

**AUTHOR'S WORLDVIEW OF WOMEN HAPPINESS  
REPRESENTED BY THE MAIN CHARACTERS IN THE NOVEL  
THE GIRL ON THE TRAIN**



**A Thesis**

*Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of Sarjana  
Humaniora in English and Literature Department of Adab and Humanities  
Faculty of Alauddin State Islamic University of Makassar*

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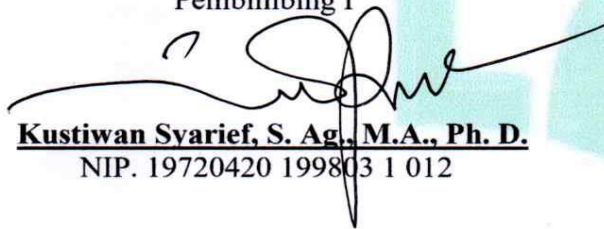
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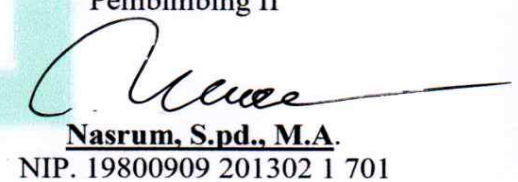
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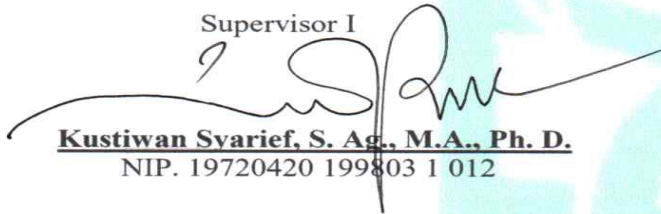
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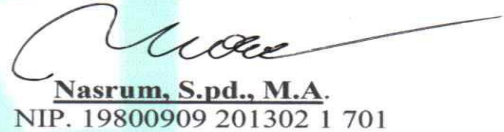
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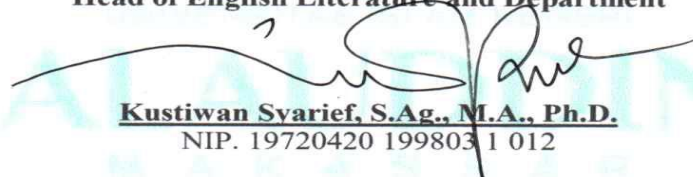
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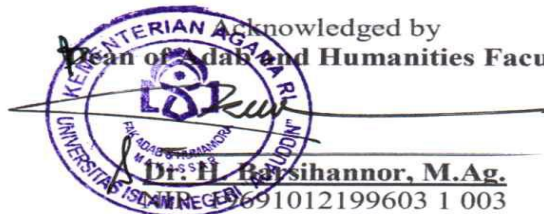
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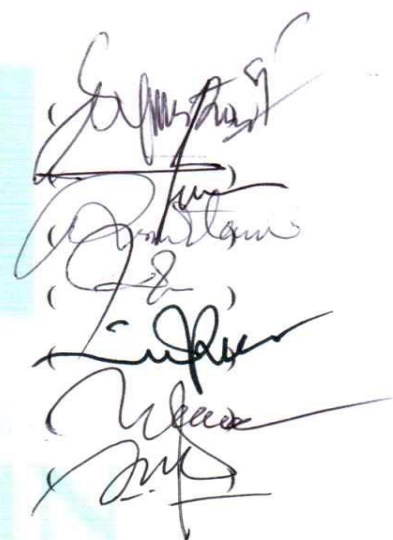
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The Researcher

**M. Guntur**



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## ABSTRACT

Name : **M. Guntur**  
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This research discussed about author’s worldview of women happiness represented by the main characters in the novel *The Girl on the Train* . The objective of the research are to find out the worldview of women happiness that divides into three types such as; worldview about God, worldview about Nature, and worldview about Human based on Genetic structuralism theory from Lucien Goldmann. The method used in this research is descriptive qualitative method. The finding of this research showed that the author’s worldview of women happiness is represented by the main characters on the novel. The researcher used *note taking* as the instrument to find out the valid data. The researcher concluded that the main characters on the novel show radical feminism that represent author’s worldview and happiness means in the novel is a freedom

**Keywords:** Author, Worldview, Women happiness, Main characters, The Girl on the Train.

## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTION

#### A. Background

Nowadays, some people consider a literary work just as an entertainer or a study to learn the social life or community where the literary works are made. Some people believed that the ideology, attitude of the characters in the literary work is really the same as in the real life. But in the other case, if we consider a literary work as something which totally represents the real life, we are probably wrong because the literary work is never separated from the position of the author.

