



THE VICTIMOLOGY OF 10 VICTIMS IN THE NOVEL "ثَمَّ لَمْ يَبْقَ أَحَدٌ" BY AGATHA CHRISTIE BASED ON THE PERSPECTIVE OF BENJAMIN MENDELSONH

Rintina Widyasari¹, Moh Zawawi²

UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang, Indonesia^{1,2}
200301110095@student.uin-malang.ac.id¹, zawawi@bsa.uin-malang.ac.id²

Abstract

The murder victims in the novel *ثَمَّ لَمْ يَبْقَ أَحَدٌ* have their own dark secrets. They were invited to a house located on Warrior Island without the slightest suspicion. The invited victims have been targeted to be killed for what they did in the past. The purpose of this study is to describe the form of guilt of the victim according to the category of guilt in the novel *ثَمَّ لَمْ يَبْقَ أَحَدٌ* by Agatha Christie based on Mendelsohn's perspective. This type of research is descriptive qualitative. The primary data source used is Agatha Christie's novel *ثَمَّ لَمْ يَبْقَ أَحَدٌ*, while the secondary data source is articles, books and other literature sources on victimology studies. The data collection technique used is a reading and recording technique. The data analysis techniques used are data reduction, data presentation and conclusions. The findings in the novel "*ثَمَّ لَمْ يَبْقَ أَحَدٌ*" based on Mendelsohn's victimological perspective are known to have 3 categories of forms of victim guilt, namely: 1) the category of victims with a minimum level of guilt is found in 3 figures, namely Anthony Marston, Ethel Rogers and General MacArthur; 2) the category of guilt of the victim is the same as the perpetrator found in 4 figures namely Thomas Rogers, Emily Brent, Edward Armstrong, and Judge Wargrave; and 3) the category of victims with a greater degree of guilt than the perpetrator is found in 3 figures, namely William Blore, Philip Lombard and Vera Claythorne.

Keywords: Mendelsohn, Novel *ثَمَّ لَمْ يَبْقَ أَحَدٌ*, Victimology.

Abstrak

Korban pembunuhan dalam novel *ثَمَّ لَمْ يَبْقَ أَحَدٌ* memiliki rahasia kelamnya masing-masing. Mereka diundang ke sebuah rumah yang berada di Pulau Prajurit tanpa curiga sedikitpun. Para korban yang diundang tersebut sudah ditargetkan untuk dibunuh atas apa yang mereka lakukan di masa lalu. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah mendeskripsikan bentuk kesalahan korban dalam novel *ثَمَّ لَمْ يَبْقَ أَحَدٌ* karya Agatha Christie berdasarkan perspektif Mendelsohn. Jenis penelitian ini adalah deskriptif kualitatif. Sumber data primer yang digunakan adalah novel *ثَمَّ لَمْ يَبْقَ أَحَدٌ* karya Agatha Christie, sedangkan sumber data sekunder adalah artikel, buku dan sumber literatur lainnya tentang kajian viktimologi. Teknik pengumpulan data yang digunakan adalah teknik baca dan catat. Adapun teknik analisis data yang digunakan adalah reduksi data, penyajian data dan penarikan kesimpulan. Hasil temuan menunjukkan terdapat 3 kategori bentuk kesalahan korban yaitu: 1)

kategori korban dengan kadar kesalahan minimal ditemukan dalam 3 tokoh yaitu Anthony Marston, Ethel Rogers dan Jenderal MacArthur; 2) kategori kesalahan korban sama dengan pelaku ditemukan dalam 4 tokoh yaitu Thomas Rogers, Emily Brent, Edward Armstrong, dan Hakim Wargrave; dan 3) kategori korban dengan kadar kesalahan lebih besar dari pelaku ditemukan dalam 3 tokoh yaitu William Blore, Philip Lombard dan Vera Claythorne.

Kata Kunci: Mendelsohn, Novel *ثم لم يبق أحد*, *Viktimologi*.

INTRODUCTION

The essence of humanity is basically a social life. In social life there are elements of mutual interaction and influence on each other, both positive and negative. The behavior that negatively affects can be in the form of violence, threats, sexual harassment, murder and others. The emergence of crime will certainly result in the fall of crime victims where crime prevention has so far only focused on matters relating to the causes of crime, the motives of the perpetrators of crime and the methods used to tackle crime¹. In cases of crime, law enforcers are usually more obsessed with the perpetrator than with the victim. Whereas if you look deeper, of course the victim suffers more both mentally and psychologically. It is not uncommon for victims to experience trauma to excessive fear.

Many criminal cases in Indonesia such as sexual harassment, violence, murder, theft and many more criminal cases in our country are rampant and have captured the attention of the community. Like the case that occurred in Bekasi, the murder of two women committed by a man in his rented house. After killing his victim, the perpetrator buried her body by casting the victim's corpse in his contract. After carrying out the action, the perpetrator ended his life because the action was discovered in Detik News².

As in the above incident, as a victim in a murder case, of course the losses incurred are greater in impact in addition to the losses to the victim himself who must lose his life, other losses also affect the victim's family who are left behind. For families, it can affect psychology, the spirit of life and trust in self and others is increasingly disappearing.³ By focusing on other than the perpetrator as in the study

¹ Zulkifli Ismail. Melanie Pita Lestari Soetoto Erwin Owan Hermansyah, *Buku Ajar Viktimologi*, 2022.

² Ilham Oktafian, "Permana Bunuh Diri Usai Kepergok Bunuh Dan Cor 2 Wanita," News Detik, 2023, <https://news.detik.com/berita/d-6609819/permana-bunuh-diri-usai-kepergok-bunuh-dan-cor-2-wanita>.

