**Chapter I**

**Introduction**

**1.1 Background**

Literary Works are related to imagination, because it contains the whole human’s thoughts and experiences. Beside, Literary works also born from human habits and directly related to everyday human’s life. So, literary work not only talks about imagination but also relativity. According to Ratna (2007:309):

*“Maka karya sastra, dengan hakikat imajinasi dan kreativitas tidak terlepas sama sekali dengan kenyataan-kenyataan yang terjadi dalam kehidupan sehari-hari, bahkan hampir secara kesekuruhan karya sastra bersumber dalam masyarakat. Perbedaannya, melalui medium bahasa, sebagai dunia dalam kata-kata.”*

“So literary work, essentially imagination and creativity cannot be separated with the realities that occur in everyday life, almost a whole literary work sourced in society. The difference, through the medium of language, literature serve as a model of the other world, as the world in words”

The literary work consists of three genres, they are prose, poetry and play. In this research paper, the writer choose prose as an object of the research. A prose or can be called by fiction can be distinguished in various forms; romance, novel, novella, and short story.

One of the most popular fictions is novel, cause novel and short story are the most written and read literary work (Somardjo & Saini, 1986:32). Novel can be distinguished into several kinds, as Mohtar Lubis (1960: 31-33) said that novels have the same characteristic with roman. Therefore, roman can be divided into adventure, psychology, detective, social, collective, and politic.

One of the novel genre is a detective novel, the detective novels contains enough clues to find the facts and give a complicated situation before the ending. Although the detective novel is a fiction, there are so many kind of fact and logical events, so the readers such be involved to guessing the end of the story and finding the murderer.

As Stanton (2007:111) said “Characteristic of a detective novel is in a tendency to reduce all human behavior to the logical sequence. Detective novel contains enough clues to create sequence of subsequent events and our efforts to identify." Then this novel genre also become one of hugely literary popular genre.

The most famous detective story can be Sherlock Holmes by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle. But Scaggs (2005:7) said that the general critical consensus is that the detective story begins with Edgar Allan Poe, the ‘Father’ of detective genre. Beside Sir Arthur Conan Doyle and Edgar Allan Poe, another famous British detective novelist is Agatha Christie.

Agatha Christie concern in writing crime fiction since 1920 where her first work was published. She had published more than 60 detective novel, *And Then There were None* or *Ten Little Niger* become best-selling novel with 100 million sales to date, making it the world’s best-selling mystery ever and one of the best-selling books all the time.

Such as Sir Arthur Conan Doyle who create a phenomenal detective character as Sherlock Holmes, Agatha Christie also have her own extrinsic characters such as Hercule Poirot and Miss (Jane) Marple. Scagges also said (2005:3) what people remember about characters like Sherlock Holmes or Hercule Poirot, are strong visual image: Holmes in a deerstalker hat smoking a pipe, Poirot with his waxed moustache and supercilious expression.

In this research, the writer using other Agatha Christie popular novel, *Mrs. McGinty is Dead* which was published in 1952.In this novel Hercule Poirot attend as a detective who is smarter than all the characters.

"He's a detective. You know. The Sherlock Holmes kind - deerstalkers and violins and all that. And he's come here to solve a murder." (Page 98)

*Mrs. McGinty is Dead* is one of five teen novels of Agatha Christie that the writer had red and it contain some interested characters to discuss besides Hercule Poirot. The interesting points occur in characters which seems reflecting humanity elements. This novel begin with SuperintendentSpence faith who want to help an innocent man named James Bentley from death penalty. Spence will be retired in six months and in his last carrier he doesn’t want to see some innocent man hanged for something he didn’t do. He also use his experiences in Force to distinguish the characteristic of murderer.

"I've been a long time in the Force," he said. "I've had a good deal of experience of this, that and the other. I can judge a man as well as any other could do. I've had cases of murder during my service - some of them straightforward enough, some of them not so straightforward.

Not justice - just sentiment. You've to allow for that happening now and again. Sometimes there isn't enough evidence sometimes there's sentiment, sometimes a murderer manages to put it across the jury - that last doesn't happen often, but it can happen. Sometimes it's a clever bit of work by defending counsel - or a prosecuting counsel takes the wrong tack. Oh yes, I've seen a lot of things like that. But - but..."

Spence wagged a hearty forefinger.

"I haven't seen - not in my experience - an innocent man hanged for something he didn't do. It's a thing, M. Poirot, that I don't want to see.

"I don't know. What I mean is, I can't give a reason - a concrete reason. To the jury I dare say he looked like a murderer - to me he didn't - and I know a lot more about murderers than they do."

"For one thing, you know, he wasn't cocky. Not cocky at all And in my experience they usually are. Always so damned pleased with themselves. Always think they're stringing you along. Always sure they've been so clever about the whole thing. And even when they're in the dock and must know they're for it, they're still in a queer sort of way getting a kick out of it all. They're in the limelight. They're the central figure. Playing the star part - perhaps for the first time in their lives. They're - well - you know - cocky!"

(Page 8-10)

Beside SuperintendentSpence, Hercule Poirot also showing his humanity as he agreed to help the investigation of this case. There are no more reason to help an innocent man expect justice and humanity. Poirot need to be suffering and throughout the long investigation to solve the case without any payment.

It was annoying, thought Poirot with exasperation, that on a case such as this where he had offered his services without reward, solely out of friendship and respect for an upright police officer, that the victim of circumstances should so lack any romantic appeal. A lovely young girl, now, bewildered and innocent, or a fine upstanding young man, also bewildered, but whose "head is bloody but unbowed" thought Poirot, who had been reading a good deal of English poetry in an anthology lately. Instead, he had James Bentley, a pathological case if there ever was one, a self- centred creature who had never thought much of anyone but himself. A man ungrateful for the efforts that were being made to save him - almost, one might say, uninterested in them. (Page 203)

In addition to the characters, this novel also have a good description about setting. Agatha Christie usually use England countryside where become the story’s setting. The setting of *Mrs. McGinty is Dead* began in London but the rest of story’s setting is in a small village Broadhinny. But, Broadhinny and Kilchester can’t be found in England Map.

According to Zemboy (2008: 257-258) “There is no indication of where Broadhinny and Kilchester are located within England. Assuming that is the same ‘Superintendent Spence’ character and recalling that the fictitious country of Oastshire was probably modeled after the real country of Kont, which is southeast of London and has a long coastline on the English Channel and the strait of Devor, we may safely place Broadhinny and Kilchester in that area.”

Broadhinny's a small village which has lately become residential. One or two retired people, one of the partners in an engineering works, a doctor, that sort of thing. There's quite a good bus and train service to Kilchester, and Cullenquay which, as I expect you know, is quite a large summer resort, is only eight miles away, but Broadhinny itself is still quite pretty and rural - about a quarter of a mile off the main Drymouth and Kilchester road."(Page 14)

The most interesting part in detective novel is a plot. Agatha Christie’s novels usually use the long prolog in the beginning of the story, but in *Mrs. McGinty is Dead* the case have been began with Mrs. McGinty is dead. The story have a huge tension in the opening and goes to chronological story that built an interesting plot to the reader. One of the greatest part is when Hercule Poirot solves the case. The plot of detective story also always give a surprise ending to the readers. Nurgiyantoro (1995: 137) said Detective novels are more often give a surprise, especially with regard to the content of the story towards the end of the story.

 The most surprising part is when Harcule Poirot invited all the characters to join him in Long Meadows—where Poirot rent a room during the investigation and find the tool of murder Mrs. McGinty. After arranging the chairs with a neatofsemi-circle and all the attention has been focused on him, he started telling all the results of the investigation, including revealing who the real murderer—Mr. Robin Upward. Poirot also make some surprise movement when he hit the sugar harmer as same as Mr. Upward did on Mrs. McGinty, this action surely make him recognized all of his crime. This is certainly confirmed that James Bentley is innocent.

"You really cannot hope to deny it. There are people who know you under that name. The name Evelyn Hope, written in the book, is in your handwriting - the same handwriting as the words 'my mother' on the back of this photograph. Mrs McGinty saw the photograph and the writing on it when she was tidying your things away. She spoke to you about it after reading the Sunday Companion. Mrs McGinty assumed that it was a photograph of Mrs Upward when young, since she had no idea Mrs Upward was not your real mother. But you knew that if once she mentioned the matter so that it came to Mrs Upward's ears, it would be the end. Mrs Upward had quite fanatical views on the subject of heredity. She would not tolerate for a moment an adopted son who was the son of a famous murderer.

Nor would she forgive your lies on the subject.

"So Mrs McGinty had at all costs to be silenced. You promised her a little present, perhaps, for being discreet. You called on her the next evening on your way to broadcast - and you killed her! Like this..."

With a sudden movement, Poirot seized the sugar hammer from the shelf and whirled it round and down as though to bring it crashing down on Robin's head.

So menacing was the gesture that several of the circle cried out. Robin Upward screamed. A high terrified scream.

He yelled: "Don't ... don't ... It was an accident. I swear it was an accident. I didn't mean to kill her. I lost my head. I swear I did."

(Page 248-249)

That three things makes the writer interested in discussing *Mrs. McGinty is Dead*. The novel have a good description about setting, show many kinds of interested characters and the writer want to research about the plot of the detective novel which is the most interesting point.

The study will be focusing on intrinsic elements, as Nurgiantoro said “Intrinsic elements are the elements that build the literary works itself. This elements are the reason why literary works present as a literary work, the elements of which are factually will be found if people read literary works (1995:23).

The research is limited only into three kinds of intrinsic elements that are called by the factual structure, they are: character, plot and setting. It’s necessary to limit the problem because the writer’s goal only to find the facts of detective novel through the factual structure. The facts of the story are character, setting, and plot (Jabrohim eds, 2003:50).

The writer is interested in research this novel by its factual structure because it is the best way to analyze a detective novel. Therefore, the first requirement, namely the nature of 'reasonable' is present through the factual structure, fitting for us to observe more closely (Stanton. 2007:23). Besides using factual structure, the writer also using the close reading method to improve the detail of the text. Here is how The Harvard Writing Center defines it:

When you close read, you observe facts and details about the text. You may focus on a particular passage, or on the text as a whole. Your aim may be to notice all striking features of the text, including rhetorical features, structural elements, and cultural references; or, your aim may be to notice only selected features of the text—for instance, oppositions and correspondences, or particular historical references. Either way, making these observations constitutes the first step in the process of close reading.

The second step is interpreting your observations. What we’re basically talking about here is inductive reasoning: moving from the observation of particular facts and details to a conclusion, or interpretation, based on those observations. And, as with inductive reasoning, close reading requires careful gathering of data (your observations) and careful thinking about what these data add up to.

Consideration of that reasons, the writer wants to conduct a research about the factual structure in detective novel with the title “An Analysis of Factual Structure in Agatha Christie’s *Mrs. McGinty is Dead”*

**1.2 Research Question**

 How is the factual structure described in Agatha Christie’s *Mrs. McGinty is Dead?*

**1.3 Objective of the Study**

 To study and find out the factual structure that is described in Agatha Christie’s *Mrs. McGinty is Dead.*

**1.4 Significances**

1. To the student, especially students of English Department, who learn about literature. The writer hopes this paper will give an inspiration or an information for similar research.
2. For helping the readers, to understand about the factual structure in detective novel or in other novel genres.
3. For good references about detective novel, because not much research about detective novels.
4. For library, the writer hopes can be useful paper for the readers or the researchers.

**Chapter II**

**Theoretical Foundation**

**2.1 Novel**

Novel is a part of the prose and then the prose is one of three genres in literary work with poetry and play. Prose can be called as a fiction, because prose is created by imagination and creativity that grow with everyday human’s life. Prose is classified into three, they are novel, novelette and short story.

‘The American College Dictionary’ said that the novel is a fictional narrative prose in a certain length, which depicts the character, movement and scene which is representative of real life in a groove or a rather chaotic or tangled situation. (1960: 830). The differences in that various forms of fiction is basically just lies in the length of the content of the story, the plot complexity, as well as the number of the actors who support the story itself. (Aminuddin, 2010:66).

While Wellek & Warren, (1989:281) said: In the picaresque novel, the chronological sequence is all there is: this happened and then that. The adventures, each an incident, which might be an independent tale, are connected by the figure of the hero. A more philosophic novel adds to chronology the structure of causation. The novel shows a character deteriorating or improving in consequence of causes operating steadily over the 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.

**2.2 Detective Novel**

 Novel can be called as roman, as the explanation about classification of novel above, novel or roman divide into six categories. They are adventure, psychology, detective, social, collective and politic. Detective novel presents a lot of clues and evidences. In the same book, Tarigan (1984: 168) explained the detective novel with this illustration:



*Bentuk novel seperti gambar di atas biasa terdapat dalam cerita novel detektif. Setiap anak panah merupakan sebuah clue atau tanda bukti, baik dalam rupa seorang pelaku atau tanda-tanda lain, dan setiap anak panah (kecuali yang sengaja dipergunakan untuk meragukan pikiran para pembaca), menunjukan jalan mencapai penyelesaian cerita. Untuk membongkar rahasia kejahatan dalam novel detektif, tentu dibutuhkan bukti-bukti agar dapat menangkap si pembunuh, dan sebagainya.*

Novel form as is shown above commonly found in the story of detective novels. Each dart is a clue or evidence, either in the form of a perpetrator or other signs, and each arrow (Except that deliberately used to cast doubt on the minds of the reader), shows the way to reach a settlement story. To dismantle the evil secret in detective novels, will require evidence in order to catch the killer.

A. Teeuw (1984: 101-102) explained the criteria of detective story. Actually Teeuw’s opinion is more appropriately called by a convention—presentation way which become an instrument of established disclosure, which eventually became generally accepted by a technique (Sudjiman, 1984: 43)—of a detective novel, what must be known by the reader before reading detective novels. Convention of the readers’ hope in a detective story can to be fulfilled if: find a corpse or person who was killed; There is a doubt about of the characters, criminals or innocent man, about the sequence and time details, events and other things (the importance of alibi); there is a detective who is smarter than all the characters; there is continuous tension, and the climax appear when puzzle or mystery that reader waiting is resolved.

 Detective novels also show a surprise and suspense element. Detective novels always bring surprises at the end of the story and more often than other novels, especially with regard to the content of the story at the end of the story (Nurgiyantoro, 1984: 137). Beside, detective novels also present suspense element, makes the readers raise their curiosity. Nurgiyantoro also said (1984:135) the detective story, it can be things, greeting, events, or anything else that seems insignificant for most people or to do with the logic of the story, but the special attention of the detective is investigating the case, and a new rear known that matters that it is the key to solving the case.

Besides being a detective novel showing clues and motives. This novel type also focus on the logic of the story and ignore the reader's emotions. “Detective stories tend to ignore the emotion and morality. Rarely found weeping widow or villain regret character in detective novel. The reason is not because of the pain and regret are meaningless, but since the two are considered disturbing view of the world that has built” (Stanton, 1965: 111-112).

**2.3 Factual Structure**

 Factual structure describe the facts in a story. Character, plot and setting are the facts of the story. This three element serves as a record of the events of an imaginative story. If summarized into one, all of these elements is called 'Factual structure' or factual level. (Stanton, 1965: 24)

Therefore, the facts in the story can be covered by factual structure. What is referred to as a factual narrative structure is only one way how the details are organized (Stanton, 1965:23). Besides that, those details are also formed various patterns, which in turn will carry the theme. Meanwhile, according Nurgiyantoro (1995: 25) character, plot and setting, three are factual elements of fiction that can be imagined the events and existence in a novel.

**2.3.1. Plot**

 A story should have a plot, because it is a structural element that is most important element than others elements builders in a novels. Stanton (1965: 14) said that the plot is a story that contains a sequence of events, but each event was only connected in cause and effect, one event caused another event. While Foster (1970: 94-95) said: stated that a work of fiction, has a mysterious and intellectual properties. The plot displays the events that had the conflict and is able to attract or even gripping the reader. It encourages the reader to know the next events.

According to Aristotle who obtain the integrity of a plot of the story must be composed of beginning, middle and end. (Abrams, 1981: 138). Even so, there are other plot details that is called by Freytag’s Pyramid. Quoting from Ohio University, here are the explanations:

1. Exposition: setting the scene. The writer introduces the characters and setting, providing description and background.
2. Inciting Incident: something happens to begin the action. A single event usually signals the beginning of the main conflict. The inciting incident is sometimes called 'the complication'.
3. Rising Action: the story builds and gets more exciting.
4. Climax: the moment of greatest tension in a story. This is often the most exciting event. It is the event that the rising action builds up to and that the falling action follows.
5. Falling Action: events happen as a result of the climax and we know that the story will soon end.
6. Resolution: the character solves the main problem/conflict or someone solves it for him or her.
7. Dénouement:*(a French term, pronounced: day-noo-moh)* the ending. At this point, any remaining secrets, questions or mysteries which remain after the resolution are solved by the characters or explained by the author. Sometimes the author leaves us to think about the THEME or future possibilities for the characters.

You can think of the dénouement as the opposite of the exposition: instead of getting ready to tell us the story by introducing the setting and characters, the author is getting ready to end it with a final explanation of what actually happened and how the characters think or feel about it. This can be the most difficult part of the plot to identify, as it is often very closely tied to the resolution.



Source: <http://paulgorman.org/>

One of the essential elements in the plot is an event, the event can be defined as a transition from one situation to the other situations (Luxemburg, 1992: 150). In detective novels, as A Teeuw (1984: 80) said that one of the detective novel convention is the sequence and details of the time, the events and others. In conjunction with the development of the plot, or its role in stories’ presentation, events can be divided into three types, namely functional, link and reference events (Luxemburg, 1992: 151-2).

Functional events can be called by the events that is most influence the whole and developed of a plot. Nurgiyantoro (1995: 118-19) said that acknowledgment, the presence of these events in relation to the logic of the story is a must. Instead, link and reference event are an element that complements a plot but its function is not as important as functional event. Link event connection the important events while the reference events refer to events that are not directly influence the development of the plot. However, need to realize that they are both part of the plot development that cannot be separated. They can be interspersed the functional event so the reader do not feel constantly be tensed.

According to [faculty.buffalostate.edu](http://faculty.buffalostate.edu): Sequence of the event is the order in which things happen in the story. If your story contains 20 events, will you go from 1-20 in order (i.e., chronological order) a plot does not have to follow chronological time. The following devices can be used to move forward or backward in time. *Flashback*, *flash forward*, *framing device* and *backstory* are terms used to refer to specific plot devices.

 **2.3.2 Character**

 A character has a crucial meaning in literary works; they play the role, which gains conflicts and events. Characters based on conscious or unconscious cultural assumptions that sex, age, ethnic or national identification, occupation, marital status and so on, are predictably accompanied by certain character traits, actions, even values. Jones (1968: 33) explained characters are a clear picture of someone who appears in a story. Meanwhile, according to Abrams (1981: 20) characters are the ones displayed in a narrative work, or play, which is interpreted by the reader.

 Nurgiyantoro (1995: 176-194) explained that character can be distinguished into five, here are the explanation:

1. The main and additional character: the frequent of a character that is present in the story.
2. The protagonist and antagonist character: protagonist character also called by a hero in the story, while the antagonist is ‘the bad guy’ of the story and create a conflict.
3. The simple and round character: how the character is described and disclosed.
4. The static and developing character: static character’s experiences led to the development of characterization. Beside, developing character just follow the directions where the plot described.
5. The Typical and neutral character: the only difference is seen from the figure's life circumstances deliberately presented or not.

**2.3.3 Setting**

A story needs a place, time and description to explain how the story is related with its environment. However, events in fiction also always motivated by place, time, or certain situations. According to Aminuddin, (2010: 67):

*Dalam karya fiksi, setting bukan hanya berfungsi sebagai latar yang bersifat fisikal untuk membuat suatu cerita menjadi logis. Ia juga memiliki fungsi psikologis sehingga setting pun mampu menuansakan makna tertentu serta mampu menciptakan suasan-suasana tertentu yang menggerakan emosi atau aspek kejiwaan pembacanya.*

In a fiction work, the setting not only serves as a background but also lexically make a story logical. He also has a psychological function that was capable of setting a specific meaning emotional or readers’ psychological aspect.

Aminuddin also said that setting always has a relationship with the characterization, story ambience or atmosphere, plot or plots and in order to realize the theme of a story. (2010: 69)

While Abrams (1981:175) said that setting which is also called by fulcrum point, suggest the definition of place, time relations, and social environment where the occurrence of events is told. Setting elements actually can be divided into three main elements, they are place, time and social setting. According to Nurgiyantoro (1995: 227-236), here are the explanations:

1. Place

The setting of place is the location of the fiction taken place. It can be places with a specific name, initials particular, may be the location with unnamed place.

1. Time

The setting of time linking with ‘when’ the events of the story happened. Generally it relation with factual time or the event of the history time.

1. Social

The setting of social related to the people behavior and relationship in the setting of place in the story. It contain a social, cultural, believe and the way they act in social life.

**2.4 Novel Summary**

 The story began when superintendent Spence was doubt with a case in his last year in force. Space convicted that James Bentley killed his owner of the lodger he lived on, but he believed that Bentley did not do any murder. Mrs. McGinty—the victim—was murdered by very sharp object in her back. All facts was incriminating Bentley, started from he was the only one who lived in the lodger and the police found blood stain and McGinty’s hair in his coat. But Spence didn’t think that Bentley was guilty. Since nobody believed in Spence, he was looking for a help from Belgian detective named Hercule Poirot.

 Poirot agreed to help Spence and started searching the clue by collect all the Space’s investigation data. When Poirot visited the only family of Mrs. McGinty, He found a significant clue. Poirot was given Mrs. McGinty’s properties by nephew and he found something strange in a newspaper from which an article had been cut out.

