

**THE PSYCHOLOGICAL PROBLEMS SEEN IN JOHN BRISTOW AS
CHARACTER AND THE REFLECTION OF QABIL'S CHARACTER TO THAT
OF ROBERT GALBRAITH'S *THE CUCKOO'S CALLING***

THESIS

**Submitted as Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Sarjana Degree at
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Surabaya**



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DECLARATION

This thesis contains materials which have been accepted for the award of Sarjana degree of English Department Faculty of Letters and Humanities UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya. And to the best of my knowledge and belief, it contains no material previously published or written by other person where due reference is made in the text of the thesis.

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**This thesis has been approved by the Advisor and could be proposed to fulfill the
requirement of Sarjana I Degree of English Department Faculty of Letters and
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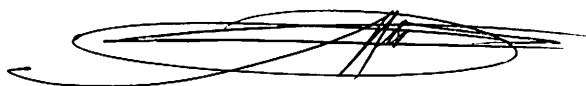
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ABSTRACT

Luthfiyyah, Aqilah. 2015. *The Psychological Problems Seen in John Bristow as Character and The Reflection of Qabil's Character to that of Robert Galbraith's The Cuckoo's Calling*. Thesis. English Department. Faculty of Letters and Humanities. States Islamic University Sunan Ampel Surabaya.

The Advisor: Wahyu Kusumajanti, M.Hum

John Bristow is the minor character in the novel *The Cuckoo's Calling* who has a problem with his decision in satisfying his id and superego. He is an ordinary man who has job, family and girlfriend. However, on the other side, he has jealous feeling to his brother and sister and make him kills them. This thesis focuses on analyzing the characterization of John Bristow. And also how John Bristow's ego manages his id and superego and how anxieties appear as the effects of the problem. The aim of the thesis is to examine the motif that leads John kills his brother and sister. This thesis basically uses Psychology theory by Sigmund Freud which mainly focuses on John's psychological problem. Perspective from Al-Qur'an is an additionally used to examine the reflection of Qabil's character in the story of *Habil and Qabil* to John Bristow's character.

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Keywords: Psychology, Psychological Problem, Anxieties, Reflection.

INTISARI

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John Bristow adalah karakter minor dalam novel *The Cuckoo's Calling* yang memiliki masalah dengan keputusannya dalam memuaskan *id* dan *superego*nya. Dia adalah seorang pria biasa yang memiliki pekerjaan, keluarga dan pacar. Namun, di sisi lain, ia memiliki perasaan cemburu kepada kakak dan adiknya hingga membuatnya membunuh mereka. Tesis ini berfokus pada analisis karakterisasi John Bristow. Dan juga bagaimana *ego* John Bristow mengelola *id* dan *superego* dan bagaimana kecemasan muncul sebagai efek dari masalah tersebut. Tujuan dari tesis ini adalah untuk membahas motif yang mengarah kepada John membunuh kakak dan adiknya. Tesis ini pada dasarnya menggunakan teori Psikologi oleh Sigmund Freud yang terutama berfokus pada masalah psikologis John. Perspektif dari Al-Qur'an adalah tambahan yang digunakan untuk memeriksa refleksi dari karakter Qabil dalam kisah *Habil dan Qabil* dengan karakter John Bristow.

Kata kunci: Psikologi, Soal Psikologi, Kecemasan, Refleksi.

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Al-Qur'an literally means a "perfect book". This name is the most appropriate book because there are no other books that are perfect like Al-Qur'an in this world. It is read by hundreds of millions of people. It is learned not only the composition of the editorial and the selection of vocabulary, but also implies the explicit and implicit (Shihab 3). Al-Qur'an is universal. It is created for all human being. It is an inspiration for all people especially Muslim. The content of Al-Qur'an is very special, so that it is the greatest miracle of all the time (Mustafid 151).

Al-Qur'an is the basic guidelines for human life. It is the word delivered by Jibril to the Prophet Muhammad, *Peace be upon Him*, and then accepted by Muslim gradually or *Mutawattir* (Shihab 43). Al-Qur'an is the primary source of Islamic law. Every Muslim is obliged to adhere to the laws contained in it in order to become an obedient human being to God, to follow all the commandments of God and stay away from all prohibitions.

Al-Qur'an consists of *aqidah akhlak*/ moral, worship, laws, *takdzir*/ warns commands, prohibitions and also histories/ stories. Stories in the Qur'an are drawn from actual historical events and put in an eloquent, beautiful style

with the most appropriate choice of Arabic words (Mustafeh quoted on Al-Qubaesi 6).

There are histories and stories with different issues in Al-Qur'an, such as stories of prophet, story of people in the past (Maryam, prophet Isa's mother, *Ashhabul Kahfi*, Fir'aun King) and story that happened in the period of Prophet Muhammad, *Peace be upon Him* (Hasan 24). There are also stories about wise people (such as *Luqman Al-Hakim*), King and Queen (*Fir'aun and Bilqis*) and crimes in the Earth (such as story of *Habil and Qabil*). The stories in Al-Qur'an are in line with human's life. There is a good and bad thing in this life. Those stories in Al-Qur'an can be a lesson to live a good life in this world and hereafter (33).

The conflict between good and evil has been started since God created the first man (Adam) to earth and will continue until the end of time. All that time, evil sometimes beat goodness, although in the end, the victory remained in the part of goodness, and a beautiful reply has been prepared for the culprit (quoted on Article Al-Quran terjemahan Indonesia). The conflict had seen clearly in the story of *Habil and Qabil*, son of Adam-Eve, when the one controlled by the evilness and the other one firmly adhering to the goodness and virtue.

The story about *Habil and Qabilis* raised the issue of crime about jealous over his brother. This story is the first crime on Earth (Katheer 7). Habil and Qabil is the son of Adam. The sons of Adam, Habil and Qabil have grown up,

and then they have to marry her twin sister, but Adam wants his sons and daughters marry in a cross. Qabil cannot accept it because his twin sister is more beautiful than Habil's twin sister. Then, Adam ordered both, Habil and Qabil to offer a sacrifice to Allah Almighty. Habil offered a fat she-goat, while Qabil offered a bundle of bad plants. Later, a fire came down from heaven and consumed the sacrifice offered by Habil and left untouched that of Qabil. Qabil became livid with rage. Qabil feels unfair because Habil marry his sister. Then, he killed Habil by throws a rock at his head while he was asleep (Katheer 8).

All accident that happened there must be something that people can learn, as well as the story of *Habil and Qabil*. Al-Qur'an is a way of life, so that people must do the positive things and avoid the negative things (Shihab 9). One of the lessons the writer can take from the story of *Habil and Qabil* is that everyone wants to be treated fairly. As a result of jealousy and feeling unfair, Qabil can kill his own brother, Habil. This story could happen anywhere and anytime as long as human roams the Earth.

The kind of story like *Habil and Qabil* also happens nowadays. It can be found in literary works. It contains about human's life, what is the good and bad for people to gain happiness. That means, the story of *Habil and Qabil* can be experienced by people in the past and nowadays. This is similar with literature that also expression of human experience or people's life.

Literature is the vital records of what people have seen in life, what they have experienced of it, what they have thought and felt about these aspects of it

which have the most immediate and enduring interest for all of us. It is thus fundamentally an expression of life through the medium of language (Hudson 10). Literature can be defined as writing having excellence of form or expression and expressing ideas of permanent or universal interest. In other words, literature is language that portrays certain qualities including textual features and value judgments. These qualities frequently will have an impact on the readers and will also shape or change their views on areas of human life by a good use of language and the style used by author, which should be appear to the readers. It is in literature that the readers will be able to find a full outlook of man, the life, and the ideal values of a society.

Literature is also an expression of society (Wellek and Warren 95). In addition, it opens up much wider possibility for the direct communication of experience. Literature can be said as a media of communication between writer and reader for in literature the readers will be able to find out what moral values that the writer wants to say through his works. The moral values that are included inside the literary works might help the readers develop their maturity. People are intensely interested in lives, motives, passions, relationships; hence the literature which deals with the great drama of human life and action (Hudson 11). People are fond of telling others about the things they have seen or imagined.