³ Nafi' Mubarak, "Korban Pembunuhan Dalam Prespektif Viktimologi Dan Fikih Jinayat," *Al-Qānūn: Jurnal Pemikiran Dan Pembaharuan Hukum Islam* 12, no. 2 (2009): 462–485.

of criminology, criminologists also focus on the study of the victim, how a person can become a victim, the position of the victim in the crime, the victim's relationship with the perpetrator, the vulnerability of the victim's position and the role of the victim in the criminal justice system.⁴

Victims in crime should actually get more attention than perpetrators when discussing crime. Because it is not uncommon when discussing crime, victims often have an important role when a crime occurs. In fact, it is not uncommon for victims to be the main key to solving murder cases that occur.⁵ In the book *Ajar Viktimologi* it is explained that criminal law treats victims as if to say that the only way that can be done to protect victims is to ensure that the perpetrators get their rewards.⁶ In fact, from the beginning of the emergence of criminal law, laws and regulations governing victims and the protection of victims are relatively few.

Agatha Christie wrote many fiction novels with the genre of crime, thriller which mostly raised murder cases with her mainstay detective characters Hercule Poirot and Miss Marple. One of her famous and best-selling fictional works of all time is the novel "تم لم يبق أحد" which in September 2015 was named "*World Favorite Christie*".⁷ The story in "تم لم يبق أحد" begins when ten people with dark secrets are invited to a mansion on Warrior Island along the Devon coast. They arrive without the slightest suspicion.⁸ But suddenly, a series of mysterious events occur on the island, killing all the invited guests.

Etymologically, victimology comes from the Latin language "*victim*" meaning victim and "*logos*" meaning science or knowledge. Meanwhile, terminology is the study of victims, the causes of victims and the consequences caused by victims.⁹ Victimology was first pioneered by Benjamin Mendelsohn, a Jerusalem lawyer in 1947 through his article entitled "*New-Bio-Psycho-Social Horizon: Victimology*".¹⁰ The definition of victimology according to Arief Gosita is scientific knowledge which

⁴ Ario Ponco Wiguno, "Kajian Viktimologi Terhadap Anak Sebagai Korban Tindak Pidana Kesusilaan" 1 (2013): 1-10.

⁵ Soetoto Erwin Owan Hermansyah, *Buku Ajar Viktimologi*.

⁶ Soetoto Erwin Owan Hermansyah.

⁷ Wikipedia.

⁸ Agatha Christie, "جزيرة الموت - مكتبة كتوباتي.Pdf," 1985, <https://www.kotobati.com/book/رواية-جزيرة-الموت>.

⁹ B A B Ii, "Rena Yulia, Viktimologi: Perlindungan Hukum Terhadap Korban Kejahatan , Graha Ilmu, Yogyakarta, 2010, Hlm. 43. 24 28," 2010, 28-69.

¹⁰ Julaidin, *Penghukuman Tanpa Hakim: Suatu Pendekatan Dari Sudut Korban (Viktimologi)*, 2019.

studies victimization (criminal) as a form of problem experienced by humans as a form of social reality.¹¹ Gosita also argues that victimology is a science that examines victimization as a human problem that covers all aspects related to victims in various fields of life.¹²

Based on the thoughts of Mendelsohn through his writings he found an analogy that draws attention between a person's vulnerability in a crime and the victimization of criminal acts.¹³ Similar to Von Hentig's thought, Mendelsohn also explained two main aspects of crime, namely the relationship and interaction between the victim and the perpetrator, and the possibility of a person's personality that is vulnerable to becoming a victim.¹⁴ Based on Mendelsohn's writing about victimology that pays more attention to victims not only as victims of crime but as victims in various factors and aspects that cause them to become victims in crime. *"Should be pay attention not only as victims of crime, but also as victims in various determining factors. Just as doctors treat all patients and various diseases, so with criminology who cares for all criminals and all forms of crime. So, victimology must also pay attention to all victims of crime in all aspects of the victim..."*¹⁵

As for the level of victim guilt, Benjamin Mendelsohn made a typology of victims classified into 6 categories Schafer. The completely innocent victim. Victims who are completely innocent according to Mendelsohn are ideal victims whose victims tend to occur in children who do not realize that they are victims; 2) The victim with minor guilt and the victim due to his ignorance. Victims with a minimal degree of guilt, usually caused by negligence such as a woman who flirts with men but she has the wrong address and instead becomes a victim of crime; 3) The victim as guilty as the offender and voluntary victim. Victims who are as guilty as the offender and voluntary victims are divided into 4 sub-categories as follows: 1. Suicide by using thrown coins, 2. Suicide by Adhesion, 3. Euthanasia or the act of ending one's life intentionally, 4. Suicide committed by a married couple because it is caused by

¹¹ A Pebriansah, "Analisis Viktimologi Terhadap Anak Sebagai Korban Sodomi Dari Perspektif Hukum Pidana Islam Skripsi," *Eprints.Walisongo.Ac.Id*, 2022.

¹² Arief Ghosita, *Masalah Korban Kejahatan* (Jakarta: Penerbit Universitas Trisakti, 2009), http://repository.trisakti.ac.id/usaktiana/index.php/home/detail/detail_koleksi/0/BDS/judul/0000000000084317/.

¹³ David Miers, "Positivist Victimology: A Critique," *International Review of Victimology* 1, no. 1 (1989): 3-22, <https://doi.org/10.1177/026975808900100102>.

¹⁴ Miers.