Poirot’s investigation continued with visited a shop where He just knew that a day before Mrs. McGinty was dead, she had purchased a bottle of ink to write a letter. But when Poirot asked to her nephew, she just know that her aunt never wrote any letter before. Some mystery is matched, Poirot speculated that Mrs. McGinty bought the ink to write letter to somebody. But the question is, why McGinty cut the article and to whom she sent the letter?

 Poirot conducted an investigation using the missing article and found that the article from Sunday Companion was about women connected with famous murder cases. Mrs. McGinty apparently recognized one of four tragic stories in that article and wanted write a letter to Sunday Companion that she know one of the picture of murder cases of four women, they were: Eva Kane, Jancie Courtland, Lilly Gamboll, and Vera Blake lived in the village. But after she wrote the letter, somebody took her life brutally.

Spence and Poirot, using the ages of people on the town to search who was the woman that Mrs. McGinty have known. They concluded that someone was either Lily Gamboll who probably matched with the age that someone lived in the village, another possibility was Eva Kane’s child named Evelyn Hope.

Poirot trying to investigated a women that probably Lily Gammbol or Evelyn Hope. He visited all the houses in the village and asked them about the photograph that Sunday Companion had published. While Poirot was still looking for whom the Mrs. McGinty known about, second murdered was just happened. Mrs. Upward strangled dead.

The day before Mrs. Upward dead, Poirot came to her house and asked about the photograph and Mrs. Upward looked knew something. The night that Mr. Upward was dead, she had invited three people to her house that night to accompanying her because her son, Robin Upward went to city. That three people are: Eve Capenter, Deire Henderson and Shelagh Rendell. Any of them could be someone from the photograph, they can be Lilly Gomboll or Evelyn Hope.Mrs. Upward knew one woman in the photograph that Poirot brought but she could not tell anybody because she was dead.

The next day, Poirot continued the investigation in Mrs. Upward’s house. Poirot found a book with Evelyn Hope’s signature and the inscription “my mother” in the back of Eva Kane’s picture. That is the importance clue and Poirot can connected the final piece of the puzzle when accidentally found the tool to killed Mrs. McGinty.

 Now, the story was complete, Poirot gathered the suspects together and revealed the murderer—Robin Upward. The book that found in Mrs. Upward was the key of this case. Robin was Eva Kane’s son. His truly name is Evelyn Hope, no one expected him as Evelyn because in England it can be woman name.

 Robin adopted by Mrs. Upward and if Mrs. Upward known the real Robin’s mother is a killer, he worried that Mrs. Upward will be scared. But Mrs. Upward has known who the real mother of Robin is. It was happened on Mrs. McGinty when she saw a picture of Eva Kane and recognized him as murderer son, Robin had no choice but to kill both Mrs. McGinty and Mrs. Upward.

**2.5 Biography of Agatha Christie**

 Dame Agatha Mary Clarissa Christie (15 September 1890-12 January 1976) was an English crime novelist, short story writer and playwright. She also wrote six romances under the name of Marry Westmacott. She is best known for 66 detective novels and 14 short story, most of which revolve around the investigations of such of characters as Hercule Poirot and Miss (Jane) Marple.

 The Guinness Book of Records lists her name as the best-selling novelist all of the time. Christie’s novels had sold roughly two billion copies and her works came third in the rankings of the world’s most-widely published book. According to Index Translatioum, Christie is the most-translated individual author, having been translated into at least 103 languages.

 Agatha Christie’s novel usually took place in World War I and many took places in British Countryside as setting of the novel that she had memorized well. In year 1914-1918, she worked as pharmacist at the University College Hospital, London. That’s why a lot of her work featuring murder using poison. Agatha Christie often parse the evidenced by showing doctor characters.

**Chapter III**

**Research Methodology**

* 1. **Research Method**

In this research the writer uses the qualitative method and desciptive method. The qualitative method is used because the writer’s analysis way is collecting data from a dectective novel; Agatha Christie’s *Mrs. McGinty is Dead* (1952). According to Sherman and Webb (1988) *“*Qualitative implies a direct concern with experience as it is `lived' or `felt' or `undergone', Qualitative research, then, has the aim of understanding experience as nearly as possible as its participants feel it or live it.”

The writer also uses desciptive method because this method desribes the problem of people. Cohen, Manion and Morrison (2007:205) stated that descriptive research is concerned with how what or what is related to some previous events that have influenced or affected by events or conditions at this time. The writer easily identify the data using those methods because the research does not require the express in numbers and frequency distributions.

* 1. **Procedures of Data Collection**

The data taken from Agatha Christie’s book entitle *Mrs. McGinty is Dead* is the first thing that is the writer done. After reading the novel, the writer can separate the factual structure by its character, plot and setting. Besides using the novel, the writer also uses some references such as theory books and other sources which are related to the title of this paper.

Data used by the writer are not only for strengthen the writer’s argument but also provide additional knowledge that the writer unknown before. However, this study observed and analyzed a novel, the research produce followed the qualitative study of collecting, classifying, discussing and interpreting the subject of the research.

The writer also focused in studying the structuralism. The research using three elements of factual structure of detective novel. As Nurgiyantoro said (1995: 37) structural analysis of literary works, which in this case fiction, can be done by identifying, studying and describing the functions and relationships between elements concerned with intrinsic fiction. At first identified and described, for example, how the situation of events, plot, character and characterization, backgrounds, viewpoints and others. This paper takes some steps, there are:

1. Reading carefully and thoroughly using close reading method. There are two steps of close reading method The Harvard Writing Center defines it; firstly observe facts and details about the text and the next step is interpreting your observations. What we’re basically talking about here is inductive reasoning: moving from the observation of particular facts and details to a conclusion, or interpretation, based on those observations.
2. Categorizing all the factual structure in the novel.
3. Identify the character, plot and setting to find the facts of the novel.
4. Describe character, plot and setting used several theories that the writers explain in chapter two.
5. Explaining the finding.
	1. **Analysis of the Data**

The writer focuses only on the factual structure in Agatha Christie’s novel. This research into the structural study in which the authors focus identify character, plot and setting and the relationship between them. The plot will be describe by Freytag’s Pyramid, the sequent of the event and will be categorizing in three kind of events by Luxemburg; functional, link and reference events. The characters will analyze using only two speciation of character, they are the main & additional character and the protagonist & antagonist character. Besides the setting focus in three kind of setting; place, time and social.

The three elements become the key to find the facts in detective novel which can be revealed through the main character relationships and other figures, study how the plot in detective novels and explains how settings can influence events in the story. Scaggs (2005: 2) said that the stucturalist theory has a key role in the critical analysis of crime fiction, as it is a genre that is characterized by the way that it self-consciously advertises its own plot elements and narrative structure.

**Chapter IV**

**Data Analyses and Findings**

**4.1 Data Analyses**

In this chapter, the writer will discusses the analyses and findings from three kind of intrinsic elements that is called by factual structure, they are; plot character and setting. The data get from Agatha Christie novel entitle *Mrs. McGinty is Dead*.

**4.1.1 Plot**

In the discussion of the plot, the writer refers to the theory of Freytag's Pyramid which formulates that the plot is divided into seven stages; Exposition, Inciting Incident, Raising Action, Climax, Falling Action, Resolution and Dénouement. Moreover, the writer also uses the theory of Luxemburg on functional, link and reference events that is influenced the development of the plot. The writer also required analysis about sequences and detail of time.

In the convention of detective novels who mentioned by A Teeuw, the presence of a corpse or the person who was killed is one of the requirements. It is most often appears at the beginning of every detective novels. However, most of Agatha Christie’s work usually uses the long prologue in exposition which will explain the background and characters. But in Agatha Christie’s *McGinty is Dead*, there are already contained the bodies or persons who were killed which is rarely happened in any other works of Christie.

* **Exposition**

Expiation in *Mrs. McGinty is Dead* started with shorty prologue that is introduce the main character, Hercule Poirot in London. He came home after did a simple success investigation, he found a good restaurant with delicious meal. Then, he was informed by George that some gentleman waiting for him. The guess is Superintended Albert Spence from Kilchester. Spence ever worked with Poirot in many years ago and he exactly knows how great Poirot’s skill in solves a murderer case.

Spence’s purpose is to get some help from Poirot about Mr. McGinty’s case. In the way home, Poirot red an article about Mrs. McGinty’s case that published in newspapers and but Poirot just noticed a little attention for the murder case. So, Poirot asked Spence about this case from the beginning, Poirot’s first question ‘How did she died?’ remain Spence to his childhood game.

Question and answer all down the line. 'Mrs McGinty's dead!' 'How did she die?' 'Down on one knee just like I.' And then the next question, 'Mrs McGinty's dead.' 'How did she die?' 'Holding her hand out just like I.' And there we'd be, all kneeling and our right arms held out stiff. And then you got it! 'Mrs McGinty's dead.' 'How did she die? 'Like THIS!' Smack, the top of the row would fall sideways and down we all went like a pack of ninepins!" Spence laughed uproariously at the remembrance. "Takes me back, it does!" Poirot waited politely. This was one of the moments when, even after half a lifetime in the country, he found the English incomprehensible. He himself had played at Cache Cache and Le Boulanger in his childhood, but he felt no desire to talk about it or even to think about it. (page 7)

 Poriot is a Belgian, even so he spent his half of life in England he didn’t recognize what kind of game that Superintended Spence talked about. Poirot repeated the question ‘How did she died? After remembering such a happy childhood, Spence go back to explain Mrs. McGinty’s case to Poirot. The next question is about any possibility like; who is the murderer, who found the Mrs. McGinty’s body and what valuable things that was missing.

"She was hit on the back of her head with some sharp, heavy implement. Her savings, about thirty pounds in cash, were taken after her room had been ransacked. She lived alone in a small cottage except for a lodger. Man of the name of Bentley. James Bentley."

"The place wasn't broken into. No signs of any tampering with the windows or locks. Bentley was hard up, had lost his job, and owed two months' rent. The money was found hidden under a loose stone at the back of the cottage. Bentley's coat sleeve had blood on it and hair - same blood group and the right hair. According to his first statement he was never near the body - so it couldn't have come there by accident." (Page 7)

 After asked about the case basically, Poirot realize that Spence need something else about this case. The murderer already known clearly, James Bentley. Poirot continued asking about Bentley status because the court has given a decision yesterday. Spence told that the court come simple and opened. The Jury only came 20 minutes, the case looked so clearly. Verdict: Guilty. Condemned to death.

"And then, after the verdict, you got in a train and came to London and came here to see me. Why?"

Superintendent Spence was looking into his beer glass. He ran his finger slowly round and round the rim.

"Because," he said, "I don't think he did it.. (Page 7)

 Both Poirot and Spence were quite a moment, than Spence with his honest eyes told about his experiences in force. For some reason, Spence can’t believe that James Bentley is a murderer. He has seen many kind of human personality and he even can differ the characteristic of murderer and Bentley haven’t it. However, he can’t let someone who didn’t any murder hanging for something never he done. He was sure about Bentley but Spence can’t give Poirot a concrete reason why Bentley is an innocent. Poirot know someone with the faith like Spence didn’t tell him any lies. Poirot started asking Spence about Bentley’s personality.

"Unprepossessing sort of fellow. Nervous manner. Can't look you straight in the face. Has a sly sideways way of peering at you. Worst possible sort of manner for a jury. Sometimes cringing and sometimes truculent. Blusters in an inefficient kind of way." (Page 11)

 Spence had handled Mrs. McGinty’s very carefully to find any other evidences to prove Bentley is an innocent but he fined nothing. The evidences in scene is only a bit and all the facts through the motif leads to suspect Bentley. So why the judge and the jury verdict him guilty. Spence such as given a hard situation that he can’t fix by himself. All the facts going so clearly, the judge and jury had done great job, but he can’t believe that Bentley is a murderer. He want to help Bentley but is very completed so he asked Poirot to help him. Poirot felt something challenging in this case.

 Spence shyly told the true purpose why he came to Poirot’s house. He want Poirot to help him fix this case because Poriot can see something differently and many cases finish with his unique investigation way, especially Spence had other duty to be done.

"You've got it. Awful cheek, you'll think. But I can't think of anything else - of any other way. I did all I could at the time, I examined every possibility I could. And I didn't get anywhere. I don't believe I ever would get anywhere. But who knows, it may be different for you. You look at things in - if you'll pardon me for saying so - in a funny sort of way. Maybe that's the way you've got to look at them in this case. Because if James Bentley didn't kill her, then somebody else did. She didn't chop the back of her head in herself. You may be able to find something that I missed. There's no reason why you should do anything about this business. It's infernal cheek my even suggesting such a thing. But there it is. I came to you because it was the only thing I could think of. But if you don't want to put yourself out - and why should you -?" (Page 12)

Poirot agreed to help Spence because he really interested with this case. He actually have no job to do and this case have intrigued Poiort very much. He also said that Mrs. McGinty’s case challenged little grey cell of his brain. However, he don’t want see Spence six month after now, have unpleasantness feeling while Spence still thinking about this case. Poirot asked ‘How if Bentley is the real murderer?’ and Spence will be thanked to Poirot to be convinced.

They started discussing how Mrs. McGinty was killed. Spence explain the case basically from his note—and the note will be gave to Poiot. They don’t want to waste time, so Spence started to explain the case more detail. The murder happened on November 22sd, Police surgeon put the time of death as being between 7 and 10 p.m. The only suspect is Bentley. Both of them looking somebody else who probably killed Mrs. McGinty. Spence told that nobody can be suspicious so far.

Poirot went to the motives, there are several motives when someone doing a murderer; envy, revenge, jealously, fear or money. Poirot take one of easiest motive, money. Mrs. McGinty save 200 pound of her money in Saving Bank, no much but can be useful for her nephew who given the money after her aunt is dead. But Spence confuse this motive because Mrs. McGinty nephew is not stupid to kill her aunt to get only 200 pound.

"We considered the niece, of course. She's thirty-eight, married. Husband is employed in the building and decorating trade - a painter. He's got a good character, steady employment, sharp sort of fellow, no fool. She's a pleasant young woman, a bit talkative, seemed fond of her aunt in a mild sort of way. Neither of them had any urgent need for two hundred pounds, though quite pleased to have it, I dare say." (Page 13)

Poirot turn to discuss about the victim, Mrs. McGinty. Spence explain about her life shortly, about her husband, her job and the condition of Mrs. McGinty daily life. Mrs. McGinty have a cottage is one of four cottage in Broadhinny. After her husband died she going to rent her cottage to summer visitors or a regular rent, Bentley had been lived in the cottage for a few month. After that Spence told about Bentley’s personal life and his relationship with Mrs. McGinty.

According to Ohio University, the exposition started with introduce the characters and setting, providing description and background. In this novel, Agatha Christie has introduce the main character in exposition, they are: Hercule Poirot, Superintended Spence, James Bentley and the victim Mrs. McGinty. This exposition also explain about the setting of this novel take place, there are London, Kilchester and Broadhinny. The background of this case clearly explained, the writer know how the murderer case started, exposition part such as given clearly explanations about Mrs. McGinty’s case.. The exposition in this novel start from chapter one until three.

* **Inciting Incident**

In Inciting Incident something happens to begin the action after the novel has an explanation about the character, setting and background of Mrs. McGinty’s case in exposition. The story goes to the first action, Poirot interview James Bentley in jail. Then he started going to Broadhinny to start his own investigation.

Spence was suggesting Poirot that he should be disguise as Opera singer or somebody else because Spence worried about Poirot safety and the real murderer is still out there. But Poirot said that he will come as himself; Hecule Poirot the great, the unique one. He come to Broadhinny because satisfied about the verdict in the McGinty’s case. The action has a purpose, Poirot want to see the reaction of Broadhinny’s people with this re-investigation of Mrs. McGinty’s case and of course Poirot want to see the reaction of the real murderer. However, Spence still worried if anything bad happened in Poirot because his action was full of risky way.

"And then, having made my effect, I observe the reactions. For there should be reactions. Very definitely, there should be reactions." (Page 24)

The plot looking forward to chapter four, Poirot allow himself to be suffered. He exactly knows that he will not welcomed by a comfort house with good meal or best decorate, but he found the worst guest house whole England. The owner, Mrs. Summerhayes is a busy woman. It’s difficult for Poirot to get time only to talk with Mrs. Summerhayes. When he get an opportunity to talk with her, he uses that opportunity well. He introduced himself to Mrs. Summerhayes as a famous detective and he is looking for the real murdeder of Mrs. McGinty. Mrs. Summerhayes sure that Bentley is the murderer but Poirot told her that the case hadn’t over yet Mrs.

In that conversation, Poirot tying to investigate the case with his own eyes, ears and experiences to evaluate people. Even though he have note from Spence, he started the investigation from the beginning. From that conversation, Poirot known something else about Mrs. McGinty personality. She was a good worker, Mrs. Summerhayes also complain about all of home work that can’t be handled by herself especially when Mrs. McGinty was killed.

He continue the investigation to interview the only family of Mrs. McGinty’s nephew—Mrs. Burch. Spence’s note described Mrs. Burch very well, Poirot’s evaluation as same as the note told him. Poirot learn something about the relationship between Mrs. McGinty and her nephew, they are not enough closely. Mrs. Burch also told Poirot that she and her husband didn’t really need 200 pound of her aunt money because they have their own save money. So they haven’t motive to kill Mrs. McGinty, besides they have an alibi in the night that Mrs. McGinty was dead.

 Moreover, he also asked about Mrs. McGinty’s habits and how did she doing her job for several people in Broadhinny, Mrs. Burch tells Poirot several family that Mrs. McGinty usually works such as Mrs. Summerhayes and Mrs. Carpenter. Poirot got clearer definition about Mrs. McGinty. It more detail; he knows about her favorite food and drink, about his political ideology, her husband and her opinion about sex, life, sin, religion, man until animals.

 While Poirot was chatting with Mrs. Burch, her husband—Joe Burch— just came home and showed uneasy and conciliatory attitude to Poirot. No important news that Poirot got from this family but immediately he remembered about the weapon of killing Mrs. McGinty haven’t found in scene or around the house of Mrs. McGinty. The weapon to kill Mrs. McGinty actually still become a mystery. He looking around this lovely house to find something possible be a weapon to kill Mrs. McGinty, Something sharp and heavy, kind of meet chopper. But he didn’t find it.

 Poirot’s investigation not only about Mrs. McGinty daily life but also about James Bentley’s life. In the next chapter, Poirot came to Bentley’s office to find some clues, Poirot actually wanted to hear what people’s opinion about James Bentley’s personality is. He come to Masses & Breather Scuttle where Bentley ever worked, Bentley’s boss told Pirot about his opinion about Bentley, but there are not something new.

 Surprising moment happened after that, everybody who Poirot met sure that Bentley is the murderer, they satisfied with the police investigation. But Poirot just meet someone who believe that Bentley is an innocent. This women is Maude Williams, she likes Bentley and think Bentley won’t do something terrible like killing people. Maude is happy with Poirot’s re-investigation in Mrs. McGinty’s case and she gladly offer some help for Poirot’s investigation.

 The flash back used here, Poirot said that he will interview Bentley for the first step of the investigation, but in this novel the next action come firstly. When Poirot had been interviewed Bentley, nothing interesting happen. Bentley only said ‘thank you’ but what Poirot and Spence do for him didn’t give Bentley any spirit or hope. He claimed nobody hate him or his mother and he even told he haven’t any friend, but the fact is quite different, however Maude care about him.

 Poirot continued the investigation to Mrs. McGinty’s cottage. After Mrs. McGinty was dead, the cottage is used by Kiddle family. They have many kids, the cottage changed into mess place. Poirot out wihout any clues because all of Mrs. McGinty stuff had been brought by her nephew.

 Mrs. McGinty’s neighbor is the next place that Poirot will interview, Mrs. Elliot found Mrs. McGinty with horrible condition when the murder just happened. Again, Poirot got nothing from the conversation with Mrs. Elliot expect something that Spence’s note tell him. Poirot find nothing in the first investigation, he almost come to everyone who have relationship with Mrs. McGinty and he hope one of them give him a clue, a different thing within Spence’s note tell him but there’s nothing new. He felt give up, now he knows how hard found a clues and evidences in Mrs. McGinty’s case.

"I get nowhere - nowhere," said Poirot to himself. "There is nothing - no little gleam. I can well understand the despair of Superintendent Spence. But it should be different for me. Superintendent Spence, he is a very good and painstaking police officer, but me, I am Hercule Poirot. For me, there should be illumination!" (Page 54)

 He went to post office to buy a leisurely purchase of stamps and asked Mrs. Sweetiman about Mrs. McGinty. Poirot got the information where and when Mrs. McGinty working. But Poirot got more importance information that two days before Mrs. McGinty is dead, he bought an ink excitedly. Edna and Mrs. Sweetiman remembered that moments because of Mrs. McGinty death, but it is the first clue that Poirot has. To whom Mrs. McGinty sent a letter?

 The interview with Bentley was the first action, Inciting Incident signed with something happens to begin the action. Then the investigation come into several events that lead Poirot into something and signals of the beginning of the conflict. The bottle of ink can be the first clue, it will guide Poirot to other clues. Inciting Incident started from chapter four until seven.

* **Rising Action**

 The rising action in this novel is signed by first clue, a bottle of ink. After long investigation without find any clues, the story builds and gets more exited. Mrs. Sweetieman said that Mrs. McGinty bought a bottle of ink excitedly, her nephew Mrs. Burch didn’t know that her aunt can write a letter well. No one possible send Mrs. McGinty a letter, although her aunt able to read and write but Mrs. Bruch have no idea why Mrs. McGinty buy a bottle of ink. Mrs. Burch only knows that her aunt loved to read The New World and Sunday Companion newspapers.