Literature can be equated with a collection of stories, poems and plays that revolve around a particular topic. However, those three genres do have different characteristics. A poem is a composition usually written in verse.

Poems rely heavily on imagery, figure of speech and rhythm. A play or drama offers another classical literary form that generally comprises chiefly dialogue between characters. Prose includes novel, short stories, myth, parable, romance and epic. In these works there are always some characters that usually will be raised and developed in certain circumstances through conflict that usually will involve the reader's emotion.

A novel, as one of the literary genres, is an account of life in the narrative forms. Novels are different from stories, poems, and narratives in a number of key respects (Ellis 2). All novels are books, but not all books are novels. A novel is an exploration of human action and reaction. In these works there are always some characters that will be developed in certain circumstances through conflict that usually will involve the reader's emotion.

One of the elements of novel is character. Every character has its own characterization with describe to understand the character as human. People can see it from the psychological point of view. Psychology is endlessly fascinating science of human mind and behavior, and it can be rewarding tool for enhancing our understanding and appreciation of literature and of ourselves (Gillespie 43). The author has freedom to create something that is interesting to discuss and put conflict then see what happens. Thus, there will be no limitation for its length for the content is able to attract the reader into curiosity. Moreover, a novel represents the fictional narrative of life and experience. Compared to the other literary works, novel can be based on a true story that everybody might have experienced. It is proved with the novel that

written by Robert Galbraith that has similar story with the story of *Habil and Qabil*.

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Robert Galbraith wrote a novel titled *The Cuckoo's Calling*. Robert Galbraith is another name of J.K. Rowling. She is known as a fantasy novelist. Her famous writing is Harry Potter series. J.K. Rowling was born on July 1965 in England and grew up in Chepstow, Gwent where she went to Wyedean Comprehensive. She started writing the Harry Potter series during a delayed Manchester to London King's Cross train journey, and during the next five years, outlined the plots for each book and began writing the first novel. J.K. Rowling has also written two small volumes, which appear as the titles of Harry's school books within the novels.

The reason why the writer is interested in analyze J.K. Rowling's writing is because it is her first crime novel and the writer also interested in the plot.

As the writer mentioned before, J.K. Rowling is already known as a fantasy

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novelist. So the writer wants to know about the plot that she created. This novel also reflects the story of *Habil and Qabil* in the Al-Qur'an.

The story of *The Cuckoo's Calling* is appealing because the story and conflict of the characters, particularly John Bristow is unusual. The writer would like to analyze minor character, John Bristow than the main character, Cormoran Strike. The minor character, John Bristow is depicted as an ordinary lawyer. He struggles doing good to his parent, so that he can be accepted by them. At this point, John Bristow grows in fear and jealousy and he feels that

their parent love his brother and sister more than him. Although he does all the good things, his parent still loves his brother and sister. John Bristow and his brother and sister are all adopted by his foster parent, but he feels he is treated differently. He feels unfair that his parent hate him all the time, do not care about him at all and he does not exist in their eyes. Because of that, he kills his brother, Charlie when he was in his childhood. John Bristow did it so that his parent recognize him more, but he is wrong because his parent think about his brother and grief-stricken over the death. Then, his sister, Lula Landry comes adopted by his parent and he kills her too.

Based on the discussion above, the writer wants to study about John Bristow's psychological problem and its connection with story in the Al-Qur'an. The minor character, John Bristow is feeling unfair just like Qabil in the story of *Habil and Qabil*. Besides, there is no study has been done on this topic yet.

1.2 Statement of the Problems

Based on the background of the study explained above, the writer is interested in analyzing the problems, which are formulated as follows:

1. How is John Bristow characterized in the novel *The Cuckoo's Calling*?
2. What is the motif of John Bristow's killing his brother and sister?
3. Does John Bristow reflect the character of Qabil?

1.3 Objective of the Study

In accordance with the statement of the problems, this study has two objectives that can be stated as follows:

1. To describe John Bristow character in the novel *The Cuckoo's Calling*
2. To find out the motif of John Bristow kills his brother and sister
3. To find out whether John Bristow is the reflection of Qabil

1.4 Scope and Limitation

In order to prevent non-relevant problems, the study will be limited to the novel *The Cuckoo's Calling*. The study then focuses on the minor character that is John Bristow. To answer statement of problem stated above, John Bristow character and his characterization becomes important point to analyze. However, some other characters that John Bristow interacts with also the object for analysis but the study will be limited to John Bristow's family and his partner/friend. The scope of this study is upon the anxiety of John Bristow manages his unfair feeling through his family. Then it finds the similarity between John Bristow and Qabil.

1.5 Significance of Study

By writing about the character of John Bristow in the novel *The Cuckoo's Calling*, the readers especially student of English Literature will get the knowledge about characterization. This study also tries to find a similarity between the novel *The Cuckoo's Calling* and the story of *Habil and Qabil* in

the Al- Qur'an. So, this thesis can broaden the reader's knowledge that Al-Qu'ran is universal and very human and inspires all people, not only Muslims.

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Also, the writer wants to inform that there are so many modern writers whose works we should be proud of, like Robert Galbraith or known as J.K. Rowling. Therefore, the writer would like to convince other students that those new writers deserve to be taken consideration. The writer hopes that this study will invite other students and encourage them to study novels written by modern writers for it is a commendable work and certainly as good as the classic novel.

Finally, the writer hopes this analysis will be useful for readers to enrich their knowledge psychology also to understand the problems occur in the character.

1.6 Method of Study

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This research is library based. Therefore the writer makes good use of some books including the novel itself as the primary source, articles, journals, and online resources. In presenting the analysis, the writer mainly uses descriptive analytical method. The research follows the following steps:

1. Reading the novel to get the complete and well understanding on the whole story.
2. Selecting and collecting the data in form of narration and conversation from the novel related to the problem

3. Analyzing the data collected by firstly categorizing them into two points, dealing with the statement of problems. Then, each point is analyzed using Psychology theory, which refers to the objectives of the study.
4. Making conclusion based on the result of data analysis.

1.7 Definition of Key Terms

To avoid any different perceptions between the writer and the readers in understanding the study, it is essential to give some definition of key terms used in this study. Here are the key terms explained:

1. **Reflection** : Reflection is an active process whereby the professional can gain an understanding of how historical, social, cultural and personal experiences have contributed to professional knowledge and practice (Wilkinson 1996).
2. **Psychological problem**: a syndrome characterized by clinically significant disturbance in an individual's cognition, emotion regulation, or behavior that reflects a dysfunction in the psychological, biological, or developmental processes underlying mental functioning (Eric 2013).
3. **Anxiety** : Anxiety is an emotion and overwhelming sense of apprehension and fear often marked by psychological signs such as sweating, tension, and increased pulse by doubt concerning the reality and nature of the threat and by self-doubt about one's capacity to cope with it (Hall 62).

4. Al- Qur'an : Holy Qur'an is the perfect book which is the basic guidelines for human life. It is the words delivered by Jibril to the Prophet Muhammad, *Peace be upon Him*, and then accepted by Muslims gradually (Shihab 3).

CHAPTER 2

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

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2.1 Theoretical Framework

This research data is analyzed using some theories. The writer explains about the theories that are going to be used to analyze John Bristow, the minor character in *The Cuckoo's Calling*. In analyzing this subject, the new criticism theory, which are about character and characterization cannot be separated one another. Also, this study uses psychological theory by Sigmund Freud. The writer uses psychological theory to explain the character and to find out the answer to the statement of the problem. Also, this research data is compared to the prespective from Al-Qur'an to reflect the both story, *The Cuckoo's Calling* and *The Story of Habil and Qabil*. Those theories are explained as follows:

2.1.1 New Criticism Theory

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New Criticism emphasizes explication, or “close reading” of “the work itself.” In close reading, one examines a piece of literature closely, seeking to understand its structure, looking for patterns that shape the work and connect its parts to the whole, and searching for uses of language that contribute to the effect (Gillespie 172).

According to Rene Wellek and Austin Warren in *Theory of Literature*, the natural and sensible starting point for studying a literary work is based on

the interpretation and analysis of the work itself (139). Therefore, the most important thing to begin the analysis is to go directly toward the work.

