

**DR. LEIDNER'S ANXIETY REFLECTED IN AGATHA
CHRISTIE'S MURDER IN MESOPOTAMIA
(PSYCHOANALYSIS)**

THESIS

By:

FENDY YUGO SARJONO

NIM 09320068



**ENGLISH LETTERS AND LANGUAGE DEPARTMENT
FACULTY OF HUMANITIES
MAULANA MALIK IBRAHIM STATES ISLAMIC
UNIVERSITY, MALANG**

2016

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This is to state that this thesis is truly my original work. It does not contain any materials previously written or published by other persons, except indicated in quotation and bibliography. Due to this fact, I am the person only responsible for the thesis if any objection or claim from others.

Malang, June 24, 2016

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TEMPEL



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ENAM RIBU RUPIAH

rendy Yugo Sarjono

APPROVAL SHEET

This is to certify that the thesis written by Fendy Yugo Sarjono entitled *Dr. Leidner's Anxiety Reflected in Agatha Christie's "Murder in Mesopotamia"* has been approved by the advisor for further approval by the Board of Examiners.

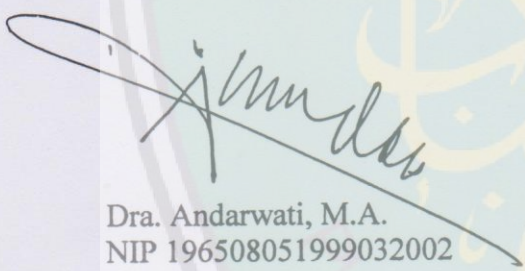
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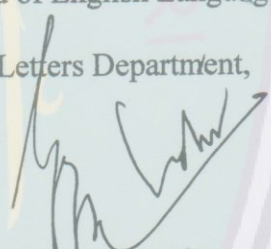
Approved

Acknowledged by

Advisor,

Head of English Language
and Letters Department,


Dra. Andarwati, M.A.
NIP 196508051999032002


Dr. Syamsudin, M.Hum.
NIP 196911222006041001

Acknowledged by

Dean,



Dr. Hj. Istiadah, M.A.
NIP 196703131992032002

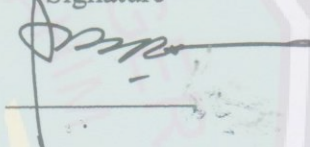
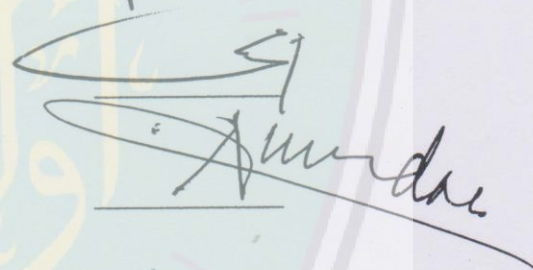
LEGITIMATION SHEET

This is to certify that the thesis of Fendy Yugo Sarjono entitled *Dr. Leidner's Anxiety Reflected in Agatha Christie's "Murder in Mesopotamia"* has been approved by the Board of Examiners as the requirement for the degree of *Sarjana Sastra (S.S)*.

Board of Examiner

1. Miftahul Huda, M.Pd.
NIP 198403292011011009
2. Muzakki Afifuddin, M.Pd.
NIP 197610112011011005
3. Dra. Andarwati, M.A.
NIP 196508051999032002

Signature

Approved by

Dean,



Dr. Hj. Istiadah, M.A.

NIP 1967031731992032002

MOTTO

Every normal person, in fact, is only normal on the average. His ego approximates to that of the psychotic in some part or other and to a greater or lesser extent.

-Sigmund Freud-

If you are hurt, you can suck it up and press on. If injured, you can rebound and return bigger and better..... and continue to inspire!

-T. F. Hodge-

DEDICATION

I dedicate this thesis specially for :

My lovely Mother and beloved Father.

My Beloved brothers and sister ;

Teddy, Thithid Dwi, Iffan

Also my advisor, Dra. Andarwati, M.A. thank you for everything Mam,



ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Bismillahirrahmanirrahim

All praises and gratitude are to Allah, the Most gracious and Merciful, the Lord of the universe who has given us brain, feeling, and knowledge to learn everything in this world, the Lord who has given the reseracher inspiration, guidance, and blessing in and therefore is able to finish this thesis. Peace andsalutation may are also delivered to our beloved prophet Muhammad SAW, who has brought Islam as Rahmatan lil ‘alamin and who had shown us the way to heaven.

This thesis is actually intended to fulfill the requirement for achieving the degree of Sarjana Sastra (SS.) in Faculty of Humanities at Maulana Malik Ibrahim State slamic University of Malang. The existence of this thesis entitled *Dr. Leidner’s Anxiety Reflected in Agatha Christie’s Murder in Mesopotamia*, has involved many people who give me their support and contriution. Their support and contributionare extremely meaningful for me. Therefore, this thesis is finally finished. In this case, i as the researcher want to convey my sincere thanks to:

1. The dean of Humanites faculty, Dr. Hj. Istiadah, M. A who has conscientiously guided me in conducting this study, who gives me advice, correction, attention until this thesis is completely finished. Thank you every much.

2. All beloved lecturers in English Department. Thanks for the knowledge and guidance given to me.
3. My beloved parents, my Father and Mom who always wisely guided and prayed their sons and daughter in their life. They are my truly hero in my life, and also thanks to my brothers and sister for their support and motivation, I love them so much.
4. My beloved friends and families in KOMMUST ORGANIZER who always support and help me to finish this thesis.
5. My cheerful friend who always support me to finish this thesis, they are: Ghulam, Kentos, Tuhin, Kak Ros, Vina and Ngoyin. Thanks for everything guys.
6. All of my friends in English Department.
7. Nurul Azizaturrohman who guide and accompany me in finishing this thesis. Thank you so much.

Malang, June 24, 2016

Fendy Yugo Sarjono

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ABSTRACT

Sarjono, Fendy Yugo. 2015. Dr. Leidner's Anxiety Reflected in Agatha Christie's "*Mureder in Mesopotamia*". Thesis, English Letters and Language Department, Faculty of Humanities, Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University, Malang.
Advisor: Dra. Andarwati, M.A.

Keywords: Anxiety, Self Defense Mechanisms

Some people may feel the moment when they should decide whatever they should do in any condition whether they are ready or not. However, this problem may cause anxiety before or after they decide what they should do. Fundamentally, Anxiety is a normal think that happen. However it can be maladaptive if the anxiety is not solve immediately. The researcher needs to observe in literary work since literary work is believed as a mirror of psychological phenomenon in reality; it is expected to give more understanding about how important anxiety is.

In this research, the researcher formulates research problems as sections; those are (1) What kind of anxiety is felt by Dr. Leidner described in Agatha Christie's *Murder in Mesopotamia*? (2) How does Anxiety happened toward Dr. Leidner's ? (3) What are the **defense mechanisms** done by Dr. Leidner in reducing their anxiety?.

This research is conducted using a literary criticism method because the researcher conducts discussion of literature, including description, analysis, and interpretation of novel *Murder in Mesopotamia* as a literary work. Moreover, the researcher applied psychological approach since the characters show their lives which attach psychological condition in the novel. The anxiety analysis of Dr. Leidner's character showed that he has his own self defense in reducing the anxiety. Additionally, to help the reseracher revealed Dr. Leidner's psychological condition, the researcher used Freud's theories of anxiety and self defense mechanisms in investigating and describing the data.

The researcher proves that the novel *Murder in Mesopotamia* describes a reflection of psychological phenomenon in reality, it is showed by the characters' behaviour and feeling which are closely attached to their psyche condition. Dr. Leidner has a confict between his ego and superego which concludes moral anxiety that always feels worried and threatened. The anxiety generally caused by threataching from people around him. In reducing moral anxiety, he does self defense mechanisms namely aggression, suppression, and reggression.

Since the researcher of investigation of anxietyis very important to be done in litrerary work, therefore, it is recomended for the next researcher to invetigate

another self defense done by characters in another literary work. It is also expected the next researche to investigate phenomenomn inside novel *Murder in Mesopotamia* since tis novel contain of many aspect. Thereby it will have better understanding of self defense mechanisms' concert done in human life



ABSTRAK

Sarjono, Fendy Yugo. 2015. Kekhawatiran Dr. Leidner Tercermin Dalam Novel Agatha Christie "*Mureder in Mesopotamia*". Skripsi, Bahasa dan Sastra Inggris, Fakultas Humaniora, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim, Malang. **Pembimbing:** Dra. Andarwati, M.A.

Kata Kunci: Kekhawatiran, Pertahanan Diri

Beberapa orang mungkin merasa saat ketika mereka harus memutuskan apa yang harus mereka lakukan dalam kondisi apapun apakah mereka siap atau tidak. Namun, masalah ini dapat menyebabkan kecemasan sebelum atau setelah mereka memutuskan apa yang harus mereka lakukan.

Pada dasarnya, Kegelisahan adalah berpikir normal terhadap apa yang terjadi. Namun dapat maladaptif jika kecemasan tersebut tidak memecahkan segera. peneliti perlu mengamati dalam karya sastra sejak karya sastra diyakini sebagai cermin dari fenomena psikologis dalam realitas; diharapkan untuk memberikan pemahaman yang lebih tentang betapa pentingnya kecemasan adalah.

Dalam penelitian ini, peneliti merumuskan masalah penelitian sebagai bagian; mereka adalah (1) Apa jenis kecemasan yang dirasakan oleh Dr. Leidner dijelaskan dalam Agatha Christie Pembunuhan di Mesopotamia? (2) Bagaimana kecemasan terjadi pada Dr. Leidner? (3) Apa mekanisme pertahanan yang dilakukan oleh Dr. Leidner dalam mengurangi kecemasan mereka?

Penelitian ini dilakukan dengan menggunakan metode kritik sastra karena peneliti melakukan diskusi sastra, termasuk deskripsi, analisis, dan interpretasi Pembunuhan Novel di Mesopotamia sebagai karya sastra. Selain itu, peneliti menerapkan pendekatan psikologis karena karakter menunjukkan hidup mereka yang melampirkan kondisi psikologis dalam novel. Analisis kecemasan karakter Dr. Leidner menunjukkan bahwa ia memiliki pertahanan diri sendiri dalam mengurangi kecemasan. Selain itu, untuk membantu reseracher mengungkapkan kondisi psikologis Dr. Leidner ini, peneliti menggunakan teori-teori Freud kecemasan dan pertahanan diri mekanisme dalam menyelidiki dan menggambarkan data.

Peneliti membuktikan bahwa Pembunuhan novel Mesopotamia menggambarkan refleksi dari fenomena psikologis pada kenyataannya, itu ditunjukkan dengan perilaku dan perasaan yang erat melekat pada kondisi jiwa mereka karakter. Dr. Leidner memiliki conflict antara ego dan superego yang menyimpulkan kecemasan moral yang selalu merasa khawatir dan terancam. kecemasan umumnya disebabkan oleh threaching dari orang-orang di sekelilingnya. Dalam mengurangi kecemasan moral, dia tidak mekanisme pertahanan diri yaitu agresi, penindasan, dan regression.