 Then Poirot asked to Mrs. Burch to show him personal things of Mrs. McGinty. Mrs. Burch warned him that even Police find nothing there, but Poirot asked to see the Mrs. McGinty’s personal stuffs in order to find other clues. It safe orderly in a suitcase, these things shown other personality that Poirot didn’t know about the dead woman. Something ordinary, normal woman stuffs.

 Poirot just warp something strange about the cover of the couple of shoes, a piece of newspaper of Sunday Companion have been cut out. If he link it with the date of murderer happened and the time when Mrs. McGinty bought a bottle of ink, he possibly find something. The piece of newspaper publish in 19th November, bought a bottle of ink 20th November and the murderer happened on 22sd November. She must be seen something in the article of Sunday Companion in that day.

 Then Poirot read the Sunday Companion of 19th November edition very carefully, the tittle about the dramatization of the past event. “Woman Victims of Bygone Tragedies, Where are these women now?” with big type in the middle of page. This article is about four tragic women story and the picture of them many years ago. They are: Eva Kane**,** the "other woman" in the famous Craig case. Janice Courtland, the "tragic wife" whose husband was a fiend in human form. Little Lily Gamboll, tragic child product of our overcrowded age. Vera Blake, unsuspecting wife of a killer.

 Poirot bit disagree with this writing, too much drama and untrue story. Some of their cases have huge attention of him. The next day Mrs. McGinty buy a bottle of ink than write a letter. He looked up again on four pictures of them, the Sunday Companion asked ‘where these women are now?’ One of them, Poirot thought, might have been in Broadhinny last November and Mrs. McGinty recognize one of them than write a letter to Sunday Companion about what did she see.

 For prove the theory, he came to the Sunday Companion office and met Miss Pamela Horsefall—the writer of the article. Miss Pamela confirmed someone has sent a letter under name Mrs. McGinty from Broadway—Miss Horsefall didn’t remember the village name well, it should be Broadhinny. She told Poirot that the content of Mrs. McGinty’s letter is that she has recognized one pictures of four tragedy women cases and the women lived in her village. Miss Horsefall can’t believe what Mrs. McGinty letter because so much letter sent to her and nobody can prove the content is true. But after the meeting with Miss Horesfall, Poirot extremely sure that the newspaper and the bottle of ink have a link and two clues are the fact.

"Yes - might be so. After all, one wouldn't be likely to know these queer rural names. McGinty - yes. I do remember definitely. Perhaps the murder fixed the name for me." "Can you remember what she said in her letter?"

"Something about a photograph. She knew where there was a photograph like in the paper - and would we pay her anything for it and how much?"(Page 74)

 Poirot continued the investigation with two new clues, he came to the next house that Mrs. McGinty ever worked for. The interview of the investigation are about Mrs. McGinty’s behavior, ‘How do you know about Mrs. McGinty’ or ‘what do you think about Mrs. McGinty’. Poirot also mentioned the reason why he came to Broadhinny as the great detective who re-opening and try helping Bentley. He want to see the reaction of each person while he gave those questions. The newest clues helped Poirot to know more about the case and see what Spence haven’t seen.

 Poirot come to Dr. Rendell’s house, he is the only doctor in the village. Poirot have warm welcoming from the householder. Poirot haven’t much time because Dr. Rendell have to meet his patient, so Poirot directly asked the same questions which he always do to other family before. So far Dr. Rendell have no special opinion about Mrs. McGinty, her work normally and well.

 From the conversation with Dr. Rendell, Poirot got some information. Dr. Rendell also believe that Bentley is the murderer of Mrs. McGinty, he said that Bentley kind of son who was coddled by his mother. The next information is about Dr. Rendell loves to read criminology, fiction and Sunday Companion, that’s why Dr. Rendell and his an apprehensive wife—Shelagh, know about reputation of Poirot as a great detective.

 That day Poirot continued the investigation to four houses that Mrs. McGinty have been worked for. After visited Dr. Randell, Poirot come to a Victorian house and welcomed by a young lady name Miss Deirdre Henderson. She didn’t like Mrs. McGinty too much, even her work is quite good, Mrs. McGinty too much talking about something odd. Miss Henderson introduce Poirot as a detective who investigate the Mrs. McGinty case to her mother. But Mrs. Wetherby feeling upset after her daughter introduced Poirot because she didn’t like to hear something terrible about murder and violence. No much clue that Poirot get from this family, something only he knew about this family is a lack of toleration of each other.

 Poirot walked into a hill that Mrs. Upward and his son, Robin live. He met his old friend, a famous author of detective novel, Mrs. Ariadne Oliver. He knows well who Piorot is and very interested into the case that Piorot is handling. Mrs. Oliver has some business with Robin Upward about a drama performance base on one of her best work. Mrs. Oliver introduce Piorot to Upward family as a great detective who have excellence skill of finish the murderer case. Heard a broken glasses from a kitchen while Mrs. Oliver told that thing, Robin little bit nervous but he tell Poirot what thing that he knew about Mrs. McGinty. Poirot come out and continued the investigation to last house, the rich Mr. Carpenter.

 Hercule Poirot have an unpleasant welcomed by Mrs. Capenter. She looked unhappy with Poirot but her husband, Mr. Guy Carpenter give all the information that Poirot need because he is now a politician and must to be friendly to anyone. When the conversation was running, Mrs. Carpenter said something surprising, she judge Mrs. McGinty as a liar. This new facts makes Poirot sure that the investigation going the right way. After visited two houses that Mrs. McGinty ever worked, Poiort find different facts with Dr. Rendell who read Sunday Companion newspaper, those family didn’t read some kind like Sunday Companion newspapers.

 The next event is when Poirot finally discussed the finding more deeply with Spence in Kilchester. Poirot handed two important new clues that give a way to finish the case. At least the new clues make this investigation go one step forward. Firstly Poirot and Spence are discussing about the possibility who is the women that Mrs. McGinty have seen in Broadhinny. Poirot have eliminated Vera Blake for some reason and left three women of the picture of the article. Poiort have asked Spence to looking for the origin of the photos, so they can clearly compere with the citizen of the small village, but can’t help at all, the photographs is so old. Women can change especially their hair, so their first step is matched with the age of the three women with four women in Sunday Companion’s article.

 Eva Kane must be around age of 60 and Janice Courtland in age of 50. Lily Gammbol and Eva Kane’s daughter around 30 years old. Who are possible to become Eva Kane only two people, they are Mrs. Wetherby and Mrs. Upward. Moreover they have one daughter and one son who match with Evelyn Hope—Eva Kane’s child. The next possibility is who matched with the age of Evelyn Hope and Lily Gammbol, there are three women in this village: Deirde Hederson, Mrs. Eve Carpenter and Mrs.Shelagh Rendell. They think that Eva Kane’s child is a woman because of her name, Evelyn Hope.

"There are three women of thirty-odd. There is Deirdre Henderson. There is Dr Rendell's wife, and there is Mrs Guy Carpenter. That is to say, any one of these could be Lily Gamboll or alternatively Eva Kane's daughter as far as age goes." (Page 114)

 All of the motive are structured, people of Broadhinny respect to their niceness so they can’t let someone know about horrible things that happened in their past. One of them killed Mrs. McGinty from hide some facts that she/he had bad past. The war destroy a record of the people in England, so everybody can walk away using new identity. Poirot also worried his action scare someone with the bad past and did scandal or deception, no more beyond it then show bad reaction of his investigation. It can be some people with bad past but not the murderer of Mrs. McGinty scared with Poirot investigation.

He left Spence office uncheerfully, all the formulation of this case just have a light but after long discussing they realize that they still confusing. Poirot goes to the station to get a train back to Broadhinny. He mused the interview with James Bentley and didn’t realize that someone trying to push him into a train. Nothing can Poirot do while this action happened so fast and unexpected, but some man was a big burly Army Sergeant take him to back. Someone was trying to kill Poirot, it what was Spence warned about. He immediately phone Spence and tell him what happened. Although it was bad tragedy, Poiort happy because they on the right track now.

But how wrong he had been! Amongst those he had interviewed in Broadhinny one interview had achieved a result. Somebody had been afraid. Somebody had sought to put an end to his dangerous resuscitation of a closed case. (Page 119)

 Poirot almost be killed by someone, but the assumption about someone had been worried about Poirot investigation is surely true. The fact related to the truly killer of Mrs. McGinty is out there. Now Poirot add one more investigation beside Mrs. McGinty’s case. He will find who is the person who trying to kill him at the station. The story goes to an electrician man who fixing electrical problem in Mr. Carpenter’s house asked about where the couple were last night. Then he wrote the information in a note, there are not only Mr. & Mrs. Carpenter but also other possible be in the station. Poirot and Spence have to find who try to kill Poirot in the Station.

He walked briskly down the drive, but round the corner from the gateway, he stopped and made an entry in his pocket book.

"C. drove home alone last night. Reached home 10.30 (approx.). Could have been at Kilchester Central Station at time indicated. Mrs C. left meeting early. Got home only ten minute before C. Said to have come home by train."

It was the second entry in the electrician's book. The first ran:

"Dr R. called out on case last night. Direction of Kilchester. Could have been at Kilchester Central Station at time indicated. Mrs R. alone all evening in house. After taking coffee in, Mrs Scott, housekeeper, did not see her again that night. Has small car of her own." (Page 122)

 The story goes to another event that consist Mrs. Oliver who doing her own investigation to help Poirot. She really sick about all the idea of the drama by Robin Upward, he too much changed the story and the characters of her novel. Doing an investigation, for Mrs. Oliver is the only thing that interesting to do in this small village. Mrs. Oliver exactly know the capacities of Poirot, she actually wanted to help him. So, she was doing her own investigation and hope that she can helped Poirot. She thinks that Poirot investigated the case too slowly and carefully.

Before looking for some clue and doing the investigation, she bought one kilogram apple in Post Office and have a short conversation with Mrs. Sweetimen and Edna. Then she met Deidre Henderson accidentally then walk with her and get some important information from this young lady. Miss Henderson actually didn’t believe James Bentley is a killer, she know that Bentley is a kind man and love his mother. That fact make Mrs. Oliver scratch Miss Henderson from the list of the real murderer of Mrs. McGinty.

 In chapter 13, the novel get more exiting when Mr. Carpenter held a party to celebrate two great people who came to Broadhinny in her husband huge house. Everybody were invited and come expect Deidre Henderson, her mom and Mrs. Upward—she can’t go outside. Poirot and Mrs. Oliver become center of the party attention, they have no time to talk each other. While people have influenced by alcohols and busy with their selves, Mrs. Oliver come to Poirot and give him a piece of paper, ‘Dr. Rendell’ is written there. Mrs. Oliver sure that the Doctor is the real murderer of Mrs. McGinty. It because he hearty and genial, it is typically of murderer attitude—Mrs. Oliver personal opinion. Poirot not sure about Mrs. Oliver conclusion but he considerate that though for his own. Suddenly, Mrs. Summerhayes come and saying some unexpected conversation about being adopted.

 They come home after great party which is rarely happen in Broadhinny, there was lots of lovely gins and joyful. Dr. Rendell have come home so earlier before the party was over. The rest of the party member come to Mrs. Upward’s home cause Robin Upward invite them to tell story for his mother. The opening of the conversation, they talked about Mrs. Wetherby who like eating her daughter and Mrs. Upward replay that statement about her believe that a child born with strong genetic breed from their parents. The conversation goes too seriously. They changed the topic.

 The conversation turn into something surprising, all of them asked Poirot about the development of Mrs. McGinty’s reinvestigation. They asked about the clues, Poirot give them four photographs that he said it is the important clues. Surprisingly, Mrs. Upward recognized one of the photos, she marked Lily Gommbol photograph and said that she has seen that picture of Lily before. People went home after a great party and a little chat in Mrs. Upward’s house.

After everybody left the house, Poirot come to Mrs. Upward and persuasive her to tell what she known about the photograph. But Mrs. Upward didn’t want to tell Poirot any stories. She want to keep it and search the answer by herself. Poirot warned her to be carefully, as far as Poiort predictions, Mrs. McGinty recognize one of the photograph and she is dead.

"Listen, madame. Mrs McGinty also, or so I believe, recognised one of those photographs. And Mrs McGinty is dead."

With an unexpected glint of humour in her eye, Mrs Upward said:

"Mrs McGinty's dead. How did she die? Sticking her neck out just like I. Is that what you mean?"

"Yes. If you know anything - anything at all, tell it to me now. It will be safer so."

 (Page 146)

 The next day in the beginning of spring, Poirot goes outside from Long Medows and met Mrs. Rendell there. She told Poirot that someone try to treat her family with blackmail. She asked Poirot ‘why did he come to Broadhinny?’ Mrs. Rendell believe that Poirot come to this village for some else reason besides investigate Mrs. McGinty’s case. Poirot thinks about other possibility from the short conversation with Mrs. Rendell, could be Mrs. Rendell is Lily Gommbol? And she is who Mrs. Upaward known as Lily Gammbol? All the possible things turn around in Poirot head. The chilly wind sprang up, Poirot enter the house and at the moment Poirot feel that he saw a weapon to murder Mrs. McGinty which is loss since the case happened.

 Poirot pick up the weapon and weight it in his hand. It actually can murder Mrs. McGinty. Mrs. Summerhayes come and said that it is a sugar cutter or sugar hammer, she brought it from Bring and Buy at the Vicarage in last Christmas and said that it came from Mrs. Wetherby’s house.

Poirot turned the implement carefully in his hands. Made of much ornamented brass, it was shaped like an adze, heavy, with a sharp cutting edge. It was studded here and there with coloured stones, pale blue and red. On top of it was a frivolous little bird with turquoise eye. (Page 152)

Poirot come to Hunter’s Closes to confirm it to Wetherby family. Miss Henderson answer the question about the time of Bring and Buy. Different statement come from Miss DeirdreHenderson, the Bring and Buy happened in harvest festival at the end of September not in Christmas as Mrs. Summerhayes said. Poirot confused a moment, who is right and who is wrong. But Poirot seem believe in Miss Henderson because she typically someone who remember accurately identification of times and dates. Poirot left Hunter’s Close and get the information that Weatherby family lost their Germany housekeeper and looking for someone else, it give him an idea.

 Hercule Poirot come back home and Mrs. Summerhayes said somebody called him so she wrote the number for Poirot. It was Kilchester number, when he is calling back, he know it was Maude William and he had a job to do for Miss Williams to help Benteley. She agreed to help Bentley as good as she can. Maude was asked to become a housekeeper in Mrs. Wetherby house and also warn her to be very carefully because the real murderer can be everywhere. Poirot wants to find some clues in Mrs. Weherby’s house and command Maude to do something for help the investigation. Maude agreed and she even stop working in Kilchester for help Bentley. Poirot calls calling up Mrs. Wetherby to inform her about the housekeeper and she agree to accept Maude to work with her.

 The event turn to Mrs. Upward, Robin Upward need to go to Repertory Theatre at Cullenquay while nobody can take care about his mother. Janet as a housekeeper has her night off. Mrs. Upward said that she will be all right and ring up somebody to keeping her safe. Before Robin Upward and Mrs. Oliver left, he prepared all of his mother need. Robin had been assiduous in making all arrangements for her comfort before departure, running back a couple of times after they were in the car to see that all was as it should be.

 In the theater Mrs. Oliver met some of Robin’s friends and talk with them. He introduce her to people who will be an actor of the story. There are some kind people, they are talking about Mrs. Upward and they said Mrs. Upward can’t tolerate people who lie to her. The conversation goes fun, however she never agree with all the idea of Robin, she hope they have home as soon as possible.

 Finally they get home, Robin busy with his stuffs and Mrs. Oliver looks forward to enter the house. The light off, very dark over there she smell of expensive scent in the hall. Mrs. Upward maybe already sleep, she thought. She trying to switched on the light in sitting room and say ‘We’re back,,,’ and can finish her word. She just found Mrs. Upward died.

"We're back -" she began and then stopped.

Her hand went up to her throat. She felt a tight knot there, a desire to scream that she could not put into operation.

Her voice came out in a whisper: "Robin - Robin..."

It was some time before she heard him coming up the path, whistling, and then she turned quickly and ran to meet him in the hall.

"Don't go in there - don't go in. Your mother - she - she's dead - I think - she's been killed..." (Page 178)

 The most events in this novel happened in the Raising Action. The events build the story and getting more exiting. The first clue, a bottle of ink guide Hercule Poirot to find other, like a cut article of Sunday Companion and the weapon to Mrs. McGinty. The development of the characters went so interesting, they shown their true color and make the reader doubt of some characters, maybe in this stage the readers started guessing who the real murder is. In the other hand, in one of surprise event is when Poirot pushed into train rail and almost killed him. The Raising Action start from chapter 8 until 17.

* **Climax**

 Climax is the moment where becomes the greatest tension of the story. The Climax is often the most exciting event. The second murderer just happened on Mrs. Upward, it prove that the real murderer still out there and Bentley is an innocent. Mrs. Upward has known something about the photograph and she is died with the same motive as Mrs. McGinty did. She had been strangled with her own silk scarves. Spence called it Quite a neat bit of work.

"Neat and ugly," he said. "She was strangled," he went on. "Silk scarf - one of her own silk scarves, one she'd been wearing that day - just passed around the neck and the ends crossed - and pulled. Neat, quick, efficient. The thugs did it that way in India. The victim doesn't struggle or cry out - pressure on the carotid artery." (Page 179)

Everybodycan did it to Mrs. Upward, no need a special skill or power to kill Mrs. Upward. There are two cups of coffee and the printed of lipstics have wiped very carefully but there are a lipstick mark, it would not so easy to wipe, another evidence is the perfume that Mrs. Oliver smell in the hall when she found Mrs. Upward was dead. Poirot and Spence think it was a women, they do not know who. Mrs. Upward seem likes playing a detective role. She knows something about the photograph but didn’t want to tell anybody about it. She wanted to search the murderer by herself. The Police still investigate who the woman that drank a coffee with Mrs. Upward in that night.

 The murderer take the opportunity well, Robin and Mrs. Oliver went to theater they also didn’t know who Mrs. Upward telephoned for staying with her that night. They were guessing it is Poirot, but they are wrong. Although Poiort wants to call by Mrs. Upwrad, she didn’t do that. Before Mrs. Upward was dead Poirot had warned Mrs. Upward about the possibility of being murdered like Mrs. McGinty.

"Mrs Upward recognised one of those photographs - the photograph of Lily Gamboll. So it ties up with the McGinty murder."

"Yes," said Poirot. "It ties up with the McGinty murder."

He remembered Mrs Upward's slightly amused expression as she had said:

"Mrs McGinty's dead. How did she die? Sticking her neck out, just like I." (Page 180)

 When Spence and Poirot were discussing the case, the young lady come, it’s Miss Deidre Henderson. She said that she better tells the Police about last night that she came to Mrs. Upward’s house. Even her mother stop her to day something to the police, she keeping to tell police what happened in last night, Spence got excited to hear that. She got a message by Mrs. Upward that she invited her to joint in Laburnums, between half-past eight and nine. She knocked the door, no one answer, she went in and called Mrs. Upward up but she got nothing. Deirdre though that Mrs. Upward have fallen asleep when she was coming and she just go away after knew that Mrs. Upward have slept and she didn’t drank a coffee with her.

 After Miss Henderson leave, Spence sees no lipstick on her lips. She never uses a lipstick, now or in usual day. No perfume on her, typically odd girl, Spence though. Deirdre have a courage to tell the police what she did do in the night of the murderer, even so her mother Mrs. Wetherby surely will forbade her to do that. They think to other possibility who are that Mrs. Upward invited to. They look in other possibility, they match the age of Lily Gammbol—who Mrs. Upward recognized from four photographs. Include Miss Henderson, there are two other women who match with Lily Gammbol’s age. They are Mrs. Rendell and Eve Carpenter. Remember two evidences in the murderer scene, lipstick and scent. Who a woman uses lipstick and expensive scent?

 Poirot dan Spence turn to talk about the weapon that Poirot found in Long Meadows, the hammer sugar. Doctor agrees it is exactly suitable for the type of blow and there has been blood on it. It was washed, of course - but they don't realize nowadays that a microscopic amount of blood will give a reaction with the latest reagents. Yes, it's human blood all right. The good news for Poirot and Spence for the case is, they given a more time to prove that Bentley is an innocent, the police re-opening this case. But the case getting more complicated since Mrs. Upward become the second victim.

"Well - there's one good thing about all this - they won't execute James Bentley until this business is all cleared up. We've forwarded a letter to the Home Secretary's office. It gives us what we've been wanting - time." (Page 186)

 Poirot have to meet Bentley in the trail, asking him about what happened at the last time he was talking with Mrs. McGinty. Poiort see no hope in Bentley, even this case is re-opening. Poirot also tells him that he have two friends who want to help Poirot to solve this case, Spence and Maude Williams. Poirot tried to make Bentley remember what Mrs. McGinty was saying to him about Sunday Companion’s article. Bentley remember only a bit that Mrs. McGinty said something about some old murder case. He only remember about Craig case because he has no much put attention in other cases that she told. Bentley also remember that somebody in Broadhinny connected with the case. Poirot warned Bentley, if he want to be free, he have to remember what Mrs. McGinty was saying about it. This is very important, said Piorot. Mrs. McGinty said something that reflection with Mrs. Upward, about proud, and something like ‘So pleased with herself as she is and so proud. Not so much to be proud of if all's known.' or 'You'd never think it was the same woman to look at the photograph.' Poirot the asked about other people who Mrs. McGinty ever worked for, but nothing special as Mrs. Upward.