According to Desan (2005:41), The Author has an important influence on the literary works that they make. What really exists in the literary works such as the condition of society, the characters, the problem is a combination of the author's imagination, ideology, thought, and what the author sees in the real life. Through literature the author can express certain sociological conditions from society communicated to the readers, So, we can assume that the literary works are a reaction of the author from the real world.

Wiyatmi (2013:25) explains the existence of literature cannot be separated from reciprocal relations among the Author, society, and reader. The author creates a literary work such as novel or poetry and it is not as simple as we think. The first thing that author does is analyze the data which exist in the real life, interpret the data, then

change into a literary work. So, the important thing is that literary works are created from the observation and experience from the author in the social reality. The authors' subjective experience and their response to the community around them (social reality) are then realized into forms of literary works.

Saraswati (2003:120) sociology is connected with belief system or statement about society, politics, and religion which are used together by society or certain groups. In literary works, ideology is always shown by the characters, reflecting their behaviors and thoughts. Thus, the readers will think about the ideas which the author wants to express through his story.

Study of external structure of literature is called sociology of literature. Similarly with Ratna (2003:25) emphasizes sociology of literature is a research on literary works which involves the analysis of social structures. sociology of literature is a topic of work which becomes a foundation of what is implied in the literary work and what purposes and messages that the author want to convey (Semi 1989: 178)

Singewood (1972: 136) emphasizes that in conducting sociological analysis of literary works, the researcher has to be careful in interpreting the phrase "literature is a reflection of society". Then, he said that the sentence forgets the author's position, awareness, and purpose. So, the researcher realizes how important the position of the author in literary work is. In the creation of literary works, the author's position is very important. The reality is described in the literary work determined by the mind of the writer (Henri, 1968:8).

Study that learn about the author in literary work is Genetic Structuralism. Genetic structuralism is used to find out the source of literary work itself, such as the internal structure and external structure. Genetic structuralism by Goldmann is connecting the history and the creation of literary work. The literary work, seen as a structure, must be related to historical subjects, not to some sphere outside history (Goldmann, 1981: 11). There are some basic concept which is explained by Goldmann that connecting each other to compose the genetic structuralism such as; Human Fact, Collective subject, and World view.

World view by Goldman is a relation and combination between human with their society and the universe (Goldmann, 1981: 11). So, the meaning of world view it self is a thought, aspiration and the feelings from the author.

In this research, the researcher is interested in analyzing the world view of the author, because the researcher realizes how important position of the author in creating the literary works where reality is described in it such as novel, movie, and poetry, and very much determined by the mind of the author (Junus, 1986:8). So, the reality which is represented in literary works may not be same with the reality in social real life, as it depends on the sociology of the author.

In analyzing the world view of the author, the researcher has chosen Paula Hawkins' (2015) novel titled *The Girl on the Train*. This novel uses a first-person narrative told from the point of view of three women: Rachel, Anna, and Megan. This novel tells a story about women who have a different life with a different problem. So

through this novel, we can see how far the author's desire to express the sociology of women. We can see clearly how the author wants to explain to us how a woman thinks, acts, and dreams. Besides, the profession of the author as a journalist who is immediately plugged in the middle of community so, it makes her understand more about what conditions of society around her then she combines them with her imagination, hopes, and feelings until they become a new character and new ideology.

So through this study, the researcher will analyze the world view of the author represented by the main characters in the novel. Learning the world view of the author makes the researcher realize a relevant message in the Holy Quran Surah Al – Isra' verse 84 :

قُلْ كُلٌّ يَعْمَلُ عَلَىٰ شَاكِلَتِهِ فَرَبُّكُمْ أَعْلَمُ بِمَنْ هُوَ أَهْدَىٰ  
سَبِيلًا

”Say: Every one acts according to his manner; but your Lord best knows who is best guided in the path”

According to Quraish Shihab (2001), QS. Al – Isra' verse 84 explains that everybody among us does something according to our manner so that God knows which way is right and which way is wrong. So, He will give a reward to people who are right in His way.

Through the verse above, the researcher realizes that people have their own manner according to their place, the condition of their community, and their daily life. From the explanation above, the researcher has decided to write a thesis proposal

entitled “the World view of the Author represented by the Main characters in Paula Hawkins’ *The Girl on The Train* Novel (2015).