Karena peneliti dari penyelidikan anxietyis sangat penting untuk dilakukan dalam pekerjaan literary, oleh karena itu, direkomendasikan untuk

peneliti selanjutnya untuk invetigate pertahanan diri lain yang dilakukan oleh karakter dalam karya sastra lain . Hal ini juga diharapkan researche berikutnya untuk menyelidiki phenomenomn dalam Pembunuhan novel dalam Mesopotamia sejak tis baru mengandung banyak aspek . Dengan demikian itu akan memiliki pemahaman yang lebih baik dari konser mekanisme pertahanan diri ' dilakukan dalam kehidupan manusia.



مستخلص البحث

فيندي يوغو سارجونوا. 2015. تنعكس مخاوف الدكتور ليدنير (Dr. Leidner) في رواية اجاثا كريستي (Agatha Christie) "قتل في بلاد ميسوفوتيا" (Mureder in Mesopotamia). البحث العلمي. اللغة الإنجليزية وآدابها، كلية الآداب، جامعة مولانا مالك إبراهيم الإسلامية الحكومية مالانج. المشرف: أندراواتي، الماجستير.

كلمات البحث: القلق، الدفاع عن النفس

قد يشعر بعض الناس عندما يكون لديهم أن يقرر ما ينبغي أن يفعلوا به في أي حالة على استعداد أم لا. مع ذلك، يمكن لهذه المشاكل تسبب القلق قبل أو بعد أن يقرروا ما ينبغي أن يفعلوا به. في الأساس، القلق هو الفكر العادي على ما يحدث. لكن، يمكن أن يكون غير التكيف على إذا لم يتم التحليل من ذلك القلق فوراً. يحتاج الباحث أن يحلل الأعمال الأدبية، منذ يعتقدونها كالمراة من الظاهرة النفسية في واقع الأمر، يُرجى من هذا البحث العلمي أن يعطي الفهم عن أهمية القلق.

في هذا البحث، قرّر الباحث مشكلات البحث. انهم (1) ما نوع من القلق الذي يشعر به الدكتور ليدنير (Dr. Leidner) في اجاثا كريستي برواية "قتل في بلاد ميسوفوتيا" (Mureder in Mesopotamia)؟ (2) كيف حدث القلق بالدكتور ليدنير (Dr. Leidner) نفسه؟ (3) ما تقنية آلات الدفاع التي فعلها الدكتور ليدنير (Dr. Leidner) لنقصان مخاوفهم؟

فُعل هذا البحث باستخدام طريقة النقد الأدبي لأن فعل الباحث مناقشة الأدب، فيها: وصف، تحليل وتفسير عن رواية "قتال في بلاد ميسوفوتيا" كعمل أدبي. بالإضافة، طبق الباحث مدخل النفسي في هذه الرواية. تحليل شخصية القلق الدكتور ليدنير يدل على أنه الدفاع عن نفسها في

الحدّ من القلق. بالإضافة إلى ذلك، لمساعدة الباحث في كشف الحالة النفسية للدكتور ليدنير، استخدام الباحث نظريات فرويد (Freud) "القلق والدفاع عن النفس" للتحقيق ووصف البيانات.

أثبت الباحث أن رواية "قتل في بلاد ميسوفوتيا" تصور انعكاس لظاهرة نفسية في الواقع، فقد بين من سلوك ومشاعر تتعلّق بصفة نفسية ارتباطا وثيقا. عند الدكتور ليدنير الصّراع بين الأنا والأنا العليا (ego- superego) خلصت القلق الأخلاقي الذي يشعر دائما بالقلق والتهديد يسبب القلق بالضغط من الناس حوله. في حدّ من القلق الأخلاقي، لم يستخدم تقنية الدفاع عن النفس، هم: الاعتداء، الظلم، والنكسة.

لأن البحث عن القلق مهمّ جدا للأعمال الأدبية، فلذلك يوصي الباحث الى الباحثين الأخرى لعمل التحقيق عن النفس للشخصية في رواية أخرى أيضا. يرجوا الباحث أيضا للباحثين الأخرى ليرصدَ ظاهرة القتل في تلك الرواية مع الجوانب المتنوعة. هكذا سيكون لها على عن مفهوم "تقنية الدفاع النفسية" في حياة الإنسان.

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter elaborates the background of the study research question, objectives of the study, scope and limitation, significance of the study, research methods and also definition of key terms.

1.1 Background of the Study

In general, all of the people want to life as quiet and pleasant without any disturb and problems in their live. Anyhow, it is undeniable every human being has some problems which cover up their live. Those problems can be caused by many things around such as family, friends, job, or environment.

There is no wonder that those problems often make people so frustrated, despair, worry and frightened about something worst whereby it certain called by as anxiety. According to Freud (in Corey, 2010) “Anxiety is an erective condition which motivates someone to do something, the function is for giving a warning about something dangerous, namely signal for ego that will be increase continuously if someone does not take the suitable action for reducing the anxiety”. Anxiety should not be ignored since it can bring to anxiety disorder and also eternal unpleasant feeling.

In avoiding those impacts, everyone has to solve anxiety immediately. They have to do a kind of protection by employing an effective way to make them more calm and comfortable in life. In psychological world, it is called as self defense

mechanism which is believed as a protection to reduce anxiety. Freud states that “The term of self defense mechanism refers to someone’s unconscious mind that save him from anxiety, this mechanism protects him from external threatening or impulse which appears from internal anxiety by distorting reality with some ways” (Hilgard, et al., 1983: 215)

People who are successful in doing their defense mechanism, frequently obtain a good life since anxiety can be reduced. Nevertheless, if people fail in doing defense mechanism, they surely get anxiety disorder or other eternal unpleasant feelings such as obsessive compulsive which always feels hesitate of something and does for more than one time, phobia, and schizophrenia which always have hallucination in mind.

With the aim of self defense mechanism in human beings’ psychological life, people are not only necessary to examine it in a reality but they also need to observe it in literary work. Literary work is believed as the mirror of psychological condition in reality even in its of creating and understanding literary work. When the critics read literary works such as novel, drama, poetry or short story, they indirectly face the psychological aspect that appear, it can be author’s psyche condition when he creates literary work, the characters’, or the reader’s psychological aspects (Suwardi, 2011: 97).

Without appearance of literary psychology, it might produce misunderstanding about what is intended by the literary work. Literary psychological is purposed to analyze literary work which is believed as a

reflection of psychological process and activities. It also helps the readers to understand the characters inside the work thereby they can learn about life and how the way the characters solve problems can be an inspiration for them in serving happiness, therefore, psychology is important aspect that needs to be analyzed.

By the existence of the relation between psychological an literary work, hence, it is important to analyze the works which give an intensity to the psychological novel. Remembering that novel is along literary work which reflects about the author's imagination in creating interesting plot, story, theme, characterization, etc. It is also believed that novel has complexity of characters' problems which described in detail. Furthermore, the main characters also show some characterizations and attitudes that concern with psychic and psychological experiences as in the real life (Suwardi, 2011: 96). By analyzing a psychological condition that can be analyzed.

Those reasons above are inspired after the researcher read a novel entitled *Murder in Mesopotamia* by Agatha Christie. This novel is a creative imagination of author which is expressed in the story; it contains of psychological complex that experienced by the main character which is very compatible with the researcher concerns. By the appearance of main characters' big role in running story, therefore, it brings a result for the researcher to analyze a novel based on the main characters' psychological aspects. In this matter, the psychological condition of the main character is really interesting to be analyzed because the main

character undergoes anxiety caused by something which happen some accidents ago and what happen now in the novel.

Anxiety is being capture by Doctor Leidner, the main character in this novel, who exactly Frederick Bosner. He is Mrs. Leidner's husband some years ago which is accused as Germany's spy. There was a train crush that makes some people in train to be dead but Frederick Bosner still alive and stealed real Dr. Leidner identity. He comes back to Mrs. Leidner's life and once again marries with her. Mrs. Leidner often gets mails which threaten her. Until Dr. Leidner take her to the expedition in Tell Yarimjah. Those have an impact on Dr. Leidner personality. It can be seen by his behaviors when he always feels worry when near with his wife and always asks about her conditions. Because most of people in the expedition feel that Mrs. Leidener was crazy. But Dr. Leidner asks a nurse who is Amy Leatheran to take care for her and do not call a mentally doctor. And the story based on Amy Leatheran's view.

Looking at the behavior of the main character a supported some characters, the researcher assumes that self defense mechanism is appropriate one to analyze the main character's psychological conditions. They are believed have the anxiety that happens chronically and have to solve it.

The novel is interesting to be studied because it contains of unique self defense mechanism of the main character who under ego anxiety. It is supposed to give more understanding and illustration about self defense done by human beings life.

From the discussion above, there are two relevance studies which conduct this research in self defense mechanism. Ala's Abdulkareem in his study entitled *A Psychoanalytical Reading of Emely's Wuthering Heights an Analysis of the defense Mechanism of Some Characters*. Muhimatul Fatati (2009) in her study entitled *Self Defense of Main Character of Treasure of Khan by Clive Cussler and Dick Cussler*.

After having a close reading, the researcher thinks that he was successful to present self defense mechanism chosen by the character. However, this research is deferent from those previous studies since this is stressed on deep analysis about self defense mechanism of main character in *Murder in Mesopotamia* a novel by Agatha Christie based on Freud's theories. Moreover, this research contains two theories and self defense mechanism theory that is related each other in which it has different analysis from those studies.

1.2 Statements of the Problems

Related to the background of the study, the researcher has invited the appearance of several problems to help analysis of the main characters' self defense mechanism. Those are:

- a. What kind of anxiety is felt by Dr. Leidner described in Agatha Christie's *Murder in Mesopotamia*?
- b. How does the anxiety happen toward dr. Leidner's?
- c. What are the defense mechanisms done by Dr. Leidner in reducing his anxiety?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

The objectives of the study in this research are to understand the character of Dr. Leidner characters' self defense and to serve the best answer based on the problems of the study above. Those are:

- a. To find out the kind of anxiety is felt by Dr. Leidner character described in Agatha Christie's *Murder in Mesopotamia*.
- b. To find out the anxiety happen toward dr. Leidner's.
- c. To find out the defense mechanisms done by Dr. Leidner in reducing his anxiety.

1.4 Scope and Limitation

There are many areas in analyzing *Murder in Mesopotamia* by Agatha Christie. Nevertheless, the researcher has only focused on the psychological analysis on the three research problems that are related each other based on the content of the novel. They are anxiety, the causes, and self defense mechanism described in the novel, not for all characters' because the researcher wants to focus on the character who has anxiety.

