



## TRACING OUT THE TECHNIQUES AND BEHAVIORISM IN CHRISTIE’S MURDER ON THE ORIENT EXPRESS.

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### **Abstract**

Murder on the Orient Express was published in 1934. The novel leads to the mystery which was done by the major characters. She crafted the meaning of life with an experimental detection approach and techniques towards the murder incident. Observing every detail of extremely anxious behaviour brings the detective curiosity. Christie framed joie femme as a foreshadowing behaviour with a cool and calculative murderer. The role of the criminal and the victim deals with the legal and moral dimensions of justice. The isolated settings and scenario approached the mystery in a biased manner. The morality of murder arose in the dining car along with the food and conversation. This paper aims at the techniques applied to solve the mystery and objectives based on psychoanalytical theory. This article shows intellectualism and behaviourism.

**Keywords:** mystery, joie femme, foreshadowing, Justice, biased.



## **Introduction**

A private detective a retired Belgian officer observed two acts of pretending strangers observed the suspicious behaviour of a couple. Ratchet addressed Poirot that he was receiving letters and someone was threatening to kill him. The murder investigation starts with the body and the compartment. The window is left open and there is no footprint on the snow. A kerchief with the H initial was found in the compartment, a pipe cleaner, a round match which is different from the Ratchett used and a piece of paper written Armstrong on it.

The cause of the murder is revenge. The revenge is on a murderer who is not punished by law. The injustice will drive the person to attempt a crime. It serves the biased social conditions for the victims. The crime-solving method is intellectually built by Christie which creates a curious plot in the novel. The threat of life revolves around and makes a furious hour for the individuals. Stabbing to death and violence in a locked door creates a horror and panicking situation. The conversations among, them give Poirot a sense of the crime. Pinpointing someone, making plans and analyzing the clues are the strategies followed by Poirot for the annoying murder. Reading one’s mannerisms and lifestyle will make the easy way to kill someone.

Analyzing the mannerisms of the victims and their behaviours leads to the path to knowing the person. The frames of investigation and the evidence around the doors play a major role in solving the crime. The sense of human interrelationship heightens the surprise ending in the novel.

## **Literature review**

Domjanovic, Vedran, Oklopjic, and Biliana state that in Agatha Christie’s literary career, she writes for more than five decades. Christie worked in a pharmacy where she got interested in chemistry which influenced her to use poison as an object to kill humans. Her writing style has evolved from detective to scientific detective novels. Most of the characters are designed as cruel and violent which causes deaths rapidly. One of the major characters, Hercule Poirot was solving the many major cases along with Lady Jane Marple in Christie’s novels. According to their lifestyles and characters both of their investigation methods and formulas are different from each other. Both



the significant characters are very successful in their detective field. The paper concentrated on the murder methods and strategies for solving the crime. Comparatively, the two detectives will be approached in their overall behaviour.

According to Fiona Peters's view on Agatha Christie evil and the desire of human characters are revenge. The issue foregrounds the concurrent theme of psychotic and obsessive love for each other. Involving betrayals, trickery, and duplicity are constructed strongly and secondary to the plot structure. The work engaged with murders, suspects, and curious questions on the period of World War II.

Many of Christie's methods and strategies of murder and the solutions were widely popular among the people in the World War II period. Grabbing the attention of the reader using her detective style changed the dimensions of detective fiction. The moral philosophy is decoded for the readers not to face the kingdom of hell. Representation of betrayal, and escaping secretly with no ignorance of attempted crime are widely on grounds of the twentieth century.

The intellectual techniques and behaviours to solve crime

Humans are not aware of their mistakes and they forget the values of life when they want to take revenge. But they leave any evidence of crime when they are in a spot. Analyzing that evidence and planning a lead to solve the case are the techniques. Investigating the crime from the murderer's perspective and the victim's perspective will create a better understanding of the crime. A calculative mindset and noting down each and everything around gives a clue. Enquiring the authorities down to passengers and checking their identity begins the “court of inquiry”. Questioning each and everything around. Ringing the bells at noon drives to a concentration of unusual behaviour.

The sounds of talking before the crime scene is very weird because the conversations are normal as if the passengers know each other. That makes a difference signal for the detective that something is wrong in the current place. Collecting the evidence of enquiring around the clock and the movement of passengers in a high point of cold outside and booking the tickets in various classes. These hikes the detective to

note the clues carefully. The woman's behaviour and her voice before the death are strange as she pretends to be normal.

Applying the psychological theory of behaviourism, the internal mental processes and the basic understanding of behaviour such as B.F. Skinner. In analyzing traditional psychological terms, we need to know their stimulus conditions (“finding the referent”), and why each response is controlled by that condition. On assuming the people's conditions and behaviour the detective of the novel finds the murderer and solves the case.

“Physiological theories attempting to reduce behaviour to events in the nervous system; mentalistic theories appealing to inferred inner events; and theories of the Conceptual Nervous System offered as explanatory models of behaviour”

#### Conclusion

From the article presented above, the behaviours are controlled by the nervous system which is reacting during the incidents that happen before and after attempting the crime in the novel. Justice is not saved as they try to get for themselves which leads to attempting a crime. It is based on the view of the murderer who played the foreshadowing behaviour with the victim to kill.

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