditions, the police found Daisy's body in the forest. Then Daisy's mother, Sonia Armstrong, felt stressed by the tragedy that had hit her beloved child. Sonia then aborted her pregnancy and tried to commit suicide because she felt her future was over. Sonia's husband, John Armstrong,

felt hopeless because his wife and child left him behind, depression and constant stress befell him and decided to commit suicide by shooting himself.

Leading to tragic incidents that occurred to someone directly and indirectly, Truma seems to be owned by others. There are also individuals who do not have a direct connection with the victim of this book, but may also suffer depression because they are suspected of being the cause of the abduction of Daisy. In this kidnapping case, Sussane, Daisy's nurse, was the victim of wrongful accusations by law enforcers. She felt stressed and also traumatized by the accusations aimed at her, which could be multiplied because the person she cared for was killed and she was also accused of being a mafia gangster. That is why she may have prolonged trauma as a result. Sussane was also unable to endure the pressure on her, so she also decided to commit suicide.

“Do you remember reading of the Armstrong baby? This is the man who murdered little Daisy Armstrong. Cassetti.”
“I recall it now. A shocking affair—though I cannot remember the details.”
“Colonel Armstrong was an Englishman—a V.C. He was half American, his mother having been a daughter of W. K. Van der Halt, the Wall Street millionaire. He married the daughter of Linda Arden, the most famous tragic American actress of her day. They lived in America and had one child—a girl whom they idolized. When she was three years old she was kidnapped, and an impossibly high sum demanded as the price of her return. I will not weary you with all the intricacies that followed. I will come to the moment when, after the parents had paid over the enormous sum of two hundred thousand dollars, the child’s dead body was discovered; it had been dead for at least a fortnight. Public indignation rose to fever point. And there was worse to follow. Mrs. Armstrong was expecting another baby. Following the shock of the discovery, she gave birth prematurely to a dead child, and herself died. Her broken-hearted husband shot himself.”(page 54)

The data above shows a detailed chronology of who exactly Ratchett was killed in the train, Ratchet is the pseudonym of Cassetti, the Italian criminal or

mafia who carried out the kidnapping and murder of Sonia Armstrong and escaped the court by bribing law enforcement officials. The data above also shows that Caseti kidnapped and extorted the Armstrong family for their own interests. This becomes the traumatic aspect that appears in this novel. This aspect of trauma is the cause of trauma which will later affect each character involved in this tragedy.

Losing a loved one is the cause of a person's trauma. In this novel, too the loss of a loved one due to a crime makes this novel a painful memory for each character. Evidenced by Daisy Armstrong's murder, her close family was depressed and unable to overcome trauma that led to extreme stress that led to irrational acts such as suicide. Characters that are not directly involved may have similar trauma because the cause of the trauma is not just the death of a loved one, it can also be a tragedy or an accident in the form of witnessing and listening firsthand.

Therefore the cause of a person getting a trauma is that he or she is directly involved in a traumatic incident and may also not be directly involved but can also feel a traumatic event that causes a person suffer from long trauma.

2. Bribery of The Court

Bribery is a very shameful act that can lead to the truth being defeated by fraud. The practitioners of bribery are usually people whose money comes from crimes such as robbery and corruption. Bribery is part of the traumatic aspect of the novel. Apart from the kidnapping of Daisy Armstrong, Caseti's bribery to

avoid legal traps makes those nearest to the victim even more depressed and adds to painful memories.

“About six months later, this man Cassetti was arrested as the head of the gang who had kidnapped the child. They had used the same methods in the past. If the police seemed likely to get on their trail, they killed their prisoner, hid the body, and continued to extract as much money as possible before the crime was discovered.