1.5 Significance of the Study

The researcher expects that this research can assign a contribution for both theoretical and practical knowledge. Theoretically, this research is expected to show that literary work can be a reflection of the real life through the characterization, condition of life, even the psychological condition. It also proves

that both of psychology and literature have deep relation toward the same object, those are about human and their lives. Moreover, this study is conducted to rereads in term of increasing their knowledge and experience about literature and psychology.

Practically, this research is hoped to be able to help readers in understanding self defense mechanism. This novel hoped can be reference for students who want to know more about the application of psychological science in the literary work. Hopefully, this study provides important thing for others who are interested in this area and could be continued to deeper research about relation of intrinsic aspects. Thereby, the readers can understand well regarding to help them in reducing their anxiety in real life without overacting. Therefore, self control is very important to be served.

Finally, this research is hoped to be able to assign more understanding about the idea of psychoanalysis of Freud with the intention that can be more useful for the next researcher.

1. 6 Research Method

Here, the researcher explains about the research methodology which are used to analyze this novel, they are research design, data source, data collection and data analysis.

1.6.1 Research Design

This research applies a branch of literary criticism using a psychological approach because it contains of several characters which show some psychological indication and as what happens in real life, the characters are described have a problems that make them grapple with their psyche condition. It is constituted as object of psychological approach which study about psychological phenomenon.

This approach examines deeply about human psyche's reaction through behaviors, the causes and also the symptoms which is able to examine the characters' psychological condition. By applying the approach, it is expected can intensely about what happens with those characters. Hence, psychological approach is really appropriate in analyzing this psychological novel. At this point, the researcher applies Freud's theories which are appropriate with the characters' conditions appears in the novel.

1.6.2 Data Source

In this research, the data in the novel are in the form of words, phrases, and sentences which indicate the characters' anxiety. It causes and also their self defense mechanism. The source of the data are taken from Agatha Christie's novel entitled *Murder in Mesopotamia* contains in 212 pages and published in United states, in 1939 by a Chorion Company.

The novel contains 29 chapters which based on main characters' point of view. The first character is Amy Leatheran. She is a nurse who responsible in Mrs. Leidner health. It is started after she work in St. Christopher hospital in London and get a new job in Hassaneh, the place of artifact expedition. The second character is Dr. Leidner is Frederick Bosner. He is Germany's spy. He was surviving from the train crush and took the identity of Dr. Leidner who had dead in that accident. He comes back as another person and marry with Mrs. Leidner. His character is very lovely but it closes to overprotective. Some occurrence happens in Hassanieh until the murder of Mrs. Leidner in that expedition. The third is Mr. Leidner who is the wife of Mr. Leidner, is the suspect of the murder. She is talk less, all of her day spent by alone and sometimes read a book. She is kind of smart woman; it looks by the way she talk, wear and what she read. The forth character is Mr. Poirot. He is a detective. He also helps to reveal this case. He has a mustache and also spells with some Spanish accent. He is relying on taking person and follows his pretension.

This novel generally talks about accident long time ago when Mrs. Leidner's husband who his name was Frederick Bosner, was a spy of German. In the train accident American's militant thought that he was dead, but he took a new identity of Dr. Leidner who was dead in the accident. Then he comes back in Louise life and marries her. Although this story begins with Amy Leatheran's view. She is a housewife who takes care of Mrs. Leidner health. Moreover, even this novel contains of many characters who have their own story but they are related each other to make this novel more interesting.

1.6.3 Data Collection

In collecting the data, the researcher does several steps; firstly, the researcher reads and understands the novel deeply. It means that while reading the novel, the researcher gives a deep thought and big attention on the contents of the novel, thereby, the researcher completely understands what the story means. Secondly, the researcher collects all information or references which concern to the topic that the researcher wants to analyze, they are about anxiety and self defense mechanism. Thirdly, the researcher identifies the data that are related to the three research problems, in this case the researcher tries to read the novel for several times again in accordance with the appropriate data. The last, the researcher classifies the required data in accordance with those research questions.

1.6.4 Data Analysis

After collecting the data, the researcher begins to analyze the data with several following steps. First, the researcher categorizes the data which are suitable to the problems of the research. Second, the researcher interprets deeply the data that have been categorized by applying theory of self defense mechanism. And anxiety by Sigmund Freud which absolutely related to id, ego, and superego. Third, the researcher arranges all information as the final result of interpretation. Last, the researcher draws conclusions as the final result of self defense mechanism that used by the main characters in the novel.

1.7 Definition of Key Terms

Absolutely, in this research there are several terms that appear. In order to avoid misinterpretation of terms, the researcher describes the definition of each term.

1. Anxiety : an unpleasant emotion that has symptom such as worry, fear, and jittery which they all can be felt in different level (Hilgard, et al., 1983: 212).

2. Defense mechanism : ego function the defends it self againts anxiety and conflict by obstructing it to the unconscious level
(Zafiera, 2007: 98).



CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF THE RELATED LITERATURE

This research focuses on the analysis of main characters' defense mechanism in the novel *Murder in Mesopotamia*. Therefore, the theoretical framework is drawn here in order to have deep understanding to the whole concept of this research. There are five parts will be explained in this chapter.

2. 1. Psychology and Literature

There is a close relation between psychology and literature. Hilgard (1983) says that "psychology may be defined as the science that studies behavior of man". Actually there are many definitions which say about psychology. All of them refer to the definition that says psychology is a study about human beings' behaviors. It happens because behavior is a real thing that can be seen directly, while psyche is an abstract. It is believed that by observing someone's behavior, it brings to understanding about psyche condition. There is no doubt that generally all of people will express their psyche condition toward acts which can be seen clearly by other people. Briefly, we can understand someone's characteristic and psyche condition through his behavior in life.

Moreover, psychology is also concerned to the study about psychological phenomenon of human, its symptoms even its causes (Abu Ahmadi, 2009).

Psychology seems very attached to the human psyche, reaction of the psyche

through behavior and its causes will be analyzed deeply in this science, human's problem also can be solved by the appearance of this study. Those all have no aimed except for serving the tranquility life.

While literature is believed as the representation of real life which expressed through the language as a medium. There are many kinds of literature which can be seen clearly through the beautiful language, the aspect of entertainment, and also the value. Literary work such as poetry, drama, and novel are believed as reflection of real life through a language as a medium, they have kind of communication between authors and the readers. The reflection of real life also can be seen from psychological aspect inside. Literary work especially novel is assumed has some characters that show their psychological condition as what truly happens in human beings' psychological condition in real life.

Through the characterization, the aspects of psyche can be expressed clearly. How the way the author expresses and also how the way the characters, play actually cannot be separated from the role of psychology. Therefore, problems which appear in literary work have similarities with the condition in real life. It is appropriate which opinion which says that literary work is a mirror in real life. Both of the mirror that in the real life combined with the author imagination (Siswanto, 2005: 19).

Although there is a clear difference psychology and literature, yet, they have similarity that are both of them start from human and life as the object of the analysis. When talking about human, psychology is very closely related because

psychology learns about humans' attitudes then it cannot be separated from aspects of life (Wiyatmi, 2007:107).

In doing psychological criticism, there are three ways that include in analysis. First, a researcher can analyze about the writer's psychological condition when he creates literary work. Second, a researcher can analyze to the characters' psychological condition in the literary work. The last, the researcher can analyze the readers' psychological condition while reading literary work (Endaswara, 2011: 96).

When a researcher does a psychological analysis in a literary work, indirectly he will apply the theory of psychology. The psychological theory will help him in analyzing deeply about the psychological phenomenon which expressed. Nevertheless, when a researcher applies the theory, he has to relate and attach it with the plot or content of the psychological theory. The researcher stay on the relation with literary work and forbidden to analyze outside literary work.

2. 2. Psychoanalysis-Sigmund Freud

This scientific discipline is one the psychological theories which can be applied in analyzing literary work. Psychoanalysis is created and developed by Sigmund Freud. According to him, psychoanalysis has no aim except for knowing and understanding about unconscious mind in mental life (Freud, 2006: 440). He believes that most of the individual is dominated by unconcious. This unconcious is a source of our motivations and encouragements which hidden behind mind, most of all feelings that include in this unconcious mind are feelings which threw

and difficult to be reached. Those feelings that are pressed will just stay alive under unconscious and it can appear anytime (Boeree, 2008: 409).

This unconscious mind often hides behind dreams, slip of the tongue and physical mannerism. In other word, by investigating those actions we can understand about how the unconscious work (Nolen Hoeksema, 2001 :9). Furthermore, Freud illustrates that human's minds are like Ice Mountain which most of all parts of the mountain are in the water that cannot be seen by eyes, human's mind contains of unconscious level which dominates most of all those parts (Sternberg, 2004: 537).

When someone does something which driven by unconscious mind, he actually realizes about what he is doing but he does not realize about the mental process behind his act, maybe he has a certain reason which hidden in his mind but he does not recognize and wants to cover it. that happens spontaneously out of mind without any longer thinking (jarvis, 2006: 44).

This unconscious mind always be in active, never dies, and always already to appear in life. It seems that only conscious mind which appears in real life. However, if we discover deeper, it will be found that what appeared by conscious mind has a big relation with what caused by unconscious mind.

2. 3. Structural Personality by Freud

Structural personality contains of three systems, there are; id, ego and superego. Honestly, humans' attitude are coming from the result of the interaction in human personality id, ego, and superego in which they are related to each other.

Id is biological aspect in the personality. From here, the other aspects of personality are developed. Id contains of several things that are brought since born and its orientation is avoiding unsatisfied thing to be satisfied thing, id is just like a child who always spoiled, it accomplishes of a pleasant thing which called as the pleasure principle. Id never sees about the reality or the moral society, what is being his aim just pleasure (Sternberg, 2004: 538).

Ego is psychological aspect of personality which appears because there is an individual need to interact with real life. In its function, ego hold on the reality. Ego also can be assumed as an executive personality aspect because ego arranges the way which will done, choose the needs that can be done. Ego has a duty for controlling id's want. Ego does what id says and combines it with the reality. For example, when someone feels so hungry, his id says that he has to eat something while in its realization to solve it, ego will do an effort regarding to fulfill id's want that is go looking for something to eat. Ego like as a security that has a duty for controlling id and reality (Corey. 2010:15).

Superego is sociological aspect of personality, it is kind of the traditional values and society desire as what is interpreted by parents to their child through the rules of prohibition. Superego can be assumed as moral personality aspect, it determines whether something is good or bad, true or false, proper or not with the morality occurs in society. Superego forbids the id impulse especially sexual impulse and aggressive which is prohibited by the society, encourage ego to do something moral than realistic and wants to get perfection. Hence, the super tends to oppose id and ego then make an ideal concept. If something happens and it is

felt as something opposite with what supposed by superego, generally it makes someone feels so guilty and sin (Endaswara, 2002: 148-149).