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From Wellek and Warren's starting point, the writer decides to explore the thesis analysis by applying new criticism theory which is focused on the character and characterization

2.1.1.1 Character

According to Edgar V. Robert, *Writing Themes About Literature*, character in literature is an extended verbal representation of a human being, the inner self that determines thought, speech, and behavior (65). So through dialogue, action, commentary, and suggests of the details of character's traits, will help the readers to analyze and make conclusion about a character's strength and qualities.

Furthermore, Robert states that there are two kinds of literary character, round and flat characters (65). Round character can be called dynamic

character; round characters are both individual and unpredictable, they are central to literature, for they are the main point of conflict and interest. They are real human because they grow and develop as they win or lose their struggles (66). Meanwhile the flat character does not grow no matter what happens. Flat characters are not individual, but rather useful, and usually minor they end where they begin, because they are not dynamic, they are static (66).

2.1.1.2 Characterization

The foundation of a good fiction is character creating and nothing else. It means that a novel will not be built if it has no characters in it; therefore, a writer usually has many characters in his/her novel and presents the characters in his/her own way. Shaw states that most of good stories, the events follow logically from the natures of the persons involved (51). Also according to Peck and Coyle, the people involved in a novel are called characters (105), while according to Hugh C Holman, a character is a brief descriptive sketch of a personage who typifies some definite quality (81).

In the book *Mastering English Literature*, Richard Gill explains further about the difference between character and characterization. "A character refers to a person in literary work; while characterization refers to the way in which a character is created" (127). It means that the reader can see the personality of a person in the novel through his actions and sayings or through other people's saying about him. In addition, Jack Salzman says that in fiction, the way the author reveals the characters as imaginary persons and his creation of these imaginary persons so that they exist as lifelike for the readers are called characterization (81).

Jack Salzman also says that there are two ways that an author uses to present the characters; dramatic and analytic method. Dramatic method is also called indirect presentation. It means that the author present a character as he sees the character from the other character's opinion, his conversation with

other characters, his past life, and his action. The second method is the analytic method which is usually called direct presentation. In the analytic method, the author gives clear image of a person of a character through personal description. In other words, in this method the readers can understand a character from the character's appearance, thought, manner, attitude, and his past life which can be seen from his thought. The readers can also know the characters traits of the character from the author's direct command toward the characters.

So the characterization of the character is important point to analyze in this study. The writer tries to reveal John Bristow's character in manage his fear and jealous feeling through his brother and sister.

2.1.2 Psychology Theory

The writer chooses psychology theory to analyzing John Bristow's psychology problems and the motif he kills his brother and sister. Wellek and Waren states that we may mean the psychological study of the writer, as type and as individual, or the study of the creative process, or the study of the psychological types and laws presented within works of literature, or finally, the effect of literature upon its reader (audience psychology) (81).

The psychological approach to literature are less complicated and may be a help to the readers in exploring the character deeper and also give a better understanding of the story. By using these, the writer of the thesis expects to have a better understanding, and wider perspective in analyzing the work.

2.1.2.1 Personality Dynamic

In Sigmund Freud theory of psychoanalysis, he talks about the personality dynamic. Firstly, it is important to show the theory of id, ego and superego because they are the main doers of personality dynamic. Each of them has specific function.

Every person's personality is divided in three agencies with are the id, ego and superego. The id ego and superego are not persons, places or physical things, they are the names given to certain motivational forces these existence of which is inferred from the way people behave. Each of these agencies has its own highly specific role in maintaining normal personality functioning (Hall 22). In other words, every person has three parts in his/her own personality which each of them has a special function in order to preserve the health personality.

The sole function of the id is to provide for the immediate discharge of quantities of excitation (energy or tension) that are released in the organism by internal or external stimulation. This function of the id fulfills the primordial or initial principle of life which Freud called the pleasure principle (Hall 22). Pleasure principle can reduce tension of person or to keep it as constant as possible. The aim of the pleasure principle is to consist of avoiding pain and finding pleasure. The new development that takes place in the id as a result of frustration is called the primary process (24). This is a process which produces a memory image of an object that is needed to reduce a tension. The primary

process attempts to discharge tension by establishing what Freud called “an identity of perception.” By an identity of perception Freud meant that the id considers the memory image to be identical with the perception itself. In other words, the id fails to distinguish between a subjective memory image and an objective perception of the real object (Hall 25). In other sentences, id is the part of personality which will make the people become very hoggish because they will be addicted pleasure seekers in order to satisfy their own needs, lust and desire. It will also direct the people to reduce, even reject any pain which may come to them. This element will be the devil that always whispers and pushes someone to express his desire.

It is very important to explain ego because ego is the executive of the personality, controlling and governing the id and the superego and maintaining commerce with the external world in the interest of the total personality and its far-flung needs (Hall 28). Instead of the pleasure principle the ego is governed by the reality principle. In other words, the ego is the unique element of the person’s personality which has an important responsibility about dealing with unavoidable reality. The id is selfish so the society will reject which the expression of the id, thus the person needs an ego as the mediator between an egoistic id with the real world. The ego will work based the reality principle which delays the action of id until it becomes appropriate to be expressed in society’s rules. This agency will be the negotiator between the id and the superego.

The third major institution of personality is the superego. The superego is the moral or judicial branch of personality (Hall 31). It represents the ideal rather than the real, and it strives for perfection rather than for reality or pleasure. The superego is the person's moral code.

By assimilating the moral authority of his parents, the child replaces their authority with his own inner authority. The internalization of parental authority enables the child to control his behavior in line with their wishes, and by doing so to secure their approval and avoid their displeasure (31).

In other words, superego is the significant element of the person's personality which is about the sense of right or wrong. This element will give a guideline in making judgments. This element is driven by morality which has been learned from the ideal models (such as parents, older, lecturer, teacher, motivator, and religious leader). This agency will be a guardian for the people from realizing something which is bad for society.

The interaction between id, ego and superego is important in analyzing character's psychological problem when kills his brother and sister. According to Freud, the health personality is when people have a balance in fulfill their id, ego and superego. People should manage the conflict between their own id and superego in order to have a healthy personality. As Dennis Coon states on the Introduction to Psychology-Exploration and Application:

It is important to have a delicate balance of power among the three. For example: let's say that you are very hungry and see your sister's foods. The id clamors for immediate satisfaction of its biological needs, but is opposed by the superego. The id

says “Eat it now!”, The superego icily replies, “never even think that again!” and what does the ego says, “I have a plan”. The human also needs a balance power between three agencies. In example, if one has too strong id then the human will become a criminal, in contrast, an overly strict superego may cause unbearable guilt (475).

The ego should be a neutral decision maker that can sides both of them.

The power of the three elements should also be in the same power, if one of them becomes too strong or weak, it will cause a serious chaos in making a decision.

2.1.2.2 The Theory of Anxiety

The writer will use Sigmund Freud’s theory of anxiety to analyze the effects the interplay of id, ego and superego in the character. Anxiety is an emotion and overwhelming sense of apprehension and fear often marked by psychological signs such as sweating, tension, and increased pulse by doubt concerning the reality and nature of the threat and by self-doubt about one’s capacity to cope with it. Anxiety is an aversive inner state that people seek to avoid or escape. People come to feel anxious when they think about the danger, threat, problem or embarrassment. Anxiety may be focused on an object, situation, or an activity that is avoided.

Therefore, anxiety can be described as an uncomfortable feeling of fear which is raised because of someone’s emotional experience and it is marked by particular indicators or symptoms. Furthermore, Hall recognized that one could be afraid of internal dangers as well as external ones. Regarding to the source

of the fear, Freud differentiated anxiety into three types; reality or objective anxiety, neurotic anxiety, and moral anxiety (Hall 62). These three types of anxiety are not different qualitatively but based on their sources of being unpleasant.

