

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background of the Study

Literary work is a broad term that tends to refer to any written work, also specifically considered an art form that uses handwriting, printed and digital writing. Literary works are a form of human expression with various genres and styles. Literary works often tell stories about humans and nature that exist according to the times, such as human relationships, personal feelings, devotion, the meaning and purpose of life, struggle, existence and human ambition. Literature could express ideas that cannot be expressed directly by authors so that authors express their thoughts in a literary work which they put into aesthetic writing that contains deep meaning and contains moral values that could be used as life lessons for humans includes prose, drama, poetry and novel.

According to Wellek & Warren, (1949:222). Novel is a chronology the structure of causation that shows a character deteriorating or improving in consequence of causes operating steadily over a period of time. Or in a closely contrived plot, something has happened in time: the situation at the end is very different from that at the opening. Novel is a work of fiction in narrative form written and published as a book. A novel is a long fictional narrative, describing characters, places, storylines which discuss human experiences imaginatively.

Novel *Crooked House* by Agatha Christie is a popular literary work in the classical detective story genre. This novel uses a detective character named Charles Hayward who must solve a murder case in a house, Three Gables. This detective character appears in detective stories because modern society is starting to think that a methodical system is needed to uncover a crime rather than violence. So they began to solve various problems in society using science. The crimes that occur could be controlled in the right way. The characteristics are also found in the novel *Crooked House*, because the story in the novel focuses on a detective who must solve the murder case of a person named Leonides. Charles Hayward uses all his knowledge and deductive abilities to solve cases and connect all the clues found. In a detective story, of course there is a formula used to structure the story.

The story of formula begins with the development of industrial transformation in Europe and America. Formula is very important for popular literary works, because formula is the foundation and characteristic of popular literature. Like classical detective formula in book of Cawelti. The classic detective story formula could be described as a narrative structure or story pattern such as Cawelti's theory. In Cawelti's theory, there are four elements, namely situation, action patterns, characters and relationships, and setting. According to Cawelti, (1976:5) Literary formula is a structure of narrative or dramatic conventions employed in a great number of individual work. Cawelti recognizes a few formulas in popular literature including adventure, romance, horror,

mystery and detective. The detective genre is increasingly popular among teenagers today, even though it has actually been very popular since the 20th century. One of detective story is novel *Crooked House*, this novel explores the complex relationships that exist in the Leonides family, everyone in the house is a suspect in Leonides' murder. Then detective Charles Hayward, takes responsibility for investigating the murder and uncovering the truth. This novel is famous for its surprising and sad ending.

Based on the background, the researcher chose the classical detective formula in popular literary works because each story contains elements of mystery that are different in each detective story, not only that, in classic detective stories the author makes the figure of the detective and the criminal very interesting. Therefore, this research focuses on the classical detective formula in *Crooked House* by Agatha Christie. The researcher's argue that there are many people who are interested in this genre. Besides that, the researcher studied classical detective stories because in *Crooked House* there are lessons that indirectly teach human, that a beautiful life does not always have to match the dreams human wants. The novel *Crooked House* by Agatha Christie is a detective genre novel, therefore the question here is how is the classical detective formula in *Crooked House* by Agatha Christie? and, how are the phases of discovering clues built in *Crooked House* by Agatha Christie? So, the researcher concluded to take the title "Detective Formula in *Crooked House* by Agatha Christie".

1.2. Statements of Problem

From the explanation above, with the title research analysis in the novel Agatha Christie's Crooked House, the following are two points in the problem formulation, those are:

1. How is the classical detective formula in Crooked House by Agatha Christie?
2. How are the phases of discovering clues built in Crooked House by Agatha Christie?

1.3. Scope of the Study

Scope of this research is intended, that the topics discussed are no more than existing problems, but this research only focuses on discussing the classical detective formula. To be clear, the researcher only focus on the classical detective formula, especially to reveal the classical detective formula in Crooked House by Agatha Christie and the phases of discovering clues built in Crooked House by Agatha Christie.

1.4. Objectives of the Study

Related with the problem formulation above, the research objectives are as follows, of course in accordance with the existing problem formulation:

1. To find out the classical detective formula in Crooked House by Agatha Christie.
2. To find out the phases of discovering clues built in Crooked House by Agatha Christie.

1.5. Significances of the Study

The researcher hope, that this research could have an influence both theoretically and practically, which is useful for adding insight to readers as follows:

1.5.1. Theoretically, the researcher hopes that this research could provide insight to readers who do not yet know things about popular literature and the classical detective formula presented with the novel *Crocek House* as the object of study. This research also makes it possible to motivate students to carry out research using the same theory.

1.5.2. Practically, the researcher hopes that this research could provide more understanding as a reference for students, especially English literature students, in conducting research with the same focus in future research studies. This is one thing that can help readers to carry out their research a little better.