"I really don't know... I just formed the impression. She had been speaking of Mrs Upward

* and then I lost interest and didn't listen, and afterwards - well, now I come to think of it, I don't really know who she was speaking about. She talked a lot, you know." (Page 192)

The conflict getting more exiting while Edna who is working with Mrs. Sweetimen in The Post Office saw someone in the day of Mrs. Upward was dead. Mrs. Sweetimen pushed Edna to tell the Police to against the murderer. Edna has an important witnesses to the police or maybe can help them to find who the murderer of Mrs. Upward. Edna is crying, she wants not tell anybody about that, it is not because she don’t want to help Police but her dad will skin her alive. Mrs. Sweetieman keep to tell Edna to do right thing, she cried loudly when Mrs. Sweetiman want to talk with her father. Mrs. Sweetiman also remain Edna that she is the Post Officer, the government servant. Major Summerhayes came to the Post Office, Mrs. Sweetiman directly asked an advice about what should Edna do. Edna told full version of what did see last night. She was across the road under the trees. She saw a woman went in at the gate and up to the door and stood there a bit, Edna then saw she went in. the women has blonde hair between half-past eight and nine, it was not Miss Henderson.

"It was a very dark night. You'd hardly be able to see the colour of anyone's hair." "But I did, though. That light was on over the porch. Left like that, it was, because Mr Robin and the detective lady had gone out together to the theatre. And she was standing right under it. A dark coat she had on, and no hat, and her hair was shining fair as could be. I saw it." (Page 200)

 Edna has lied to her father about last night, she waiting for Bert Hayling—a married man with two children. Her father of course disagree with his daughter relationship. So Edna worried if she told this important information to the Police, anyone in village include her father know that she has an affair with a married man, her father will skin her alive. Mayor Summerhayes understands it, but the police have to hear about the information, so he picked Edna to Kilchester. It would stop the rumors be heard by people of Broadhinny.

"But they will probably be quite tactful about - er - the circumstances. Possibly she mayn't have to give evidence. And what she tells them, they'll keep to themselves. I could ring up Spence and ask him to come over here - no, better still, I'll take young Edna into Kilchester with me in my car. If she goes to the police station there, nobody here need know anything about it. I'll just ring them up first and warn them we're coming." (Page 202)

 The greatest moment when Mrs. Upward who recognized one of the photographs was killed. It can be the most exciting event because the evidences of the murdered signed it was done by a woman. Beside the evidences, in the Climax also shown a witness. The Climax happened from chapter 18-19.

* **Falling Action**

Falling Acton is the events that happened as a result of the climax and the story seem like will end soon. Hercule Poirot visit to Superintendent Spence's office in Kilchester. He talk seriously with Superintendent Spence about this case. Poiort tell about what kind of information that Bentley has told, Poirot said not much important information he had from Bentley. But Bentley for sure said that Mrs. McGinty like so much the article of Sunday Companion and tell that one of the women who related with the case living in Broadhinny. Bentley quoted Mrs. McGinty words ‘somebody who had not so much to be proud of if all’s known’ and those word suggested to Mrs. Upward with no concrete reason. But this statement won’t help them anyway.

 Poirot going to talk about ‘why do people keep a photograph?’ they agreed that maybe there are three kind of reasons why people do that. Frist is about vanity, second reason is sentiment and the last one is about hate. They very focused in Lily Gambbol, Poirot said suddenly if maybe the photograph that Mrs. Upward signed is not the true photograph she ever seen. Mrs. Upward was so mysterious person and perhaps wanted to protect someone she loved, so she signed other photo.

"But the late Mrs Upward was, in some ways, a secretive woman. She liked to manage things her own way. I showed the photographs, and she recognised one of them. But then, for some reason, she wanted to keep the identification to herself. She wanted, let us say, to deal with a certain situation in the way she fancied. And so, being very quick-witted, she deliberately pointed to the wrong picture. Thereby keeping her knowledge to herself." (Page 209)

 After that, Hercule Poirot took a hired car back to Broadhinny, he think about this case so deeply and hardly to noticed that he saw Mayor Summerhayes in the road. When he come to Long Medows, he choose the most comfortable chair and saw immediately Mrs. Summerhayes come to find Ministry of Agriculture form. She swept over to the bureau and started pulling out the drawers. Most of the contents she swept on to the floor ruthlessly. This situation disturbing Poirot, all the stuffs in the floor chaos his mind. He stand up, tried to clean the mess. Poirot rose, went across to the bureau and with quick deft movements began to return the objects to the open drawers. The pullover, the socks, the knitting wool. Then, in the next drawer, the sealing wax, the photographs, the letters.

 The telephone rang up, Spence's voice was almost unrecognizable tried to tells Poirot about something that make this case more closely to be finished. Spence sad that Edna, the girl who work in the Post Office give an important information about what did she see the night of the murderer happened. She saw a blonde girl there, not Miss Henderson. Spence quite sure that the only thing that they have to do is find who Lily Gammbol is, among Mrs. Shelagh Rendell or Eve Carpenter.

"We've got some new evidence. Girl at the post office in Broadhinny. Major Summerhayes just brought her in. It seems she was standing practically opposite the cottage that night and she saw a woman go in. Sometime after eight -thirty and before nine o'clock. And it wasn't Deirdre Henderson. It was a woman with fair hair. That puts us right back where we were - it's definitely between the two of them - Eve Carpenter and Shelagh Rendell. The only question is - which?" (Page 218)

 The telephone rang again, that’s Miss Williams, and she says to see Poirot in Post Office half hour from now. She supposed to tell something important to him. On his way down the hill he was hailed by one of Superintendent Spence’s men who just emerging from Laburnums. Sergeant Fletcher looked exited to say hallo to M. Poirot. He found some clues in Mrs. Upward house, he said that have attention of little thing he might have missed. He found something interesting slip a letter in one of the books in Laburnums. Penciled across it were the words: Evelyn Hope, for sure he suggesting that picture that Mrs. McGinty know is about Eva Kane. This case get more complicated. Perhaps Superintendent Spence’s will be more confused with the new clue founded, whereas he absolutely sure it is all about Lily Gammbol’s case.

 "Looks as though when Mrs McGinty spotted one of those photos here in Broadhinny, it was our Mrs Upward. Makes it kind of complicated, doesn't it?"

"It does," said Poirot with feeling. "I can assure you that when you go back to Superintendent Spence with this piece of information he will pull out his hair by the roots - yes, assuredly by the roots." (219)

 Poirot faced Maude Williams in the Post Office and walk out from there to talk about something she found in Mrs. Wetherby’s house. She saw somebody trying to get in at the windows of Mrs. Wetherby’s room. She pretty sure it was a man, dressed up like a man. She cannot see his face because he was against the sun. So, Maude not sure who is the man. Suddenly Poirot say ‘Evelyn Hope’ Maude knows that name, she said that it was Eva Kane whatshername when she went to Australia and it noticed in the paper of Sunday Companion. But Poirot knows it wasn’t. Maude also exclaimed that a man named Michael was right. Poiort confused, when he want asked more about why did she saying something like that, Maude run away and said that she have to serving a lunch.

 Eve Carpenter come in Long Meadows and wanted to hire Poirot. She will pay Poirot to protect her from the police. She tried because Police come to her house, asking many things and disturbing her save life. Poirot ignore that, he only focused in Bentley re-opening case. Eve said she offered the Crofts a fabulous sum to say they'd been in and out and seen her there. That’s unwise move, though Poiort. Paid somebody lied to the police, however Croft will be sure that Mrs. Carpenter was there. The fact, Mrs. Carpenter was invited by Mrs. Upward and she didn’t go. Then she go away without any help from Poirot.

 Mrs. Summerhayes come rudely, looking for her scissors. The same situation just happened in front of Poirot’s eyes, she rushed over to the bureau. Almost automatically, Poirot stepped over and began to replace the things in the drawer. Sealing wax, notepaper, a work basket, photographs--. No Photograph over there since he cleaned the mess up before. One things added in that bureau, absolutely didn’t there before.

 Poirot now knows that two women was called by Mrs. Upward, Mrs. Eve Carpenter and Deirdre Henderson. Poirot went to Mrs. Rendell and asked about Mrs. Upward, she was invited too by Mrs. Upward, but she meant to go but she fell fast asleep after diner and when she woke up it was ten then she thought it was too late to come to Mrs. Upward’s house. Spence even more confused, he getting stress because the clues more complicated. This way to Bedlam, he said.

"That's what you say. Every single bit of information that comes in makes things more difficult. Now you tell me that Mrs Upward rang up three women. Asked them to come that evening. Why three? Didn't she know herself which of them was Lily Gamboll? Or isn't it a case of Lily Gamboll at all? Take that book with the name of Evelyn Hope in it. It suggests, doesn't it, that Mrs Upward and Eva Kane are one and the same." (Page 232)

 Eva Kane leave England to Australia, dead around twenty years ago. It can be Mrs. Upward because Bentley’s impression of what Mrs. McGinty words was about ‘proud’ and Mrs. Upward. Impression is important, said Poirot. But if Eva Kane is Mrs. Upward, why she be killed after recognize one of the photograph. Poirot statement make Spence more confused, he asked one more question about Eva Kane and said that all the case is so simply, he knows the answer of the case.

 The events of Falling Action presented the analysis of the whole event that happened in the story. The story seem like over soon, because Hercule Poirot have his own conclusion of the murderer case. This stage start from chapter 20 until 24.

* **Resolution**

In resolution, the character—in this case is the detective—solves the main problem or conflict. In the detective story, the resolution is signed by the detective who is smarter than any characters in the story. The detective or we call him with the name of the character, Hercule Poirot mention who is the real murderer of two people, Mrs. McGinty and Mrs. Upward. He explain how the murderer did the action include gives the reader clues, detail of time, alibies, and facts.

The inquest was over, the people of Broadhinny were invited by Poirot in Long Meadows. Poirot had induced some semblance of order in the long drawing-room. Chairs had been arranged in a neat semi-circle, Maureen's dogs had been excluded with difficulty, and Hercule Poirot, a self-appointed lecturer, took up his position at the end of the room and initiated proceedings with a slightly self-conscious clearing of the throat.

 Than Poirot stared to tell the story about Mrs. McGinty. He explained all the case from the beginning. ‘How did Mrs. McGinty dead?’ its sound like the rhyme of the childish games.

"Mrs McGinty's dead. How did she die? Down on her knees just like I.

Mrs McGinty's dead. How did she die? Holding her hand out just like I.

Mrs McGinty's dead. How did she die? Like this..." (Page 240)

 Mrs. Upward using the same rhyme while Poirot tried to warned her since she knew one of the photographs. She said: 'Mrs McGinty's dead. How did she die? Sticking her neck out just like I.' That is what she said - and that is what she did. She stuck her neck out - and so she also, like Mrs McGinty, died. Then Poirot started to tell the murderer case for very beginning, Mrs. McGinty is dead and James Bentley was arrested as the killer of Mrs. McGinty. For certain reasons Superintendent Spence, the officer in charge of the case was not convinced of Bentley's guilt, strong though the evidence was. Poirot come to Broadhinny to found the real murderer of Mrs. McGinty.

 The first clue come from the bottle of ink and the Sunday Companion article about four tragic women story. All of people in Broadhinny knows about four Photographs, as Bentley said to Pirot, Mrs. McGinty had impression that she recognized one of the photograph in Mrs. Upward’s house. He said about ‘proud’ and all know that Mrs. Upward was a proud and imperious woman. All knew that Poirot had seen four photographs after party in Mr. Carpenter house, Mrs. Upward knew one of the photograph, Poirot pushed her to tell which one photo she had known. She pointed to a photograph of the child Lily Gamboll. But that, it was not the truth. For reasons of her own, Mrs. Upward wanted to keep her recognition to herself. She pointed to the wrong photograph.

One person knew that Mrs. Upward signed the wrong photograph, the murderer. The photograph that Mrs. Upward knew is Eva Kane’s picture, a woman who was accomplice, victim or possibly leading spirit in the famous Craig Murder Case. The next night Mrs. Upward was killed, same things like Mrs. McGinty. Before the murderer happened, Mrs. Upward called three women, there were Mrs. Carpenter, Mrs. Rendell and Miss Henderson. Mrs. Upward seems to talk to three women personally because she invited them in the night when Mrs. Oliver and his son went to Cullenquay and her housekeeper get her night off.

 Three women have no connection with Eva Kane’s case, expect they have same age, all of them in age of thirty. In Sunday Companion, Eva Kane was described by touching story about her life after the Craig’s case. Three women who have been invited by Mrs. Upward have same age with child of Eva Kane. Any women who live in Broadhinny will keep that secret so that no body know about her past. She will do anything include did two murderer. While Mrs. Upward found die, there are two cups of coffee with lipstick mark on one of the cup. The three women who accepted the message from Mrs. Upward didn’t come to Laburnums that night expect Miss Henderson.

“Now let us go back to the three women who received telephone messages. Mrs Carpenter got the message but says she did not go to Laburnums that night. Mrs Rendell meant to go, but fell asleep in her chair. Miss Henderson did go to Laburnums but the house was dark and she could not make anyone hear and she came away again.” (Page 242)

 But the facts against three statement of three women, there are two cups with lipstick mark and a witness, Edna saw a blonde women came in to the house. Beside, an expensive scent smelled in the hall and it only able to use by Mrs. Carpenter. Eve Carpenter shout out, she said it can be anyone. That true, Poirot agreed with that statement. There something clumsy and crude. The facts so clearly seen, that is the weakness of the second murderer. The murderer want to Police think that the suspect is a women but it seem like boomerang. Poirot claimed that the real murderer is a man.

"Scent - and traces of lipstick on a cup. But it is so easy to remove lipstick from a cup - I assure you every trace can be wiped off quite easily. Or the cups themselves could be removed and washed. Why not? There was no one in the house. But that was not done. I asked myself why? And the answer seemed to be a deliberate stress on femininity, an underlining of the fact that it was a woman's murder. I reflected on the telephone calls to those three women - all of them had been messages. In no case had the recipient herself spoken to Mrs Upward. So perhaps it was not Mrs Upward who had telephoned. It was someone who was anxious to involve a woman - any woman - in the crime. Again I asked why? And there can be only one answer - that it was not a woman who killed Mrs Upward - but a man." (Page 244)

 Hercule Piorot than questioning the photograph, when Mrs. McGinty is dead no one questioning the photograph because nobody know about the relation of the Mrs. McGinty’s case. However, the photographs become a danger thing to keep in. All people agree with that, but fact the photograph not disappear. Poirot know it surely because he found the photograph of Eva Kane written two words in pencil behind the photograph, it say ‘My Mother’.

 Poirot looked to Mrs. Summerhayes, telling something that make all in the room gives more attentions to her. Poirot’s word seems to accuse Mrs. Summerhayes is the Eva Kane’s daughter and Mayor Summerhayes had murdered Mrs. McGinty and Mrs. Upward. Mayor Summerhayes almost hits Poirot because he really angry about Poirot’s accusation. After Mayor Summerhayes chill out, he said ‘anyone can stick a photograph in a drawer’ exactly! Anyone can do that and Poirot know who he was.

 "That I know that you are speaking the truth. The photograph was put into that drawer only a few minutes before I found it there. Twice that morning the contents of that drawer were tumbled on to the ground, twice I replaced them; the first time the photograph was not in the drawer, the second time it was. It had been placed there during that interval - and I know by whom." (Page 246)

 Poirot come to his conclusions. Two cases of the murderer was did by a man and the reason of the murderer is very simple—about money. Eva Kane left England with another name, Evelyn, Poirot quite sure she will give name Evelyn to her child. But Evelyn could be a girl or a boy name. Sunday Companion said the child is a girl, it was actually the Sunday Companion had not said so in so many words, it had assumed it because of a romantic interview with Eva Kane. But Eva Kane left England before her child was born - so nobody could say what the sex of the child would be. It makes Poiort confused awhile.

 Eva Kane’s son came to England, he smart and talented. He could attracts the attention of a very rich woman who knows nothing about his origin, expect he tell a lie about the romantic story he chooses to tell her. A very pretty little story it was - all about a tragic young ballerina dying of tuberculosis in Paris! So Evelyn Hope is the real name of Robin Upward. Robin yelled loud, he is not the murderer.

 Hercule Poirot explain the whole story of the murderer’s scenario. Evelyn Hope is the same handwriting of Robin Upward in the one of the book in Laburnums, the same handwriting with word ‘my mother’ in Eva Kane’s photograph. Mrs. McGinty looked it and she also red Sunday Companion. She assume that Mrs. Upward is Eva Kane, even though it was wrong because Mrs. Upward not the biological mother of Robin, Robin didn’t want Mrs. Upward heard about that. Mrs Upward had quite fanatical views on the subject of heredity. She would not tolerate for a moment an adopted son who was the son of a famous murderer. Than shockingly Poirot hits the sugar hammer into Robin and makes Robin admit the murderer.

"So Mrs McGinty had at all costs to be silenced. You promised her a little present, perhaps, for being discreet. You called on her the next evening on your way to broadcast - and you killed her! Like this..."

With a sudden movement, Poirot seized the sugar hammer from the shelf and whirled it round and down as though to bring it crashing down on Robin's head.

So menacing was the gesture that several of the circle cried out. Robin Upward screamed. A high terrified scream.

He yelled: "Don't ... don't ... It was an accident. I swear it was an accident. I didn't mean to kill her. I lost my head. I swear I did." (Page 248)

 Everyone shocked with Poirot action, however the act makes Robin tell all the truth. One more time Poirot can finish uneasy case. No one knew why Poirot can be assume Robin Upward.

The clues come very unpredictable, Poirot has to realize it earlier. While the Party in Mr. Carpenter, Mrs. Summerhayes asked Robin about being adopted. That clue proofed that Robin is adopted child. Not much people know about relationship between Mrs. Upward and Robin. It because Mrs. Upward keep the secret to protect her proud. Then it changed when Mrs. McGinty knew background of Robin.

"So there is Robin Upward, comfortably established, with 'Madre's' purse to back his ventures, and then into his assured world comes Mrs McGinty who has recognised the photograph that he keeps in a drawer - the photograph with 'my mother' written on the back of it. His mother, whom he has told Mrs Upward was a talented young ballet dancer who died of tuberculosis! Mrs McGinty, of course, thinks that the photograph is of Mrs Upward when young, since she assumes as a matter of course that Mrs Upward is Robin's own mother. I do not think that actual blackmail ever entered Mrs McGinty's mind, but she did hope, perhaps, for a 'nice little present,' as a reward for holding her tongue about a piece of bygone gossip which would not have been pleasant for a 'proud' woman like Mrs Upward. (Page 250)

 Robin took the hammer sugar from Long Meadows and visited Mrs. McGinty in the way to broadcast. Mrs. McGinty let him in and took him into her living room without prejudice of being murdered. Everybody in Broadhinny seemingly know where Mrs. McGinty hide her money, Robin took the money and hide it in the outside of the house. Bentley under arrest, the smart Robin safe and suddenly Poirot showed four photographs of the women that she recognized one of the picture of Robin’s mother.

 He didn’t want to take a risky way, he planned all the whole scene. Visiting Cullenquay in free time of Janet, the cups, the lipstick mark, telephoned Mrs. Rendell, Mrs. Carpenter and Miss Henderson till bought the expensive scent which is usually Mrs. Carpenter uses. While Mrs. Oliver waited in a car, he ran back twice into the house. The murder was a matter of seconds. After that there was only the swift distribution of the 'props.' And with Mrs. Upward dead, he inherited a large fortune by the terms of her will, and no suspicion could attach to him since it would seem quite certain that a woman had committed the crime. With three women visiting the cottage that night, one of them was almost sure to be suspected. All set perfectly but as the criminal who also over confident, Robin didn’t much attention to the evidence.

"But Robin, like all criminals, was careless and over confident. Not only was there a book in the cottage with his original name scribbled in it, but he also kept, for purposes of his own, the fatal photograph. It would have been much safer for him if he had destroyed it, but he clung to the belief that he could use it to incriminate someone else at the right moment. (Page 252)

 Robin then moved to Mrs. Summerhayes, rent the room in the second floor. He planned to trick Mrs. Summerhayes as the daughter of Eva Kane, meanwhile the weapon of Mrs. McGinty’s murder was in Long Meadows. But it’s hard to prove that Mrs. Summerhayes is Eva Kane’s child. Then he tried to put the photograph in Miss Henderson’s house, he also knew that the girl have admitted come the night of the murderer happened in Laburnums. But he failed, the windows being kept lock because Mrs. Wetherby was nervous of two murderer in this small village. He haven’t idea where should hide the photograph and put it in draws of Mrs. Summerhayes which just looked by Poirot.

 Mrs. Oliver have told Poirot the story about Robin’s friend in Little Rap, Poirot met them to test the theory about Robin. He tells Poirot about the punished that Mrs. Upward did to a young boy who lied to her, it gives Poirot the next clue. Poirot must see the case sooner but Robin is a smart boy who confess him. The second murder of Mrs. Upward occurred very quickly, it seems like how swiftly a stage can be reset. In this case it was mostly a matter of props.

 The main problem have been done, the real murderer is Robin Upward. It prove that Bentley is really an innocent one. The conflict was solved by the main character, Hercule Poirot as the detective who smarter than other characters include the murderer. This chapter start from chapter 25 until 26.

* **Dénouement**

 Denouement is a French term of the ending. At this point, any remaining secrets, questions or mysteries which remain after the resolution are solved by the character or sometimes by the author. The author ready to end the story with a final explanation.

Maude Williams decide to not come back to Breather & Scuttle, she feels the company are lousy firm. Poirot asked her about another issue, he knows that the girl who Edna saw enter Mrs. Upward’s house not Mrs. Carpenter, she was Maude. The idea about Maude was there come because she is very interesting to Broadhinny. Maude was asked by Poirot in particular question, pushed Maude to tell something.