2.1.2.2.1 Reality anxiety

Reality anxiety happens when somebody considers that there is a danger around him and so the source of the danger of his anxiety is said to be in the external world of that person instead of his internal world. Hall defines reality anxiety as follows:

Reality anxiety is a painful emotional experience resulting from a perception of danger in the external world. A danger is any condition of the environment which threatens to harm a person. The perception of danger and the arousal of anxiety may be innate in the sense that one inherits a tendency to become afraid in the presence of certain objects or environmental conditions or it may be acquired during the person's lifetime. For example, fear of darkness could be heredity because past generation of men were constantly being endangered during the night before they had the means of making light or it could be learned because one is more likely to have fear-arousing experiences during the night than during the day (63)

In any event, fears are more easily acquired during childhood because within this period children are not able enough to cope with external dangers. It happens as their ego has not developed to face excessive amounts of stimulation. Hence, when they experience something that results in anxiety, they come to the stage of helplessness which is called trauma.

In his book, Hall stated that the prototype of all traumatic experiences is a birth trauma (64). During early years, if children encounter many situations which they cannot overcome, these traumatic experiences will be a basic of the children fear development. Then, in later life, any incidents which threaten the person to be on the stage of helplessness will give the person the anxiety signal. At the end, fears are related to and they come from early experiences of helplessness. When someone cannot do anything to manage the danger, anxiety reaches to the peak where the person collapses, faints or even kills a person. In short, reality anxiety is one fear of things around him and it can possibly come from his experience or heredity.

2.1.2.2.2 Neurotic Anxiety

Apart from reality anxiety, neurotic anxiety occurs when the feeling of fear comes from somebody's intuition toward certain object. Neurotic anxiety is aroused by a perception of danger from the instincts. Neurotic anxiety can be displayed in three different forms that are free floating type, phobia, and panic or near-panic reaction (Hall 65).

The first form of neurotic anxiety, free floating type of apprehensiveness, is neurotic anxiety which is attached to any good or bad environmental condition. This kind of anxiety is indicated by a nervous person who always expects something dreadful to happen. In other words, what happen in neurotic anxiety is the fear of the person is actually his own instinct or it that presses his

consciousness or ego which finally ends up with his being unable to control this consciousness and becomes helpless.

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Another form of neurotic anxiety is an intense irrational fear or what is called phobia. It is characterized by the intensity of the fear which is out of all proportion to the actual danger of the object of which the person is afraid. The fear is irrational because the major force of the anxiety is found in the id rather than in the external world. What the person fears in the case of phobia represents something that is related with, or symbolized by, the feared object (65).

Then panic or near-panic reaction happens when someone goes mad at people around him whom he does not know and who even has not done anything to him. Yet, he does not have any ideas why he did so because all he knows is that he felt so upset and has to release his anger before it is exploded.

This kind of anxiety is due to the id demands in spite of ego and superego prohibitions (66). Neurotic anxiety happens based on reality anxiety in the

sense that a person has to associate an instinctual demand with the external danger before he learns to fear his instincts (67). In reality, as long as the instinctual discharge does not result in punishment, a person has nothing to fear; however, when impulsive behavior gets him into a trouble, he learns how dangerous the instincts are. It is like what Hall mentions that “Slaps and spankings and other forms of punishment show the child that impulsive instinctual leads to a state of discomfort. The child acquires neurotic anxiety when he is punished for being impulsive” (67). Thus, it can be said that

neurotic anxiety occurs on the basis of reality anxiety as a person's fear and his instinct is learned from the external danger.

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2.1.2.2.3 Moral Anxiety

Moral anxiety is the feeling by experiencing a feeling guilt or shame which is aroused by a perception of danger from the conscience (68). The conscience as the internalized agent of parental authority threatens to punish the person for doing something or thinking something which transgresses the perfectionist aims of the ego-dial that have been laid down in the personality by the parents.

Then the writer uses the first and the second types of anxiety which are reality and neurotic anxiety since the character, John Bristow, experiences them in *The Cuckoo's Calling*.

2.1.3 Perspective from Al-Qur'an

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The writer uses this theory to support the other theories. Also this theory will useful to connect the theory of Freud and statement in the Holy Qur'an. Freud states about dynamic personality of id, ego and superego. In Islam, there are *akal*, *qalbu* and *nafsu* or idea, heart and lust, that means hold, understand and distinguish (Kosasih 3).

Akal is very important for all people. *Akal* is the third source of Islamic law after the Qur'aan and Hadith, which is termed the *Ijtihad* (4). Rasulullah said:

..... *no religion for people who have no idea/ sense* (HR. Bukari).

Qalbu is derived from the word *qaraba* means, change, move or turn around and according to Ibn Lady (Ibn Manzur 179) means heart. *Qalbu* will remain clean and maintained by following Allah guidance. *Qalbu* also becomes black and reversed if indulged.

Nafsu is a willing that encourages people to achieve his wish. These impulses are often called primitive impulse, because it is free without knowing good and bad. Therefore, *nafsu* is often referred to as the encouragement of free will (7).

Those about *akal*, *qalbu* and *nafsu* are similar to id, ego and superego. *Nafsu* is id, *qalbu* is ego and *akal* is superego. Those theories could help the writer find out the similarity about John and Qabil's character.

2.2 Review of Related Studies

As the writer mentioned before, there is no previous study about this study. But, there are some critic readers which has relation with this research in some aspects. The first is from L. M. Keefer which is he analyze the reason why John Bristow hired a detective, Cormoran Strike. The second critic reader is *The Psychopaths – Bristow, Riddle, and Crouch* by hpboy13. This critic is comparing the character of John Bristow in *The Cuckoo's Calling* and Tom Riddle or Voldemort in *Harry Potter: Half-Blood Prince*.

The similarities of those critic readers and this study are analyzed about John Bristow's character. Also using the same novel, that is *The Cuckoo's Calling*. The differences between them are this research will analyze more focuses on John Bristow's psychological problems and his anxieties. Also, this research will try to reflect the character of John Bristow to Qabil in the story *Habil and Qabil*. That is all the similarities and differences between this research and two related studies.

CHAPTER 3

REVIEW THE STORY OF *HABIL AND QABIL*

3.1 Hybridization of Sons and Daughters of Adam

The writer Allah the Almighty says:

“And (O Muhammad (Peace be upon him) recite to them (the Jews) the story of the two sons of Adam (Habil and Qabil) in truth; when each offered a sacrifice (to Allah), it was accepted from the one but not from the other. The latter said to the former: "I will surely kill you." The former said: "Verily, Allah accepts only from those who are Al-Muttaqun (the pious)." "If you do stretch your hand against me to kill me, I shall never stretch my hand against you to kill you: for I fear Allah, the Lord of the `Alamin (mankind, jinn, and all that exists)." "Verily, I intend to let you draw my sin on yourself as well as yours, then you will be one of the dwellers of the Fire; and that is the recompense of the Zalimin (polytheists and wrong-doers);" So the Nafs (self) of the other (latter one) encouraged him and made fair-seeming to him the murder of his brother; he murdered him and became one of the losers; Then Allah sent a crow who scratched the ground to show him to hide the dead body of his brother; He (the murderer) said: "Woe to me! Am I not even able to be as this crow and to hide the dead body of my brother?" Then he became one of those who regretted.” (Al-Ma'idah, 27-31)

Narrated As-Sadiy on the authority of Abu Malik and Abu Salih after Ibn 'Abbas (May Allah be pleased with him) and on the authority of Ibn Mas'ud and other Companions that Adam (Peace be upon him) used to get the male brought by one birth married to the female brought by the other. Hence, it was supposed that Habil would get married to Qabil's sister who was better and more beautiful than anyone else. At the same time, Qabil wanted to keep her

for himself. Adam (Peace be upon him) ordered him to allow' Habil to marry her, but he totally refused.

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3.2 Habil and Qabil's Sacrifices

Adam (Peace be upon him) ordered both (Habil and Qabil) to offer a sacrifice to Allah Almighty. Meanwhile, Adam set forth towards Mecca to perform Pilgrimage. Just before leaving, Adam tried to entrust (the affairs of) his children to the heavens, the earth and finally to the mountains, but all declined to shoulder the (heavy) trust. Thereupon, Qabil accepted the trust and after Adam went away they (Habil and Qabil) offered their sacrifices to Allah. Habil offered a fat she-goat, while Qabil offered a bundle of bad plants. Later, a fire came down from heaven and consumed the sacrifice offered by Habil and left untouched that of Qabil. Qabil became livid with rage and said to his brother: I will kill you so as not to marry my sister, Habil said: "Verily, Allah accepts only from those who are Al-Muttaqun (the pious)."