2. 4. The Concept of Anxiety

Anxiety is one of the important variables in almost of all personality theories. Generally, the anxiety will appear if someone cannot face the threatening. It is constituted of common thing that happens in life but if the anxiety cannot be solved immediately, it can bring to the abnormal anxiety such as obsessive compulsive disorder, neurotic anxiety etc. Freud states that anxiety is an ego function to admonish someone about something dangerous so he can prepare an adaptive reaction which is appropriate (Alwisol, 2009: 22). Anxiety is also defined as an unpleasant emotion has symptom such a worry, fear and jittery which they all can be felt in different in every level of anxiety (Miller, 2007:437). Freud divides the anxiety into three types, they are:

2.4.1 Neurotic Anxiety

This anxiety appears when there is dependence ego to the id. It is a kind of frightening feeling about id or instinct which cannot be controlled (Corey, 2010: 17). Generally, someone who feels this anxiety will worry of something that unrealistic and unknown, he does not know about what his frightened is. According to Freud, this anxiety can be divided into three parts: anxiety which appears because an adaptation to the environment, irrational anxiety (phobia), and another frightening feeling because of nervous, stammers (Yenny, Andri, 2007: 235).

2.4.2 Moral Anxiety

This anxiety comes from conflict between ego and superego. It is constituted as worried of something that comes from heart voice (Berry, 2001; 78). When someone is motivated to express instinctual impulse or has done something that contradictory with moral value of superego, it makes him feels so shame and guilt. It is said that what id wantts and what ego does is conflicting with what superego's pretension, looking at that imperfect thing then superego will produce a guilt emotion in someone's feeling. Briefly, moral anxiety can be seen by someone's guilt emotion or shame.

2.4.3 Realistic Anxiety

It is an anxiety which caused by fear of something dangerous that threatens in the real life (Suryabarata, 2002; 1390. It is called as "fear". For example, fear of fire, tornado, earthquake, or wild animals. This anxiety makes us feel so afraid to go outside from home because he feels afraid of something dangerous that might be threaten him.

Briefly, the conflict between id, ego, and superrego can be supported by problem outside such as threatening, oppression, losing self-esteem, frustation and environment in which those become causes of anxiety that can influence someone's behavior, emotion and someone's attitudes in long time (Hilgard et al., 1983:213).

There are so many symptoms of anxiety: physically including restlessness, trait anxiety, part of body which tremble, so much perspiration, dry throat, difficult to talk, and sensitive. Behaviorally including avoiding behavior, drew near and dependent, and quaking behavior. Cognitively including worries about something, feel disturbed or afraid of something that will be happen in the future, believe that something infernal will be going to happen withoutt any realistic reason afraid of losing control, afraid of incapability to solve the problems, think that everything is uncontrolled (Nevid, 2003).

Anxiety is used as a mechanism that save ego because it gives a signal which says that there is a something dangerous. The anxiety makes ego stay on wary to the dangerous signal. The signal of something dangerous makes us always stay on wary to save ourselves. Therefore, when someone feels anxiety, an immidiately defense must be done to save him (Freud, 2006: 429). Any effort which is done by ego in facing the anxiety is called as self defense mechanism.

2. 5. Self Defense Mechanism

Based on gthe psychological science, if someone faces an anxiety, frustation or threatening which cause him feels so theratened or unpleasant, he will reduce or solve the unpleasant thing automatically, thereby he will be composed in life, this mechanism is called as self defense mechanism. Normally, everyone must have their own self defense mechanism in reducing anxiety. The self defense mechanism will help someone in reducing a pain feeling which caused by the anxiety (Freud, 2006: 431). If someone successful in doing self defense, it makes

the equilibrium keep staying on because the anxiety can be reduced. In contrary, if someone fails in doing his self defense, it can make him is in abnormal attitude because the anxiety always cover up his life (Setiadi, 2006: 29).

According to him, when anxiety takes over someone's mind, ego will make a kind of resistance. Unconsciously, ego will save itself by obstructing any impulse or reducing it to be something that can be more accepted. Those impulse or something that can make anxiety will be pressed into unconscious mind, so that those cause of anxiety become not threatened or dangerous again (Zafiera, 2007: 98).

Moreover, although this defense mechanism is usefu;; for human being's life but when it iis done excessively, it can produce an emotional problem which absolutely dangerous for human being's personalities (Travis, 2007: 196).

There are many kind of self defense mechanism that can be done by human beings in life. Tehse explanations below will describe about the kinds of self defense mechanism according to Freud's perspective.

2. 5. 1 Repression

Repression is the strongest and massivest defense mecahnism because it purposes to promp out id impulses unacceptabled from conscious to subconscious. The effect of repression, the aware person impuls which causes anxiety and could not remember emotional experience and traumatic in the past.

The mechanism of repression was first proposed by Sigmund Freud and for sometime, occupied a special place in psychoanalytic theorizing, perhaps because it involves the most direct approach to avoid the experience of anxiety. As a result of repression, the person is not aware of his own anxiety-producing impulses or does not remember deeply emotional and traumatic past events. A person with homosexual impulses (his recognition of which might produce anxiety in him) may thus, through repression become completely unaware of such impulses; a person who has suffered a mortifying personal failure may, through repression, become unable to recall the experience....

If repression were a simple matter of blotting out the conflict and all its attendant anxieties, it would, of course, be the ideal, defensive reaction. But this blotting out does not seem to happen. The relief from anxiety brought by repression is paid for in other ways, for example, in reaction formation (Krech, 1974: 579).

2. 5. 2 Sublimation

Sublimation is the condition when someone changes their bad feeling into measures which can be accepted in the human life.

It happens if measures which has profit in social changes uncomfortable feeling. Actually sublimation is form-shifting. For example, a person has high sexual encouragement so he or she changes their feeling into measures which could be accepted by sociality, with to be painter of naked person (Minderop, Albertine, 2010: 33).

2. 5. 3 Projection

In this defense, someone who feels an anxiety, his ego will reduce the worry by shifting unpleasant feeling to external object and usually it is aimed at someone else (Baumeister & Sommer, 1998 :1090). Someone who does this mechanism, his ego will throw any bad characteristic which cannot be accepted by superego and crminate it to other people. In other word, will charge our fault against somebody else in order to assume that we are unsuspected about what we have done before and also to make ourselves seems better. By suggesting that other people have the fault, it becomes more acceptable and less anxiety provoking (Kalat, 2005: 497).

2. 5. 4 Ratinalization

This defense mechanism is a form of produing some motives which seems rational as a social justification toward the attitudes that cannot be received this rationalization accurs when someone has failure in serving his need, impulse or desirability and hemakes kind rational reason that can be accepted but actually that reason is not the real reason. He does it regarding to avoid the pain of ego, manipulating himself so that the dissapointing reality becomes unthreating anymore (Corey, 2010: 19).

2. 5. 5 Fantasy

When someone has some problems in his life which make him becomes unpleasant, generally almost all of people have kind of illusion. In his mind about something that cannot be touch. That mechanism is called fantasy. In this

mechanism, fantasy or illusion has a big role. Honestly, it is a kind of escaping from the reality which cannot become true, by doing this mechanism the anxiety can be reduced because he can get what he wants although just in illusion. This mechanism also can be hidden in the form of dream which is believed by Freud as a representation of conflict or any impulse in his daily life (Feist, 2010: 29).

2. 5. 6 Regression

The defense mechanism is a mechanism which repeats attitude to the expansion stage before that appropriate and assumed can solve the anxiety and felt calmly. The function of this mechanism is getting help or notice in facing a threatening or frightening accident in his life (Yusuf, 2007: 55). Someone who does this mechanism will do an infantile attitude like a child in order to escape from the anxiety.

2. 5. 7 Aggression

Anger has close relation with the appearance of worry, anxiety, emotion in which all of them can refer to regression acts. According to Freud, aggression can be divided into two types, they are; direct aggression and displacement aggression. Direct aggression is aggression or action that aimed directly to the object that causes emotion or anxiety, while displacement aggression is aggression that aimed other object except the true object. This happens because someone who does displacement cannot express his emotion to the true object therefore then he expresses to other object that assumed as a safe object to attack, normally it happens to the things or animal around sufferer or even to his self (Albertine, 2010: 38).

Freud in Alwisol states that there are five types of aggression mechanism, they are: primitive aggression (by attacking directly to the object that causes anxiety or emotion), scapegoating (by displacing to the other object and usually it done to something around), free-floating-anger (unclear object of frustration), suicide (biting into own self), turning around upon the self (this is a composite between aggression and displacement by displacing aggression object to his own self and usually it produce or produced by guilty or sinned). (in Alwisol, 2009 :27)

2. 5. 8 Identification

The defense mechanism is done to reduce anxiety or tension by identifying or imitating someone who assumed success in life or also someone who has characteristic that proper to be followed. This identification is aimed at increasing self esteem. Someone who does identification will make position as someone else who he follows. It brings result in increasing someone's self reliant so that he can live peacefully and can reduce the anxiety.

Freud said that it is so seldom happens if someone only has one self defense mechanism in his life. Normally people will do more than one self defense mechanism in reducing their anxiety, whether it happens together in time or rotation, it is based on anxiety or threatening which faced (Alwisol, 2009: 23)

2. 6. Previous Studies

In this research, the researcher uses two previous studies, they are: this previous study comes from Ala'a Abdulkareem in his study entitled *A Psychoanalytical Reading of Emily Wuthering Heights an Analysis of the Defense Mechanisms of Somme Characters*. In his research, he found that the main character Heathcliff does self defences namely repression, sublimation, denial and projection and the second character Catherine does self defense mechanism namely denial, sublimation, repression and projection then the third character Isabela does only denial and repression.

The last, Muhimatul Fatati (2009) in her study entitled *Self Defense of Main Character of Treasure of Khan by Clive Cussler and dark Cussler*. She found that Pitt and Giordino as the main characters in *Treasure of Khan*, they used some defense mechanisms to fight the enemy such as repression, regression, displacement etc and also those self defense mechanisms have big impact to their life because those defense mechanism make both of them can survive. Those defenses have big role for their behavior and life and it also proves that their defenses are influence each other. In this case, those two studies are chosen by the researcher as the previous study because they have the same theory that reseracher has, it helps the researcher in understanding well about how the theory can be applied in the literary work especially for the defense mechanisms that used by the characters in the novel.

In both previous study, the researcher applies Freud's theories in analyzing the literary work especially in the novel *Murder in Mesopotamia*. By using similar theory used, this research applies Freud's theories in different object that is *Murder in Mesopotamia's* novel by Agatha Christie. It is hoped that this research will give different analysis based on self defense's characteristic which is used by dr. Leidner as the main character in the novel.

Moreover, this research has two theories used by the researcher, they are anxiety and self defense mechanism theories by Sigmund Freud. By using these theories, it has different process of analysis with those previous studies, it also hoped this research has deeper analysis about self defense.

CHAPTER III

ANALYSIS

It has been noted in the previous chapter that this study is aimed at finding the kind of anxiety felt by the main character and the causes of their anxiety. This chapter also describes defense mechanisms done by dr. Leidner characters' in reducing their anxiety. Based on those objectives of the study, this chapters is divided into three parts. In the first part, the researcher would like to present and analyzed the collected data about the kind of anxiety felt by dr. Leidner characters'. In the second part, the researcher analyzes the data about the causes of their anxiety and the last part, the researcher analyzes about self defenses that done by dr. Leidner characters' in reducing the anxiety.