"Why were you so interested in Broadhinny? Why, when you went over there, did you ask Robin Upward for an autograph - you are not the autograph-hunting type. What did you know about the Upwards? Why did you come to this part of the world in the first place? How did you know that Eva Kane died in Australia and the name she took when she left England?" (Page 255-256)

 Maude give up, she also know that Poirot is a great detective who knows what she is hiding Then she took a wallet from her handbag and pulled out the small cutting of newspaper. It showed the face that Poirot by now knew so well, the simpering of Eva Kane. In the top of the article cutting she written ‘she killed my mother’. Poirot have guessed it before, the real name of Maude Williams is Craig and she is the daughter of Craig. She had done an investigation about Eva Kane when she grown up.

 She was brought up by some cousins, her father was just weak. Maude always believe that Eva Kane killed her mother. When she grown up, she got a detective to search for Eva Kane. The detective tracked Eva to Australia and reported that she was dead, she’d left a son, Evelyn Hope. The searching was not over, then Maude got pally with a young actor chap. He mentioned someone called Evelyn Hope who'd come from Australia, but who now called himself Robin Upward and who wrote plays. One night, Maude saw Robin with Mrs. Upward and suggesting she is Eva Kane.

 Maude was looking for the job near Broadhinny, she planned to revenge. While Poirot told about Mrs. McGinty, she quite sure Eva Kane did another action. The night of Mrs. Upward murderer, Maude heard a news from Michael West that Robin and Mrs. Oliver went to Cullenquay. She decided went to Broadhinny and faced Mrs. Upward who she thought as Eva Kane. She took a little pistol that she had in the war with her, tried to frighten her or more. But when she came, Mrs. Upward was dead and she didn’t know that Edna knew she was coming to Mrs. Upward’s house.

"Well, I got there. There was no sound in the house. The door was unlocked. I went in. You know how I found her. Sitting there dead, her face all purple and swollen. All the things I'd been thinking seemed silly and melodramatic. I knew that I'd never, really, want to kill anyone when it came to it. But I did realise that it might be awkward to explain what I'd been doing in the house. It was a cold night and I'd got gloves on, so I knew I hadn't left any fingerprints, and I didn't think for a moment anyone had seen me. That's all." She paused and added abruptly: "What are you going to do about it?" (Page 256)

 The next event is the epilog of the story, Hercule Poirot and Superintendent Spence were celebrating at the La Vielle Grand'mère. He put good commend of the food and coffee service of the restaurant. Poirot remembered, the first time he ate in the restaurant was the night when Superintendent Spence came to ask his help on Mrs. McGinty’s case. They are discussing about the case, how great Poirot because can be finished the case with a bit clues. Lucky they are, Robin want to admit his mistake. It was all because the amazing strategy of Poirot.

"It was not entirely luck," said Poirot reprovingly. "I played him, as you play the big fish! He thinks I take the evidence against Mrs Summerhayes seriously - when it is not so, he suffers the reaction and goes to pieces. And besides, he is a coward. I whirl the sugar hammer and he thinks I mean to hit him. Acute fear alway produces the truth." (Page 257)

 This case shown about people’s secret that they hide it, they almost had a narrow squeak of being arrested for murder. For example Mrs. Carpenter, she had been a taxi dancer - and a bright girl with plenty of men friends! She wasn't a war widow when she came and settled down in Broadhinny. Only what they call nowadays an 'unofficial wife.' Well, of course all that wouldn't do for a stuffed shirt like Guy Carpenter, so she'd spun him a very different sort of tale.

 The second person is about Wetherby family, they tried to protect Miss Henderson from marriage life because the girl have a lot of money. Left her by an aunt. So her mother keeps tight hold of her in case she should want to marry. Her stepfather loathes her because she has the dibs and pays the bills. Poirot gathers he himself has been a failure at anything he's tried. A mean cuss - and as for Mrs Wetherby, she's pure poison dissolved in sugar.

 Surpassingly Poirot said that Deidre Hederson and James Bentley will marry soon. When the case is absolutely be finished. Poirot pretty sure they interest each other. Although Spence and Poirot see Bentley as Queer cuss. He should be thankful to be free, but the fact he just act like ‘oh I am free’ haven’t good attitude to Spence or Hercule Poirot who set him free with hard working and suffering.

 One more thing was hide in Broadhinny, Dr. Rendell. After Spence check about his past and he finds something. It seems that when his first wife died in leeds where his practice was at that time, the Police there got some rather nasty anonymous letters about him. Saying, in effect, that he'd poisoned her. Of course people do say that sort of thing. She'd been attended by an outside doctor, reputable man, and he seemed to think her death was quite above board. There was nothing to go upon except the fact that they'd mutually insured their lives in each other's favour, and people do that.

 Poirot have same opinion about Dr. Rendell and about nasty anonymous letter to Mrs. Rendell. I appeared in Broadhinny, she thought Poirot was on her husband's track, and that the McGinty business was a pretext. Yes - and he thought so, too. That explains it! It was Dr. Rendell who tried to push me under the train that night.

The main problem have been solved, the denouement is the ending of the story. In this story denouement tells about remaining secret of some character. Those characters have made all the story goes confusing because of their secrets. So, in denouement there are the explanation about the event after resolution.

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| **Table I: Sequence of the Events** |
| No. | Sequences | Events |
| 1. | Exposition consists 2 events (Chapter 1-3) | **R**: Telling Poirot’s life in London.**F**: Explanation about the situation; the case of Mrs. McGinty, and the doubt suspect. Spance also asked Poirot to help him fix this case. |
| 2. | Inciting Incident consists 8 events (Chapter 4-7) | **L**: The first action, Poirot come to Broadhinny to start the investigation. **L**: The first interview with Mrs. Bessie Burch—Nephew of Mrs. McGinty. **L**: Next interview is the office where Mr. James Bentley ever worked. Poirot met Bentley’s boss and get an information about other Bentley personality.**F**: Poirot met Maude Williams—office friend of Bentley. She is the only one who believe Bentley is an innocent, she offered Poirot to help Bentley.**F**: The Flash Back event when Poirot interviewed Bentley in jail.**R**: Poirot visited Mrs McGinty’s cottage and find that the cottage have resided in by Kiddle Family.**R**: Interviewed Mrs. Elliot, the neighbor and the one who find Mrs. McGinty’s dead.**F**: In the Post Office Poirot met Mrs. Sweetiman and chatting about Mrs. McGinty. From that conversation Poirot knew that two days before Mrs. McGinty is dead, she bought a bottle of ink.  |
| 3. | Raising Action consists 20 events (Chapter 8-17) | **F**: The fact about Mrs. McGinty bought a bottle of ink can be a clue because Mrs. McGinty rarely write a letter. Poiort then searched other clues in Mrs. McGinty personal stuff and find a cut out article of Sunday Companion Newspaper, published in 19th of November. The day before she bought a bottle of ink. **F**: Poirot read the article in Sunday Companion. The article was about the four women tragedy stories and questioning where they are now. One of women in the article might have been in Broadhinny last November and Mrs. McGinty must be seen something.**F**: In Sunday Companion office, Poirot met Miss Pamela Horsefall, the writer of the article. Somebody under name Mrs. McGinty had written a letter that she has seen someone base on the photograph in the article. **L**: The next interview structured to family that Mrs. McGinty ever worked for. Poirot visited Dr. Rendell and find that he like to read criminology, fiction and Sunday Companion.**L**: The next family is Mrs. Wetherby. No much information that Poirot got in this house expect the facts they’re an unhappy family.**L**: In the way to Mrs. Upward’s cottage, Poirot met the old friend, Mrs. Ariadne Oliver—the famous author of detective story. Mrs. Oliver and Poirot come to Laburnums and asked same question to Mrs. Upward family about Mrs. McGinty.**L**: Mr. Carpenter’s house is the next house to visit. Poirot has impression that Mrs. Carpenter dislike him and told that Mrs. McGinty was a liar. It becomes one of new fact.**F**: After discussed about two new clues in Spence’s office. Poirot went home using the train. In the train station, Poirot pushed into the train trail by someone and almost be killed, but he saved by big burly army sergeant. Someone has tried to kill him. **L**: An electrician man written in his notebook about the possibility of Broadhinny people who have an alibi to try killed Poirot last night in the train station.**F**: Mrs. Oliver did her own investigation to help Poirot find the real murderer. She met Miss Deirdre Henderson and knew the fact that Miss Henderson wanted Bentley believe that Bentley is an innocent.**R**: The people of Broadhinny were invited by Mrs. Carpenter’s party. The party held to celebrate two great people who came in Broadhinny, Mrs. Oliver and Hercule Poirot.**F**: After the party’s over, Robin Upward invited all of people to his house and told the party’s story for his mother. In the middle of conversation, Poirot was asked to show the clue. Mrs. Upward recognized one of the photograph that Poirot shown as a clue. **L**: Mrs. Rendell got the black mail and believe that Poirot came to Boardhinny to another reason beside investigate Mrs. McGinty’s case. **F**: Accidentally Poirot saw the missing weapon to kill Mrs. McGinty. He found that in Long Meadows and send it to Spence to be analysis. The weapon named sugar hammer which Mrs. Summerhayes get from Bring & Buy in last Christmas. **R**: Robin Upward and Mrs. Oliver fight about the plot and character of the drama. Mrs. Oliver and Robin will meet the actors in Little Rep tonight. **L**: Poirot visit Hunter’s Close to ask about the sugar hammer. Miss Henderson claimed that Bring & Buy happened in harvest festival in the end of September. The statement differ from Mrs. Summerhayes’. She also told Poirot her housekeeper quit that day.**L**: Maude Williams agreed to help Poirot as a new housekeeper in Mrs. Wetherby’s house. **R**: Mrs. Upward left alone in Laburnums while Robin and Mrs. Oliver went to Little Rap. Her housekeeper have a night off and Mrs. Upward promise will telephone someone to stay with her tonight. Before going to Little Rap, Robin just preparing all his mother necessary. **F**: Poirot met Maude in a restaurant, tell her about the list of things to be searching in Hunter’s Close. Poirot also warned Maude some risk of this job.**F**: After met and chat with Robin’s friend, Mrs. Oliver and Robin come home. Mrs. Oliver enter the house firstly and find something horrible, Mrs. Upward is dead. |
| 4. | Climax consist 3 events (Chapter 18-19) | **F**: Mrs. Upward had been strangled with her own silk scarves. The facts in the murder pace signed a woman who doing that, smell an expensive scent and mark of lipstick in a coffee cup. Miss Henderson come and tell Police that she invited by Mrs. Upward but when she arrived, Mrs. Upward didn’t answer her calling than she go home. One more good information in this event, Poirot and Spance given more time to fix the case. The case of Mrs. McGinty is re-opening.**F**: Poirot come to see Bentley again and asked about Sunday Companion. He have impression that the woman who Mrs. McGinty talked about is Mrs. Upward.**F**: Edna saw something important as a witness. She saw a blonde women enter Mrs. Upward house, she can be a murderer. |
| 5. | Falling Action consists 10 events (Chapter 20-24) | **L**: Poirot and Spence analysis the evidence and all the theories about this case in Spence’s Office. Many kind possibility who is the murderer of Mrs. McGinty and Mrs. Upward. **R**: Mrs. Wetherby showed a different attitude, she can walk goodly but when she come home she pretending as a sick woman as usual.**F**: When Mrs. Summerhayes looking for a form, she pulled out all the stuffs from the drawn. Poirot clean it up and remember each stuffs in the drawn. When Poirot went to Post Office, he met Sergeant Fletcher who fined a book written ‘Evelyn Hope’ by pencil in Mrs. Upward’s house.**F**: Maude told Poirot somebody who dressed like a man trying to enter Hunter’s Close from a window. In this conversation Paoirot also know that Maude recognize Evelyn Hope name from his friend Michel. **R**: Poirot thinks about Michel, Eva Kane and Evelyn Hope, then he got an idea.**L**: Mrs. Carpenter come to Long Meadows. She wanted to rent Poirot, but Poirot refuse. One another fact that Poirot get, Mrs. Carpenter also was invited by Mrs. Upward that night.**F**: Mrs. Summerhayes replay her action, she pulled up all the stuffs of the drawn. Automatically Poirot clean it up, but Eva Kane photograph was there. Poirot exactly know that the photograph wasn’t there before.**F**: Poirot come to Mrs. Rendell and asked about the invitation by Mrs. Upward. Surpassingly, she was invited too but she didn’t come because fall asleep after diner.**L**: Poirot and Spence once again analysis the evidences and discuss about all the possibility. Poirot got an idea while Spence told him about Eva Kane who was going to Australia before the baby was born.L: Poirot telephoned Mrs. Oliver and asked about Michel. Then Poirot come to Little Rap to interview Michel. He got something.  |
| 6. | Resolution consists 1 event (Chapter 25-26) | **F**: Poirot finished his investigation, now he know who is the real murderer of Mrs. McGinty and Mrs. Upward. All the people of Broadhinny were invited in Long Meadows to hear the conclusion and the result of this case. He explain the case from the beginning. Telling the fact, the evidence and his analysis. He immediately hit the sugar hammer to Robin Upward and Robin confess all he had done. Robin is Eva Kane’s son.  |
| 7. | Dénouement consists 2 events (Chapter 27-Epilog) | **F**: Maude William is the girl who Edna saw in the night of Mrs. Upward murder. She is a daughter of Craig and she want to ravage to Eva Kane. It is the main reason she worked near Broadhinny because she already know Robin Upward is Eva Kane’s son.**F**: There are three people who keeping the secret about their past. They almost be suspected as the real murderers. They are; Mrs. Carpenter, Mrs. Wetherby and the man who pushed Poirot in train station, Dr. Rendell. |

**F:** Functional event **L:** Link event **R:** Reference events

* + 1. **Characters**

**Hercule Poirot:**

A smart and great detective, he is a Belgian but have spent his half-life in England. He have a huge attention in criminology case and can see what people can’t see in a murder case with his own way. It’s why in this novel, Hercule Poirot was trusted by Superintendent Spence to solve the case of Mrs. McGinty. The case handed clearly; the evidences, the suspect, and the court have final verdict—condemned to death.

As a person who have interest in criminology, Poirot was intrigued and wanted to show how great his work with accepted Superintendent Spence’s offered. An innocent man named James Bentley must be get a help because the time only three weeks to find the real murderer.

"You've got it. Awful cheek, you'll think. But I can't think of anything else - of any other way. I did all I could at the time, I examined every possibility I could. And I didn't get anywhere. I don't believe I ever would get anywhere. But who knows, it may be different for you. You look at things in - if you'll pardon me for saying so - in a funny sort of way. Maybe that's the way you've got to look at them in this case. Because if James Bentley didn't kill her, then somebody else did. She didn't chop the back of her head in herself. You may be able to find something that I missed. There's no reason why you should do anything about this business. It's infernal cheek my even suggesting such a thing. But there it is. I came to you because it was the only thing I could think of. But if you don't want to put yourself out - and why should you -?" (Page 12)

Poirot typically a person who admire himself, that’s why he always want to finish a case through his great talented to impress people. He also proud of what he have, like his house—a large luxury flat with impeccable fittings, square armchairs, and severely rectangular ornaments.

It is my weakness, it has always been my weakness, to desire to show off. That weakness, Hastings could never understand. But indeed it is very necessary for a man of my abilities to admire himself - and for that one needs stimulation from outside. I cannot, truly I cannot, sit in a chair all day reflecting how truly admirable I am. One needs the human touch. One needs (Page 2)

When Spence asked Poirot to be somebody else when solves Mrs. McGinty’s case, Poirot refuse. He want to be himself and went to Broadhinny using his own identity as the great Hercule Poirot, the unique one. But, his action very risky. He permit the danger come to him because the real murderer is still out there. However, he want to see the reaction of the people and of course the murderer. Since he re-investigate the case of Mrs. McGinty.

"And then, having made my effect, I observe the reactions. For there should be reactions. Very definitely, there should be reactions." (Page 24)

 Poirot always see the case in other angel, he also can see want people can’t see during the investigation. It is exactly a skill which should have to solve Mrs. McGinty’s case because there are a bit of evidences. He also willing himself suffering because in Broadhinny only have a guest house with horrible condition. Actually Poirot have a huge attention with his stomach, especially what kind of food he will eat. He also have a high favor of place and decorate. She really suffering live in Long Meadows—the worst guest house in England.

"The cooking of Madame Summerhayes, it is beyond description. It is not cooking at all. And the draughts, the cold winds, the upset stomachs of the cats, the long hairs of the dogs, the broken legs of the chairs, the terrible, terrible bed in which I sleep - " He shut his eyes in remembrance of agonies, "the tepid water in the bathroom, the holes in the stair carpet, and the coffee - words cannot describe to you the fluid which they serve to you as coffee. It is an affront to the stomach." (Page 138)

 He started the investigation from basic, although he has given a note from Spence to guide him. Poirot very careful handle this case, he not only interviewed everybody who have related with Mrs. McGinty but also the innocent one, James Bentley. So, he get more data and clues than Spence. The first clue is the bottle of ink and a cut article of Sunday Companion newspaper, this clues guide him to see the case in another side. It didn’t stop him to interview people and he always put every information to the next interview. Such as when he find the clues about Sunday Companion’s article, he also put it into the list of interview.

 Besides he can interview people well, he also can evaluate people from what the way they answer the question. That’s why the expression of people can give Poirot different impression, for example when he come at Dr. Rendell house, he met Mrs. Rendell who looked afraid of something. Every single interview have given big effort for Poirot’s investigation. Poirot uses the data for looking in any possible things that could be happened. He thinks so far as well as imagination, any possibility have to be count to see the path clearly.

 Not specific describe about the physically of Poirot. He is a little old man with funny moustache—what many people think about Poirot’s moustache. People of Broadhinny see Poirot as a foreign and not much people believe in him. His courage to come to Broadhinny as himself really mean something. Someone afraid of him, he almost die in the train’s station. Somebody pushed Poirot into train rail and tried to kill him. But it means nothing to Poirot, he precisely happy because the investigation is going in the right way.

 He looked so mature in this novel. Even though Poirot has a comfort and luxury life in London, he let himself suffering during the investigation. Although Bentley as the person who Poirot help doesn’t give him any reward or payment. He actually have no reward if find the real murderer except help Spence to solve the case.

It was annoying, thought Poirot with exasperation, that on a case such as this where he had offered his services without reward, solely out of friendship and respect for an upright police officer, that the victim of circumstances should so lack any romantic appeal. A lovely young girl, now, bewildered and innocent, or a fine upstanding young man, also bewildered, but whose "head is bloody but unbowed" thought Poirot, who had been reading a good deal of English poetry in an anthology lately. Instead, he had James Bentley, a pathological case if there ever was one, a self- centred creature who had never thought much of anyone but himself. A man ungrateful for the efforts that were being made to save him - almost, one might say, uninterested in them. (Page 203)

**Superintendent Albert Spence:**

 An honest, kind and fair police officer. He should be retired from the Police eighteen month ago but he been asked about having more time in Police, he do agree. But six months letter he will take his retirement while he has one last case that he can’t handle it by himself. He have a lot of experiences being a Police, so he can differ who is the murderer and who is an innocent. He really wanted to help James Bentley but nothing can he do.

He purposes is to help an innocent man from death penalty, he didn’t want to see an innocent man hanged for something he didn’t do. But, Spence can give a concrete reason, it all base on his experiences. He can see the characteristic of the murderer, for some reason he didn’t believe that James Bentley killed Mrs. McGinty.

"For one thing, you know, he wasn't cocky. Not cocky at all And in my experience they usually are. Always so damned pleased with themselves. Always think they're stringing you along. Always sure they've been so clever about the whole thing. And even when they're in the dock and must know they're for it, they're still in a queer sort of way getting a kick out of it all. They're in the limelight. They're the central figure. Playing the star part - perhaps for the first time in their lives. They're - well - you know - cocky!" (Page 10)

 He is also the careful Police officer, he collected the facts and the evidences as much as he can. He went into the whole business very carefully. But nothing can help Bentley, there are only bit of evidence in this murder case. So Spence come to Poirot and asked Poirot to help him. Besides he can’t do the investigation because he has another duty to be handled.

"I know some of the things you're going to say. I'll answer them without you having to ask them. I was put on this case. I was put on to get evidence of what happened. I went into the whole business very carefully. I got the facts, all the facts I could. All those facts pointed one way - pointed to one person. When I'd got all the facts I took them to my superior officer. After that it was out of my hands. The case went to the Public Prosecutor and it was up to him. He decided to prosecute - he couldn't have done anything else - not on the evidence. And so James Bentley was arrested and committed for trial, and was duly tried and has been found guilty. They couldn't have found him anything else, not on the evidence. And evidence is what a jury have to consider. Didn't have any qualms about it either, I should say. No, I should say they were all quite satisfied he was guilty." (Page 9)

The colour in Spence’s face was deeper than it had been. It was a typical country man's face, unexpressive, self-contained, with shrewd but has honest eyes. It was the face of a man with definite standards who would never be bothered by doubts of himself or by doubts of what constituted right and wrong. It is why Poirot trust in Spence in order to help the innocent one.

"I haven't seen - not in my experience - an innocent man hanged for something he didn't do. It's a thing, M. Poirot, that I don't want to see.

"Not," added Spence, "in this country!" (Page 9)

**Mrs. Ariadne Oliver:**

 The famous author of detective novel, she is the old friend of Hercule Poirot. In some of Agatha Christie’s novels, Mrs. Oliver present a lot and help to solve the murder case. She loves apple very much, in the beginning of her existence in this novel she pull away an apple core into Poirot and bring a bag of apples in her car.

 Mrs. Oliver come Broadhinny to have a business with Mr. Robin Upward, a book of her will be a drama performance. Heard Poirot do an investigation about murder case, Mrs. Oliver offer a help. She surely know about the reputation of Poirot’s works. Mrs. Oliver claimed that the investigation of Poirot goes very slowly, she will find the real mureder uses her ‘Woman's intuition’. One of the best things that she can do in Broadhinny is to help Poirot. She doing her own investigation and after doing her own investigation, she claimed that Dr. Rendell is the real murderer.