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Abdullah Ibn `Amr (May Allah be pleased with both of them) said:

"By Allah! The murdered (Habil) was stronger (than the murderer, Qabil), but he refused to stretch his hand against his brother to kill him due to his piety and God-fearing."

Abu Ja'far Al-Baqir mentioned that Adam (Peace be upon him) was present there when they offered their sacrifices. After Habil's sacrifice was accepted, Qabil said to his father, Adam:

"It was accepted only from him because you invoked Allah for his sake."

And, he secretly intended something against his brother. One day, Habil was late and Adam sent Qabil to look for him. The two brothers met and Qabil said, "Your sacrifice was accepted and mine was not." Then, Habil said, "Verily, Allah accepts only from those who are Al-Muttaqun (the pious)."

3.3 Qabil killed Habil

Qabil got angry and hit his brother with an iron rod and Habil fell dead at once. It was said: Qabil killed Habil by throwing a rock at his head while he was asleep. It was also said: Qabil choked Habil violently and bit him to death as beasts do. However, Habil's saying when Qabil threatened to kill him:

"If you do stretch your hand against me to kill me, I shall never stretch my hand against you to kill you: for I fear Allah, the Lord of the" Alamin (mankind, jinn, and all that exists)" (Al-Ma'idah, 28)

Indicated his good morals and ethics, his fear from Allah, and perfect piety that he may harm his brother, in contrast with the odious deed intended by his brother, Qabil.

Imam Ahmed transmitted after Mu`awiyah and Waki` their saying: We were told by Al- A ` mash on the authority of `Abdullah Ibn Murrah after Masruq after `Abdullah Ibn Mas`ud (May Allah be pleased with him) as saying:

"The Prophet (Peace be upon him) said, None (no human being) is killed or murdered (unjustly), but a part of responsibility for the crime is laid on the first son of Adam

who invented the tradition of killing (murdering on earth)."
(Ahmed's Musnad)

However, there is a cave, called the "Blood Cave", in a mountain located to the northern part of Syria. It is thought to be the scene of the crime where Qabil killed his brother Habil. The people living there came to know this through the People of the Book (Christians and Jews) and only Allah Almighty knows the validity or realness of this. Al-Hafiz Ibn 'Asakir mentioned in the biography of Ahmed Ibn Katheer that

"He (Ahmed) saw in a dream Muhammad (Peace be upon him), Abu Bakr, 'Umar and Habil. Ahmed came to know from Habil -who took an oath of that- it was his own blood (that was spilt there (in that very cave)). Habil said that he had asked Allah Almighty to make the invocations and supplications offered in that place acceptable. Allah accepted his own invocations and His Messenger, Muhammad (Peace be upon him) believed in that and said: I (Muhammad), Abu Bakr and 'Umar used to visit that place every Thursday."

However, it is to be stated that this narration represents only a vision. Even if it were true, no religious ruling can ever be based on such a thing; and Allah knows best.

3.4 Qabil Burying Habil after Look at Crow

Allah Almighty says:

"Then, Allah sent a crow who scratched the ground to show him how to hide the dead body of his brother. He (the murderer) said: "Woe to me! Am I not even able to be as this crow and to hide the dead body of my brother? "Then he became one of those who regretted." (Al-Ma'idah, 31)

Some interpreters said: "After Qabil had killed his brother, he carried him on his back for a full year (not knowing what to do with his brother's corpse!)."

Others said, Qabil carried him on his back for one hundred years till Allah Almighty sent two crows who fought against one another. One of them was killed. The murderer scratched the ground to hide the body of the dead crow. Seeing him doing that, Qabil said: "Woe to me! Am I not even able to do as this crow and to hide the dead body of my brother?" Then, he buried the body of his dead brother and covered it with earth.

Historians said, Adam became very sick at heart and felt great sorrow for his dead son, Habil. Mujahid said: Qabil was brought punishment very soon afterwards. On the same day he killed his brother, Habil, his foot was tied up to his thighbone and his face was forcibly directed up to the sun disk. His face used to go where the sun goes as a way of punishment and penalty in return for what he had done to his own brother. Allah's Messenger (Peace be upon him) said:

"There is no sin more recurring punishment (very rapidly) in the present life, along with what awaits for its doer in the Hereafter, than transgression and severing the ties of relationship."

Imam Abu J a' far mentioned in his Tarikh "History" on the authority of some people who had said that Eve gave birth to forty children through twenty births. Ibn Ishaq viewed the same and he mentioned their names in detail. However, nothing is sure of their names or numbers. Others said that there

were one hundred and twenty births, in each one a male and a female were

born. The first among them were Qabil and his sister Qalimah, and the last

ones were 'Abdul Mughith and his sister Ummul Mughith. Then, humans

increased in number and spread into the earth. Allah Almighty says:

“O mankind! Be dutiful to your Lord, Who created you from a single person (Adam), and from him (Adam) He created his wife [Hawwa (Eve)], and from them both He created many men and women; and fear Allah through Whom you demand (your mutual rights), and (do not cut the relations of) the wombs (kinship). Surely, Allah is Ever an All-Watcher over you.” (An-Nisa', 1)

Allah, the Almighty says:

“It is He Who has created you from a single person (Adam), and (then) He has created from him his wife [Hawwa' (Eve)], in order that he might enjoy the pleasure of living with her. When he had sexual relation with her, she became pregnant and she carried it about lightly. Then when it became heavy, they both invoked Allah, their Lord (saying): "If You give us a Salih (good in every aspect) child, we shall indeed be among the grateful." But when He gave them a Salih (good in every aspect) child, they ascribed partners to Him (Allah) in that which He has given to them. High be Allah, Exalted above all that they ascribe as partners to Him.” (Al-A'raf, 189, 190)

This story is expected to enlarge the knowledge of the readers about the story of *Habil and Qabil*. The point from this story is when Adam wants to hybridize Habil's twin to Qabil and Qabil's twin to Habil. This is the start when Qabil feeling unfair because his twin is more beautiful than Habil's twin. Then, Allah is rejected Qabil's sacrifices, and then accepted Habil's sacrifices. That is why Qabil cannot control his emotion and then kills Habil.

CHAPTER 4

ANALYSIS

In this chapter, the writer wants to analyze the psychological problems and anxieties seen on John Bristow character. By firstly examining on his character, the writer hopes to gain profound knowledge about the character of John Bristow clearly. After having fundamental background of John Bristow character, then through studying his characterization more intensely is intended to reveal his psychological problems and anxieties. The writer uses Sigmund Freud's theory on personality dynamic and anxiety in order to reach the goals of the study. Also the writer uses prespective from Al-Qur'an to reflect *The Cuckoo's Calling* to the story of *Habil and Qabil*.

4.1 John Bristow as Flat Character

The Cuckoo's Calling is delivered using third-person point of view which Robert Galbraith as the narrator who narates all the events and experiences.

She is able to tell us the thoughts and feelings of every character that appears.

In this story, John Bristow is told as the flat character who is a minor character in a work of fiction who does not undergo substantial change or growth in the course of a story. He exists just when he has correlation with the major character, Cormoran Strike.

John Bristow is a character of an adopted child, he has an adopted sister, he has a girlfriend, also he is a lawyer as it is evident from the following mention of Robin, the secretary of Cormoran Strike, a detective:

Lula Landry was adopted by Sir Alec and Lady Yvette Bristow when she was four. She grew up as Lula Bristow but took her mother's maiden name when she started modeling. She has an older brother called John, who is a lawyer. The girl waiting outside is Mr. Bristow's girlfriend and a secretary at his firm. They work for Landry, May, Patterson, the firm started by Lula and John's maternal grandfather. The photograph of John Bristow on LMP's home page is identical to the man you're talking to. (Galbraith 29).

This means that John Bristow is an ordinary man. Just like the other man, he has a family, job and also a girlfriend. John Bristow is pretty rich, because he wears nice suit, tie, watch and shoes which all looks expensive.

The prospective client followed Robin into the room. The immediate impression was favorable. The stranger might be distinctly rabbit in appearance, with a short upper lip that failed to conceal large front teeth; his coloring was sandy, and his eyes, judging by the thickness of his glasses, myopic; but his dark gray suit was beautifully tailored, and the shining ice-blue tie, the watch and the shoes all looked expensive. (Galbraith 25).