### **B. Problem Statement**

Based on the background above, in this study the researcher would like to formulate the research question “How is the author’s worldview about women happiness represented by the main characters in Paula Hawkins’ *The Girl on the Train* Novel (2015)”. This question is broken down into sub-questions about:

1. The author’s world view about God
2. The author’s world view about Nature
3. The author’s world view about Human

### **C. Objective of Research**

Based on the research questions above, through this study the writer would like to find out the author’s world view (God, nature, and human) of the women happiness represented by the main characters in Paula Hawkins’ *The Girl on the Train* Novel (2015).

### **D. Significance of Study**

In this study, the writer expects to achieve the goal optimally and provide benefits for all parties. The significance of the study as follows:



### 1. Theoretical Significance

This paper is expected to add more knowledge about literary analysis, especially in the field of genetic structuralism focusing on the analysis the world view of the author, so it can be a comparison for further research.

### 2. Practical Significance

The result of this study is expected to increase the reader's insight about the author's sociology represented by the main characters. In addition, this study is expected to provide the readers' knowledge about what moral values can be taken, so it can be applied in everyday life by us.

### **E. Scope of the Research**

In this research the researcher will focus on analyzing the sociology of the author represented by the main characters in the *Girl on The Train* (2015) novel by Paula Hawkins. The study will use the theory of Genetic structuralism as proposed by Lucien Goldmann in his book *Method in the Sociology of Literature* (translated and edited by William Q. Boelhower (1981). Which includes the following elements: Human Fact, Collective structure, Transindividual Subject, and World view.

## CHAPTER II

### REVIEWED OF RELATED LITERATURE

#### A. Previous Study

Before conducting this research, there are some researchers who have done the related study and most of them researched about the sociology of literature but different objects. The related researchers that the researcher takes some references were written by:

Azi (2013) in her thesis entitled *Spiritualis Posmodern Dalam novel Stardust Karya Neil Gaiman (Tinjauan Strukturalisme Genetik)*. In her thesis, she focused on describing the position of the author in the novel and describe the sociocultural situation as an element that build the novel. The researcher chose this thesis as the first previous study because, this thesis uses Genetic Structuralism as a theory to analyse the novel. But, the difference between Azi's thesis with this research is Azi uses the genetic structuralism theory to analyse postmodernism in her thesis. Than, the researcher uses theory of genetic structuralism to analyse the worldview of the author in this research.

The second previous study is Karana's (2012) study in his thesis entitled *Kajian Sosiologi Sastra Tokoh Utama Dalam Novel Lintang Karya Ardini Pangasturi B.N.* In his thesis, he focused on analyzing the literary structure that exists in the novel and how the sociological aspects are represented by the main characters in the novel. He

used a theory from Faruk (2010) that explains sociology as a scientific study about human in society, a study about social aspects and social processes. The similarities between Karana's thesis with this research is both of them are analyzing the position of the author in the novel and use sociology of literature as an approach in analyzing the novel. But, the differences is Karana uses theory from Faruk that explains about sociology of literature and the researcher uses theory from Goldmann about genetic structuralism.

The third is from Khusnia (2016) in her thesis A Genetic Structuralism analysis on Racism in Octavia Butler's *Kindred*. In her thesis, she focused on the analysis the world view of which is portrayed by Octavia Butler in her novel *Kindred*. She uses the theory from Lucien Goldmann about Genetic Structuralism. The similaritie of Khusnia's thesis with this research is both use the same theory which the theory from Lucien Goldmann about Genetic Structuralism. The difference is from the object. The researcher uses *The Girl on the Train* novel and Khusnia uses *kindred* novel.

## **B. Theory of Happiness**

Hurlock (2004: 47) says that happiness is a combination from receiving attitude (acceptance), affection (love), and goal (achievement). An attitude of someone acceptance to the other people or some condition is influenced by accepting their self in social adjustment. Besides, in social adjustment needs physical attraction which makes affection and acceptance from the other people. Then, affection is an achievement from acceptance of someone in the environment.

Seligman (2002: 72) happiness is the positive psychological situation that someone has a positive emotion such as satisfaction of life, positive thought and feeling in living their life. Positive emotion is might be a past, present, or a future. In learning the three types of happiness (acceptance, affection, and achievement). Someone can control their emotion to the positive way which can change the feeling about the past, a thought about a future, and how living a life in the present.