"Men are so slow," said Mrs Oliver disparagingly. "I'll soon tell you who did it. Someone down here, I suppose? Give me a day or two to look round, and I'll spot the murderer. A woman's intuition - that's what you need. I was quite right over the Shaitana case, wasn't I?" (Page 94-95)

 Mrs. Oliver has a buisniss with Robin Upward in Broadhinny. She and Robin agreed to do a drama performance adapted by her detective novel. But, Mrs. Oliver totally disagree with all the Robin’s idea about his drama and disappointed because Robin changed almost all the idea of her novel. Robin changed the character, choosing the wrong actors and the most terrible thing is changed the plot becoming more dramatic. Mrs. Oliver hates all Robin’s idea to change every single from the origin version of Mrs. Oliver’s works. She fight with Robin a lot about the drama.

"It's not like that at all," said Mrs Oliver. "So far it's pure agony. Why I ever let myself in for it I don't know. My books bring me in quite enough money - that is to say the blood-suckers take most of it, and if I made more, they'd take more, so I don't overstrain myself. But you've no idea of the agony of having your characters taken and made to say things that they never would have said, and do things that they never would have done. And if you protest, all they say is that it's 'good theatre.' That's all Robin Upward thinks of. Everyone says he's very clever. If he's so clever I don't see why he doesn't write a play of his own and leave my poor unfortunate Finn alone. He's not even a Finn any longer. He's become a member of the Norwegian Resistance movement." (Page 94)

**James Bentley:**

 James Bentley is Thirty-three man in medium height. The mouse -colored hair, the thin awkward body and has hands with their big knuckles. He saw people furtive, embarrassed—almost sly glance. Not straight-forward, not a man whose word could be trusted - a secretive, sly deceitful fellow withan ungracious, muttering way of talking.

He also sallow complexion and wears glasses. Unprepossessing sort of fellow and has nervous manner. He can't look straight in the face and has a sly sideways way of peering at people. He typically worst possible sort of manner for a jury. Sometimes cringing and sometimes truculent. Blusters in an inefficient kind of way. Besides this case have a bit evidence and all of it signed Bentley as a murderer, he also didn’t give a good manner forward the jury. It’s why the court only finish 20 minutes and verdict guilty.

"Yes. The case came on at the Assizes. Yesterday. Open and shut case. The jury were only out twenty minutes this morning. Verdict: Guilty. Condemned to death." (Page 7)

 In other hand he provide the different statement when Police asked him and his recognition in court. He was lying in wrong time and it clearly he was lying. If anything's awkward he go and tell some silly lie that hasn't a chance of being believed. He claimed that he have no friend, no hope in set him free. Even he didn’t do that murder. Therefore he just let it go and not much hope of the re-investigation by Spence and Poirot.

There had been no hope aroused, hardly a stirring of interest. "Thank you," Bentley had said dully, "but I don't suppose there is anything anyone can do." (Page 47-48)

 He have a job in a house agent but have no skill in being a salesman, so when the company should reduce the number of employees, he lost the job. After that, Bentley have no money because he couldn’t get another job. Even he educated well he has no special qualifications or aptitudes. Before he live alone, he have an invalid mother and so much loving his mother. After his mother died, Bentley sold the little house and rent a room in Mrs. McGinty’s cottage. After quit from the only job, he had no money.

"The place wasn't broken into. No signs of any tampering with the windows or locks. Bentley was hard up, had lost his job, and owed two months' rent. The money was found hidden under a loose stone at the back of the cottage. Bentley's coat sleeve had blood on it and hair - same blood group and the right hair. According to his first statement he was never near the body - so it couldn't have come there by accident." (Page 7)

 Actually Mrs. McGinty liked him because Bentley was quiet and obliging. Bentley didn't give trouble. No drinking and he didn't even smoke.He usually paid Mrs. McGinty every month for his room. He gave him breakfast, supper and charged him three pounds a week - quite reasonable, all things considered. He was two months behind in paying her, and he was nearly at the end of his resources. He hadn't got another job and Mrs. McGinty is pressing him for what he owed her.

 He have no friend, almost all of people in Broadhinny believe James Bentley killed Mrs. McGinty, but beside Spence and Poirot there are two women who believe Bentley is an innocent. There are Maude Williams and Deirdre Henderson. That fact proves Bentley has a hope to be free but until the last interview of him, Poirot didn’t see any spirit on it. After the case is over, Poirot has purposed Bentley to change his life and match him with Miss Henderson.

"I say so," said Poirot. "I occupy myself with the affair. I have, now that our little problem is over, too much time on my hands. I shall employ myself in forwarding this marriage. As yet, the two concerned have no idea of such a thing. But they are attracted. Left to themselves, nothing would happen - but they have to reckon with Hercule Poirot. You will see! The affair will march." (Page 259)

**Robin Upward:**

 He is the talented young playwright and he also a cleaver one. Eventually, he is the real murderer of Mrs. McGinty and his own mother Mrs. Upward. Robin is very smart because he can do the murdered faultlessly and confess Poirot and Police. He typically over confident, he have no fear about Poirot re-investigation, it is a characteristic of murderers. He is cocky, so he still keeps the fatal photograph of Eva Kane and it guide Poirot solves the case.

"But Robin, like all criminals, was careless and over confident. Not only was there a book in the cottage with his original name scribbled in it, but he also kept, for purposes of his own, the fatal photograph. It would have been much safer for him if he had destroyed it, but he clung to the belief that he could use it to incriminate someone else at the right moment. (Page 252)

 He being adopted by Mrs. Upward, he is talented and he attracts the attention of a very rich woman who knows nothing about his origin—only the romantic story he chooses to tellher about his mother. Robin also shown the photograph of Eva Kane to introduce to Mrs. Upward as his mother. Not many people know about this fact, only Mrs. Summerhayes and some people who knows the fact that Robin was adopted by Mrs. Upward.

When Mrs. Summerhayes asked about being adopted it has been a clue for Poirot. Beside he acts like a daughter of Mrs. Upward than act like a son, he called her mother by Madre. The relationship between Robin and Mrs. Upward seem didn’t like any other parents to son relationship.

"But from the very first something had struck me as not quite natural in the household at Laburnums. Robin's attitude to Mrs Upward was not that of either a spoiled child, or of a devoted son. It was the attitude of a protégé to a patron. The rather fanciful title of Madre had a theatrical touch. And Mrs Upward, though she was clearly very fond of Robin, nevertheless unconsciously treated him as a prized possession that she had bought and paid for. (Page 250)

 He is selfish and courage to take any risk to protect his secrets. When Mrs. McGinty knew about the photograph of Eva Kane and the write of ‘My Mother’ behind that photograph in Robin’s stuff, Robin killed her with a brutal way. So when Mrs. Upward recognized the Eva Kane from four photographs, Robin killed her with theatrical way using how swiftly a stage can be reset and was mostly a matter of props. So nobody can expect that the murderer takes short time.

 He also very smart on planning two murders of Mrs. McGinty and Mrs Upward. In Mrs. McGinty’s case he killed neatly, he also took Mrs. McGinty’s money and messed up the whole Mrs. McGinty’s house when Bentley went home. That’s why Bentley becoming the only suspect, it’s all because of the clever planning of Robin.

"But Robin Upward was taking no chances. He purloins the sugar hammer, laughingly referred to as a perfect weapon for murder by Mrs Summerhayes, and on the following evening, he stops at Mrs McGinty's cottage on his way to broadcast. She takes him into the parlour, quite unsuspicious, and he kills her. He knows where she keeps her savings - everyone in Broadhinny seems to know - and he fakes a burglary, hiding the money outside the house. Bentley is suspected and arrested. Everything is now safe for clever Robin Upward. (Page 250)

 The second murder of Mrs. Upward was planned well and makes Superintendent Spence confess with all the evidences in the murder place. He even treat three of women and invited them to his house under name Mrs. Upward, so the Police can suspect them as the murderer. Deliberately he create the lipstick mark and expensive scent to give an impression the killer is a woman.

"What action she would have taken in the end we do not know. But Robin was taking no chances. He plans the whole mise en scène. The visit to the Rep on Janet's night out, the telephone calls, the coffee cup carefully smeared with lipstick taken from Eve Carpenter's bag, he even buys a bottle of her distinctive perfume. The whole thing was a theatrical scene setting with prepared props. Whilst Mrs Oliver waited in the car, Robin ran back twice into the house. The murder was a matter of seconds. After that there was only the swift distribution of the 'props.' And with Mrs Upward dead, he inherited a large fortune by the terms of her will, and no suspicion could attach to him since it would seem quite certain that a woman had committed the crime. With three women visiting the cottage that night, one of them was almost sure to be suspected. And that, indeed, was so. (Page 251)

**Mrs. Abigail McGinty:**

 Mrs. McGinty is a victim of her own curiousness. She typically want to know about people’s business and it’s the reason why she been killed. She was sixty-four, a Widow. Her husband had been employed in the drapery department of Hodges in Kilchester and he died about seven years ago because Pneumonia. Since then, Mrs. McGinty has been going out daily as domestic chores to various houses roundabout. She is a good worker, some of people missed her good work and they even relied of her good work.

"Not right in Broadhinny, there isn't. I suppose you aren't very comfortable at Long Meadows? Mrs Summerhayes is a nice lady but she doesn't know the first thing about a house. These ladies don't who come back from foreign parts. Terrible mess there always was there to clean up, or so Mrs McGinty used to say. Yes, Monday afternoons and Thursday mornings Mrs Summerhayes, then Tuesday mornings Dr Rendell's and afternoons Mrs Upward, at Laburnums. Wednesday was Mrs Wetherby at Hunter's Close and Friday Mrs Selkirk - Mrs Carpenter she is now. Mrs Upward's an elderly lady who lives with her son. They've got a maid, but she's getting on and Mrs McGinty used to go once a week to give things a good turn out. Mr and Mrs Wetherby never seem to keep any help long - she's rather an invalid. Mr and Mrs Carpenter have a beautiful home and do a lot of entertaining. They're all very nice people." (Page 58)

 She kept herself to herself, she talked to everybody but not too closely. She just ordinary old woman who live in a small village. It’s why in the first investigation, Spence and Poirot confess about what kind of possible motive become the reason to kill Mrs. McGinty. If she is a woman who can no motive to kill, why she was killed? She just the ordinary old woman who haven’t an enemy.

"There's no mystery about her. Farmer's daughter from North Devon. She and her husband lived near Ilfracombe for a time, and then moved to Kilchester. Had a cottage the other side of it - but found it damp, so they moved to Broadhinny. Husband seems to have been a quiet, decent man, delicate - didn't go to the pub much. All very respectable and aboveboard. No mysteries anywhere, nothing to hide." (Page 20)

 The information about Mrs. McGinty derived from her personal belongings and the interview with Mrs. Burch (her nephew). After the interview with Mrs. Bruch and see Mrs. McGinty’s personal stuffs, Poirot such as given clearer definition about Mrs. McGinty. It is more detail; about her favorite food and drink, about his political ideology, her husband and her opinion about sex, life, sin, religion, man until animals. Mrs. McGinty loves money, she tried to write a letter to Sunday Companion redaction to get some money because she had an information about Eva Kane. She also didn’t believe in Government and Bank, so she just saving only 200 pound in Bank.

"Oh, of course. Not much of a one for reading, though she liked her News of the World and her Sunday Companion. But writing came a bit difficult always. If she'd anything to let me know about, like putting us off from coming to see her, or saying she couldn't come to us, she'd usually ring up Mr Benson, the chemist next door, and he'd send the message in. Very obliging that way, he is. You see, we're in the area, so it only cost twopence. There's a call-box at the post office in Broadhinny."

Poirot nodded. He appreciated the fact that twopence was better than twopence ha'penny. He already had a picture of Mrs McGinty as the spare and saving kind. She had been, he thought, very fond of money. (Page 62)

**Mrs. Laura Upward:**

 Mrs. Upward suffers from arthritis and spends most of her time in a wheeled chair. She can’t do anything outside and always well taken care by her son, Robin. When Mrs. Oliver get some business with her son, she is very excited because she really loves Mrs. Oliver’s detective novels because it she can spent time alone in house since she was sick and can’t go outside. Mrs. Upward was a vigorous-looking woman of sixty-odd, with iron-grey hair and a determined chin.

 She is the widow of a rich North Country manufacturer. She lived with him near Leeds, and had a son. Soon after the son's birth, her husband died. The boy was inclined to be tubercular and since her husband's death she lived mostly abroad. Actually, Robin is adopted child and she keeps that secret because she didn’t want to everybody know it.

"Mrs Upward was morbidly anxious herself that no one should know that Robin was not her own son. She had probably heard too many ribald comments on brilliant young men who live with and upon elderly women. (Page 250)

 Mrs. Upward very concert about heredity and she can’t tolerant someone who has bad heredity. She ever really care about one young man but dropped him so badly because he lied about his parents and family. It’s why Robin very scared if Mrs. Upward know the reality that he is the son of the murderer, Mrs. Upward will drop him too. Living with Mrs. Upward gives Robin Upward an assured world, comfortably established and 'Madre's' purse to back his ventures.

Women can be awful, can't they? You know what she did to poor Alex Roscoff? All over him for nearly a year and then discovered that he wasn't a Russian émigré at all. Of course he had been telling her some very tall stories, but quite amusing, and we all knew it wasn't true, but after all why should one care? - and then when she found out he was just a little East End tailor's son, she dropped him, my dear. I mean, I do hate a snob, don't you? Really Alex was thankful to get away from her. He said she could be quite frightening sometimes - a little queer in the head, he thought. Her rages! Robin dear, we're talking about your wonderful Madre. (Page 176)

When Mrs. Upward recognized one of the photographs that Poirot claimed as a clue, she signed a wrong photo of Lily Gammbol. She keeps a secret from people about the truth photograph, she recognized Eva Kane’s photograph, not Lili Gommbol’s. Eva Kane is the same photograph that Robin has introduced it as his mother to Mrs. Upward many years ago.

 She is a smart old woman and try to this photograph by her capacity. She even didn’t let anybody knows it is the photograph of Robin’s mother and will take a decision with her own way. She didn’t want to tell what exactly she know about the photograph include Poirot, she want to do her own investigation about Robin’s family background. At least, she will talk to the person who have relationship with the photograph. But, before she tell anybody about what did she know, Mrs. Upward died strangled with her own silk scarves. Poirot has been warned her before, but it is too late. Before Mrs. Upward tell him what she has known, she is died in her own house.

"But the late Mrs Upward was, in some ways, a secretive woman. She liked to manage things her own way. I showed the photographs, and she recognised one of them. But then, for some reason, she wanted to keep the identification to herself. She wanted, let us say, to deal with a certain situation in the way she fancied. And so, being very quick-witted, she deliberately pointed to the wrong picture. Thereby keeping her knowledge to herself." (Page 146)

**Maude Williams:**

Maude Williams is a confidence and attractive woman. She have a golden hair—by nature dark-haired, but not one to be dictated to by nature. Her teeth shone white in an acquiescing smile. A very healthy young woman about thirty-three or four. She is a friend of James Bentley. Maude is the first people who believe that Bentley is an innocent and didn’t believe that he murdered Mrs. McGinty, she likes Bentley as well. When Poirot come to Breather & Scuttle, she heard about what Poirot talking about Mrs. McGinty’s case and offer a help for Poirot’s investigation.

You'll let me know if there's anything I can do - really do, I mean?"

Poirot took out one of his cards. On it he wrote Long Meadows and the telephone number. "That is where I am staying." (Page 46)

When Poirot needs a help, he called Maude because she will help him in investigate in order to save Bentley. Poirot offers Maude to become a housekeeper in Mrs. Wetherby’s house. She have to find clues and evidences to help Poirot in solve the case. She let the job in Breather & Scuttle as soon as Poirot asked her to quit. She’s a quick-witted, knows her own mind and brave. Opposite with Bentley, Maude have all positivity of see the life, but the fact Maude likes Bentley.

Poirot found himself appraising her carefully. A strong, confident young woman, full of vitality, keyed up and eager to attempt a dangerous task. Why? He thought again of James Bentley, his gentle defeated voice, his lifeless apathy. Nature was indeed curious and interesting. (Page 160)

 But, Maude keeps top secrets that she is actually daughter of Craig and want to ravage to Eva Kane. She didn’t help Bentley but she want to know more about Eva Kane. It’s a why she move to Kilchester, a town near Broadhinny to search Eva Kane. She have been paid a detective and investigate Eva Kane’s life in Australia. She get the information that Robin is a young man from ‘New World’ (Australia) and assumed he is son of Eva Kane.

When she knows that Mrs. Upward is Robin’s mother, she tried to revenge to Mrs. Upward. The night when Mrs. Upward was dead, she came to the house and try to kill her. But, Mrs. Upward is died before Maude do the murderer. The woman with blonde hair who Edna saw in Mrs. Upward’s house is Maude.

"I was brought up by some cousins - very decent they were. But I was old enough when it all happened not to forget. I used to think about it a good deal. About her. She was a nasty bit of goods all right - children know! My father was just - weak. And besotted by her. But he took the rap. For something, I've always believed, that she did. Oh yes, I know he's an accessory after the fact - but it's not quite the same thing, is it? I always meant to find out what had become of her. When I was grown up, I got detectives on to it. They traced her to Australia and finally reported that she was dead. She'd left a son - Evelyn Hope he called himself. (Page 206)

**Deirdre Henderson:**

 Miss Deirdre Henderson is a plain girl about thirty, large and awkward. She had watchful and anxious eyes. She is the daughter of Mrs. Wetherby, but she still uses her family name, Henderson because Wetherby is her step father family name. She loves her mother very much, when her mother said no she will not do it. But, Deirdre typically a woman who have a faith to do what is right or wrong. So she doing something that she should do, such as she serves her country in war.

"Oh, I did V.A.D. work in Kilchester. And some driving for the W.V.S. I couldn't have left home, of course. Mother needed me. As it was, she minded my being out so much. It was all very difficult. And then servants - naturally mother's never done any housework - she's not strong enough. And it was so difficult to get anyone at all. That's why Mrs McGinty was such a blessing. That's when she began coming to us. She was a splendid worker. But of course nothing - anywhere - is like it used to be." (Page 89-90)

 Besides that, Miss Henderson went to Police when she have an importance information about the murder of Mrs. Upward. She informs about her existence in the night of Mrs. Upward’s dead. She have been invited by Mrs. Upward and tell the Police what she has done in the house. That is the priceless information for the Police, even her mother disagree what Deirdre did, but she still tell her witnesses to the Police.

 Deirdre is an odd young lady, she don’t use Lipstick and Perfume in daily life as other women do. This fact prove that Deirdre’s personality not match with the evidences in the murder’s scene. It is the reason why Police stop to suspect her. Mrs. Oliver believe that Deirdre is a kind-hearted woman because she didn’t believe James Bentley killed Mrs. McGinty. She is the second person who believe in Bentley and hope that he will be free soon. She said Bentley is the kind man and loves his mother very much, it just like her.

Mrs Oliver looked after her for a moment or two, then drew a small notebook from her handbag. In it she wrote: "Not Deirdre Henderson," and underlined the not so firmly that the pencil broke. (Page 130)

 She loves her mother very much but she didn’t like her stepfather.

"No, he died before I was born. Mother married Mr Wetherby when I was four years old. I - I've always hated him. And Mother -" She paused before saying: "Mother's had a very sad life. She's had no sympathy or understanding. My stepfather is a most unfeeling man, hard and cold." (Page 130)

She good in remember detail of time and day. Poirot believe in her while he was confusing about what time Bring & buy have been held. This is the important clue because Bring & Buy is the key of finding the missing weapon of killing Mrs. McGinty. Deirdre Henderson, slow, awkward, was far more likely to be accurate in her identification of times and dates.

Deirdre frowned.

"Not the Christmas Bring and Buy. It was the one before. The Harvest Festival one." "The Harvest Festival - that would be - when? October? September?" "The end of September." (Page 159-160)

**Mrs. Maureen Summerhayes:**

Mrs. Summerhayes had red hair and an attractively freckled face. She is very adorable, kind and lovely but can’t do anything in right way. She is the worst owner of the guest house in whole England. She and her husband spent many time in India before move to Broadhinny. While lived in India, they served by native all the time and rarely doing all by herself. It’s the reason why they can’t manage the guest house well.

"What that young woman knows about running a Guest House is just nothing at all. She's lived in India all her married life with servants running round all over the place. I bet you're uncomfortable. Nobody ever stays long. As for poor old Summerhayes, he'll never make anything of this market gardening stunt he's trying to run. Nice fellow - but not an idea of the commercial life - and the commercial life it's got to be nowadays if you want to keep your head above water. Don't run away with the idea that I heal the sick. I'm just a glorified form-filler and signer of certificates. I like the Summerhayes, though. She's a charming creature,. Out of the top drawer all right. You should have known old Colonel Summerhayes, a regular tartar, proud as the devil." (Page 80)

Maureen Summerhayes is a scatterbrained, cheerful and inaccurate woman. She actually doesn’t care about what she cooks and what she do to other people. One thing that Mrs. Summerhayes hate is being adopted. She tell this thing to all people in Mrs. Carpenter’s party. She one of several people who know that Robin Upward was adopted child and asking about being adopted to Robin innocently while the party still held. But this unpredictable question make Poirot get an important information about the status of Robin. This importation also become clues in solve the case.