"I'm a pretty rich man, Strike. Sorry to be crass about it, but there you are. My father left me a sizeable trust fund. I've looked into the going rate for this kind of thing, and I would have been happy to pay you double." (32).

John Bristow also says that he pays double for the job, he asks Cormoran Strike to reveal his sister death. John is the second adopted child. These following sentences states that John has one brother and sister.

“You wouldn’t remember me, it was years and years ago...but I think you were friends with my brother Charlie. Charlie Bristow? He died—in an accident—when he was nine.”

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“I—this isn’t easy. Firstly, you should know that my sister is—was—Lula Landry.” (Galbraith 26).

Those sentences explain that John has one brother named Charlie who died when he was nine and one sister named Lula Landry who also died. John feels sad and depresses when he lost all the member of his family. His dad also already died, and he lives only with his mother who has cancer and dying.

“It’s just been a dreadful time,” he whispered, taking deep breaths. “Lula...and my mother’s dying...”

“She’s given up completely since Lula died. It’s broken her. Her cancer was supposed to be in remission, but it’s come back, and they say there’s nothing more they can do. I mean, this is the second time. She had a sort of breakdown after Charlie. My father thought another child would make it better. They’d always wanted a girl. It wasn’t easy for them to be approved, but Lula was mixed race, and harder to place, so,” he finished, on a strangled sob, “they managed to get her. (Galbraith 27).

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John does not believe that Lula really committed suicide and hires Cormoran Strike to investigate; he hired Cormoran because he was a schoolmate of John's late brother Charlie, who died when he fell into a quarry while bicycling.

“They say my sister killed herself. I don’t believe it.”

“Yeah,” said Bristow, dabbing the end of his nose with the wet handkerchief. “Well, I’m not denying that Lula had problems. She put Mum through hell, as a matter of fact. It started around the same time our father died—you probably know all this, God knows there was enough about it in the

press...but she was expelled from school for dabbling in drugs; she ran off to London, Mum found her living rough with addicts; the drugs exacerbated the mental problems; she absconded from a treatment center—there were endless scenes and dramas. In the end, though, they realized she had bipolar disorder and put her on the right medication, and ever since then, as long as she was taking her tablets, she was fine; you'd never have known there was anything wrong with her. Even the coroner accepted that she had been taking her medication, the autopsy proved it.

“But the police and the coroner couldn't see past the girl who had a history of poor mental health. They insisted that she was depressed, but I can tell you myself that Lula wasn't depressed at all. I saw her on the morning before she died, and she was absolutely fine. Things were going very well for her, particularly career-wise. She'd just signed a contract that would have brought in five million over two years; she asked me to look over it for her, and it was a bloody good deal. The designer was a great friend of hers, Somé, I expect you've heard of him? And she was booked solid for months; there was a shoot in Morocco coming up, and she loved the traveling. So you see, there was no reason whatsoever for her to take her own life.” (Galbraith 28).

Those sentences make John looks that he really loves Lula. John tells about Lula's personality and her daily activities. John also says that Lula does not show that she would take her own life. That is why he cannot accept the reality that he lost his sister.

4.2 The Motif that Leads John Bristow Killing His Brother and Sister

John Bristow is filial to both parents. He took care of his mother who is ill. He is only adopted, but he is doing well.

“John, I don't want to alarm you, but I think that both you and your mother could be in danger.”
Bristow's little bleat of nervous laughter sounded thin and unconvincing. Strike could see Alison standing fifty yards

away, her arms folded, ignoring Robin, watching the two men.

“You—you can’t be serious?” said Bristow.

“I’m very serious.”

“But...does...Cormoran, are you saying you know who killed Lula?”

“Yeah, I think I do—but I still need to speak to your mother before we wrap this up.”

Bristow looked as though he wished he could drink the contents of Strike’s mind. His myopic eyes scanned every inch of Strike’s face, his expression half afraid, half imploring.

“I must be there,” he said. “She’s very weak.” (Galbraith 403).

Those sentences tell that Cormoran wants to investigate John’s mother.

John lets him to investigate his mother and make sure that he is also there when

Cormoran do it. These scenes give evidence that John Bristow is helping the

other people, Cormoran and his mother. He helps Cormoran to gain

information from his mother, and he helps his mother to make sure that his

mother is strong enough to answer all the questions from Cormoran later. In

these situations, John Bristow tries to satisfy his superego through becoming a good man.

This is suitable with Sigmund Freud’s superego theory. First, Hall says:

“The superego is the part of personality that represents the moral standards of the society as conveyed to the child by the parents. The function of superego then is prohibit what is morally wrong and promotes what is morally right. She also uses the German word which is used by Sigmund Freud for superego which is “iiberich”. iiberich means that “over the I”. In other words, there will be no their own private business or advantage for the people (416).

John is willing to help Cormoran meet his mother but, John must be there too. It looks like that John is a good man but there is a reason behind that. John does not want Cormoran asks his mother about question that brings John into a danger. John also does not want Cormoran to check around his house because there is something hidden there.

“I told you,” he said, the colour waxing and waning in his thin face as he pointed a bony finger at Strike, “I told you quite clearly that I didn’t want you to see my mother without me present!”

“Don’t you even want to know what I found today in your mother’s wardrobe?”

“You went—you went inside my mother’s wardrobe?”

“Yeah. I wanted to have a look inside those brand-new handbags Lula got, the day she died.”

Bristow began to stutter:

“You—you...”

“The bags have got detachable linings. Bizarre idea, isn’t it? Hidden under the lining of the white bag was a will, handwritten by Lula on your mother’s blue notepaper, and witnessed by Rochelle Onifade. I’ve given it to the police.” Bristow’s mouth fell open. For several seconds he seemed unable to speak. Finally he whispered:

“But...what did it say?”

“That she was leaving everything, her entire estate, to her brother, Lieutenant Jonah Agyeman of the Royal Engineers.”

“Jonah...who?”

“Go and look on the computer monitor outside. You’ll find a picture there.”

Bristow got up and moved like a sleepwalker towards the computer in the next room. Strike watched the screen illuminate as Bristow shifted the mouse. Agyeman’s handsome face shone out of the monitor, with his sardonic smile, pristine in his dress uniform.

“Oh my God,” said Bristow. (Galbraith 425).

In those sentences Comoran finds the important thing that is a note written by Lula. Lula leaves all her wealth to her biological brother, Jonah

Agyeman. John looks shock. John looks that he does not know about Jonah.

His acting serves his selfish that need unconsciously. He shows his id which

looks like he is on shock after hearing what Cormoran said. This scene has

been explained in Sigmund Freud's id theory that an id pushes the person to

obtain pleasure without concern for the other's need. This situation shows

indirectly the id of John Bristow. However, John has to look shock when

Cormoran says about Jonah. Jonah is Lula's biological brother. He is a soldier.

John knows about Jonah and he does not want Jonah gain all Lula's wealth.

Bristow drew breath in a loud gasp.

"They all said I was deluded," he almost shouted. "But I wasn't bloody deluded at all!"

"No, John, you weren't deluded," said Strike. "Not deluded. More like bat-shit insane."

Through the shaded window came the sounds of London, alive at all hours, rumbling and growling, part man, part machine. There was no noise inside the room but Bristow's ragged breathing.

"Excuse me?" he said, ludicrously polite. "What did you call me?"

Strike smiled.

"I said you're bat-shit insane. You killed your sister, got away with it, and then asked me to reinvestigate her death."

"You—you cannot be serious."

"Oh yeah, I can. It's been obvious to me from the start that the person who benefits most from Lula's death is you, John. Ten million quid, once your mother gives up the ghost. Not to be sniffed at, is it? Especially as I don't think you've got much more than your salary, however much you bang on about your trust fund. Albris shares are hardly worth the paper they're written on these days, are they? (Galbraith 426).