#### **a. Aspect of happiness**

According to Hurlock (2004: 47-50) there are three types of happiness “three A” such as; acceptance, affection, and achievement.

##### **1. Acceptance**

A situation which is marked by positive attitude or rejecting attitude. In clinical practice, acknowledgment or respect of individual value, without enclose the acknowledgment from their self.

##### **2. Affection**

Affection is a strong feeling, the kind of love and the result from mental process includes feeling, emotion, atmosphere of heart, and temperament.

##### **3. Achievement**

Achievement is a goal of an effort which is reached. One class higher from the successful because of learning certain tasks. Or one higher class from skill in learning or doing something.

## **b. Factors that influenced the Happiness**

Hurlock (2004: 50-51) emphasize there are three factors for people to get the happiness such as; social life, Religion, and marriage.

### **1. Social life**

A happy people is a people which might have a social life and always doing socialization and never living their life in a loneliness.

### **2. Religion**

Religious person is happier and accept their life than a person who do not have a religion. It because, a religion can give a hope of future and create a meaning in a human life. Relation between hope of the future and faith is a reason why a faith is really effective against a hopeless and increase a happiness.

### **3. Marriage**

Marriage has a strong relation with the happiness. People who get married can influence the long of age and getting a success.

## **C. Genetic Structuralism**

Genetic Structuralism was developed by Lucien Goldmann in 1960s. It talks about the relationship between literary works and society. Goldmann believes that a literary work is a structure. This structure is not static, but as a product of structure progress and restructure process conducted by the society where the literary works were created. It means that literary work is a structure that formed as the result of historical

process. Goldmann's theory affirms that the texts are based on trans-individual subject who becomes a part of certain class. Genetic Structuralism includes genetic factors in the literary works. Genetic means the origins of literary works. The factors are about the author and the historical background of the author's works.

Consequently, Goldmann's theory relates to the human's creation and the social condition in certain time. From that statement, it can be concluded that a study of literary work cannot be separated from the totality of life of people and its socio historical relationship. In Genetic structuralism, Goldmann writes three basic characteristics of human behavior, that is:

1. Man's tendency to adapt himself to his milieu and, thus, the significant and rational character of his behavior in relation to it.
2. Man's tendency to coherence and to global structuring processes.
3. The dynamic character of his behavior and the modifying tendency of the structure of which he is a part. (Goldmann, 1981: 11).

The first tendency is doing in a certain way called "rationality", that is, the effort to respond their problems occur in their life. The second tendency is the human tendency to make the suit patterns in their thought, behavior, and feeling to respond the problem in their surroundings. The third is the tendency of human to modify and develop the structure of thought, behavior and feeling that have been built before. Goldmann argues (1981: 15) that the basic nature of human behavior is characterized as man's coherent response to the problem which occur in his group and surroundings. It means that human beings are doing an adaptation into the reality and their

environment through the process of assimilation and accommodation. Assimilation is a process where an individual adapts himself to his surrounding, while accommodation is an environment adaptation towards human. Both of them will support the construction of human fact.

The structures represent the author's world view, not as the individual subject, but as the part of the group of certain society (Teeuw, 1984: 153). Literary works can be understood from the genetic side of the background of the certain social structures. It means that the author as the trans-individual subject and the historical background of their works have to be analyzed by the researcher. Genetic structuralism theory focuses on the study of intrinsic and extrinsic elements of literary works. It examines the structure of literary works and the background of the social life of the authors as a part of a particular community. The study of Genetic Structuralism starts from the study of intrinsic element (unity and coherence) as the basic data. Furthermore, research will connect the various elements of society to reality. The work is seen as a reflection of the age which can reveal the social, cultural, political and economic aspects. Those will give the abstraction of the author's worldview.

Goldmann argues that literature is as the expression of a world view through asocial groups of the authors and objects created by the author. The important events at that time will be directly connected to the intrinsic elements of the literary works. Goldmann gives three formulation study of Genetic Structuralism, those are:

1. The concept of collective consisousness
2. Social history reality

### 3. The structuring process from the fact of individual and social group

(Goldmann, 1981: 56).

Simply, Genetic Structuralism analysis can be formulated in three steps. The first one is the researcher starts the analysis from the intrinsic elements of the novel. The second one is finding the social and cultural life of the author, because it is part of a particular community. The last one is finding social and historical background of the author's works. Goldman argues that "The literary works is critical insofar as it displays the author's creativity and originality in his relation to society" (Goldmann, 1981: 24). Originality refers to socio-historical context. It means that Genetic Structuralism is not only to find the structure in the novel but also the structure of the society. It means that the social background which makes the novel is created as the extrinsic elements must be considered. The structures mentioned above have relation with why the novel is produced and what is the novel represented. Those will produce world view.