3. 1. The Anxiety Felt by Dr. Leidner

Anxiety can appear at anytime in every human being's life, it can be caused by so many problems around such as family, friends, job even a psychological condition. There is no doubt that the anxiety can make someone become unpleasant and feels so frightened about something. Freud himself divides the kind of anxiety into three parts: they are realistic anxiety, moral anxiety, and neurotic anxiety. It can be classified by the type of conflict that happens between id, ego and superego. Here, the main characters in the novel also have some conflicts which happen in their own structural personalities.

3.1.1 Moral Anxiety

It has been described that someone can be called has a moral anxiety when there is a conflict between ego and superego, the superego feels that what has done by ego or what motivates ego is forbidden by the rule of the society. In this matter, someone feels worried or afraid of something that comes from heart voices which will produce a shame, guilt, or regret. The definition of moral anxiety is very appropriate to the condition felt by Dr. Leidner.

Dr. Leidner is an archeolog who life in archeology expedition shelter called Tell Yarimjah in Hassanieh, husband of Mrs. Leidner. He gets a conditions when he tries to cover up the incident. His wife is murdered by himself. That horrible moment makes Dr. Leidner has a kind moral anxiety in his life. Although moral anxiety comes from the conflict between ego and superego, yet, id also has a contribution in moral anxiety because ego in its function has a responsibility to gratify what id wants by interacting it with the reality, while id in his its occupation always demands on the pleasant condition and never care about others.

In this matter, dr. Leidner faced to a condition when he comes back to Mrs. Leidner as another people. He absolutely so frightened to lose Mrs. Leidner. He loves her so much but in another side he feels angry because he was accused as a spy of Germany. He did some measure that make Mrs. Leidner feels scary. He send some poison pen letters. Arrived in Tell Yarimjah, he knew the condition that Mrs. Leidner has affair with richard carey as aliby person. It is illustrated on the statement below:

'There isn't much more to tell. I met Eric three years ago. I meant never to marry. Eric made me change my mind. Right up to our wedding day I waited for another threatening letter. None came. I decided that whoever the writer might be, he was either dead, or tired of his cruel sport. Two days after our marriage I got this.' Drawing a small attaché-case which was on the table towards her, she unlocked it, took out a letter and handed it to me. The ink was slightly faded. It was written in a rather womanish hand with a forward slant. You have disobeyed. Now you cannot escape. You must be Frederick Bosner's wife only! You have got to die. (Murder in Mesopotamia: 58)

Mrs. Leidner is the daughter of American Soldier's General and she married with Frederick Bosner who is the spy and had the job to infiltrate in America. Louise's father try to kill Frederick Bosner because he know that he is a spy. Probationary murder of mr. Bosner is by counterfit crush of train. Unfortunately, he did not die. Then, he came back to Louise's life as Eric Leidner and remarried her using that name. After she married with him, she received letters with the name from Frederick Bosner. It makes Mrs. Leidner really worried. It can be seen in the statement below:

'A few days after I received the second letter we had a narrow escape from death by gas poisoning. Somebody entered our apartment after we were asleep and turned on the gas. Luckily I woke and smelled the gas in time. Then I lost my nerve. I told Eric how I had been persecuted for years, and I told him that I was sure this madman, whoever he might be, did really mean to kill me. I think that for the first time I really did think it was Frederick. There was always something a little ruthless behind his gentleness.' 'Eric was still, I think, less alarmed than I was. He wanted to go to the police. Naturally I wouldn't hear of that. In the end we agreed that I should accompany him here, and that it might be wise if I didn't return to America in the summer but stayed in London and Paris.' (Murder in Mesopotamia: 58)

Some letters had been gone got by Mrs. Leidner and it made her so worried and threatened. Not only she get letters but some accident was happened around her, for example, gas leakage in her apartment. Since the accident, Mrs. Leidner and

Eric Leidner agree to move to the expedition in Hasanieh. It showed by the statement below:

'We carried out our plan and all went well. I felt sure that now everything would be all right. After all, we had put half the globe between ourselves and my enemy.' 'And then—a little over three weeks ago—I received a letter—with an Iraq stamp on it.' She handed me a third letter. You thought you could escape. You were wrong. You shall not be false to me and live. I have always told you so. Death is coming very soon.' (Murder in Mesopotamia: 58-59)

3.1.2 Neurotic Anxiety

It has been described that someone can be called has a neurotic anxiety when someone who feels this anxiety will worry of something that unrealistic and unknown, he does not know about what his frightened is.

Mr. Leidner or Frederic Bosner exactly do something that can make Louise worried and threatened. Start with sending the leetters and opening the gas in the apartment, he can make Louise agrees to follow him to stay in expedition in Hasanieh. In the house she get letter, until she saw kind of face in front of her window and it makes her scream and cry. Until on the day she has been murdered by someone, there is Frederick Bosner. First witness who see her is mr. Leidner that exactly he has did the murderer and to make an aliby he come first in Mrs. Leidner's room. He shows some strange act like saying something to Miss Leatheran that actually he never do before, it has been illutrated below:

'Not a bad afternoon,' he said cheerfully. 'I've made a bit of a clearance up there. Louise will be pleased. She's complained lately that there's not room to walk about. I'll go and tell her the good news.' He went over to his wife's door, tapped on it and went in. It must, I suppose, have been about a minute and a half later that he came out again. I happened to be looking at the door when he did so. It was like a

nightmare. He had gone in a brisk, cheerful man. He came out like a drunken one—reeling a little on his feet, and with a queer dazed expression on his face. ‘Nurse—’ he called in a queer, hoarse voice. ‘Nurse—’ (Murder in Mesopotamia: 64)

Id has an intensity to represent a pleasure thing, it always wants a comfortable condition to himself. The data above shows about Mr. Leidner's id when apprehensive situation, his id wants to be safe by showing off sadness and fear's mimics. By showing the sad mimic, it is expected to give safeness and protection for himself thereby he is not afraid.

As what the structural personality's labor that when id wants something pleasure to be served and comfort, id will ask the ego to do something to serve the pleasure. In this case, Mr. Leidner's sad mimic is his ego's effort to bring saves for the id. It can be seen from the act of Mr. Leidner when he tries to cover what he has done by crying to show his sadness. Mr. Leidner thinks by crying the people around him will think that he is very buried lose his wife. Mrs. Leidner is found died in her room. With a queer and hoarse voice he called nurse. It clearly showed by the statement above.

As what has been described before that superego determines whether what ego does is right or wrong and whether it is suitable with the moral and the rule of the society or not, good or bad etc. When it is felt that what has done by ego is opposite with the moral or heart voice, thus a guilt emotion will appear. By the accident which he has done, he kills wife before and come back to her room seems like be found his wife is murdered by someone.

He thinks that what he has done is different with his voice heart, as the murderer he feels satisfied avenge his vengeance to his wife that is reasonable to him. However in the other side, he wants people around him thinks that there is another people kill his wife. It shows clearly about how the process of producing a moral anxiety. What he has done by ego is very opposite with the rule of society and also the superego's ideal concept. It makes Mr. Leidner experience a moral anxiety.

3.1.3 Realistic Anxiety

It has been described that someone can be called has a realistic anxiety when it is caused by fear of something dangerous that threatens in the real life. It is called as "fear". For example, fear of fire, tornado, earthquake, or wild animals. This anxiety makes us feel so afraid to go outside from home because he feels afraid of something dangerous that might be threaten him

There are many characteristic reflected by someone who undergoes anxiety, it can be known by his physical, behavioral, or cognitive condition. Those symptoms are showed by Mr. Leidner when he is anxiety as what illustrated by this data follow

Not a bad afternoon,' he said cheerfully. 'I've made a bit of a clearance up there. Louise will be pleased. She's complained lately that there's not room to walk about. I'll go and tell her the good news.' He went over to his wife's door, tapped on it and went in. (Murder in Mesopotamia: 64)

Someone who has anxiety, he will do some acts which shows his frightening such as part of body tremble, difficult to talk, abnormal action like

clench hands or hold something tightly, they are called as physical characterization. The characteristic is very suitable with Mr. Leidner's action at that time. When he came to Mrs. Leatheran say something that does not usual and talk to her like *not bad afternoon*. It is opposed from his habitual that just say something and ask something as he needed.

Another action also show the anxiety of Mr. Leidner, it show when he is the first people who come to Mrs. Leidner's room. He thinks as the first witness, people around him will think he is very shocked see his wife was died and make some alibi for himself.

After the accident day, Mr. Leidner always looks like thinking of something. About what actually he had done. It can be seen when he talk to Miss Leatheran about the accident before. His action clearly showed in this data follows:

"Dr Leidner bowed his head. 'I know.' He looked at me. 'My wife confided the truth to Nurse Leatheran. We mustn't keep anything back at this juncture, nurse, so please tell Captain Maitland and Dr Reilly just what passed between you and my wife yesterday.'" (Murder in Mesopotamia: 68)

When he talk to Miss Leatheran, he know that his wife has told something about suspicious condition before she died. Story that maybe can be clue about the murderer. He looks bow his head, and at thatt time it changes with his gimic to ask Miss Leatheran to tell what his wife told before to Captain Maitland and Dr. Reily.

The data above shows about Mr. Leidner's id when he feels afraid about the condition that can make people suspicious about his alibi, his id wants to be saved by making some expression that showed when he bowed his head. By bowing his head, it is expected to be able to give safety and protection for himself thereby he tries with another alibi.

The id will ask ego for doing something to serve the pleasure. In this case, Mr. Leidner says something to Miss Leatheran that between Mr. Leidner and Miss Leatheran must not keep anything at this time and make sure Miss Leatheran that he does not have connection with the murderer.

As what has been described before that superego determines whether what ego does right or wrong, suitable with the moral and the rule of the society or not, good or bad, etc. When it is felt that what has done by ego is opposite with the moral or heart voice, thus a guilt emotion will appear. By the accident his superego knows that he does wrong and at that time he changes it by asking Miss Leatheran to tell the truth to Captain Maitland and Dr. Reilly.

Facing his fear condition, Mr. Leidner rounded by keeping relax and asking Miss Leatheran to tell what she has talked with his wife and he does not want Miss Leatheran suspicious to himself.

3.2. The Causes of the Main Characters' Anxiety

Freud has explained that the term of moral anxiety can be classified because of the conflict between ego and superego, yet, problems outside also have a big role in producing moral anxiety, it can be threatening, losing self esteem,

oppression, frustration, etc. In this case, the main character in this novel also have problems outside which cause them have a conflict between their ego and superego that bring them so guilty.

3. 2. 1 Mr. Leidner

Mr. Leidner is the leader of archeologist who has worry experience which brings his undergoes moral anxiety. The conflict between his structural personality cannot be separated from the problems outside which appears. Here, those causes can be classified into two types, they are: threatening and environment.