1.6. Review of Related Studies

A review of related research is a presentation of the results of research conducted by other researcher. A literature review aims to determine the authenticity of a scientific work. This is intended as a reference in conducting research. The researcher found three previous studies regarding the detective formula.

The first is Humaira Bubakar, from the English Literature Program, Faculty of Cultural Sciences, Khairun University Ternate 2023, with research entitled "The Detective Formula in the Novel "Are You Afraid of

the Dark: By Sidney Sheldon". In her research, she used formula theory to analyze detective stories, but only from the plot and characters, as well as the roles of the characters in the novel. The difference between her research and this research is that in her research she discussed the plot and roles of the characters in the novel whereas this research did not discuss the plot significantly, besides that, her research used the novel *Are You Afraid of the Dark*: by Sidney Sheldon as the object of study while this research using the novel *Crooked House* by Agatha Christie.

The Second is Vini Nurazni, From UIN Sunan Gunung Djati Bandung 2021. With research "the classical detective formula in Agatha Christie's *Murder on The Orient Express*". In her research, she founds it interesting that the puzzles in the novel were combined with the investigation process. The difference between her research and this research is that in her research she used novel *Murder on the Orient Express* by Agatha Christie as the research object, while this research uses the novel *Crooked House* by Agatha Christie. And then even with same author of the novels but different title.

The third is Nadya Betany from Universitas Islam Negeri Sunan Gunung Djati Bandung 2019. With research "Classical Detective Formula in Agatha Christie's *They Do it with Mirror*". In her research, she also used Cawelty theory to examine the first problem formulation. The difference between her research and this research is that in the second problem formulation she examined, those are the detection method used in the novel using Kayalvizhi's theory in his journal entitled *Cerebral Analysis of*

Sherlock Holmes in Detection (2012) which consists of four stages, namely observation, inference, giving logical reasons and imaginative sympathy, could be constructive, while this research only uses Cawelty's theory for the second problem formulation, those are identify the petterns of action in the novel. Besides that, the research used the novel They Do It with Mirrors by Agatha Christie as the research object, while this research used the novel Crooked House by Agatha Christie.

1.7. Theoritical Bases

1.7.1. Popular Literature

Popular literature is a recorder of life and does not just discuss life and its possibilities, popular literature re-presents life recordings with the hope that readers will reacquaint themselves with their experiences and thus feel comforted because someone has recounted their experiences (Nurgiyantoro, 1998:18). This shows that popular literature is created to create situations that are exactly the same as real life, with various dramas arranged in a way that makes all groups very interested in popular literature because it is very easy to understand. The main aim of creating popular literature is to entertain all groups and also to enliven market production.

Popular literature has its characteristics in a literary work, which generally has a formulaic structure that is used in the arrangement of a story line. The structure used in popular literature is a formula that is always the same in every story and is used repeatedly. During the era of the emergence of popular literature, there was a lot of diversity in

crime news appearing in newspapers, so this made novel writers start to come up with ideas and become interested in writing various kinds of detective stories. Then after the presence of the crime or detective story version, many people started to like these things, the stories published became an object of entertainment for the public.

1.7.2. Formula

Formula is story structure that used in many literary works. In general, a literary formula is a structure of narrative or dramatic conventions employed in a great number of individual works (Cawelty, 1976:5). The narrative structure in question is directed at two things, first, the plot which is directed at a certain thing or person, also refers to a certain culture in a certain period.

Formula applied in popular story because it is constructing its story. These popular story patterns are embodiments of archetypal story forms in terms of specific cultural materials (Cawelty, 1976:6). This means that, in creating a popular literary story, the author places more emphasis on the symbols of a certain period, the author does not need to just think about an interesting story, the author uses more characters who represent the people of that period. In conclusion, formulation means processing some cultural material and story patterns in literary works.

1.7.3. The Classical Detective Story

The classical detective story was first clearly articulated by Edgar Allan Poe in the 1840s, but it did not become a widely popular genre until the end of the nineteenth century. (Cawelti,1976:89). Classical detective story including popular literature because it began to emerge and become famous in the 20th century, where many writers, one of whom was Agatha Christie, wrote many detective stories and are much liked by the public even now.

According to John G. Cawelty in his book titled Adventure, Mysteries, and Romance, Edgar Allan Poe is articulated four aspects of the classical detective formula. First, situation, pattern of action, character and relationships, and setting. This is what differentiates the setting in Cawelty's classical detective formula from the setting in other theories.

1.7.4. The Classical detective Formula

Jhon. G Cawelty, (1976:132) One list several hall different situations, action, characters, and settings that are likely to appear in a classical detective story, there are minimal three conditions for the formula, if a work does not meet these conditions, it is something else: (1) there must be a mystery, 2) the story must be structured and (3) the concealed facts must be made known at the end. This means that every detective genre story must always have at least one

mystery and the storyline must be well structured, then if both are present then the truth about the mystery must be revealed.