This theory is the only theory that can reconstruct the author's worldview. Goldmann divides the basic concept of Genetic Structuralism into four concepts. Those are worldview, human fact, transindividual subject and significant structure.

#### **a. Human Fact**

The most basic thing in theory of genetic structuralism according to Goldmann is a concept of human fact. Human changes the world or environment around them to reach the balance between their self as a subject from the world around them (Goldmann, 1981: 40). Simply, Human fact can be distinguished into two, first is



individual act such as someone behavior which is connected with social class. The second is social fact which is connected with history. Human fact is not something that just appears, rather it is the result of Human activity as the subject. It is because human are assimilate and accommodate with environment so they become subject in Human fact. Since individual human being is incapable to assimilate and accommodate, then human being requires collectivity to overcome individual.

According to Goldmann, every act of human is meaningful, even that act when they face the certain situation or interaction problem to another subject. Then, Goldmann say that in human science, there are two categories that he called as structure and function. Function always in unaware situation and structure is not (Goldmann, 1981: 40).

Human fact includes human behavior. It can be phycical behavior and verbal behavior that can change social history. Usually, the change is created by collective subject. These facts can be a certain social activity, certain political activities, and cultural creation such as philosophy, art and literary arts (Goldmann, 1981: 40). Human produce fact as the result of the relation between human and world surrounding their life. The social structure and the literary works are connected by worldview.

To find world view, human fact becomes the important part to get social fact to form social structure. Goldman says that human fact is a basic of Genetic Structuralism. It happens because “Genetic” here means that the literary work was born. Human fact is the social history where the literary work was written. It refers to the social fact

depicted in the literary work. It is the result of human behavior. Therefore, human fact becomes the basic of Genetic Structuralism.

Inversely, when the subject is transindividual, consciousness assumes much greater importance (there is no division of labour and, consequently, no action possible without conscious communication between the individuals who make up the subject) and tends to constitute a significant structure.  
(Goldmann, 1977: 493)

Goldmann considers that all facts of humanity is a meaningful structure. It means that the facts have a certain structure and meaning (1981: 15). Therefore, an understanding of the facts of humanity should consider the structure and meaning. In other words, the facts are the result of human effort in achieving a better balance in relation to the world around.

### **b. Transindividual Subject**

Transindividual subject is the subject who surpasses the individuals, who acts due to the collective aspiration. Likewise, great literary works are also considered as social facts created by the transindividual subjects. Transindividual is collective subject that becomes part of certain society. It means that the authors write such kind of literary works as an individual person but what they write represents a certain social group. Collective subject is the subject of the paradigm to the subject of social facts (historical). This subject was also referred to the subject of trans individual.

Goldmann (1981: 19) says that the social revolution, politic, economic and the great cultural works are social fact. Individual subject cannot create social fact because of their libido. It can be created by transindividual subject. The position of

transindividual subject is higher than individual subject. Individual subject is just a part of it. Transindividual subject is a collection of individuals who do not stand on their own, they unite each other, and they are collective.

### **c. Significance Structure**

Goldman said in “*The Concept of The Significant Structure in The History of Culture*” that Genetic Structuralism does not consider literature only as a structure (structure), but also the meaningful structure (significant structure) (Manuaba, 2009: 12). Significant structure is the depiction of social history into the form of literary work. Social history is changeable from time to time. It means that the literary work not only about internal coherence, but every element also has a relationship with the global structures of meaning, the world, or the social and natural environment. The central part of structure in literary works is the relation between the character and the object surrounding the characters.

Goldmann stated that the concept of structuralism which relates to Genetic structuralism is Claude Levi 'Strauss's structuralism. In this case, Strauss's structuralism centered on the concept of binary opposition or opposition pairs. According to Faruk, Strauss saw the construction of social and cultural world of human as something that is structured on the principle of binarism, which is built from a set unit that has opposite meaning. It means that the structure in the literary work is not totally the same with the structure in the society. The structure in the literary work is formed more artistic.