“Now, I will make clear to you this, my friend. Cassetti was the man! But by means of the enormous wealth he had piled up, and owing to the secret hold he had over various persons, he was acquitted on some technical inaccuracy. Not with standing that, he would have been lynched by the populace had he not been clever enough to give them the slip. It is now clear to me what happened. He changed his name and left America. Since then he has been a gentleman of leisure, travelling abroad and living on his rentes.”(page 55)

According to the above information, this shows that Casseti has kidnapped young children. Then Casseti and his gang asked the victim's family for ransom. He promised his prisoners to be safe, but it was all a lie, instead his prisoners were killed and put into a position that made people around the victim very depressed and stressed because of depression, losing loved ones. To hide signs so that he can not be traced, he changed his name to Samuel Edward Ratchett. When the action does not go smoothly, he uses a dishonorable way to avoid the pit of the law. He bribed law enforcement officers in court to avoid the death penalty and accused other innocent citizens.

The above data is also a plot of raising action in the novel. After Poirot manages to find some evidence, the details of Ratchett's history are revealed. The proof is in the form of a threatening letter sent by Ratchett's murderer, which informs him of the kidnapping of Daisy Armstrong. After uncovering the evidence about this raising action, it became clear that the motive for the Ratchett

murder was revenge for the kidnapping tragedy that caused a prolonged trauma of Daisy Armstrong's closest people.

The above data are also the causes of trauma that are included in the environmental cause of the trauma. People behavior is also a source of environmental cause. The lack of legal credibility makes the characters in this novel a causes of trauma for each character, particularly those connected to the Daisy Armstrong case. The law should be properly enforced and its mandate is tarnished by fraudulent actions in the form of bribery which make crimes free and the victims of such crimes feel discriminated against. It is this cause that will lead to prolonged trauma for each character. Later, there may also be an impact of prolonged trauma.

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

In this chapter, the researcher provides conclusions from the analysis of the aspects of trauma in Agatha Christie's *Murder on the Orient Express*. All the analysis result will be highlighted and mentioned as well. The researcher will give a suggestion for further study related to this novel.

A. Conclusion

The novel *Murder on the Orient Express* by Agatha Christie told about men and women psychological issue and highly portrays the trauma of the thirteen characters they are Mary Debenham, Mrs. Hubbard, Colonel Arbuthnot, Princess Dragomiroff, Hector McQueen, Countess Andrenyi, Count Andrenyi, Cyrus Hardman, Antonio Foscarelli, Greta Ohlsson, Hildegard Schmidt, Edward Henry Masterman, and Pierre Michel. The researcher tries to discover the traumatic symptoms and the cause of trauma experienced by the thirteen characters, based on the researcher's interpretation in reading the whole story through trauma studies as the theory in this study.

Based on the analysis, the repressed memories on the thirteen characters's mind made them easy to get trauma. The researcher finds the traumatic symptoms of thirteen characters's trauma. The thirteen character's traumatic symptoms such as 1) re-experiencing, 2) avoidance, and 3) arousal. The second analysis finds two causes of thirteen characters's trauma, those are: 1) kidnapping and murdering

Daisy Armstrong by Caseti; 2) Blibery of the court actions by Caseti to escape punishment.

The injustice that Armstrong's family had, it caused them to have trauma. It made them suffer trauma until they finally found a way to get rid of trauma. The woman becomes the person who has suffered the most from long trauma events in the past. It's more difficult for women to fight trauma to recover and live a normal life. Not only women, The men also have difficulty coping with trauma. In the end, the true justice given by Poirot as the main character brought fresh solution to the characters in order to overcome trauma and breaks the domino effect of trauma.

B. Suggestion

The researcher hopes that this study will be useful for all reader and brings a new perception in dealing with the trauma. This study only focused on the thirteen characters Mary Debenham, Mrs. Hubbard, Colonel Arbuthnot, Princess Dragomiroff, Hector McQueen, Countess Andrenyi, Count Andrenyi, Cyrus Hardman, Antonio Foscarelli, Greta Ohlsson, Hildegard Schmidt, Edward Henry Masterman, and Pierre Michel traumatic problems. Whereas, the other psychological problem of the main character like Poirot's anxiety or Poirot's desire can also to be analyzed in further study. This novel has a complex psychological problem but many studies have analyzed it. The analysis of trauma and other mental disorder appeared in this novel probably can be done with other theory and other method to create a different result. The other study may also

focus on the law issues in this novel due to all charcters who have problems with that.

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