Cormoran states that John is insane because he kills Lula but asks

Cormoran to reinvestigate the case. At those sentences John will gain the

million from Lula's death. It looks that John kills Lula because of money. The

meaning of those sentences above can be an example in Daniel Cervone's elucidation about Sigmund Freud's id and ego theory. Cervone states that id is without reason logic, values, moral or ethic, in sum the id is demanding, impulsive blind, irrational, asocial, selfish and pleasure loving (84). In this scene, John serves the need of his id by killing his sister, Lula. John is selfish and becomes irrational because of money. He also unloved by his mother because of Lula.

In addition, John also serves his id by killing Lula's friend, Rochelle. The proof is in following sentence:

“And you killed her, just the same way you killed Charlie, just the same way you later killed Rochelle: you pushed her, hard and fast—maybe you lifted her— but she was caught by surprise, wasn't she, just like the others? (Galbraith 437).

In those sentences, John is very successful in fulfilling his desire. John is discovered in expressing his id. He kills his sibling, Charlie and Lula also kills Rochelle to serve his id. John cannot control his ego, and this explanation matches with Freud's theory when he says that the ego sometimes is called the executive agency of the personality because it controls action selects the features of the environment to which a person will respond and decide how the person's needs can safely be satisfied. It serves as the mediator between the demands of the id and the demands of the environment (408). It means John's id wins over his ego, because he cannot control his ego and serves his id by killing Rochelle.

There is another example in which is ego's smartness in serving both his superego and id through using his acting by asking Cormoran to investigate his sister's suicide case.

"What exactly is it that you would like me to do for you?"
Strike asked.

Bristow replaced the cup shakily on the desk, then gripped his hands together tightly.

"They say my sister killed herself. I don't believe it."
(Galbraith 24).

Even police already says that Lula's case is suicide, but John insists that Lula is killed by someone. At the first, it seems that John really loves Lula. John superego cannot be stopped easily when he faces the big obstacle. His ego strategizes to continue the actualization of the strong superego's push. Then acting as a good man is the option which is his ego chooses. John Bristow wants to show the society/ people around him that he is a nice man. The society may think that John is sad of his sister's death. But the fact is, John knows Lula has a biological brother, Jonah and also Lula is leaving everything to him. That is why John wants to trap Jonah to be the criminal. He asks Cormoran, because he thinks that Cormoran is easy. He thinks Cormoran just a clumsy detective. If Cormoran can be directed easily, John could let Cormoran find out about Jonah and Jonah will be the criminal.

From the first subchapter, the writer can conclude that John Bristow's ego struggle hardly in order to satisfy his id and superego. According to Dennis Coon in his explanation about Sigmund Freud's personality dynamic, it is

important to have a delicate balance of power among the three (id, ego and superego) (475). Now, from the analysis, the writer sees that John Bristow is not in health personality. As the result of his psychological problem, John Bristow experiences difficult times.

Sigmund Freud has made a formula that the threat of intra psychic conflict, for instance between id (drives) and superego (conscience) might generate anxiety that signals the ego to mobilize defenses (52). John Bristow's ego, id and superego are involved in an intra psychic conflict then as the unavoidable result, he experiences difficult times (anxieties).

4.2.1 John Bristow's Anxiety

John Bristow's character have severe psychological problem during his life. This subchapter analysis will be mainly focusing on the anxiety of John Bristow. In this case, the writer would like to figure out John Bristow's anxiety. Therefore, the writer analyzed the types of anxiety that John Bristow's experienced.

4.2.1.1 John Bristow's Reality Anxiety

John Bristow experiences reality anxiety because of bad traumatic experiences in his childhood. This bad traumatic past time comes from the outer part of himself that it apparently becomes part of his reality anxiety. Thus, it is said that John Bristow starts to have his fear since he lives with his family.

First, John Bristow undergoes reality anxiety because he gains his fear ever since he was a childhood and knowing that he was unloved by his mother.

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“No matter how much you’ve fawned over your mother, and played the devoted son, you’ve never come first with her, have you? She always loved Charlie most, didn’t she? Everyone did, even Uncle Tony. And the moment Charlie had gone, when you might have expected to be the centre of attention at last, what happens? Lula arrives, and everyone starts worrying about Lula, looking after Lula, adoring Lula. Your mother hasn’t even got a picture of you by her deathbed. Just Charlie and Lula. Just the two she loved.”
(Galbraith 433).

Therefore, one of the causes of John Bristow’s reality anxiety is because of the rejection of his mother resulting to his lack of being loved just like what the children should have. Being under a condition of an adopted child with good looking siblings, John Bristow feels anxious. Thus, it ends up with he kills his brother and sister. Because the source of this anxiety feeling is derived from John Bristow’s outer world, i.e. his family and the unhappy condition by being rejected, we can conclude that John Bristow’s anxiety is said to be a reality anxiety.

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In addition to the rejection feeling by his mother, John Bristow’s reality anxiety is also aroused by his being hated by his uncle, Tony. Tony also has important role in raising him. He wants John out of their lives.

“Tony knows you did it, doesn’t he? All that bullshit about the hard, cruel things he said after Charlie died. Tony was there; he saw you cycling away from the place where you’d pushed Charlie over. Did you dare him to ride close to the edge? I knew Charlie: he couldn’t resist a dare. Tony saw Charlie dead at the bottom of that quarry, and he told your

parents that he thought you'd done it, didn't he? That's why your father hit him. That's why your mother fainted. That's why Tony was thrown out of the house after Charlie died: not because Tony said that your mother had raised delinquents, but because he told her she was raising a psychopath."

"But Tony couldn't face a family scandal. He kept quiet. Panicked a bit when he heard they were adopting a little girl, though, didn't he? He called them and tried to stop it happening. He was right to be worried, wasn't he? I think you've always been a bit scared of Tony. What a fucking irony that he backed himself into a corner where he had to give you an alibi for Lula's murder." (Galbraith 435).

Here, we can see that how Tony hates John because of his action kills Charlie. Tony knows there is something wrong about John. It also shows how he worries about Lula.

Overall, it is clear from the discussions above that John Bristow has experienced reality anxiety; he undergoes some traumatic incidents throughout his childhood. He starts to gain his fear since he was a child due to his bad unpleasant experience which results from being unloved by his mother and going through unsatisfying life in his family. Furthermore, this unhappy childhood continues in his life until he commits some crimes.

4.2.1.2 John Bristow's Neurotic Anxiety

Besides reality anxiety, John Bristow apparently experiences neurotic anxiety as well. The main reason why John Bristow is said to experience neurotic anxiety is because his fear actually comes up from his own intuition or his thought. This instinct-based fear can be seen in his bad thought, intense irrational fear and panic reaction. All these forms of neurotic anxiety

experienced by John Bristow are actually the result of his experience during childhood. Therefore, in this part of the discussion, John Bristow's neurotic anxiety will be further explored heavily based on the different forms of his anxiety that is the character's intense irrational fear and panic reaction.

4.2.1.2.1 Intense Fear

Intense fear is the indicator why John Bristow is said to experience neurotic anxiety. The intensity of this character's fear is out of all proportion to the actual danger of the object of which he is afraid.

His fear passes his consciousness and makes him become helpless. For instance, as Cormoran Strike says about John, he always loses by his better-looking sibling which is stated in the quotation below.

“And that in itself must have felt great, John, didn't it? The idea of being the only child, at long last? And never losing out again to a better-looking, more lovable sibling?”

“Fuck you,” snarled Bristow. “Fuck you, Strike. What do you know about anything, with your whore of a mother? What was it she died of, the clap?” (Galbraith 434).

It shows that from the beginning Cormoran knows that John feels being lost by his siblings. As a result, this situation really alerts John about the threat that his siblings are dangerous to him. In short, it is clear that although people around him do not actually become a threat to him, he fears that they will do something bad to him.

Then, his fear is also irrational because the mainspring of his anxiety is actually in his own consciousness rather than in the external world, that is the

fear of having no someone who loved him also. An example that indicates his intense and irrational fear to the external world is when he kills his sister. His sister is a model which is so rich, beautiful and being loved by everybody and John does not have it. So that is why he also wants to have all of those, Lula's wealth, charm and love, to make it his own.