¹⁵ Benjamin Mendelsohn, "Victimology and Contemporary Society's Trends," *Victimology* 1, no. 1 (1976): 8-18.

despair.; 4) The victim is more guilty than the offender. The victim whose degree of guilt is greater than the offender himself is divided into 2 categories, namely: 1. Victims who provoke and tempt someone to commit a crime; and 2. Victims who are careless can influence someone to commit a crime.; 5) The most guilty victim and the victim as is guilty alone. Victims with a very large degree of guilt and victims who are guilty by themselves. For example, it happens to victims who are very negative about crime so that they themselves become the most guilty victims; 6) The simulating victim and imagine as victim. The simulating victim and the imagined victim are mentioned by Mendelsohn as those who claim to be victims for the sake of certain interests or paranoid, hysterical and senile sufferers.¹⁶

Mendelsohn explains that the purpose of victimology studies is to make policies to reduce suffering for victims.¹⁷ By reducing the suffering and losses of victims, it can further empower society and ensure their lives. With the victimology study, victims can get as much restitution and compensation as possible for what the victim has experienced.

The victimology perspective used by researchers as an analysis knife is not a newly discovered study, victimology studies arise as a result of criminological studies that only focus on perpetrators. Therefore, criminologists develop victimology studies that focus on victims of crime. There have been several previous studies examining crime victims using Mendelsohn's perspective of victimology. As for strengthening the originality in this study, the author obtained several previous studies that were relevant to this study. First, researchers traced based on the objects used, two studies were found that used the novel object "تم لم يبق أحد" as the object of research conducted by Faizatul Widad & Moh. Zawawi who focuses on the way the perpetrators commit murder and the form of crime¹⁸ and Rian Fergiawan Listanto's research which focuses on the causes of Wargrave's struggle, the impact of his struggle, and the methods of fighting for justice carried out by Wargrave.¹⁹ Second, researchers also traced the use of theory through Benjamin Mendelsohn's victimological approach.

¹⁶ Julaidin, *Penghukuman Tanpa Hakim: Suatu Pendekatan Dari Sudut Korban (Viktimologi)*.

¹⁷ Julaidin.

¹⁸ Faizatul Widad and Moh Zawawi, "Crime Investigation in the Novel ' and Then Were None ' By Agatha Christie (Forensic Linguistic Studies)" 4, no. 1 (2023): 147-54.

¹⁹ Rian Fergiawan Listanto, "Wargrave's Struggle For Justice In Agatha Christie's And Then There Were None," *INSTUCON* 1, no. 1 (2022): 350-59, <https://www.unisbank.ac.id/ojs/index.php/instucon/article/view/9526>.

There are three relevant studies, namely Angkasa & Rili Windiasih research which focuses on Cybercrime in the industrial era 4.0 and society 5.0,²⁰ Dwi Putri Fauziah research which focuses on women's victimization through body shaming,²¹ and Ibnu Mardiyanto's research which focuses on suicide crimes in victimology reviews.²²

Based on previous research above, there are difference in the analysis knife used, namely previous researchers used forensic linguistic analysis knives, while current research uses the perspective of victimology, according to Mendelsohn. The purpose of previous research was to uncover the way in which perpetrators commit murders and to uncover the form of crimes committed by perpetrators through linguistic forensic approaches. In the second previous study, the difference lies in the focus of the study, namely the struggle of the character Wargrave in demanding justice in the novel "ثم لم يبق أحد" by Agatha Christie. The purpose of previous research was to find out the causes, impacts, and methods carried out by Wargrave characters in struggle for justice.

The difference with the third previous study lies in the focus of the study, namely cybercrime in the era of 4.0 and society 5.0. The purpose of previous research is to find out the losses of cybercrime victims, find out the causes of cybercrime and find out how legal protection for cybercrime victims. In the fourth previous study, the difference lies in the focus of discussion on previous research that discusses bullying, especially body shaming that often occurs in women. The purpose of previous research was to reveal about bullying, especially body shaming in women that can cause victimization. Current research seeks to uncover the forms and categorization of victim guilt in the novel using Benjamin Mendelsohn's victimological perspective.

In the fifth previous study, the difference is that previous research focused on suicide crimes (victimless crime) while the current research focuses on categorizing victim guilt in the novel "ثم لم يبق أحد" based on Benjamin Mendelsohn's perspective. The purpose of previous research was to categorize suicide in victimology studies as victimless crimes and suicide prevention efforts. Current research seeks to categorize

²⁰ Angkasa Angkasa and Rili Windiasih, "Cybercrime Di Era Industri 4.0 Dan Masyarakat 5.0 Dalam Perspektif Viktimologi," *Journal Justiciabelen (Jj)* 2, no. 2 (2022): 104, <https://doi.org/10.35194/jj.v2i2.2113>.

²¹ Dwi Putri Fauziah, "Viktisasi Perempuan Melalui Body Shaming," *JISIP (Jurnal Ilmu Sosial Dan Pendidikan)* 6, no. 2 (2022): 9752-59, <https://doi.org/10.58258/jisip.v6i2.3189>.

²² Ibnu Mardiyanto, "Tinjauan Viktimologi Terhadap Kejahatan Bunuh Diri (Victimless Crime)," *Jurnal Hukum Non Diskriminatif (JHND)* 1, no. 1 (2023): 33-40, <https://doi.org/10.56854/jhnd.v1i2.137>.

the forms of victim guilt in the novel based on Mendelsohn's victimological perspective.

Based on the focus of the study, the purpose of this study is to reveal the categorization of the form of victim guilt in the novel "ثم لم يبق أحد" by Agatha Christie based on the perspective of Benjamin Mendelsohn's victimology. The research will explore the victims in the novel so as to categorize the form of guilt based on Mendelsohn's victimological perspective. This research serves as one of the efforts to expand studies related to victimology, besides that this research also serves as an update in research that focuses on the object of novel literary works.