"I ought to have suspected him much sooner. The clue, such a simple clue, was the sentence uttered by Mrs Summerhayes at the cocktail party that day. She said to Robin Upward: 'I don't like being adopted, do you? Those were the revealing two words. Do you? They meant - they could only mean - that Mrs Upward was not Robin's own mother. (Page 250)

**Mayor Johnnie Summerhayes:**

Summerhayes family have lived in Broadhinny for more than three hundred years. Mayor Summerhayes so proud about his family status. As an oldest family who live in Broadhinny, sometimes people of Broadhinny asked him an advice. Summerhayes has a devilish temper and is inclined to be moody, he's one of the old gang. He is very wise, when Mrs. Sweetieman asked about help with Edna. He brings Edna to Kilchester to reduce the bad rumors about Edna witness, in other hand him respect to law and advice Edna to tell the information to the Police.

"But they will probably be quite tactful about - er - the circumstances. Possibly she mayn't have to give evidence. And what she tells them, they'll keep to themselves. I could ring up Spence and ask him to come over here - no, better still, I'll take young Edna into Kilchester with me in my car. If she goes to the police station there, nobody here need know anything about it. I'll just ring them up first and warn them we're coming." (Page 202)

**Dr. Rendell:**

 He is the only doctor in Broadhinny, a warm and hearty one. When all the people of Broadhinny didn’t know about Poirot’s reputation as a great detective, Dr. Rendell is the only one who know about Poirot. He also loves to read criminology, fiction and Sunday Companion. He is a large cheerful man of forty and live nearby station. Actually Dr. Rendell have bad past about the strange death of his first wife, so he worried about Poirot’s investigation and tried to killed Poirot trough pushed Poirot in the train station.

"I think so. When I appeared in Broadhinny, she thought I was on her husband's track, and that the McGinty business was a pretext. Yes - and he thought so, too... That explains it! It was Dr Rendell who tried to push me under the train that night!" (Page 261)

 His kindness make Mrs. Oliver suspect him as the real murderer of Mrs. McGinty, but it was a wrong idea about who the real murderer is. His attitude, claimed Mrs. Oliver such as the characteristic of the murderer, he such as hide something behind his hearty one. This conclusion come from Mrs. Oliver’s investigation in Broadhinny and her women intuition. Although he is afraid of Poirot, he is not the real murderer but he almost be a murderer by pushed Poirot into train trail.

Together they stepped out through the french windows and walked along the terrace. Poirot unfolded the piece of paper.

"Dr Rendell," he read.

He looked questioningly at Mrs Oliver. Mrs Oliver nodded vigorously, a large plume of grey hair falling across her face as she did so.

"He's the murderer," said Mrs Oliver. "You think so? Why?"

"I just know it," said Mrs Oliver. "He's the type. Hearty and genial, and all that." (Page 136)

**Mrs. Shelagh Rendell:**

 She is the second wife of Dr. Rendell and come from the city near Dublin. She a tongue-tied and apprehensive woman. She always looked to her husband’s face while confuse to do something, she typically need her husband instruction to do every single action. She have a pale blue eyes and blonde hair. She seem like afraid of something, she also tell that she didn’t believe about Poirot’s mission in Broadhinny. She said it was a pretext and believe that Poirot not re-investigate Mrs. McGinty’s case but come to Broadhinny for other reason.

What are you afraid of, Madame?" She caught her breath sharply."Afraid? I'm not afraid."

"But you are."

"What nonsense. What - what should I be afraid of?" Poirot paused for a moment before speaking.

"I thought perhaps you might be afraid of me..."

She didn't answer. But her eyes widened. Slowly, defiantly, she shook her head. (Page 232)

**Mrs. Eve Carpenter:**

 She was just married with Mr. Guy Carpenter three months and now she become a rich woman with glamour life. She has a platinum blonde hair, carefully applied make-up, but something more - wide corn-flower blue eyes - eyes with a wide frozen stare in them - beautiful drowned eyes. Because of her beautiful eyes, she don’t want to use glasses although she can’t see everything well.

What I am telling you is that if a girl's claim to beauty depend principally on the loveliness of her eyes, then, no matter how short-sighted she is, she will take off her spectacles and learn to feel her way round even if outlines are blurred and distances hard to judge." (Page 114-115)

 She is such as crass rudeness and stupid woman. She antagonizing the people who might have been helpful. She paid her housekeeper to tell a lie to the Police, it can be a boomerang and makes anybody believe she done a murderer. She also has a bad past and didn’t let anybody know about that especially her husband.

Just the usual business of a rather unsavoury past. She had been a taxi dancer - and a bright girl with plenty of men friends! She wasn't a war widow when she came and settled down in Broadhinny. Only what they call nowadays an 'unofficial wife.' Well, of course all that wouldn't do for a stuffed shirt like Guy Carpenter, so she'd spun him a very different sort of tale. And she was frantic lest the whole thing would come out once we started poking round into people's origins." (Page 257-258)

**Mr. Guy Carpenter:**

 Mr. Guy Carpenter is tall man of about thirty-five. He has a long face like a horse, was pale and looked rather supercilious. His manner is pompous, since he is active in politics, he become so kindly to press and government. Carpenter family has engineering works and he is very rich. He is down as selfish, ambitious, and a man very nice in the manner of his reputation. So, when his wife asking helped from Police’s interview, he let her wife in uncomfortable situation. That because it is all about his reputation in public’s eyes.

"Fend them off somehow or other. Damned cheek! If Guy was a man he'd stop all this. He wouldn't let them persecute me."

"And - he does nothing?" She said sullenly:

"I've not told him. He just talks pompously about giving the police all the assistance possible. It's all right for him. He was at some ghastly political meeting that night." (Page 225)

**Mrs. Edith Wetherby:**

 Mrs. Wetherby makes the effect that she is a small woman - a pathetic small woman in a large room. But she was not really quite as small as she had decided to appear. The "poor little me" type can achieve its result quite well, even if really of medium height**.** She very sensitive with murder, violence and detective story, so she won’t talking about of Mrs. McGinty and Mrs. Upward’s murder case.

Deirdre Henderson said slowly:

"You've upset my mother. She hates things like that - robberies and murders and - and violence." (Page 88)

 She lives in past time memories, Mrs. Wetherby who has a lot of unimportant stuffs to be safe in her drawer. A drawer full of odds and ends - silk pin-cushion, a broken fan, a silver coffee pot - some old magazines. Actually she is not as weak as she claimed to other, all of it just acting to keep her daughter who have a lot of money. She don’t want Deirdre getting married, so she can uses Deirdre’s money.

"Then take the Wetherbys. Sinister sort of house. Hate and malice. Awkward frustrated sort of girl. And what's behind that? Nothing sinister. Just money! Plain pounds, shillings and pence."

"As simple as that!"

"The girl has the money - quite a lot of it. Left her by an aunt. So mother keeps tight hold of her in case she should want to marry. And stepfather loathes her because she has the dibs and pays the bills. I gather he himself has been a failure at anything he's tried. A mean cuss - and as for Mrs W., she's pure poison dissolved in sugar." (259)

**Mr. Roger Wetherby:**

 Mr. Wetherby is a tall, spare, elderly man. He is unfeeling, hard and cold person. He doesn’t like his step daughter, Miss Deirdre Henderson. He always speak badly to Deirdre and all of it is because Deirdre have a lot of money and he lives with that money. He hates it.

"My dear Deirdre, I hate to remind you, but the task of running the household devolves on you. I should appreciate a little more punctuality."

Poirot opened the front door and let himself out. He glanced over his shoulder.

There was cold dislike in the gaze that Mr Wetherby gave his stepdaughter. There was something very like hate in the eyes that looked back at him. (Page 90-91)

**Mrs. Bessie Burch:**

Mrs. Burch is the nephew of Mrs. McGinty, the only family that she have. She’s thirty-eight, married. She's a pleasant young woman, a bit talkative, seemed fond of her aunt in a mild sort of way. Mrs. Burch is the one who get the Mrs. McGinty 200 pound in Saving Bank after her death. She has a simple and happy marriage with Joe Burch, they have saving money, neither of them had any urgent need for two hundred pounds, though quite pleased to have it. She is a good wife, can keeps the house clean and cook for her husband. Although she is the only family of Mrs. McGinty but they’re not closely enough.

Bessie did not really know very much about her aunt. It had been a family tie, honoured as such, but without intimacy. Now and again, once a month or so, she and Joe had gone over on a Sunday, to have midday dinner with Auntie, and more rarely, Auntie had come over to see them. They had exchanged presents at Christmas. They'd known that Auntie had a little something put by, and that they'd get it when she died.

(Page 35)

**Mr. Joe Burch:**

Joe Bruch is employed in the building and decorating trade - a painter. He's got a good character, steady employment, sharp sort of fellow, no fool. He’s less easy to be sure about than his wife. There was a faint nervousness in his manner. Joe always helps Mrs. McGinty in letter matter and quite smart to do all the job, he become good husband. But Poirot sees that the faint nervousness and kindly of Mr. Bruch little bit strange, he is the first suspect of Poirot during the investigation.

A man, perhaps, with an uneasy conscience. Why was that conscience uneasy? There could be so many reasons - none of them connected with Mrs McGinty's death. Or was it that, somehow or other, the cinema alibi had been cleverly faked, and that it was Joe Burch who had knocked on the door of the cottage, had been admitted by Auntie and who had struck down the unsuspecting old woman. He would pull out the drawers and ransack the rooms to give the appearance of robbery, he might hide the money outside, cunningly, to incriminate James Bentley, the money that was in the Savings Bank was what he was after. Two hundred pounds coming to his wife which, for some reason unknown, he badly needed. (Page 37)

**George:**

George have been served M. Hercule Poirot from a long time ago. He is an expert manservant, know what Poirot necessary and good at social snob. Poirot rely his services very much.

Poirot was left to wonder once more at the accomplishments of George. He himself had had no idea that there was beer in the flat and it seemed incomprehensible to him that it could be preferred to a sweet liqueur. (Page 5)

**Mr. Scuttle:**

He was boss of James Bentley in Breather & Scuttle. He’s a brisk, bustling man, with a hearty manner. He’s the professional house agent. He loves money and when heard about rich or money he directly interest.

"You surprise me." Mr Scuttle was unable to help thawing slightly. The words "immensely rich" had an attractive and hypnotic quality. "Yes, you really do surprise me." (Page 39)

**Mrs. Elliot:**

Mrs. Elliot is a tall gaunt dark-haired woman. She’s the neighbor and one of people who found Mrs. McGinty is dead. She is dramatic and tell the story beyond imagination, put untuneful words to make her story more dramatic.

"Larkin, the baker, he came and knocked at the door. 'It's Mrs McGinty,' he said, 'we can't make her hear. Seems she might have been taken bad.' And indeed I thought she might. She wasn't a young woman, not by any means. And palpitations she'd had, to my certain knowledge. I thought she might have had a stroke. So I hurried over, seeing as there were only the two men, and naturally they wouldn't like to go into the bedroom." (Page 52)

**Miss Pamela Horsefall:**

 Miss Pamela Horsefall is the writer of four tragic women story in Sunday Companion.She is tall woman, manly-looking, a hard drinker and smoker. It would seem, looking at her, highly improbable that it was her pen which had dropped such treacly sentiment in the Sunday Companion. Nevertheless it was so she wrote untrue story. The important thing for her is the story dramatizer.

"Thank you, Miss Horsefall. You will pardon me, but those notes on the cases that you wrote, were they accurate? I notice, for instance, that the year of the Craig trial is given wrongly - it was actually a year later than you say. And in the Courtland case, the husband's name was Herbert, I seem to remember, not Hubert. Lily Gamboll's aunt lived in Buckinghamshire, not Berkshire."

Miss Horsefall waved a cigarette.

"My dear man. No point in accuracy. Whole thing was a romantic farrago from beginning to end. I just mugged up the facts a bit and then let fly with a lot of hou ha." (Page 74)

**Mrs. Sweetiman:**

 She works in Post Office, she’s sweet as her name and very kind to everybody. She knows everything about what is happening in Broadhinny. The Post Office become the center of Broadhinny and Mrs. Sweetiman seem like know every inch about the village and the people. She also always try to help anyone.

He went to the post office. Mrs Sweetiman was always helpful and she did her best. She'd been to both sales, she said. She always went. You picked up many a nice bit there. She helped, too, to arrange things beforehand. Though most people brought things with them and didn't send them beforehand. (Page 160)

When she knew that Edna saw something in the night of Mrs. Upward’s dead, she pushed Edna to tell this to Police. She is firm, law-abiding and know how to do something right. She advise Edna about everything in right way and take an action when Edna didn’t want to be a witness in the murderer case. Mrs Sweetiman had said the same things several times.

"Mrs Upward's dead," said Mrs Sweetiman. "And you saw something the police don't know about. You're employed in the post office, aren't you? You're a Government servant. You've got to do your duty. You've got to go along to Bert Hayling -"

(Page 198)

**Edna:**

 Edna is stiff, unattractive, educated but cannot do anything right. She looks a bit silly she hardly did the educational system credit. She is unprepossessing girl but could have sufficient sex appeal to attract the attention of two men**.** She has seen something in the night of Mrs. Upward’s dead but afraid to tell the Police because she will skin alive by her father. She looked woman enter Mrs. Upward house but still won’t tell anybody. That night Edna was going to somewhere and lied to her father. She is very afraid to her father. But finally, she did a witness because Mrs. Sweetieman and Myaor Summerhayes’ advices.

"Edna's been behaving very foolish like. Very strict her Dad is, maybe a bit over strict, but it's hard to say what's best nowadays. There's a nice young fellow over to Cullavon and he and Edna have been going together nice and steady, and her Dad was quite pleased about it, but Reg he's on the slow side, and you know what girls are. Edna's taken up lately with Charlie Masters." (Page 202)

**4.1.3 Setting**

* **Place**

Almost whole of the novel’s setting is in a small village called Broadhinny. The rest of setting of place happened in several place like London, Kilchester, Cullenquay and other village around Broadhinny. *Mrs. McGinty is Dead* as same as any other Christies’s works which uses the detail description about setting of place. Not only have good description about place, this novel also detail in describe house, interiors and road. The detail of every aspects in setting makes the writer can imagine the place, where all the characters living and also the personality of each characters that is reflected by the description of setting.

The story began in London, where Hercule Poirot lived. The setting is explained about the escargots de la Vielle Grand'mère—the dingy little restaurant where Poirot ate a good meal. Next place is still in London where Hercule Poirot live and Poirot very proud with it.

Poirot turned into the courtyard of his block of flats. As always his heart swelled in approval. He was proud of his home. A splendid symmetrical building. The lift took him up to the third floor where he had a large luxury flat with impeccable chromium fittings, square armchairs, and severely rectangular ornaments. There could truly be said not to be a curve in the place. (Page 3)

After that, the rest setting of this novel taken place in small village named Broadhinny and other villages around Broadhinny. According to Zemboy (257-258) “There is no indication of where Broadhinny and Kilchester are located within England. Assuming that is the same ‘Superintendent Spence’ character and recalling that the fictitious country of Oastshire was probably modeled after the real country of Kont, which is southeast of London and has a long coastline on the English Channel and the strait of Devor, we may safely place Broadhinny and Kilchester in that area.” So, the small village named Broadhinny actually didn’t exist. But Broadhinny illustration seem like any other village in England.

Broadhinny's a small village which has lately become residential. One or two retired people, one of the partners in an engineering works, a doctor, that sort of thing. There's quite a good bus and train service to Kilchester, and Cullenquay which, as I expect you know, is quite a large summer resort, is only eight miles away, but Broadhinny itself is still quite pretty and rural - about a quarter of a mile off the main Drymouth and Kilchester road." (Page 15)

In Broadhinny not much building, there’s only the post office, village shop, and agricultural labourers live in the others. The original village was only a handful of cottages, grouped round Long Meadows—a guest. Not that there was anywhere to go. No café or cinema or anything. If people of Broadhinny want to watch movies in Cinema they can going to Kilchester or Cullavon.

Broadhinny is a vacation village, some cottage and guest house have some summer rent room. Mostly people in Broadhinny come from different place and people do not stay long time, they stayed only a few years then moved. Broadhinny also become place where people seek a peaceful place and escape from bad old past. The government system haven’t work well and the document of people’s identity destroy in war. That’s why most people in Broadhinny have unclear identity and background.

"Three or four years. Nobody has been in Broadhinny very long. The original village was only a handful of cottages, grouped round Long Meadows. You're staying there, I understand?" (Page 80)

Mrs. McGinty’s cottage—the place where the murderer happened—is one of four cottage in Broadhinny. The location is only a few steps from the bus stop. Before her husband died, it used to be summer visitors, but after his death she just took one regular. James Bentley had been there for some months.Mrs. McGinty also had had wash-basins fixed in the bedrooms because of summer visitors. The cottage consists a scullery, a kitchen, living room and Mrs. McGinty bad room.

The several cottage is own by Mrs. Elliot, the neighbor of Mrs. McGinty. A neat and a prim house. Not specific description about Mrs. Elliot’s cottage. The next cottage is a small labourer's cottage where Mrs. Selkirk live inbeforemarriage with Mr. Carpenter.

The last cottage is Mrs. Laura Upward cottage. The house located in right side of the hill. A house called Laburnums, half-way down the hill on the left after you pass the church. Laburnums is two cottages knocked into one and remodeled to modern taste. Here live Mrs. Upward and his son, a young playwright Robin Upward.

The interior of Laburnums was charming. Poirot guessed that a very large sum of money had been spent on it, but the result was an expensive and charming simplicity. Each small piece of cottage oak was a genuine piece. (Page 96)

 Beside the cottage, there are three house in Broadhinny. Hunter’s Close, Mr. Carpenter and Dr. Rendell’s house. Hunter's Close was a solidly built Victorian house approached by a long untidy drive overgrown with weeds. It had not originally been considered a big house, but was now big enough to be inconvenient domestically. The householder have going around the world, the house have a good many curios from various parts of the world. The owner of this house is Mrs. Wetherby. In the house live her, her husband Mr. Roger Wetherby and her daughter Miss Deirdre Henderson.

The room upstairs was crowded with knick-knacks. It was the room of a woman who had travelled a good deal and who had been determined wherever she went to have a souvenir of the place. Most of the souvenirs were clearly made for the delight and exploitation of tourists. There were too many sofas and tables and chairs in the room, too little air and too many draperies - and in the midst of it all was Mrs Wetherby. (Page 86)

In the top of the hill and through gates and up a well-kept drive to a modern house of frosted concrete with a square roof and a good deal of window. This was the home of Mr. and Mrs. Carpenter. Guy Carpenter was a partner in the big Carpenter Engineering Works - a very rich man. Carpenter family had been stayed in Broadhinny for a long time.

She led the way through the hall and into a good -sized room giving on to a carefully tended garden. It was a very new-looking room, a large brocaded suite of sofa and two wing-chairs, three or four reproductions of Chippendale chairs, a bureau, a writing desk. No expense had been spared, the best firms had been employed, and there was absolutely no sign of individual taste. (Page 102)

The last house is Dr. Rendell’s house located near the station. A brass plate in the doorpost announced that Dr. Rendell, M.D. The author of the novel didn’t give any specific description about Dr. Rendell’s house.

The only guest house in the village is Mr. Summerhayes’s house. Built from thousand years ago this house becoming where the main character, Hercule Poirot live during the investigation. This guest house called by Long Meadows and many important event happened here. Such as the finding of the weapon of Mrs. McGinty’s murder and the photograph of Eva Kane which become the last clue to end the case.

With great distaste, Hercule Poirot looked round the room in which he stood. It was a room of gracious proportions but there its attraction ended. Poirot made an eloquent grimace as he drew a suspicious finger along the top of a book case. As he had suspected - dust! He sat down gingerly on a sofa and its broken springs sagged depressingly under him. The two faded armchairs were, as he knew, little better. A large fierce-looking dog whom Poirot suspected of having mange growled from his position on a moderately comfortable fourth chair. (Page 24)

The room was large, and had a faded Morris wallpaper. Steel engravings of unpleasant subjects hung crookedly on the walls with one or two good oil paintings. The chair-covers were both faded and dirty, the carpet had holes in it and had never been of a pleasant design. A good deal of miscellaneous bric-a-brac was scattered haphazard here and there. Tables rocked dangerously owing to absence of castors. One window was open, and no power on earth could, apparently, shut it again. The door, temporarily shut, was not likely to remain so. The latch did not hold, and with every gust of wind it burst open and whirling gusts of cold wind eddied round the room. (Page 25)

 The last place which is described in this novel is The Post Office. Post Office is the center of the village, the right-hand side was given to the business of His Majesty's mails. The left-hand side displayed a rich assortment of varied merchandise, comprising sweets, groceries, toys, hardware, stationery, birthday cards, knitting wool and children's underclothes. Besides that, The Post Office become the central of the information of Broadhinny, Mrs. Sweetimen seem knows everything about the village. Here is the place when Poirot find the first clue and help the investigation one step forward.

There was significance there - a significance that had nearly escaped him because to him, as to most people, writing a letter was a common everyday occurrence.

But it was not so to Mrs McGinty. Writing a letter was to Mrs McGinty such an uncommon occurrence that she had to go out and buy a bottle of ink if she wanted to do so.

Mrs McGinty, then, hardly ever wrote letters. Mrs Sweetiman, who was the postmistress, was thoroughly cognisant of that fact. But Mrs McGinty had written a letter two days before her death. To whom had she written and why?

It might be quite unimportant. She might have written to her niece - to an absent friend. Absurd to lay such stress on a simple thing like a bottle of ink.

But it was all he had got and he was going to follow it up. A bottle of ink.... (Page 60)

* **Time**

The background setting of time in this novel is around 1950s where the war just end. The data of it get from some statement and dialogue by the characters. The story is about looking for somebody in past, around twenty or thirty years ago and it became so hard because the war destroy all the data and documents. So, people can walk away with new identity without worried about their past.