John Cawelty in his book entitled *Adventure, Mystery, and Romance* said that Edgar Allan Poe explained that there were four main aspects in the formulation of classic detective stories, namely situation, action patterns, characters and relationships and setting. Below are four concepts that support this study.

1.7.4.1.Situation

The situation is the beginning of a classic detective story. The classic detective story begins with an unsolved crime and moves towards an explanation of the mystery (Cawelty, 1976:80). This section explains the conditions in which a crime case occurred, this is usually described by the crime situation, the place where the crime occurred and who the victim was, then also by the criminal's motives and the criminal's goals in committing the crime case. This section also explains the case investigation carried out by the detective.

1.7.4.2.Pattern of Action

According to Cawelty, (1976:81-82) The following of the formula pattern those are: (a) Introduction of the detective (b) Crime and clues (c) Investigation (d) Announcement of the solution (e) Explanation of the solution (f) End of story.

1. Introduction of the Detective

In the detective introduction stage, the story begins by introducing the detective character. Classic detective stories begin with the introduction of the main character, those are the detective. Sometimes the story begins with the introduction of the detective through a small episode that shows his skills in deduction (Cawelty, 1976: 82). This introduction would usually move with the detective as the narrator or not, this introduction would start by explaining the physical characteristics or relationships with the environment and people around him to give the reader an idea of the main character and his life.

2. Crime and Clues

The second of pattern of action is crime and clues. The crime must be accompanied by a number of concrete clues that make it clear that an institution is responsible for the crime, and secondly, the crime must appear unsolvable (Cawelty, 1976: 84-85). In a classic detective story, the crime case that occurred must be clear and show that there is definitely someone or a group of people who are the perpetrators of the crime. This is done so that only the detective seems capable of solving problems that cannot be solved by the police or the party concerned.

3. Investigation

The investigation follows the crime and clues section, involving suspects, witnesses, and untrue solutions that enable escape and evil crimes (Cawelti, 1976:85). In this section, the detective will display his skills in listening carefully to every word and action of the witnesses and also the suspects.

4. Announcement of the Solution

The announcement of the solution is the part where the detective states that he has found the solution to the crime. Cawulty (1976:87) argues that like Poe, most classical writers made a highly dramatic moment out of the detective's revelation that he had solved the mystery. This part is the climax of the story, where in this part the detective would usually announce his opinion about who the real criminal is, but at the same time there could be a further crime that makes the detective confused because he has determined the wrong criminal.

5. Explanation of the Solution

At this stage, the detective will explain the series of crimes committed by the perpetrator as well as the criminal's motives. Here the detective discourses at length about the reasons that led him to the solution and reveals how and why the crime was committed (Cawelty, 1976: 87-88). Detectives will explain

according to the investigation that has been carried out. The criminal referred to here is the actual criminal.

6. End of Story

This section usually consists of the end of the story in the form of a combination with an explanation of the resolution. In cases like this, the denouement functions more as evidence that strengthens the detective's solution and explanation rather than as a focus of interest and tension (Cawelty, 1976: 91). Usually, the final part of a classic detective story involves the arrest and confession of the criminal of the crime.

1.7.4.3. Character and Relationship

Cawelty (1976:91) states that at the time of its development, the author reduced these roles, and on certain matters, it could still be said that it is impossible to create a detective story without an implicit relationship of the roles. In the detective formula, character and relationship focuses on solving mysteries and developing these characters. There are four aspects to the character, those are the victim, the criminal, the detective, and those who are threatened with crime but unable to solve it, (4) setting.