3. 2. 1. 1 Threatening

It has been described clearly that Mr. Leidner has a worry feeling that he will known as the murderer whereby he undergoes a moral anxiety. It begins when he tries to make some alibi about the murderer. Faced on the situation that make Mr. Leidner worry and threatened as what is showed by the statement below:

“Abdullah was still scrubbing and still singing his depressing chant, and David Emmott was standing by him sorting the scrubbed pots, and putting the ones that were broken into boxes to await mending. I strolled over towards them just as Dr Leidner came down the staircase from the roof. ‘Not a bad afternoon,’ he said cheerfully. ‘I’ve made a bit of a clearance up there. Louise will be pleased. She’s complained lately that there’s not room to walk about. I’ll go and tell her the good news.’ He went over to his wife’s door, tapped on it and went in.” (Murder in Mesopotamia: 64)

Frightened undergone by Mr. Leidner, he is worry about what he has done.

It is unusual moment that Mr. Leidner say something that conventionality “not a

bad afternoon” that is absolutely has a big meaning that Mr. Leidner want to concealed. What is in mind, surely a big thing is happen.

Furthermore, fear felt by mr. Leidner absolutely cannot be separated from threatening outside that make him become so afraid. As what Freud states that a threatening outside also can make someone is in anxiety, it is a kind of causes someone feels so afraid and pressed. In this story, the threatening comes from people who will know about what he has done. After came out from his wife’s room, he walks like a drunken person. As what described by this statement below:

‘Nurse—’ he called in a queer, hoarse voice. ‘Nurse—’ I saw at once something was wrong and I ran across to him. He looked awful—his face was all grey and twitching, and I saw he might collapse any minute. ‘My wife...’ he said. ‘My wife... Oh, my God...’ (Murder in Mesopotamia: 64)

Understandable, when someone is threatened by anyone else even less in a terrible situation, it surely make him so scared and pressed. Threatening can be something dangerous for someone’s psyche thereby he will feel under pressure. Pressure which is felt by someone who will influence to his feeling undoubtedly that makes him so worry or anxious as what happen to Mr. Leidner.

A causes which makes Mr. Leidner so worry about his queer and hoarse voice when he saw his wife dead which actually he killed her. Mr. Leidner is so afraid about what happen around him, he worries that people will know the true. There is no save is given to him except threatening. Everyone will suspicious if he did see her as first witness and show awful face. Hearing that threatening surely make him so afraid, he feels pressed and unsafe. The threatening attaches hardly in Mr. Leidner’ mind till begins to worry about something happen next.

3. 2. 1. 2 Environment

Another cause which makes Mr. Leidner undergoes moral anxiety is environment. Here, environment means that Mr. Leidner is faced into an unpredicted reality which makes her so guilty about what he has done before. When Mr. Leidner gets the threatening from condition around him, he is so afraid and unpleasant. He does not know about what he should do at that time and sadly something terrible happens. His fear becomes higher when all people in that expedition sit in one table and explain about the assume about the murderer as what is described in the statements belows:

Dr Reilly interposed authoritatively. 'Now, don't start getting that into your head,' he said. 'I've no doubt but that Mrs. Leidner (forgive me, Leidner) was struck down almost as soon as the man entered the room, and it was that blow that killed her. No second blow was struck. Otherwise she would have had time to call for help and make a real outcry.' (Murder in Mesopotamia: 90)

Dr. Reilly explains his assumption about this case. He think that the murderer is one of member in this expedition. This situation makes Mr. Leidner feels threatened about the crime and some people distrustful for the murderer. Because of the threatening, he begins to find some act which is experience a moral anxiety.

3. 2. 1. 3 Oppression

In this situation, the oppression is not like shape of physical oppression but in form of argue that unconditionally can make Mr. Leidner show who he is Mr. Leidner feels in the edge, when Captain Maitland explain that based on evidence

and supported by some witness, it can be explained that the murderer is coming from someone in this expedition. As what described in this statement follows

'In any case,' said Captain Maitland, 'even if they had been open, no one could have entered or left the room that way. My fellows and I have assured ourselves of that. It is the same with all the other windows giving on the open country. They all have iron bars and all the bars are in good condition. To have got into your wife's room, a stranger must have come through the arched doorway into the courtyard. But we have the united assurance of the guard, the cook and the house-boy that nobody did so.' (Murder in Mesopotamia: 71)

Captain Maitland explain that it is imposible if someone new can come in to expedition house without known by the member, it can be proved by the guard, the cook and the house-boy who give witness that no one was come in the expedition because the only access is the arched doorway. That statement gives effect to Mr. Leidner that suddenly getting shock and sprang up from the chair as what can be seen in this following statement

"Dr Leidner sprang up. 'What do you mean? What do you mean?'" (Murder in Mesopotamia: 71)

Mr. Leidner startled hear the statement from Captain Maitland that the murderer is in the house. Unexpectedly, he sprang up from the chair and give unusual mimic to show that he angry about this statement. It is unlogic that someone in this house kill his wife. He is confused and asked the meaning of Captain Maitland's explanation. However, the statement from Mr. Leidner shows that he feels worry about this situation, it can be showed as the evidence that he is the murderer. Besides that, his body language exactly shows that he is the suspect of the murder. In this disputation Dr. Reily says that it makes Mr. Leidner more

frustrated about give encouraged for Captain Maitland as what said in the statement below

'Pull yourself together, man,' said Dr Reilly quietly. 'I know it's a shock, but it's got to be faced. The murderer didn't come from outside—so he must have come from inside. It looks as though Mrs. Leidner must have been murdered by a member of your own expedition.' (Murder in Mesopotamia: 71)

Dr. Reiley gives argument that supports explanation of captain Maitland who says that the murderer comes from inside of this house or member of the expedition. Based on the evidence, it explains that it is impossible the suspect from the outside. It is supported by the condition of the house that only have one gate, the arched doorway and also the guards, the cook, and the house-boy who says that no one is coming at that time.

The condition of Mr. Leidner who feels uncomfortable about the statement from Captain Maitland and Dr. Reiley who start to suspicious to the murderer, makes him frustrated and give some argues that showed if he is worry about something. This though is maintained by this data follows:

'No. No!' Dr Leidner sprang up and walked up and down in an agitated manner. *'It's impossible what you say, Reilly. Absolutely impossible. One of us? Why, every single member of the expedition was devoted to Louise!'* (Murder in Mesopotamia: 73)

At that time Dr. Leidner aprang up and walk up down in an agitated manner show that he feels worry about something and try to give some reason that the murderer is coming from the outside. He feels worry because some people in there are started suspicious and it will guide to show who is the murdered itself.

Another statement which show the oppression from Dr. Reiley can be seen in this following statement

'Excuse me, Leidner, but after all that's only your opinion. If any member of the expedition had disliked your wife they would naturally not advertise the fact to you.' (Murder in Mesopotamia: 73)

With a queer little expression pulled down the corners of Dr. Reiley's mouth, he make sure to dr. Leidner that what is Dr. Leidner says is just personal opinion based on himself. It looks like that dr. Reiley does not believe and suspicious to Dr. Leidner. Both of them give their own opinion and no one want to back down.

Dr. Leidner looks distressed about their assume because he does not have any reason to give argue. However, Dr. Leidner still sturdy with his argument. Dr. Leidner thinks that he should make the people believe that the murderer comes from the outside of the expedition. Everything that he has done is to make sure that he is safe from being the suspicious.

Those oppression which are felt by Dr. Leidner make him distasteful in life till he is detached from the argue that make people think he is the murderer. All of the arguement make him so worry and unpleasant in facing the condition.

3. 2. 1. 4 Frustration

Another cause which make Dr. Leidner undergoes moral anxiety is frustration. Here, frustration means that he is disappointed and worried to himself because of people that start to think that the murdered is one of the expedition's

member. By assuming from Dr. Reiley and Captain Maitland opinion that always make sure the murderer comes from inside of the expedition. Dr. Leidner feels more suppressed about this condition, he is not silent. He gives his argument to make people sure that there is not a murderer in one of the expedition member.

Nevertheless, in facing the condition whereby Dr. Leidner tries to make sure that it is impossible the murderer from inside by the reason that all of member love Louise, it still makes him stressful. This thought is carried by the statement belows:

He was silent for a moment or two and then burst out: 'This idea of yours is infamous. It's—it's frankly incredible.' 'You can't get away from—er—the facts,' said Captain Maitland. 'Facts? Facts? Lies told by an Indian cook and a couple of Arab house-boys. You know these fellows as well as I do, Reilly, so do you, Maitland. Truth as truth means nothing to them. They say what you want them to say as a mere matter of politeness.' 'In this case,' said Dr Reilly dryly, 'they are saying what we don't want. (Murder in Mesopotamia: 73)

Since Dr. Leidner feels worried if someone and all of the expedition members meet in a manner, dr. Leidner feels worried if someone suspicious about the murderer. Based on the assumption of Dr. Rilley and Captain Maitland, he feels like distressed. Unconditionally, he shows his worried by givong the argument that the murderer is not one of the expedition members. He insists that everyone loves her. Beside that, he want to close the suspicious of them. Dr. Reiley still gives the argument back that what Dr. Leidner's thinking os wrong, by the witnessess from arab house-boy, what stated in this data:

'We've elucidated that. The boy was washing pots the whole afternoon with one exception. Somehow around half-past one—Emmott can't put it closer than that—he went up to the roof and was with you for ten minutes—that's

right, isn't it?' 'Very good. Well, during that ten minutes, the boy, seizing his chance to be idle, strolled out and joined the others outside the gate for a chat. When Emmott came down he found the boy absent and called him angrily, asking him what he meant leaving his work. As far as I can see, your wife must have been murdered during that ten minutes.' (Murder in Mesopotamia: 74)

By knowing the witnesses from the boy that he does not know that no one come overstep the arched gate. However, he is not in the field of house in ten minutes but he comes to Dr. Leidner. Thus, it can be concluded that no one come to the expedition house at that time, so Dr. Reiley sure that the murderer comes from the inside of the expedition house. Actually, there are a big chance that one of the members in this manners are the suspect or the murderer

This condition is getting worse for Dr. Leidner when Hercule Poirot comes to the expedition house and join to solve the case. He is one of the greatest detective who has solved many great cases. When he comes, he gives some questions to expedition's members in the manner. Until they finish and only Hercule Poirot, Dr. Reilly and Amy Leatheran in that room. They talk about the condition of Louise Leidner before she was dead. Miss Leatheran says anything that she can remembered. Then, a few hours later Hercule Poirot asks to meet again. In the middle of the meeting, Hercule Poirot says something that make Amy Leatheran and Dr. Leidner shocked. This thought is carried by the statements below:

'Tout de même, you have not told me everything.' *'Yes, indeed. I cannot think of any detail that has escaped me.'* *He looked quite distressed. Poirot shook his head gently. 'No,' he said. 'You have not told me, for instance, why you installed Nurse Leatheran in the house.'* (Murder in Mesopotamia: 98)

At first, Poirot has curiosity about what the Nurse Leatheran's word until all of the member in the manner are gathered Poirot asks her again but she does not say everything. It makes Dr. Leidner bewilderment, he feels something springy in his mind, what Hercule Poirot think is. One more time he shows compromising move. He feels that he has worried as what stated by this data:

Dr Leidner looked completely bewildered. 'But I have explained that. It is obvious. My wife's nervousness—her fears...' (Murder in Mesopotamia: 98)

At that time Poirot explain why he has said it before, he knew that there is something strange in the murdered. This thought is carried by the statement follows:

Poirot leaned forward. Slowly and emphatically he wagged a finger up and down. 'No, no, no. There is something there that is not clear. Your wife is in danger, yes—she is threatened with death, yes. You send—not for the police—not for a private detective even—but for a nurse! It does not make the sense, that!' (Murder in Mesopotamia: 98)

From that statement, it can be explained that suspicious is directed to Dr. Leidner. Dr. Leidner knows that his wife is on dangerous but he did not ask or send a police or privat detective to help her, in fact he only send a nurse. That condition make Poirot has some questions. Poirot guess that Dr. Leidner does not worry for his wife's condition because he exactly know what happen in her life. That are the statements that make Dr. Leidner frustation about the real identity and what he has done with his wife.