METHOD

This type of research is descriptive qualitative research. According to descriptive research methods are research methods intended to investigate circumstances, conditions where the results are presented in the form of research reports.²³ Azwar explains that the data collected is solely descriptive so that it does not seek clarity, test hypotheses or study implications.²⁴ Researchers describe the data findings in the form of excerpts from the novel "ثم لم يبق أحد" which represent victimology of victims based on Mendelsohn's perspective. The data presentation is in the form of descriptive text narrated in accordance with the reality of the novel's storyline. The primary data used by researchers is the Arabic version of the novel "ثم لم يبق أحد" by Agatha Christie, while the secondary data used are articles, books and literature on victimology studies.

Data collection techniques are ways used by researchers to collect research data from data sources. The techniques used by researchers are reading and note-taking techniques. The reading technique is carried out to obtain data by reading the object repeatedly and focusing on excerpts from the novel "ثم لم يبق أحد" which are relevant to the discussion in this study. Meanwhile, the note-taking technique is carried out after the researcher reads the object under study, namely the novel "ثم لم يبق أحد", by recording the data found in the novel in the form of quotations that represent the study of victimology in the novel "ثم لم يبق أحد".

²³ Suharsimi Arikunto, *Prosedur Penelitian Suatu Pendekatan Praktik* (Jakarta: Rineka Cipta, 2010).

²⁴ Saifuddin Azwar, *Metode Penelitian Kualitatif* (Yogyakarta: Pustaka Pelajar, 1998).

Data analysis techniques in qualitative research generally use data analysis methods that do not involve or in the form of numbers. In this study, the data analysis technique used is a technique that refers to Miles and Huberman, namely: data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion drawing.²⁵ Data reduction is done to select, focus, discard and organize data so that the final conclusion can be described. Presentation of data is done in the form of narrative text, arranged data is organized so that it is easy to understand. Before drawing conclusions, the findings of the data that have been arranged are then described first. At the end, the conclusion is drawn after getting the results of the description of the conclusion of the data findings.

DISCUSSION

Victims of Murder on Warrior Island in the Novel "ثم لم يبق أحد"

The results of this discussion focus on the victims in the novel "ثم لم يبق أحد" by Agatha Christie based on Benjamin Mendelsohn's perspective in the study of victimology. The data obtained by the researcher is in the form of novel excerpts that represent the study of the victims. Based on the research focus, the researcher divides the discussion into two subsections, namely: 1) the form of the victim's guilt which is minimal; 2) the form of the victim's guilt which is equal to that of the perpetrator; 3) the form of the victim's guilt which is greater than that of the perpetrator. A more complete explanation is contained in the following table.

Table 1. Results of the discussion about victims

No	Victim error category	The victim
1.	Victims with minimal fault	Anthony Marston
		Ethel Rogers
		John MacArthur
2.	Victims whose faults are the same as the perpetrator	Thomas Rogers
		Emily Brent
		Edward Amstrong
3.	Victims whose guilt is greater than the perpetrator	Lawrence Wargrave
		William Blore
		Phillip Lombard
		Vera Claythorne

Those Killed First are Victims with Minimal Fault Levels

²⁵ A. Michael Huberman Matthew B. Miles, *Qualitative Data Analysis: An Expanded Sourcebook*, 2nd edition (London: Sage, 1994).

Anthony Marston Killed with Potassium Cyanide

According to Benjamin Mendelsohn, victims have their own level of guilt, one of which is a victim who has a minimal level of guilt. A victim with a minimal degree of guilt is a victim whose level of guilt is only a little and almost entirely the fault of the perpetrator himself. The victims who have a minimal level of guilt include Anthony Marston. There is an excerpt from the novel "ثم لم يبق أحد" by Agatha Christie as follows.

"... ونظر إليه "أنتوني" خلسة ثم رفع كأسه وشربه في جرعة واحدة وربما كان قد شربه بسرعة إذ شرق بالشرب بدرجة سيئة. وتغير لون وجهه فاحمر بشدة .. وشهق متنفساً.. ثم انزلق من فوق مقعده وقد سقط الكأس من يده. وكان الحادث مفا جثًا وغير متوقع الى الدرجة التي جعلتهم يجلسون انفسهم جميعًا. وظلوا ينظرون إلى الجسد المتكون بغياء. ثم قام الدكتور "أرمسترونج" وذهب إليه وجثا على جواره.. وعندما رفع رأسه من فوق الجسد المسجى كانت عيناه حائرتين، وقال في همسات خافتة حيرى:
"يا إلهي! لقد مات!". (ثم لم يبق أحد، ص: ٥٢-٥٣)

The first victim to be murdered on Soldiers' Island was Anthony Marston, an irresponsible and immoral young man. He had hit two children named John and Lucy Combes near Cambridge. After he hit them Anthony was not allowed to drive and his license was suspended for one year. Anthony died after gulping down a glass of whisky all at once and too quickly, he choked violently his face contorted turning red then gasped and fell off the seat instantly. It wasn't long before Doctor Armstrong checked Anthony's condition and whispered in astonishment that Anthony had died. Suddenly the incident made the whole room become frightened, no one thought that Anthony died from choking.

As explained earlier, based on Benjamin Mendelsohn's victimology perspective, the guilt of the victims is categorized based on the degree of guilt of the victims. The perpetrator kills immediately so that they do not have to suffer mentally and fear seeing other guests dead. Therefore, the perpetrator killed Anthony Marston when Mr. Owen's invited guests panicked at the sound of the gramophone using

Potassium Cyanide which he put in Anthony's almost empty glass. That way all the guests would not suspect Judge Wargrave at once. They thought Anthony died from severe choking and some thought he committed suicide by putting Cyanide in his glass.