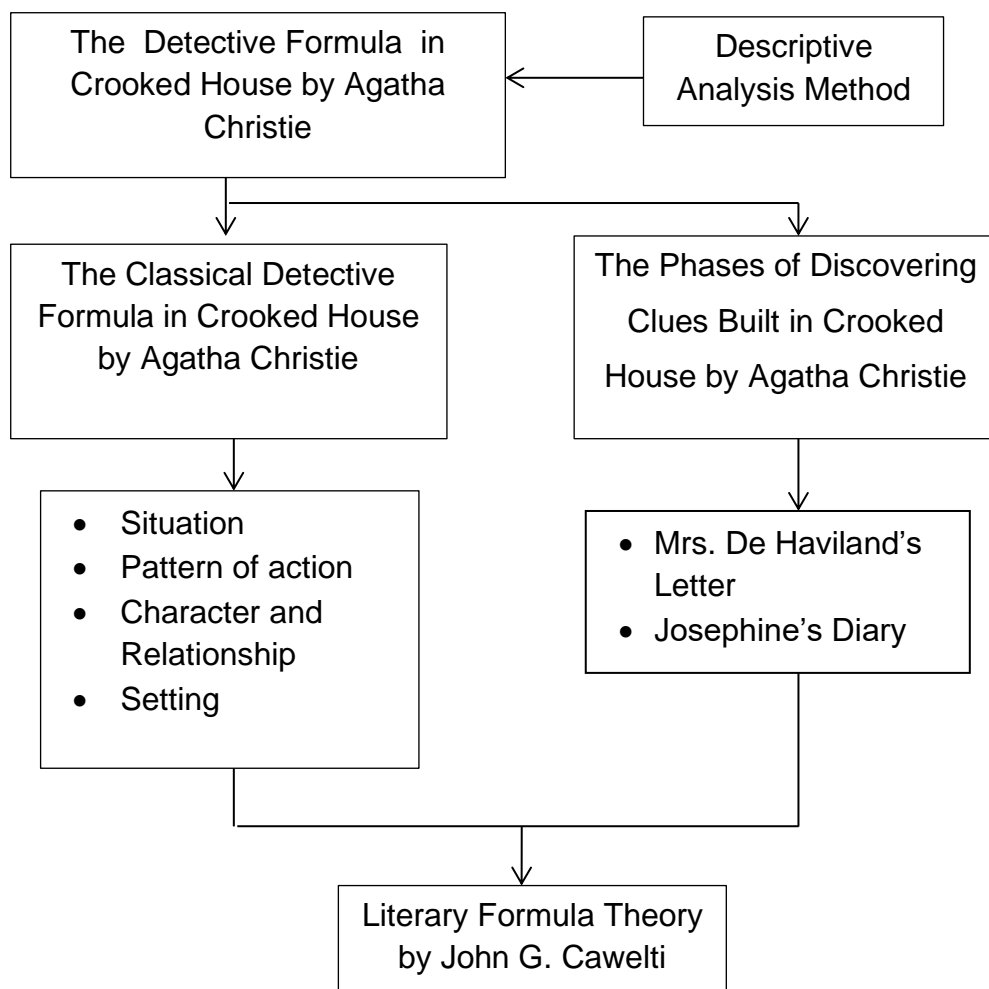
1.7.4.4. Setting

Cawelty (1976:96-97) stated that, the setting of a detective story occurs in an isolated, remote (closed) place far from the general public. This is what differentiates the setting in Cawelty's detective formula from the setting in other theories. The reason

why the setting must be in a remote place is so that the story that takes place is protected from the outside world so that it is easy for detectives to carry out investigations.

1.8. Conceptual Scheme

In this section the researcher explain the concepts used in analyzing the novel Crooked House, which would briefly provide an understanding of the problems that have been described in the problem formulation. To understand the concept of this research, the researcher outline the framework below:



In the Conceptual Scheme above, it is explained that the researcher analyze The Classical Detective Formula in Crooked House by Agatha by examining how the building aspects of the detective formula exist and built on the novel Crooked House by Agatha Christie, where there are four aspects used in this research: situation, pattern of action, character and relationship and setting. Not only that, then researcher also analyzed the phases of discovering clues built in Crooked House.

The researcher used the four aspects and the phases of discovering clues above in this research, because in the classical detective formula, these four things are interconnected, among other things. The existing aspects follow Cawelti's theory, using qualitative methods to explain the four interconnected things above descriptively.

1.9. Method of the Study

The researcher use qualitative method. The qualitative method used is to explain descriptively the problems discussed. According to Creswell (2018) qualitative research aims to explore and understand the meaning individuals or groups ascribe to a social or human problem. In this research, The researcher used qualitative method because the data in the research took the form of words and narratives in the novel's dialogue in novel Crooked House.

1.9.1. Source of Data

The data used are from Agatha Christie's Crooked House novel and than other reference materials as a secondary source of data

those are journal from library and the other thing is from internet actually.

1.9.2. Technique of Collection Data

In collecting data, researcher read the novel as a whole to find out the conditions in the novel, carefully reading the contents of the novel chosen as the focus of the research. The researcher used library research and internet to search for relevant information and knowledge by reading books, journals, theses, articles and other reference materials that support this research

1.9.3. Technique of Analyzing Data

In data analysis, researcher carried out the process of collecting, and analyzing data. The data analysis process carried out by researcher includes activities with several aspects those are: The researcher read the novel Crooked House by Agatha Christie several times, then the researcher classified which parts would be analyzed the researcher watched films adapted from Agatha Christie's novels. The researcher in reading the novel Crooked House aim to find out which parts of the sentences or quotes are related to the research problem being studied. After the classification is carried out, the researcher provides an explanation so that the reader fully understands the meaning of the classified statements.