3. 3. Self Defense Mechanism Done by dr. Leidner's Character

Having problems which can make him undergoes moral anxiety surely brings him in doing any protection for making himself calm. Here, Dr. Leidner does self defense mechanisms namely aggression, suppression, and regression.

3. 3. 1 Aggression (turning around upon the self)

Freud says that when someone feels so worries of something which makes him in anxiety, it surely happens that he will do a kind of protection in reducing the anxiety, thereby it cannot threaten anymore. In this case, Dr. Leidner also does a kind of self defense mechanism when he is in anxiety. This thought is proved by:

Dr Leidner shook his head gravely. 'No, no, nurse, you've nothing to reproach yourself with,' he said slowly. 'It's I, God forgive me, who am to blame ... I didn't believe—all along I didn't believe ... I didn't dream for one moment that there was any real danger ...' He got up. His face twitched. 'I let her go to her death ... Yes, I let her go to her death—not believing—' He staggered out of the room. (Murder in Mesopotamia: 76)

When we were all assembled, Dr Leidner cleared his throat and spoke in his gentle, hesitating voice. 'I dare say you have all heard of M. Hercule Poirot. He was passing through Hassanieh today, and has very kindly agreed to break his journey to help us. The Iraqi police and Captain Maitland are, I am sure, doing their very best, but—but there are circumstances in the case'—he floundered and shot an appealing glance at Dr Reilly—'there may, it seems, be difficulties ...' (Murder in Mesopotamia: 77)

Dr Leidner cried out violently, 'I do not believe for one minute that any member of my expedition is implicated in this crime!' (Murder in Mesopotamia: 95)

Looking at that threatening feeling, a process of structural personality happens in Mr. Leidner's mind. When there is a conflict between ego and superego it will produce moral anxiety which means Dr. Leidner always feels

worried shadowed what he has done. In reducing the worried of guilty, his ego does a kind of self defense namely aggression. As what has been stated by Freud that aggression is divided into five types and in this matter Dr. Leidner experience namely called turning around upon the self which means that Dr. Leidner displace aggression object of his own self, it can be caused by guilt emotion.

Dr. Leidner's ego does aggression to himself by shock his head gravely, talk gently, and cried out violently. It has been known that he start to be confirmed to make himself safety. He tries to make everyone think that he is not the suspect. As what self defense's aim that someone do self in reducing the anxiety and in this time Mr. Leidner's ego does aggression in reducing his mora anxiety. It happen spontaneously without any longer thought, all of them are process in the unconscious mind.

Honestly, by doing the aggression he tries to distort the reality. If he does the aggression, he will not be the suspect anymore,. He does not realize about the mental process in the back of his mind because if he realize about the fact, he will be taken about the reality that he is the murderer. Therefore, self defense is done to assure dr. Leidner that he is worried about the condition of his wife and all of people think that he is not the suspect anymore.

When the defense is done, his ego might think that by shocking his head gravely, talking gently, and cried out violently, he can be little more calm for what he has done and does not feels worried anymore. However so many

aggression that he has done, in the end, Hercule Poirot can close the case and reveal that Eric Leidner is Frederick Bosner who is the murderer of his own wife.

3. 3. 2 Suppression

Freud himself explains that when someone has bad experience which make him threaten, his ego will do kind of protection by forgetting the bad accident so that the anxiety can be reduced and not threaten anymore. In reducing moral anxiety, Dr. Leidner also does this suppression which means that he tries to make someone in this expedition is suspicious. This thought is supported by the data follows:

'I hardly think it would be possible,' said Dr Leidner at last with some reluctance. 'I don't see where he could possibly conceal himself, do you, Father Lavigny?' (Murder in Mesopotamia: 81)

When Mr. Leidner does this suppression, it means that he throws the condition of his worried down to unconscious mind and forbid its appear in conscious mind which make Mr. Leidner feels anxiety again. He does suppression with make himself safe and be calm by tease Pastor Lavigny. It happens because he recessives and tries to deflect to Pastor Lavigny who does not have ability at that time.

3. 3. 3 Regression

When someone feels so afraid of something danger, it surely happens that he will try to find out a notice or help from the other people to make him feels save and calm. One of the defense mechanisms used by people is a defense mechanism called regression. In this regression, someone will back to the infantile

attitudes whereby assumed can give save, notice, or help from the other people.

Someone who does this, he will act as child to get tranquil and to reduce the anxiety which felt such as made water and sipping thumb. In this point, Dr.

Leidner also does this regression when he gets the anxiety as what illustrated below:

There was a silence. Dr Leidner sat up in his chair and passed a hand over his forehead. 'I admit the force of your reasoning, Reilly,' he said quietly. 'It certainly seems as though it were what people call "an inside job". But I feel convinced that somewhere or other there is a mistake. It's plausible but there must be a flaw in it. To begin with, you are assuming that an amazing coincidence has occurred.' Without paying any attention Dr Leidner went on: 'My wife receives threatening letters. She has reason to fear a certain person. Then she is—killed. And you ask me to believe that she is killed—not by that person—but by someone entirely different! I say that that is ridiculous.' (Murder in Mesopotamia: 74)

'No,' said Dr Leidner. His lips twitched with sudden pain. 'Will you then, Reilly, approach this Hercule Poirot on my behalf?' (Murder in Mesopotamia: 75)

At that time, Mr. Leidner feels a moral anxiety when his lips twitched with sudden pain, it means that he is feel worried at that time. When his suoerego feels something wrong that done by ego and when ego feels so jam in with superego's pressure, spontaneously, ego will do protection to reduce the tension. He needs something that can make him calm and safe.

Facing at the situation, his ego does a regression by his lips twitched with sudden pain. It is surely believed that those acts are infantile attitudes which do not suitable to be done by someone in the age like Mr. Leidner. It happens spontaneously without any longer thinking what he has done to show his worried. By doing it, Mr. Leidner tries to make himself more calm and safe and it is

concluded for a while as an effective way because he can be more calm and does not have anxiety, he can calm down and control himself.



CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

This chapter elaborates on the conclusion as the result of the whole analysis in the previous chapter and suggestions for the next researchers.

4. 1. CONCLUSION

After analyzing this research, the researcher finally comes to the conclusion of self defense mechanism of Dr. Leidner which is found in the novel *Murder in Mesopotamia*. From the analysis, the researcher finds that the main character Dr. Leidner has a conflict between his ego and superego which conclude as a moral anxiety, realistic anxiety, and neurotic anxiety. It comes to a conclusion that his anxiety caused by many problems outside such as threatening, environment, oppression, losing self esteem and frustration. In solving the anxiety, he does defense mechanism such as aggression, suppression, rationalization, identification, regression, fantasy, and projection.

4. 2.SUGGESTIONS

In this research, the researcher only focuses on the intrinsic element of the novel exactly psychological aspect. After understanding the content of the novel, the researcher here just already known that there are many other phenomenon which can be analyzed in this novel since literary works are believed as the reflection of life phenomenon, they are feminism and moral values. Remembering

that this research only bounded to the three of six main characters who have chronicle anxiety, thereby the next researcher is expected to be able to analyze more than three main characters in this novel.

Moreover, due to the fact of self defense mechanism's employment in human life, hence the researcher suggests for the next researcher to investigate characters's self defense mechanisms reflect in otther literary works. It can be applied by Freud's theory or other theories such as Anna Freud, Melanie Klein, Adler and Sullivan. By doing that, it is expected to give more understanding about the concept of self defense mechanism done in human life and also can be useful for the readers in reducing their anxiety.

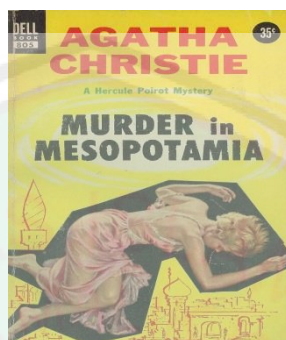
APPENDICES

➤ Review of the novel

➤ Data Collection



Book Review



Murder in Mesopotamia starts with the receipt of an employment offer to a trained nurse, Amy Leatheran who is working in Iraq. The job is to take care of Mrs. Louise Leidner, the wife of an archaeologist, Dr. Erich Leidner who is situated on an archaeological site in Mesopotamia near Hassanieh (Iraq). And all the subsequent events of the novel are narrated by the nurse - Ms. Leatheran only who while giving company to Mrs. Leidner, comes to know of a lot about her personality which fascinates the males on one hand and leads the females to dislike her on the other. And shortly, it's no secret for Ms. Leatheran that Mrs. Leidner is deeply scared of something (or someone). What's that (or who's that) – wonders Ms. Leatheran, the narrator for us. She comes to know of the fear of Mrs. Leidner when she confides her past with Ms. Leatheran. She had had a marriage with some Frederick Bosner long back, in the days of the first World War which did not last long because Bosner under charge of spying for Germany, was caught by the US authorities, tried and sentenced to death only to escape but die in an accident. However his threatening letters coming regularly to Louise (now Mrs. Leidner) warning her against marrying someone else, evidenced that he had actually not died in that accident. Due to his threats, Louise did not marry for years and could marry Dr. Leidner only when such letters stopped coming for a while. However now she has again started receiving threatening letters in the handwriting of Bosner only. Besides, she has also happened to see a ghostly face appearing just outside the window of her room. The combination of these two things has lead Louise, i.e., Mrs. Leidner into a state of dread.