Ethel Rogers Died in Sleep

The second victim was Ethel Rogers, the wife of Thomas who died while she was asleep at night. As the following excerpt from the novel shows.

"توماس روجرز" و"أثيل روجرز".. لقد تسببتما في مقتل "جنيفر برادي" في يوم ٦ أيار (مايو) عام ١٩٢٩. (ثم لم يبق أحد، ص: ٣٣-٣٤)

The data above is evidence that Thomas Rogers and Ethel Rogers had killed the employer Jeniffer Brady on Thomas Rogers' decision, which was then approved by Ethel Rogers. On May 6, 1929, Miss Bredy relapsed and when she tried to call the doctor, the telephone line at her employer's house was broken, so she was forced to call the doctor by walking to the hospital. Of course this made Miss Bredy's life unlivable, the time taken to travel from the hospital to her employer's house was quite far. The incident seemed like an ordinary case of death but they both did it on purpose.

General MacArthur Died Painlessly

The next victim who had the last minimal level of guilt was John MacArthur, a soldier who quit his military service after finding out that his wife Leslie liked Arthur Richmond one of his army men. he then decided to buy a small house in Devon. General MacArthur, who was hurt and angry at the actions of his wife and subordinates, made him kill Arthur Richmond by deliberately sending him to the battlefield. The following is the form of death experienced by General MacArthur.

"... وظهر الدكتور "أرمسترونج" وهو يلهث بصعوبة وقال: الجنرال "مكارثر" مات؟!"

خرجت الكلمة بان دفاع من فم "فيرا".

فقال "أرمسترونج": نعم، لقد مات.

وران صمت .. صمت طويل." (ثم لم يبق أحد، ص: ٩٧-٩٨).
"لقي الجنرال "مكارثر" مصرعه دون ألم كثير، لم يسمعي وأنا أقرب خلفه وكان علي
بالتأكيد أن انتقي الوقت الذي اذهب فيه إليه بدقة حتى لا يراني أحد." (ثم لم يبق
أحد، ص: ١٥٦).
"كان "أرمسترونج" شاحب الوجه جدا .. وقال : ليس هناك أي احتمال لأزمة قلبية
أو أي شيء من هذا القبيل. لقد ضرب مكارثر "بشيء ثقيل على مؤخرة رأسه." (ثم لم
يبق أحد، ص: ٩٩).

The first data explains how the perpetrator killed General MacArthur painlessly. The perpetrator walked towards General MacArthur who was on the beach, the victim who did not hear the sound of footsteps behind him was immediately killed. When Doctor Armstrong was about to call General MacArthur, he was surprised to find that General MacArthur was dead.

The second data, explains that General MacArthur was killed by being hit on the back of his head not because of a heart attack or anything like that. Doctor Armstrong examined the General's body and concluded that he was hit hard on the back of his head. However, Doctor Armstrong did not find the weapon used to kill General MacArthur.

Those Sadistically Murdered are Victims with the Same Degree of Guilt as the Perpetrator

A victim whose degree of guilt is comparable to that of the perpetrator is someone whose level of crime is the same as the perpetrator himself. Mendelsohn divides the sub-categories in this type of victim's guilt into 4 sub-categories, one of which is Euthanasia, where the victim is deliberately killed to end his life by minimizing pain to the victim. The following is the representation of victims in the excerpts of *And Then There Were None*.

Thomas Rogers Carried on the Back of the Head with an Axe

The first victim who shared the same degree of guilt as the perpetrator was Thomas Rogers. He was a servant employed by Mrs. Owen to serve the invited guests

on Warrior Island with his wife Ethel Rogers. The following is the form of death experienced by Thomas Rogers.

"... كان يعد خشباً لإشعال الفرن، وكان لا يزال ممسكاً بالبلطة الصغيرة .. بينما بلطة أكبر مستندة إلى الحائط وقد تلوث نصلها بالدماء .. وكان حجم النصل يتناسب مع الجرح العميق في مؤخر رأس "روجرز". وقال "أرمسترونج" الأمر غاية في الوضوح . لا بد أن القائل قد تسلل خلفه وقتله بضربة واحدة من البلطة بينما كان منحنيًا لتكسير الخشب . (ثم لم يبق أحد، ص: ١١٩-١٢٠)

The above quote explains that Thomas Rogers was splitting wood in the small washerman's house, which was discovered by the guests to be dead. There was a large axe lying against the door which had a dark brown stain that looked like dried blood. Upon closer inspection, it turned out that the stain was the blood from the wound on the back of Rogers' head. Armstrong said that it is likely that he was killed by being hit on the back of his head while Rogers was looking down. The perpetrator sneaked up behind him and immediately swung a large axe right behind his head.

Emily Brent Killed with Cyanide Injection at Breakfast Time

The next victim whose level of guilt was the same as the perpetrator was Emily Brent. Miss Brent died by being given the last dose of Khloralhydrate in her coffee cup when breakfast time arrived. The following excerpt represents the death of Emily Brent.

"... وعندئذ رأوا وجهها مخضباً بالدماء وشفثتها شديدي الزرقة وعينيها جاحظتين. وصاح "بلور" قائلاً: يا إلهي، لقد ماتت!" (ثم لم يبق أحد، ص: ١٢٩-١٣٠)

The quote above describes the state of Emily Brent after being approached by the guests as they were shocked to see Miss Brent's face, her mouth full of blood, her lips turning blue and her eyes bulging suddenly made the guests who saw shocked. Blore immediately said that Miss Brent had died. It looked like Miss Brent had been poisoned with cyanide but upon further inspection, there were injection marks that

initially looked like bee stings. However, Armstrong denied it and said that it was an injection from a syringe.