"I expect the idea of the murder started to germinate then, all those hours you were alone, in all that luxury. Did you start to imagine how wonderful it would be if Lula, who you were sure was intestate, died? You must've known your sick mother would be a much softer touch, especially once you were her only remaining child. And that in itself must have felt great, John, didn't it? The idea of being the only child, at long last? And never losing out again to a better looking, more lovable sibling?" (Galbraith 434).

From the above quotation, it is soon apparent that John Bristow is really anxious about losing his mother's love. It is because John realizes that his mother love and care about his sibling so much, so he has to kill his sibling and so all the attention will be on him. This crime is not going to happen if John's fear of losing his mother's love not too deep. Therefore, we can say that John Bristow's anxiety is so intense that finally he kills his own sibling.

4.2.1.2.2 Panic Reaction

Besides his intense irrational fear, the second indicator of John Bristow's neurotic anxiety is also observable from his panic reaction. This reaction, which appears suddenly, happens when he fears of Cormoran Strike which is found out his true color. Cormoran Strike finally finds out that John kills his

own sister, Lula. He also knows that John kills Lula's friend, Rochelle. As

Cormoran says in this sentence:

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"You put every obstacle you could in the way of me finding Rochelle," Strike went on, as though he had not heard Bristow. "You pretended you didn't know her name, or where she lived; you acted incredulous that I thought she might be useful to the inquiry and you took photos off Lula's laptop so that I couldn't see what she looked like. True, she could have pointed me directly to the man you were trying to frame for murder, but on the other hand, she knew that there was a will that would deprive you of your inheritance, and your number one objective was to keep that will quiet while you tried to find and destroy it. Bit of a joke, really, it being in your mother's wardrobe all along.

Strike saw Bristow's tongue flick around his mouth, moistening his lips. He could feel the lawyer's fear. (Galbraith 427).

It is clear from the quotation above that John really gets panic for two things. The first, he gets panic when Cormoran looks for Rochelle and

investigates her about Lula. John afraid that Rochelle will says the truth that

John is not the heir of Lula. That's why John kills Rochelle. Even though digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id

Rochelle does not realize that John is the killer. She just wants money from

John, and John think that Rochelle will bring him into a danger. The second

John gets panic is when Cormoran knows that John is the killer. As a result of

this panic reaction, John is moistens his lips and Cormoran feels his fear. This

panic reaction forces him did something like that because he tensed in that

condition.

4.3 The Reflection of Habil and Qabil story in *The Cuckoo's Calling*

In this last sub-chapter, the writer tries to find a reflection the story of *Habil and Qabil* in the Al-Qur'an to the novel *The Cuckoo's Calling*.

Sigmund Freud already states about personality dynamic which are id, ego and superego. In the Al-Qur'an there are perspectives about *akal, qalbu and nafsu* or idea, heart and lust. In *The Cuckoo's Calling* the character of John Bristow reflects the character of Qabil. John and Qabil kills his own brother; John kills Charlie and Lula meanwhile Qabil kills Habil. Qabil achieves his wish by serves his *nafsu* that is why he kills Habil. Just like John Bristow who serves his id. This proves that the theory of Sigmund Freud that talks about id, ego and superego already exist in the Al-Qur'an whereas Al-Qur'an given to Prophet Muhammad long time ago.

Robert Galbraith or J.K. Rowling wrote *The Cuckoo's Calling* in the 2013, even though she is non Muslim, but this story reflects to the story of *Habil and Qabil*. It is a proof that Al-Qur'an indeed for anyone, wherever and whenever. Allah creates Al-Qur'an for all people in the world. People who read and follow everything in the Al-Qur'an will live well because Al-Qur'an is life guidance.

The readers can take some lessons from *The Cuckoo's Calling* and also from the story of *Habil and Qabil*. Murder will always occur if people serve their id/ *nafsu*. *Qalbu* is the moderator between *akal* and *nafsu*. Qabil is

controlled by *nafsu* and kills Habil. He cannot use his logic because his *akal* lost to his *nafsu*.

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It can be learned from the story of *Habil and Qabil*, the first murder in the world, that man should keep his heart from spiteful. If envious controls human emotion and feeling, he/she will be able to do bad things to others and even to his/her own families. *Naudzubillah*.

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CHAPTER 5

CONCLUSION

There are two main topics of this thesis analysis that is John Bristow's psychological problem and anxiety, and the reflection the story of *Habil and Qabil* and *The Cuckoo's Calling*. John Bristow is a man of the minor character in *The Cuckoo's Calling*, even though he is a minor character but he is also the key in the final of the story.

John is the second adopted child of Yvette and Alec Bristow. He has two adopted siblings named Charlie and Lula. John is a lawyer. John is an ordinary man who is obedient to his parents. He cares and loves his mom. But he feels that his parents, especially his mother love Charlie and Lula more. Being aware of this situation, John wants to be the only one. He decides to kills his brother and sister without his parent knows it.

John has serves problems in satisfying the pretension from his egoistic desire (id) and noble moral standard (superego). Thus it creates, psychological problem in his life. In this thesis, the writer wants to solicit for the causes of John Bristow's psychological problem. Moreover, the writer wonders to trace how the anxieties appear as its consequences. From the analysis, the writer could reveal that the John Bristow's inequity towards the fulfillment demands of his is and superego provokes his psychological problem. The writer also found out that his anxiety arises as the fruitage of his intaphsyic conflict.

In order to analyze and reach the purpose of the study, the writer specifically applied literary theory and also two Sigmund Freud's theories, including personality dynamic and anxiety theory. The literary theory was used for analyzing character and characterization, meanwhile the personality dynamic theory analyzing the interactions between John Bristow's id, ego and superego when he takes various decisions. Furthermore, the anxiety theory will contribute the writer in order to uncover the causalities and kinds of his anxieties. There is also the perspective from AL-Qur'an applied to reflect *The Cuckoo's Calling* to the story of *Habil and Qabil*.

The analysis in the fourth chapter in this thesis proves that John Bristow experiences the authority war between his drives and superego. As an ordinary man who has flesh and blood (id), he is the individual who only makes efforts to cast about his own contentment/ gratification. However on the other hand, he has moral standard and social values which come from his environment. Thus, his ego urgently needs to accommodate both of them fairly through modus operandi. In the other words, the ego needs to create or have a strategy in order to be good moderator. In addition, his ego actualizes his id and superego through acting as a lawyer/ ordinary man and the killer.

John Bristow's also proves that he is experiences some anxieties. It is because of his unbalances treatment to his desire and moral standard. First, he experiences being unloved by his mother followed the unhappy and unsatisfying life in his family. Then, other experiences when he is being hated by his uncle too. These experiences are brought to John Bristow's youth and

adulthood become neurotic anxiety. His anxiety comes as his fear to repeat his bad time, such as fear of losing the love from his mom when his parents adopted Lula and . The feeling of anxiety is observable through John Bristow's intense irrational fear and his panic reaction.

The last analysis is the reflection *The Cuckoo's Calling* to *Habil and Qabil*. It is proved that *The Cuckoo's Calling* reflects to *Habil and Qabil*. The story of murderer, John kills his own sibling just like Qabil who kills Habil. Theory of personality dynamic which is about id, ego and superego is already states in Islam that are *akal, qalbu and nafsu* or idea, heart and lust. *Qalbu* is the moderator between *akal* and *nafsu*. Qabil controlled by *nafsu* and kills Habil. He cannot use his logic because his *akal* lost to his *nafsu*.

Through the analysis, it can be concluded that it is important to protect children from traumatic condition even though he or she lacks certain things that people are said to require. It is observable in the novel that trauma possibly brings great influences toward the development of a child. In addition, the unsupportive society and surroundings where the child is in can also bring significant effects to his or her personality. A person may get so afraid and tensed with the society due to the bad treatment he or she gets from the society.

Furthermore, we also learn that crime does not always come from biological and environmental factors as people used to believe, yet it also comes from the person himself as he or she struggles for something, either to be free, to fulfill his or her desires and needs, as well as to be what he or she

wants to be. The most important thing is that people should have some

knowledge of psychological factors that influence their behavior.

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Finally, we could find many things we need from Al-Qur'an. Al-Qur'an is guidelines for all people in the world. That's why we have to keep this miracle, read and carry out with devotion. It is because Al-Qur'an will long all the time as long as people still do it.

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