The structure of literary works, in this case is a novel, become something important. Novel structure is a key point that should be known and analyzed first before analyzing the author's world view. The structures of novel are the key things that includes the intrinsic elements. The interaction and the relationship between human and the environment can cause structuring process. Structuring is the process of structure formation as the result of human interrelationship to the surrounding environment. The social condition surrounding the author will influence the author's ideology and it will influence her works. It happens because of the homological relationship between the structure of the society and the structure of literary work. It means that the structure of the literary work and the structure of society is influenced by human's behavior. Human's behavior also can cause destructuring process because the behavior can change the social thought in making judgment. Destructuring process is the new perspective that cause the reforming of structure because it is influenced the process of adaptation. In the process of adaptation, human's thought will change and it will cause destructuring process.

#### **d. World View**

Literary works express the relationship between social class or a certain social group and the environment. As the social group who have the same social background, the member of collective subject have the same experience and the way of thinking about their surrounding environment and how to make a better balance in relation to their environment. Those facts will make them unite as a certain social group and make them different from the other social group. It is usually called as a worldview.

According to the explanation, Goldmann believes that there is a concept of homology between the structure of literary work and the social structure in the society.

Genetic structuralism has represented a total change of orientation—its basic hypothesis being precisely that the collective character of literary creation derives from the fact that the *structures* of the world of the work are homologous with the mental structures of certain social groups or is in intelligible relation with them.  
(Goldmann, 1975: 159)

The quotation above shows that the homology of the structure of literary work and the social structure in the society is not related directly. The structure of literary work is not aligned with the structure of the society, but in line with world view which grows and develops in the community. Then, world view is related to the structure of society directly. Worldview is a kind of ideas, style, aspiration, and the way of thinking of the social group that make them different from the other social group. Worldview in the society is as an effect of social condition where the novel was born. The literary work represents the social context which ever happens in the real life. It is a product of trans-individual subject which conveys the idea and message from its social class. Therefore, the function of worldview here is to connect the social structure in the society and the social structure in the literary work. Goldmann argues that literature is as a meaningful structure that would represent a world view of the author, not as individuals but as members of society. Thus, it can be stated that Genetic Structuralism is a theory that connects the literary structure to the structure of society through a world view or ideology. Therefore, literary works can not be fully understood if the totality of the society is taken into account.

World views are *historical* and *social* facts. They are totalities of ways of thinking, feeling and acting which in are imposed on men finding themselves in a similar economic and social situation that is, imposed on certain social groups (Goldmann, 1981: 112). It means that worldview relates to a certain social class. As a collective consciousness, worldviews are growing as a result of the social and economic situation faced by certain collective subjects who have it. To find the world view in the society, a researcher has to find human fact that is represented in the novel because world view has a close relationship with human fact. In developing world view, a researcher has to know all part that can support how to form world view by knowing human fact, transindividual subject and significant structure. Based on some explanation above, it can be concluded that the author's world view consists of the relationship between the social context in the novel and the social context in the real life, and the relationship between the social cultural background of the author and the literary work.

#### **D. Author's Short Biography**

Paula Hawkins was born on August 26, 1972 in Salisbury, Rhodesia. Her father was a financial journalist and an economics professor. Paula shifted to London at the age of 17. She has a degree in Philosophy, Politics and Economics from the Oxford University.

Paula Hawkins started her writing career as a journalist in *The Times*. She did business reporting for 15 long years. Paula did freelance writing for several publications. She wrote ‘*The Money Goddess*’, a book dwelling on financial information and suggestions for women.

Paula Hawkins hit big times with her novel, “*The Girl on the Train*”. The book topped the bestseller chart for 2015 in the UK and did equally well in America. Paula attained commercial success and critical acclaim with her novel. “*The Girl on the Train*” has touched the dark side of life, dwelling upon themes of drug abuse, alcohol and domestic violence. The plot of the novel was inspired by Paula’s own experience of commuting by train to work and back.

#### **E. Synopsis of Novel (*The Girl on the Train*)**

Rachel Watson has lost her husband, her home and now, her job. Even so, she rides the commuter train to London every day. The train stops at a station that overlooks her old home, where her ex-husband Tom now lives with his wife, Anna, the daughter. He and Anna had together. Rachel couldn’t have children, which she believes started the downward spiral in their marriage. She started drinking, and Tom would always tell her the next day about the horrible things she’d done while drunk. Every day, Rachel sees a couple at the house a few doors down from Tom’s. They look happy and in love. She nicknames them Jess and Jason and always enjoys catching a glimpse of them in their seemingly perfect life.