"إميلي كارولين برنت" .. أنت مسؤولة عن مقتل بياتريس تايلور" في يوم ٥ تشرين الثاني (نوفمبر) عام ١٩٣١. (ثم لم يبق أحد، ص: ٣٣).

The reason that made Miss Brent one of the victims of the ten invited guests with the same degree of guilt as the perpetrator was because Emily Brent had expelled her maid Beatrice Taylor who was caught pregnant and then allegedly the maid left and jumped into the river to her death. The death of Beatrice Taylor became Miss Brent's responsibility because she was suspected of being the cause of the maid's death. The following data is a manifestation of the way the perpetrator killed Miss Brent.

The interpretation of the above quotations is that Miss Brent had caused the maid in her house who was caught pregnant to commit suicide after being kicked out by Miss Brent herself. So she must take responsibility for the death of the maid by categorizing the victim's guilt as being at the same level of guilt as the perpetrator. Based on Mendelsohn's typology of victims, the way Miss Brent was killed fits into the sub-category of Euthanasia, where the victim is deliberately deprived of life by not causing pain, namely by injecting cyanide into her body.

Doctor Armstrong was pushed so hard that he lost his balance and fell into the sea

The victim with the same degree of guilt as the third perpetrator was Edward George Armstrong, a neurologist who caused the death of one of his patients Louisa Mary Cless. Armstrong became one of the targets to be killed by Judge Wargarve because he did not feel guilty for what he had done to his patient. Here is the condition of Armstrong who was found floating in the sea and lifeless.

"إدوارد جورج أرمسترونج" .. لقد تسببت في يوم ١٤ آذار (مارس) عام ١٩٢٥ في موت لويزا ماري كليس" (ثم لم يبق أحد، ص ٣٣)
"وتنهده وهو يهز رأسه وفكر في نفسه: « ثمل .. تلك. حقيقة الأمر .. لقد كنت ثملاً .. وعلى الرغم من ذلك فقد أجريت العملية وكل أعصابي كانت متوترة .. ويدي

ترتجفان وقتلتها تماماً. بالليشيطانة المسكينة! السيدة العجوز كانت العملية سهلة لو كنت واعياً، من حسن حظي أن الإخلاص شعار مهنتنا. كانت الحكيمة تعلم بحقيقة الأمر، ولكنها أمسكت بلسانها. يا الله، لقد أصيبت بصدمة، ولكن من ذا الذي يعرف حقيقة الأمر بعد انقضاء كل هذه السنين؟! (ثم لم يبق أحد، ص: ٥١)

The reason Doctor Armstrong fell into the same category of guilt as the perpetrator was because he had killed one of his patients on March 14, 1925 named Louisa Mary Cless while in the operating room. Unfortunately, Armstrong did not feel that he had been involved in the murder. Initially he insisted that he did not know the patient named Cless, Armstrong even felt annoyed if every patient who died was the fault of the doctor who handled it. Armstrong began to recall the incident, at the time he was operating while drunk. He felt that his hands were shaking and felt sorry for his patient, Armstrong tried to cover up his actions by covering the mouths of the nurses who were with him during the operation.

Judge Wargrave Ends His Life by Firing a Gun in His Forehead

The last victim whose guilt level was the same as the perpetrator was Judge Wargrave who died with a gunshot wound to his forehead. He initially worked with Doctor Armstrong to fake his death in order to confuse the killer. With Judge Wargrave dead, he was free to move around and stake out the killer. However, who would have thought that he himself was the killer, Judge Wargrave was only using Doctor Armstrong for the success of his plan to kill all the invited guests. Here's how Judge Wargrave ended his life after killing all the guests on Warrior Island.

"ثم أذهب إلى غرفتي وأرقد على سريري، وفي مقبض باب الغرفة شبكت منتصف حبل مطاخي معلق في السقف وفي الطرف الآخر ساشيك المسدس، وسأمسك بالمسدس بمنديل حتى لا تضيع منه آثار بصمات الأنتة "كليثون"، وبعد أن أطلق الرصاص على نفسي لا بد أن قوة ارتداد الطلقة ستلقي بالمسدس بعيداً بعد أن يسقط من يدي فيتحرر من الحبل الذي يتحرر هو الآخر من مقبض الباب ويبقى متدلياً من السقف في براءة". (ثم لم يبق أحد، ص: ١٥٨-١٥٩)

Judge Wargrave ended his life after killing all his targets. He committed a suicide that looked like he was killed by the perpetrator, using a handkerchief he was able to squeeze the trigger of the gun without removing the fingerprints of Vera Claythorne. Judge Wargrave tied the thin elastic cord of his glasses to the door handle and his pistol, the pistol attracted by the elastic fabric would pound and slip out of its bonds and fall, the thin cord would hang from his glasses and the handkerchief lying on the ground would also give no clue. The following are the victim's forms of culpability that are equal in degree to that of the perpetrator.