And then she is found murdered in her room through a stroke on her head by some blunt object. When her murder took place, the door of her room was constantly under watch of one or the other and nobody visited her during that particular time period. Then how could she be murdered ? Belgian detective Hercule Poirot comes into picture, being called to investigate the murder and he is also troubled by the same thought of howdunit more than whodunit. The time of the murder gets pinpointed by the hearing of a scream by Ms. Johnson who is a member of this archaeological group. However the puzzle remains the same because at that time, Mrs. Leidner was alone in her room and it is confirmed that nobody visited her during

the period which covers the time of the scream. Poirot feels that the nurse – Amy Leatheran is not very safe because murder becomes a habit and if she knows (or supposed to know by the murderer) something important, then there can be an attempt on her life. However, it's Ms. Johnson who becomes the next murder victim. After scrutinizing and analyzing the personalities and activities of the various members of the group on the site, Poirot succeeds in unravelling the mystery behind these two murders and unmask the murderer.



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Anxiety in Dr. Leidner

Moral Anxiety	
1.	‘There isn’t much more to tell. I met Eric three years ago. I meant never to marry. Eric made me change my mind. Right up to our wedding day I waited for another threatening letter. None came. I decided that whoever the writer might be, he was either dead, or tired of his cruel sport. Two days after our marriage I got this.’
	Drawing a small attaché-case which was on the table towards her, she unlocked it, took out a letter and handed it to me. The ink was slightly faded. It was written in a rather womanish hand with a forward slant. You have disobeyed. Now you cannot escape. You must be Frederick Bosner’s wife only! You have got to die.
	(Murder in Mesopotamia: 58)
2.	
	‘A few days after I received the second letter we had a narrow escape from death by gas poisoning. Somebody entered our apartment after we were asleep and turned on the gas. Luckily I woke and smelled the gas in time. Then I lost my nerve. I told Eric how I had been persecuted for years, and I told him that I was sure this madman, whoever he might be, did really mean to kill me. I think that for the first time I really did think it was Frederick. There was always something a little ruthless behind his gentleness.’ ‘Eric was still, I think, less alarmed than I was. He wanted to go to the police. Naturally I wouldn’t hear of that. In the end we agreed that I should accompany him here, and that it might be wise if I didn’t return to America in the summer but stayed in London and Paris.’ (Murder in Mesopotamia: 58)
3.	
	‘We carried out our plan and all went well. I felt sure that now everything would be all right. After all, we had put half the globe between ourselves and my enemy.’ ‘And then—a little over three weeks ago—I received a letter—with an Iraq stamp on it.’ She handed me a third letter. You thought you could escape. You were wrong. You shall not be false to me and live. I have always told you so. Death is coming very soon.” (Murder in Mesopotamia: 58-59)
Neurotic Anxiety	
1.	
	‘Not a bad afternoon,’ he said cheerfully. ‘I’ve made a bit of a clearance up there. Louise will be pleased. She’s complained lately that there’s not room to walk about. I’ll go and tell her the good news.’ He went over to his wife’s door,

<p>Realistic Anxiety</p> <p>1,</p> <p>2.</p>	<p>tapped on it and went in. It must, I suppose, have been about a minute and a half later that he came out again. I happened to be looking at the door when he did so. It was like a nightmare. He had gone in a brisk, cheerful man. He came out like a drunken one—reeling a little on his feet, and with a queer dazed expression on his face. ‘Nurse—’ he called in a queer, hoarse voice. ‘Nurse—’ (Murder in Mesopotamia: 64)</p> <p>Not a bad afternoon,’ he said cheerfully. ‘I’ve made a bit of a clearance up there. Louise will be pleased. She’s complained lately that there’s not room to walk about. I’ll go and tell her the good news.’ He went over to his wife’s door, tapped on it and went in. (Murder in Mesopotamia: 64)</p> <p>“Dr Leidner bowed his head. ‘I know.’ He looked at me. ‘My wife confided the truth to Nurse Leatheran. We mustn’t keep anything back at this juncture, nurse, so please tell Captain Maitland and Dr Reilly just what passed between you and my wife yesterday.” (Murder in Mesopotamia: 68)</p>
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The Causes of Main Anxiety in Dr. Leidner

<p>Threatening</p> <p>1.</p> <p>2.</p>	<p>“Abdullah was still scrubbing and still singing his depressing chant, and David Emmott was standing by him sorting the scrubbed pots, and putting the ones that were broken into boxes to await mending. I strolled over towards them just as Dr Leidner came down the staircase from the roof. ‘Not a bad afternoon,’ he said cheerfully. ‘I’ve made a bit of a clearance up there. Louise will be pleased. She’s complained lately that there’s not room to walk about. I’ll go and tell her the good news.’ He went over to his wife’s door, tapped on it and went in.” (Murder in Mesopotamia: 64)</p> <p>‘Nurse—’ he called in a queer, hoarse voice. ‘Nurse—’ I saw at once something was wrong and I ran across to him. He looked awful—his face was all grey and twitching, and I saw he might collapse any minute. ‘My wife...’ he said.</p>
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Environment 1.	‘My wife...Oh, my God...’ (Murder in Mesopotamia: 64)
Oppression 1.	Dr Reilly interposed authoritatively. ‘Now, don’t start getting that into your head,’ he said. ‘I’ve no doubt but that Mrs. Leidner (forgive me, Leidner) was struck down almost as soon as the man entered the room, and it was that blow that killed her. No second blow was struck. Otherwise she would have had time to call for help and make a real outcry.’ (Murder in Mesopotamia: 90)
2.	‘In any case,’ said Captain Maitland, ‘even if they had been open, no one could have entered or left the room that way. My fellows and I have assured ourselves of that. It is the same with all the other windows giving on the open country. They all have iron bars and all the bars are in good condition. To have got into your wife’s room, a stranger must have come through the arched doorway into the courtyard. But we have the united assurance of the guard, the cook and the house-boy that nobody did so.’ (Murder in Mesopotamia: 71)
3.	“Dr Leidner sprang up. ‘What do you mean? What do you mean?’” (Murder in Mesopotamia: 71)
4.	‘Pull yourself together, man,’ said Dr Reilly quietly. ‘I know it’s a shock, but it’s got to be faced. The murderer didn’t come from outside—so he must have come from inside. It looks as though Mrs. Leidner must have been murdered by a member of your own expedition.’ (Murder in Mesopotamia: 71)
5.	‘No. No!’ Dr Leidner sprang up and walked up and down in an agitated manner. ‘It’s impossible what you say, Reilly. Absolutely impossible. One of us? Why, every single member of the expedition was devoted to Louise!’ (Murder in Mesopotamia: 73)
Frustration 1.	‘Excuse me, Leidner, but after all that’s only your opinion. If any member of the expedition had disliked your wife they would naturally not advertise the fact to you.’ (Murder in

	Mesopotamia: 73)
2.	<p>He was silent for a moment or two and then burst out: ‘This idea of yours is infamous. It’s—it’s frankly incredible.’</p> <p>‘You can’t get away from—er—the facts,’ said Captain Maitland. ‘Facts? Facts? Lies told by an Indian cook and a couple of Arab house-boys. You know these fellows as well as I do, Reilly, so do you, Maitland. Truth as truth means nothing to them. They say what you want them to say as a mere matter of politeness.’ ‘In this case,’ said Dr Reilly dryly, ‘they are saying what we don’t want. (Murder in Mesopotamia: 73)</p>
3.	<p>‘We’ve elucidated that. The boy was washing pots the whole afternoon with one exception. Somehow around half-past one—Emmott can’t put it closer than that—he went up to the roof and was with you for ten minutes—that’s right, isn’t it?’</p> <p>‘Very good. Well, during that ten minutes, the boy, seizing his chance to be idle, strolled out and joined the others outside the gate for a chat. When Emmott came down he found the boy absent and called him angrily, asking him what he meant leaving his work. As far as I can see, your wife must have been murdered during that ten minutes.’ (Murder in Mesopotamia: 74)</p>
4.	
5.	<p>‘Tout de même, you have not told me everything.’ ‘Yes, indeed. I cannot think of any detail that has escaped me.’ He looked quite distressed. Poirot shook his head gently. ‘No,’ he said. ‘You have not told me, for instance, why you installed Nurse Leatheran in the house.’ (Murder in Mesopotamia: 98)</p> <p>Dr Leidner looked completely bewildered. ‘But I have explained that. It is obvious. My wife’s nervousness—her fears...’ (Murder in Mesopotamia: 98)</p> <p>Poirot leaned forward. Slowly and emphatically he wagged a finger up and down. ‘No, no, no. There is something there that is not clear. Your wife is in danger, yes—she is threatened with death, yes. You send—not for the police—not for a private detective even—but for a nurse! It does not</p>

	make the sense, that!’ (Murder in Mesopotamia: 98)
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Self Defense Mechanism Done by dr. Leidner’s Character

<p>Agression</p> <p>1.</p> <p>2.</p> <p>3.</p>	<p>Dr Leidner shook his head gravely. ‘No, no, nurse, you’ve nothing to reproach yourself with,’ he said slowly. ‘It’s I, God forgive me, who am to blame ... I didn’t believe—all along I didn’t believe ... I didn’t dream for one moment that there was any real danger ...’ He got up. His face twitched. ‘I let her go to her death ... Yes, I let her go to her death—not believing—’ He staggered out of the room. (Murder in Mesopotamia: 76)</p> <p>When we were all assembled, Dr Leidner cleared his throat and spoke in his gentle, hesitating voice. ‘I dare say you have all heard of M. Hercule Poirot. He was passing through Hassanieh today, and has very kindly agreed to break his journey to help us. The Iraqi police and Captain Maitland are, I am sure, doing their very best, but—but there are circumstances in the case’—he floundered and shot an appealing glance at Dr Reilly—‘there may, it seems, be difficulties...’ (Murder in Mesopotamia: 77)</p> <p>Dr Leidner cried out violently, ‘I do not believe for one minute that any member of my expedition is implicated in this crime!’ (Murder in Mesopotamia: 95)</p>
<p>Suppression</p> <p>1.</p>	<p>‘I hardly think it would be possible,’ said Dr Leidner at last with some reluctance. ‘I don’t see where he could possibly conceal himself, do you, Father Lavigny?’ (Murder in Mesopotamia: 81)</p>
<p>Regression</p> <p>1.</p>	<p>There was a silence. Dr Leidner sat up in his chair and passed a hand over his forehead. ‘I admit the force of your reasoning, Reilly,’ he said quietly. ‘It certainly seems as</p>

2.	<p>though it were what people call “an inside job”. But I feel convinced that somewhere or other there is a mistake. It’s plausible but there must be a flaw in it. To begin with, you are assuming that an amazing coincidence has occurred.’ Without paying any attention Dr Leidner went on: ‘My wife receives threatening letters. She has reason to fear a certain person. Then she is—killed. And you ask me to believe that she is killed—not by that person—but by someone entirely different! I say that that is ridiculous.’ (Murder in Mesopotamia: 74)</p> <p>‘No,’ said Dr Leidner. His lips twitched with sudden pain. ‘Will you then, Reilly, approach this Hercule Poirot on my behalf?’ (Murder in Mesopotamia: 75)</p>
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