The story switches perspectives often, and readers also get Megan's story. Megan (known to Rachel as "Jess") is depressed and restless after her gallery closes down. She's a person who longs for highs in her life and can't bear the current boredom. Her husband, Scott, works in the technology industry and worries about her. For a short time, Megan works as a nanny for Tom and Anna. Megan decides to go to counseling and begins having an affair with her therapist, Kamal. They talk about running away together.



## CHAPTER III

### RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

#### A. Research Method

This research will use a descriptive qualitative method. By using this method the researcher will identify, describe, and analyze genetic structuralism (worldview, human fact, transindividual subject and significant structure) but, in this research the researcher will focus on world view of the Author.

This research uses genetic structuralism from Lucien Goldmann to analyze the world view of the author. Genetic structuralism is used in this research because literature cannot be understand totally if it divided from the environment or culture which it creates.

Genetic structuralism that uses in this research is the framework of L. Goldmann *Method in the sociology or Literature* (1981) because he focuses on literature as a representation of society. The Analysis of literary works include three things, such as Author's social context, literature as representation of society, social function of literature.

The Author's social context relates the position of society and its connection with the reader, including social factors that can influence the author itself as a person besides influencing their content of literary works. Literature as a representation of human society is to analyze how far literature is considered as a representation of society. Social function of literature, in this case analyzes how far literature can be

helpful as entertaining tools and also can be education tool to the readers. This research will be focused on literature as the representation of human society and social function of literature as an education to the readers (Warren and Wellek, 1995:109-133).

### **B. Source of Data**

In this research, the researcher will take the data from the novel “The Girl on The Train” by Paula Hawkins (2015).

### **C. Instrument of the Research**

Instrument of the research is a tool that used to gather the data (Parahoo, 1997, p. 52). In this research, the researcher had the main role in gathering the data. As Merriam (1998:7) explained “Data are mediated through this human instrument, the researcher, rather than through some inanimate, inventory, questionnaire or computer”. The researcher influenced and took responsibility for the research process and the result. He had to thought critically in order to analyze the issue, collect the data and answer the research questions.

Here are some tools that the researcher used in gathering the data:

- Book to take notes
- Pen to write down the data
- Color marker to mark and highlight

#### **D. Procedure of Data Collection**

In collecting the data, the researcher followed the following procedure:

1. The researcher read the full text of the novel thoroughly in order to understand the story of the novel.
2. The researcher marked, highlighted and identified parts which contain happiness in the novel.
3. The researcher took notes of the part in the novel that world view of the author (God, Nature, and Human).
4. The researcher collected all the data and information found in the novel.

#### **E. Techniques of data Analysis**

In the data analysis phase, the researcher followed the technique as follows:

1. The researcher read Paula Hawkins' *The Girl on the Train* very carefully to understand its content as a whole.
2. The researcher seek and determine quotations in *The Girl on the Train* relating to aspects of happiness based on the note cards completed in the earlier phase.
3. The researcher analyzed the data by identifying the elements of World View as found in the *Girl on the Train* novel making use of the note cards prepared in the earlier stage

4. Finally, the researcher interpreted the results of this study by connecting them with the relevant theories and existing previous studies.

## CHAPTER IV

### RESEARCH RESULT AND DISCUSSION

In this chapter, the researcher attempts to answer the research question that are to explain world view in the context of women happiness which represented by the main characters in the novel.

#### A. RESULTS

##### 1. Form of the novel and Worldview

In Goldmann, world view can be found by seeing the relation between the form of literary work and its content (Goldmann, 1975:269-270). Goldmann explains that novel is transposition from literary plane about daily life of individualistic human which is born by the phenomena that happened in the world (Goldmann, 1975:7). This research started from the relation between the form of the novel *The Girl on the Train* and world view of the author. So, the first step is identifying the genre of the novel.

The genre of the novel *The Girl on the Train* is a psychological Fiction. As we know, *The Girl on the Train* is a story of a girls named Rachel, Megan, and Anna who have a different problem in living their live and the story of them who trying to find their happiness. So, this novel meets the requirements as a psychological Fiction which emphasizes interior characterization, as well as the motives, circumstance, and internal

action which is contain external action; not content to state what happens, it rather reveals and studies the motivation behind the action.

According to the explanation above, the data were be found by analyzing the main characters and the world view in the context of women happiness. The world view itself consist of world view about God, world view about Human, and world view about Nature.