Those Killed Last are Victims with a Greater Degree of Guilt than the Perpetrators

William Blore Killed with a Shattered Head by a Bear-Shaped White Marble Clock

"ويليام هنري بلور".. لقد تسببت في مصرع "جيمس ستيفن لاندور" في يوم ١٠ تشرين الأول (أكتوبر) عام ١٩٢٨. (ثم لم يبق أحد، ص: ٣٣)
"وحكم على "لاندور" بالسجن مدى الحياة، ثم مات في سجن "وارتمور" بعد سنة من الحكم عليه.. كان رجلاً رقيقاً. كان محتملاً. لقد كان هو الذي ضرب خفير البنك .. كانت التهمة ثابتة عليه. " (ثم لم يبق أحد، ص: ٥٠)

William Blore was a police officer who caused one of his prisoners to die in his prison cell. On October 10, 1928 William was suspected of being the cause of the death of James Stephen Landor a bank robber, he handled the London & Commercial bank robbery case. Landor was the perpetrator in the bank robbery, while Blore was the police officer in charge of the case so he provided evidence of the perpetrator robbing the bank. Because of his evidence and his report to the prosecution, Landor received a life sentence and ended up dying on Dartmoor after being imprisoned for a long time. It is suspected that it was because he was not physically strong that he became ill and died.

Philip Lombard is Shot by Vera Claythorne in the Heart

Phillip Lombard and Vera Claythorne were increasingly suspicious of each other, especially since there were only two of them left, which made it very likely that one of them was the culprit. Here is the chronology of Phillip Lombard's death.

"فيليب لومبارد.. أنت متهم بقتل واحد وعشرين شخصاً من قبيلة في شرق إفريقيا" في أحد أيام شهر شباط (فبراير) عام ١٩٣٢. (ثم لم يبق أحد، ص: ٣٣)
"... ما سأرويهِ هو عين الحقيقة. لقد تركتهم. كان ذلك بدافع الرغبة في الحياة ... كنا قد ضللنا طريقنا في الغابة وأخذت أنا كل ما تبقى من طعام وهربت. فقال الجنرال "مكارثر" بصرامة : أي أنك هجرت رجالك .. تركتهم يموتون جوعاً. - ليس هذا بالضبط .. إن حب البقاء هو غريزة الإنسان الأولى. ورفعت "فيراً" رأسها من بين يديها وقالت وهي تحدد إليه: لقد تركت هؤلاء الاطفال يموتون . أجل لقد تركتهم يموتون ..."(ثم لم يبق أحد، ص: ٤٧-٤٨)

Philip Lombard was categorized as a victim whose guilt was greater than that of the perpetrator. He was found guilty of causing 21 people in East Africa to die. Precisely in February 1932 when Lombard was working abroad, precisely in Africa, he carried out several activities that violated the law. As Lombard did to at least 21 East African tribesmen who died because he tried to escape and leave them.

When Lombard was asked about the Africans, he vehemently denied that it was a form of self-preservation. Lombard said that it was true that he left the Africans to save himself, he also took the remaining food and left them. Lombard left the Africans starving, causing them to lose their lives. This is reinforced by his testimony after being urged by the other guests to open up, as in the bolded quote above. "The story is true! I left them, to protect myself. We got lost in the bushes. Me and two others took the food and finished it". He realized that his actions were not honorable but he felt that it was a form of self-preservation.

Vera Claythorne Hangs Herself Using a Rope Prepared by Judge Wargrave in Her Bedroom

The final victim with more guilt than the perpetrator was Vera Claythorne who worked as Cyril Hamilton's private tutor. Vera was invited by Mrs. Owen to come to Warrior Island as her new secretary there. A woman with a bold and clever

personality like Vera would not feel guilty for what she has done in the past. The following is an excerpt that represents the chronology of Vera Claythorne ending her life.

هذه هي النهاية.. وتسقلت المقعد وعيناها تحدفان إلى الأمام كمن يسير نائماً. ووضعت الانشودة حول رقبتها. "هوجو" قادم ليرى كيف ستنفذ ما أراد. أحد وأزاحت المقعد بعيداً". (ثم لم يبق أحد، ص: ١٥٤).

Vera Claythorne finally ended her own life, imagining how moist and cold Cyril's hands would be to her touch. She climbed onto the chair that Judge Wargrave had previously prepared as a final stage for Vera, with a blank, sleepwalking stare. Then she grabbed the hanging rope and draped it around her neck, while kicking the chair underneath her. At the same time, Hugo is also seen there watching all of Vera's actions. The following is a form of victim guilt with a degree of guilt exceeding that of the perpetrator.

"فيرا إليزابيث كليثون".. لقد قتلت "سيريل أو جيلفيا هاملتون" في يوم ١١ آب (أغسطس) عام ١٩٣٥". (ثم لم يبق أحد، ص: ٣٣).
"وكالت فيرا كليثون" بصوت مرتجف قائلة:

اود ان اخبركم بالحقيقة عن ذلك الطفل "سيريل هاملتون"، لقد كنت مربيته كان غير مسموح له بالسباحة بعيداً عن الشاطئ، وذات يوم كنت شاردة اللب اسبح بعيداً. وسبحت خلفه، ولكنني لم أتمكن من الوصول إليه في الوقت المناسب. لقد كان الأمر فظيماً ولكنها لم تكن غلطتي. لقد برأتني المحكمة. وأمه.. لقد كانت غاية في الطيبة. وإذا كانت هي.. هي نفسها لم تلمني، فلميقال هذا الكلام المزعج؟ اهذا ليس عدلاً، ليس عدلاً. ثم انهارت وهي تبكي بمرارة". (ثم لم يبق أحد، ص: ٤٧).

Vera Claythorne was guilty of trying to cover up her past murder of Cyril Ogilvie Hamilton on August 11, 1935 while they were playing on the beach. Vera said in a trembling voice that Cyril was the son of the Hamilton family and Vera was his private tutor. He was forbidden to swim far out on the beach but, when Vera wasn't paying attention, he swam away and drowned. His family did not blame Vera because

they thought it was an accident, but it was actually Vera who told Cyril to swim towards the reef. She was the one who killed Cyril.