"It's a wide field. We may be able to get something on the past history of these people. But it will take time. The war has complicated things. Records destroyed - endless opportunities for people who want to cover their traces doing so by means of other people's identity cards etc., especially after 'incidents' when nobody could know which corpse was which! If we could concentrate on just one lot, but you've got so many possibles, M. Poirot!" (Page 118)

 In other hand, not specific time were explained in *Mrs. McGinty is Dead*. The writer analyze from events, dialogues and narration. The investigation started when the court have a verdict and the case actually happened five months ago. In November but the years untold, the detail of time only using the month, day and time. The investigation also described occur in spring season. The detail of time also show the importance of alibis. Here the analysis about detail of times:

|  |
| --- |
| **Table II: Detail of Time** |
| Quoting | Detail of Time |
| **The detail of time of Mrs. McGinty murder:**"She died on the night of November 22nd. Police surgeon put the time of death as being between 7 and 10 p.m. She'd had her supper - a kipper and bread and margarine, and according to all accounts, she usually had that. If she adhered to that on the night in question, then by the evidence of digestion she was killed about half-past six about eight-thirty or nine o'clock. James Bentley, by his own account, was out walking that evening from seven-fifteen to about nine. He went out and walked most evenings after dark. According to his own story he came in at about nine o'clock (he had his own key) and went straight upstairs to his room. Mrs McGinty had had wash-basins fixed in the bedrooms because of summer visitors. He read for about half an hour and then went to bed. He heard and noticed nothing out of the way. Next morning he came downstairs and looked into the kitchen, but there was no one there and no signs of breakfast being prepared. He says he hesitated a bit and then knocked on Mrs McGinty's door, but got no reply. (Page 15-16)"Not so picturesque a person as Mr Shaitana. An elderly charwoman who was robbed and murdered five months ago. You may have read about it. Mrs McGinty. A young man was convicted and sentenced to death -" (Page 94) | 1. the night of November 22nd
2. between 7 and 10 p.m
3. about half-past six
4. about half-past six about eight-thirty or nine o'clock
5. at about nine o'clock
6. about half an hour
7. Next morning
8. five months ago
 |
| **The time when Poirot linking the murder date and the clues:**He was just about to wrap them up neatly again when his eye was caught by the heading on the piece of newspaper. It was the Sunday Companion and the date was November 19th. Mrs McGinty had been killed on November 22nd.This then was the paper she had bought on the Sunday preceding her death. It had been lying in her room and Bessie Butch had used it in due course to wrap up her aunt's things. Sunday, November 19th. And on Monday Mrs McGinty had gone into the post office to buy a bottle of ink... (Page 64) | 1. the date was November 19th
2. on November 22nd
3. on the Sunday
4. Sunday, November 19th
5. on Monday
 |
| **The time of the Broadhinny people in the night of Poirot pushed into the train:**"C. drove home alone last night. Reached home 10.30 (approx.). Could have been at Kilchester Central Station at time indicated. Mrs C. left meeting early. Got home only ten minute before C. Said to have come home by train." (Page 122)"Dr R. called out on case last night. Direction of Kilchester. Could have been at Kilchester Central Station at time indicated. Mrs R. alone all evening in house (?) After taking coffee in, Mrs Scott, housekeeper, did not see her again that night. Has small car of her own." (Page 122)"I can probably vouch for our lot," said Mrs Oliver. "What time did you say this happened?""At nine thirty-five exactly.""Then at any rate Laburnums has got a clean bill of health. From eight o'clock to half-past ten, Robin, his mother, and I were playing poker patience." (Page 136) | 1. Reached home 10.30 (approx.)
2. only ten minute before C
3. on case last night
4. alone all evening in house
5. At nine thirty-five exactly
6. From eight o'clock to half-past ten
 |
| **The time Mrs. Upward’s dead:**"What about the medical evidence?""Not much help there. All the police surgeon will say definitely is that she was probably dead by half-past nine." (Page 184) | 1. By half-past nine."
 |
| **The time of Miss Henderson come to Laburnums:** "You were there," he said. "At Laburnums. At what time?""I don't know exactly," said Deirdre. "Between half-past eight and nine, I suppose. Probably nearly nine. After dinner, anyway. You see, she telephoned to me." "Mrs Upward telephoned to you?" (Page 182) | 1. Between half-past eight and nine
2. Probably nearly nine
3. After dinner
 |
| **The time of Janet—the housekeeper—come home:**"No. She came in about half-past ten - she has a key to the back door. She went straight into her own room which leads off the kitchen and went to bed. The house was dark and she assumed that Mrs Upward had gone to bed and that the others had not yet returned." | 1. about half-past ten
 |
| **The time Edna saw the Blonde hair woman enter Luburnums:**"You know about what time," said Mrs Sweetiman."It wasn't nine o'clock. I'd have heard the church. And it was after half-past eight." "Between half-past eight and nine. How long did she stop?" (Page 200-201) | 1. It wasn't nine o'clock
2. after half-past eight
3. Between half-past eight and nine
 |
| **The time where the investigation happened in spring season:**"Decidedly," said Hercule Poirot to himself the following morning, "the spring is here." His apprehensions of the night before seemed singularly groundless. (Page 148) | 1. the spring is here
 |
| **Confession of Bring & Buy Happened:**Then you sent it to the Bring and Buy sale? Is that right?"Deirdre frowned."Not the Christmas Bring and Buy. It was the one before. The Harvest Festival one.""The Harvest Festival - that would be - when? October? September?" "The end of September."(Page 159-160) | 1. Not the Christmas
2. The Harvest Festival one
3. The end of September
 |

* **Social**

The social setting in this novel linked with the background of place and time. The whole story almost uses a small village named Broadhinny. The social life in the village describe as well as condition of village in England. Almost all of the people of Broadhinny is evacuees and outsider of the village. However, the setting of time in the story related with the condition after war is over. The war makes all the data and the document are destroys, so everybody can walk away with new identity. They also can hide their past secrets.

"You know what things are nowadays. The war stirred up everyone and everything. The approved school where Lily Gamboll was, and all its records, were destroyed by a direct hit. Then take people. It's the hardest thing in the world to check on people. Take Broadhinny - the only people in Broadhinny we know anything about are the Summerhayes family, who have been there for three hundred years, and Guy Carpenter, who's one of the engineering Carpenters. All the others are - what shall I say - fluid? Dr Rendell's on the Medical Register and we know where he trained and where he's practised, but we don't know his home background. His wife came from near Dublin. Eve Selkirk, as she was before she married Guy Carpenter, was a pretty young war widow. Anyone can be a pretty young war widow. Take the Wetherbys - they seem to have floated round the world, here, there and everywhere. Why? Is there a reason? Did he embezzle from a bank? Or did they occasion a scandal? I don't say we can't dig up about people. We can - but it takes time. The people themselves won't help you.” (Page 205)

 Besides that, people of the village rarely talk closely each other. They usually live alone and sometimes talking a light conversation about daily life, such as ‘how the chicken feeding’ and asking about health. So, it is normal if the neighbors didn’t know about other neighbor’s personal life or people can judge anyone not because they know them. It’s the reason why when Mrs. McGinty’s dead, Poirot and Spence hardly find the motives of the murder.

"Not very much. They wouldn't to the police, perhaps, but I don't think they were holding anything back. She kept herself to herself, they said. But that's regarded as natural enough. Our villages, you know, M. Poirot, aren't friendly. Evacuees found that during the war. Mrs McGinty passed the time of the day with the neighbours but they weren't intimate."

(Page 20)

As many villager in England, the people of Broadhinny sometimes asked the advice to someone who ever live earlier before them. It is happened when Edna saw a woman in the night of Mrs. Upward’s dead and afraid to telling the Police about her witness. Mrs. Sweetiman—who have known about the Edna’s witnesses—asked an advice from Mayor Summerhayes who his family have lived in Broadhinny about three hundred years.

Summerhayes nodded. He was always curiously touched by the lingering feudal spirit of English villages. The villagers knew little of him personally, but because his father and his grandfather and many great-great-grandfathers had lived at Long Meadows, they regarded it as natural that he should advise and direct when asked so to do.

(Page 198)

 The next is about the duty during the war, the setting of social still linked with the war conditions. The story also told some of young people in Broadhinny doing their duty when war happened. James Bentley should be one of army during the war but he was unfit for the Army, he had a weakchest. Besides Bentley, Deirdre Henderson take a part in the war and work for V.A.D and W.V.S in Killhester.

"Oh, I did V.A.D. work in Kilchester. And some driving for the W.V.S. I couldn't have left home, of course. Mother needed me. As it was, she minded my being out so much It was all very difficult. And then servants - naturally mother's never done any housework - she's not strong enough. And it was so difficult to get anyone at all. That's why Mrs McGinty was such a blessing. That's when she began coming to us. She was a splendid worker. But of course nothing - anywhere - is like it used to be." (Page 89-90)

For the old man such as Poirot, there is something to be complain about the modern era as the setting of the story. Poirot who have many kind experiences trough his life didn’t like a modern movie.

"The truth is," Poirot reflected as he turned his steps homeward, "I am not in tune with the modern world. And I am, in a superior way, a slave as other men are slaves. My work has enslaved me just as their work enslaves them. When the hour of leisure arrives, they have nothing with which to fill their leisure. The retired financier takes up golf, the little merchant puts bulbs in his garden, me, I eat. But there it is, I come round to it again. One can only eat three time a day. And in between are the gaps." (Page 3)

Poirot not the only one who can’t adapted well with the modern era, at least there are two other people who have a same opinions. Mrs. Wetherby and Mrs. Sweetiman have their own opinion about woman’s attitude in modern era. They agree that it’s hard to have a good housekeeper who are good to keep the house clean, can cook and anything else, it’s different by the old time.

"Yes. Quite capable as far as she goes, and cooks not at all badly. But her manners! And her appearance! Dyed hair and the most unsuitable tight jumpers."

"Ah," said Mrs Sweetiman. "Girls aren't trained proper to service nowadays. My mother, she started at thirteen and she got up at a quarter to five every morning. Head housemaid she was when she finished, and three maids under her. And she trained them proper, too. But there's none of that nowadays - girls aren't trained nowadays, they're just educated, like Edna." (Page 196)

**4.2 Finding**

 Agatha Christie’s *Mrs. McGinty is Dead* (1952) is the novel of that is the writer analyzed. The analysis focused in the structural study which is discussed about the intrinsic elements. Intrinsic element is the important part that build the story itself. The writer’s interest in discussing three kind of intrinsic element that can be called as factual structure. Factual structure consist three type of intrinsic elements, they are plot, characters and setting. The writer also have an opinion that the factual structure is the best way to analysis a detective novel in order to find out the facts of the story and describe the relationship between Plot, Characters and Setting.

 Consider with that reason, the research will focus in analyze the factual structure. From three kind of factual structure elements, the lengthiest analysis is a plot of the story. The writer uses several theories about plot include Freytag’s pyramid, sequential and theory of events by Luxemburg. The Freytag’s pyramid had seven stages that is divided into Exposition, Inciting Incident, Raising Action, Climax, Falling Action, Resolution and Dénouement.

 The explanation about each stages becomes the first discussion in chapter 4. There are the narration about the seven stage and detail of each event among them. For example in exposition, the writer will describe a bit explanation about exposition and then tell the whole events that happened in exposition. The analysis about the plot in in every stages of Freytag’s Pyramid is more complete with clearly explanation about the beginning, middle and ending in the story. Two things that is very important in detective story is about sequences of the events and detail of time. So, when the writer analyze the plot, every sequences of the events are described very detail.

 The sequences of the event is analyzed by every events in the novel, each event then combine with the seven stages of Freytag’s pyramid. There are 46 events that can be identified, the novel actually gives an easy way to be identify because mostly event signed with a chapter. That 46 events consist in three type of events, they are Functional event: 23 events, Link event: 15 events and References event: 8 events. The longest events occurred in Raising Action.

 The next theory is Luxemburg’s theory about events. The writer uses the theory of Luxemburg because the theory makes the plot easier to be understood. The events divided into three events, Functional, link and references. The writer also gives the explanation in a table to facilitate the reader to understand easily about the plot. The table is a conclusion of the analysis of the plot, include the Freytag’s Pyramid, sequences of the events and the explanation about each events.

 The characters was described well by Agatha Christie, there are 25 characters were analyzed. The sequence in writing characters actually base on the time of the character appears in this novel. No specific theory in analyzing characters, but the writer uses the theory based on the protagonist & antagonist and main & additional character in order to distinguish the role of each characters in the novel.

 Hercule Poirot is the main and the protagonist character. He appears mostly in the story, beside he is the only character who can solve the case and Poirot gives huge efforts in the plot of the story as the detective. As A. Teeuw said about the criteria of detective novel, there always be a detective who is smarter than all the characters. He also be a hero of the story who can find who is the real murderer and helped the innocent one from death penalty.

 An additional character can be Superintendent Spence, he is the expert Policeman from Kilchester. Spence uses his experiences in Force to help an innocent man because he can differ the characteristic of murdered. Since he believe that the real murderer is still free, he asked Poirot to help him because he can handle this case. He is typically the detective partner like John Watson in Sherlock Holmes. He is a good police who give so much attention in order to solve the case and discussing partner of Hercule Poirot during the investigation.

 The antagonist character is Robin Upward—the real murderer of the story. The antagonist character is ‘the bad guy’ and create a conflict in every story. The differences between other novel genre and detective novel is the antagonist never been known until the end of the story when the detective solves the case. Robin actually did a cruel action, firstly he killed Mrs. McGinty and deliberately makes impression the killer is James Bentley, the innocent one.

 In the second murder, Robin as a smart guy create the evidence in murderer scene lead to suspect three women. What Spence said about murderer characteristic that he known as a Police officer is a cocky and smart guy, Robin have all of murderer’s characteristic. Besides he is very smart because he trap other people to cover his mistakes, Robin also doesn’t afraid in Poirot’s investigation. He thinks that there is no one who will suspect him as the real murderer. But Robin with cocky and smart personality has opened his motive because the detective (Hercule Poirot) is smarter than him.

 The last dissociation is about setting of the story. The setting was divided into three kind of setting; place, time and social. The setting of place mostly happen in a small village called Broadhinny, somewhere imaginary but similar with condition of any other village in England that time. Because it is a small village, most people of Broadhinny are outsider who looking for the better place to live and looking for somewhere to hide from bad past.

 *Mrs. McGinty is Dead* was published in 1952 and the setting of time in this novel described around that years where war between England and Germany just was over. The one of importance thing in detective novel is a detail of time and the writer give special attention in setting of time. The chronological events in this novel must describe in a detail of time. So, the writer also put the detail of time in a table so that the readers can read it easily.

 The social setting covered the social, economic and cultural life of the people in Broadhinny. Broadhinny only have several buildings and the government system haven’t structured well. Moreover, because most of people are outsider, relationship between citizens are not too close. They knows each other but don’t know about other people life. The condition after war also makes people in Broadhinny who mostly outsider didn’t know about other villagers past. Because after war and many places were booming, the data and documents are destroyed too, that’s why people can walk away with new identity.

**Chapter V**

**Conclusions and Recommendation**

**5.1 Conclusions**

 There are three kind of literary works; prose, poetry and play. The writer used prose as an object in this research paper. A prose can be called as fiction and there are many kind genre of it, one of them is detective novel and nowadays it has become hugely literary popular genre. Although fiction contain imaginary story, detective novels consist of facts and the logical thinking. The detective novel that the writer analysis is Agatha Christie’s *Mrs. McGinty is Dead* (1952).

 The writer used the structural study to analyze the detective novel, besides there are three kind of intrinsic elements that the writer wanted to research. Those three kind of intrinsic elements are Plot, Character and Setting, or can be called as factual structure. The writer goal actually is to find out the facts of the story and the relationship between them. However, the writer used the close reading method to observe fact and detail about the text.

 *Mrs. McGinty is Dead* is quite different from any other Agatha Christie’s works. Even though, the characteristic of detective novels has signed by a murder case or somebody who killed, Christie usually uses the long prolog to describe the characters and the setting before going to the main problem. But, in *Mrs. McGinty is Dead* already has someone who killed, she is Mrs. McGinty. The interesting thing of this novel is the murderer has been known, Mr. James Bentley is the suspect but there is still a restrain about him. The main point in the book is to find the real murderer and to rescue an innocent man being hang.

 This novel also reflects the humanity, where the Police and the detective work together to find the real murderer without any payment or reward from the innocent one. Hercule Poirot becomes the detective who is smarter than any other characters in this novel and Superintendent Spence is an upright Police Officer who helped Poirot in investigating this case. They only have a little time—only three weeks—to find the real murderer while there are only bit of evidences and motives in Mrs. McGinty’s case. What makes the case is interesting is not about the victim but about the murderer.

"Perhaps, perhaps. But we have got to go far. I think that in this case we have got to go so far that the imagination cannot as yet see the path clearly... For, you see, Mon cher Spence, if Mrs McGinty is just an ordinary char woman - it is the murderer who must be extraordinary. Yes - that follows clearly. It is in the murderer and not the murdered that the interest of this case lies. That is not the case in most crimes. Usually it is in the personality of the murdered person that the crux of the situation lies. It is the silent dead in whom I am usually interested. Their hates, their loves, their actions. And when you really know the murdered victim, then the victim speaks, and those dead lips utter a name - the name you want to know." (Page 21)

 The plot is divided into seven stages of Freytag's Pyramid, they are Exposition, Inciting Incident, Raising Action, Climax, Falling Action, Resolution and Dénouement. Every stages signs every event of this novel. Besides that, the sequences of the event are explained with chapter and then each event in the novel will be categorized according to Luxemburg theory of events, the events are separated into three categories: functional, link and reference event. Here are the brief description about plot:



1. Exposition: The explanation about Mrs. McGinty case, the doubt about the real murderer and Hercule Poirot agreed to investiage the case.
2. Inciting Incident: Poirot came to Broadhinny to start the investigation.
3. Raising Action: Poirot find the first clue and it guided him to find other clues.
4. Climax: The second murder just happened.
5. Falling Action: The investigation find the facts and the case will be solves soon.
6. Resolution: The detective solves crimes and fined the real murderer.
7. Dénouement: The end of the story, an epilog after the case was solved.

The next analysis is about the characters, the writer has introduce some of the characters above. The writer uses theory about protagonist & antagonist character and main & additional characters. Hercule Poirot is the main character and the protagonist one in this novel. One of detective story’s characteristic is there are a doubt about the characters and a detective who is smarter than any other characters. Hercule Poirot appears as often as his contribute to the case.

The antagonist is actually can’t be known until the end of the story. Christie create many characters like a bad person or an innocent one to order the reader confess about who is the real murderer. The bottle of ink and the cut off articles from Sunday Companion become a clue that guide Poirot to solves this case. The antagonist appears in the end of the story, the real murderer is Mr. Robin Upward. As Superintendent Spence’s experiences about the characteristic a murderer is smart and cocky guy, Mr. Upward had all of that characteristic. Firstly, he traps an innocent man as Mrs. McGinty’s case and traps three women in second murderer. Secondly, he doesn’t fear with Hercule Poirot’s investigation and surely that no one will know that he is the real murderer of Mrs. McGinty case.

The setting of place in the novel is imaginary place, but is an adaptation from condition of England village. The village called Broadhinny not really exist in England but the description as same as any other village in England that time. Agatha Christie usually use setting in the country side of England that she has known well. The setting include the setting of place, time and social. The setting of time is one of important thing in the detective novel, because this novel genre usually uses the chronological times.

The background of the setting of time is around 1950s—close enough with the years of the book that had been published in 1952. The setting of time happened when war was just ended and influence the documents of people’s identity, so most characters in this novel actually have unclear identity and background. It also influence the relationship between the people in Broadhinny and why the case take a long investigation before find the real murderer because the doubt of characters makes the story very complicated.

The three elements of factual structure have relationship one another, factual structure is one of the best way to find out the facts in detective novels. The setting in this novel happened in 1950 where many places in England had been boomed and the document were destroy. The data of people’s identity are lost and some people with bad past can use new identity. The setting influence the character who mostly are the outsider in Broadhinny, a small village where the novel taken place.

When Hercule Poirot reinvestigate the case, several people afraid of his investigation. They didn’t kill Mrs. McGinty but have a bad past and background that they had forgotten in long time. That’s why the plot have lengthiest part in Raising Action when the first clue is found. The clue are the bottle of ink and the article in Sunday Companion about four tragedy women in the past. Those clues guide Poirot to suspect several people but the clue also is used by the murderer to trap other people who haven’t link with Mrs. McGinty’s case. Plot, Characters and Setting have their own rule to influence other, they have great combination to build the story of this detective novel.

**5.2 Recommendations**

 This paper is a literary research which the writer has been studying in last four years. The writer hopes that other students of English Literature keep their interest to doing this literary objects as their future research. Not only research but also explore more about other genres in literature as well. The research paper focused only on the structural study and used three kind of intrinsic elements, which are plot, characters and setting or are also called as factual structure.

 There are several suggestion for other researcher who want to analyze the literary work or other detective novels. Firstly, the researcher should like the object, they must be really interested in doing that. The second is to use the difference angle to richer the subject of literary research. The last one is for other researchers who want to analyze about detective novel, it’s better to bring out the issue of the work, for example are about humanity, feminist, religion or something that the work presented the idea of the literary works. However, if the researcher wants to use the structural study as the writer did, choose other intrinsic elements like point of view, message, and so on.

 The detective novel actually is more challenging to be analyzed. Because didn’t much handbook to guide in analyze detective novel. This genre also needs to be carefully about every single detail of the whole story, because in detective novel every sequences of events and detail of time very important. The writers hope there will be other research about *Mrs. McGinty is Dead* in other angle or there are several researches in any other Agatha Christie’s works. Hopefully there will be the researchers who start to feel interested in researching about the detective novel genre.