CONCLUSION

Based on the findings in the novel "ثم لم يبق أحد" there were ten victims who died on Warrior Island without knowing the perpetrators, causes, and motives of the murders. Mendelsohn's theory of victimology groups victim guilt into 6 categories. While in the novel "ثم لم يبق أحد" researchers found 3 categories of forms of victim guilt, namely: 1) the category of victims with a minimum level of guilt was found in 3 figures, namely Anthony Marston, Ethel Rogers and General MacArthur; 2) the category of guilt of the victim is the same as the perpetrator found in 4 figures namely Thomas Rogers, Emily Brent, Edward Armstrong, and Judge Wargrave; and 3) categories of victims whose guilt is greater than perpetrators are found in 3 figures, namely William Blore, Philip Lombard and Vera Claythorne.

This research still has limitations in analyzing literary works. The theory of victimology is only limited to revealing a piece of events in the reality of life. The advantage of this theory is that it reveals the guilt of the victim and not the perpetrator. This study illustrates the overall form of victim guilt so that the results found are still general. Therefore, researchers hope that future studies can discuss victims more specifically and in depth. This research is expected to increase readers' insight and knowledge related to crime victims. Researchers hope that readers not only pay attention to the crime from the perpetrator's point of view, but also from the perspective of the victim as a direct observer at the scene of the crime.

REFERENCES

- Angkasa, Angkasa, and Rili Windiasih. "Cybercrime Di Era Industri 4.0 Dan Masyarakat 5.0 Dalam Perspektif Viktimologi." *Journal Justiciabelen (Jj)* 2, no. 2 (2022): 104. <https://doi.org/10.35194/jj.v2i2.2113>.
- Arikunto, Suharsimi. *Prosedur Penelitian Suatu Pendekatan Praktik*. Jakarta: Rineka Cipta, 2010.
- Azwar, Saifuddin. *Metode Penelitian Kualitatif*. Yogyakarta: Pustaka Pelajar, 1998.
- Christie, Agatha. "مكتبة. Pdf," 1985. "جزيرة الموت" كتوباتي - <https://www.kotobati.com/book/رواية-جزيرة-الموت>.

- Fauziah, Dwi Putri. "Viktimisasi Perempuan Melalui Body Shaming." *JISIP (Jurnal Ilmu Sosial Dan Pendidikan)* 6, no. 2 (2022): 9752–59. <https://doi.org/10.58258/jisip.v6i2.3189>.
- Ghosita, Arief. *Masalah Korban Kejahatan*. Jakarta: Penerbit Universitas Trisakti, 2009..
- Hasibuan, Linda. "Hong Kong Gempar! Model Cantik Abby Choi Tewas Dimutilasi." *CNBC Indonesia*, 2023. 8 March 2023.
- Ii, B A B. "Rena Yulia, Viktimologi: Perlindungan Hukum Terhadap Korban Kejahatan , Graha Ilmu, Yogyakarta, 2010, Hlm. 43. 24 28," 2010, 28–69.
- Julaiddin. *Penghukuman Tanpa Hakim: Suatu Pendekatan Dari Sudut Korban (Viktimologi)*, 2019.
- Listanto, Rian Fergiawan. "Wargrave's Struggle For Justice In Agatha Christie's And Then There Were None." *INSTUCON* 1, no. 1 (2022): 350–59. <https://www.unisbank.ac.id/ojs/index.php/instucon/article/view/9526>.
- Mardiyanto, Ibnu. "Tinjauan Viktimologi Terhadap Kejahatan Bunuh Diri (Victimless Crime)." *Jurnal Hukum Non Diskriminatif (JHND)* 1, no. 1 (2023): 33–40. <https://doi.org/10.56854/jhdn.v1i2.137>.
- Matthew B. Miles, A. Michael Huberman. *Qualitative Data Analysis: An Expanded Sourcebook*. 2nd editio. London: Sage, 1994.
- Mendelsohn, Benjamin. "Victimology and Contemporary Society's Trends." *Victimology* 1, no. 1 (1976): 8–18. <https://psycnet.apa.org/record/1978-20003-001>.
- Miers, David. "Positivist Victimology: A Critique." *International Review of Victimology* 1, no. 1 (1989): 3–22. <https://doi.org/10.1177/026975808900100102>.
- Mubarok, Nafi'. "Korban Pembunuhan Dalam Prespektif Viktimologi Dan Fikih Jinayat." *Al-Qānūn: Jurnal Pemikiran Dan Pembaharuan Hukum Islam* 12, no. 2 (2009): 462–485..
- Oktafian, Ilham. "Permana Bunuh Diri Usai Kepergok Bunuh Dan Cor 2 Wanita." *News Detik*, 2023. <https://news.detik.com/berita/d-6609819/permana-bunuh-diri-usai-kepergok-bunuh-dan-cor-2-wanita>.
- Pebriansah, A. "Analisis Viktimologi Terhadap Anak Sebagai Korban Sodomi Dari Perspektif Hukum Pidana Islam Skripsi." *Eprints.Walisongo.Ac.Id*, 2022..
- Soetoto Erwin Owan Hermansyah, Zulkifli Ismail. Melanie Pita Lestari. *Buku Ajar Viktimologi*, 2022.

Widad, Faizatul, and Moh Zawawi. "Crime Investigation in the Novel ' and Then Were None ' By Agatha Christie (Forensic Linguistic Studies)" 4, no. 1 (2023): 147-54.

Wiguno, Ario Ponco. "Kajian Viktimologi Terhadap Anak Sebagai Korban Tindak Pidana Kesusilaan" 1 (2013): 1-10..