## **2. Worldview about God**

God is understood as the Almighty Spirit. In the view of theism, God is a creator and arranger in every live in the whole world. In the concept of happiness, relation between human and God is a basic thing and a center in living a live. People believe that, everything that happen in this world is created by God and they believe that is the best for them.

In the novel *The Girl on the Train*, there are some world view about God n the context of woman happiness represented by the main characters. One of world view is shown by Megan:

*“God Knows what was going on. But it is the most excitement I’ve had in weeks”*  
(Hawkins, 2015:17)

That statement above is explained by Megan when she saw two women down by the fence a few gardens over. One of them was crying maybe they both were in a problem.

She thought to call the police, but it all seemed to calm down then. She literally believed that something wrong with those women, but she doesn't really care of them because of she is being happy in that day and believed God knows all that and believed that God will handle it all.

In some case, people usually use the name of god when they are in trouble or there are in something that make them unwell. It happens again in Megan when she gets uncomfortable when her husband called her as a “nanny”:

*“God, even the world makes me want to gag”* (Hawkins, 2015: 28)

The dialogue explains how much she does not like that call. She uses the name of God in the first word of her sentence. It might be makes her feels comfort when she uses that Name and it also can be the complaint of her to God because of what her husband do to her. Complain to someone when you feel bad or unwell will make you feel better, at least, it will relieve your unwell. So, that's what Megan does in the middle of her uncomfortable because of her husband. Beside, there is no one from her to tell except her God and that's make her better.

The characters in this novel as explained above, are the characters who believe in God and believe that their destiny is a part of the scenario that made by God as what seen in the statement below:

*“Please Tom, believe me everything is going to be alright, just believe me. this... I don’t expect all of this”* (Hawkins, 2015:462)

That dialogue said by Rachel when Thomas doesn’t accept everything happened to Him. Rachel tries to convince Tomas that what happened to him is not her desire. She wants to convince him that what happened to Him is a scenario by God and that’s will be alright. In that statement, Rachel just want to convince Tomas and make him calm down, it proves when she repeated the phrase “believe me” twice and what have explained above, adding the name of God in the sentence will make you fell better. And in the phrase *“I don’t expect all of this”* proves that Rachel believe that what happen in this word is a scenario by God. Or, it is just some speculation by her to convince herself that what is happened by tom is not by her fault. The plans of God which is meant by Rachel which is not realized by Thomas as seen in the statement below:

*“You have to admit it, you’ve brought this upon yourself. Think about it: if you’d just left us alone, you’d never be in this situation, I wouldn’t be in this situation. None of us would. If you hadn’t been there that night, if Anna hadn’t come running back here after she saw you at the station, then I’d probably have just been able to sort things with Megan. I would be so riled up. I wouldn’t have lost my temper. I wouldn’t have hurt her. None of this would happened”*

(Hawkins, 2015:462)

That statement above shows that Tom literally lost his temper. He blames Rachel as a source of his problem. But, it might be the destiny by God to Tom like what Rachel said in her statement before. Thomas doesn’t realize that what is happen to him because



of his fault and he just blames Rachel. But, Rachel is right. This is not what she wants, it is the destiny from God. No one in the novel can make the scenario like what happened to Tom. No one can, especially Rachel, a drunk woman. So, Rachel believes God made all of this. It also convinces her that it was not really by her fault.

The other thing, when we talk about God we might be talking about a religion. According to every statement above, we can understand that they believe in God but not with a religion. We can see in Megan's statement:

*"I've always thought that it might be fun to be Catholic, to be able to go to confessional and unburden yourself and have someone tell you that they forgive you, to take all the sin away"*

(Hawkins, 2015:32)

Through the statement above, it can be understood that Megan does believe with God but she doesn't have a religion. She says that it can be fun to be Catholic, you can unburden yourself and give you a forgiveness. As we know, each religion has a different faith of God, but there is a similarity among them, that is when you are going to confessional, you can unburden yourself and asking for forgiveness to God whatever what the religion is, it depends on your faith. In that sentence Megan just says Catholic, it means she just understands about Catholic and she is not a part of it. In that statement she really wants someone to tell her problem, she needs her husband and he is not there when she needs him. So, she thinks that, it will be fun to be Catholic, because it might be there is someone there that will listen to her problem. She believes that God is the best thing to talk with, to listen her problem and sadness.

### 3. Worldview about Nature

This view is born by mechanistic view about nature as used by modernism that gives a way to humans of doing whatever they want in the relation with nature. In the dimension of view about nature as which does not have a feeling at all, dualism gives a truth about ideology to dominate and explore the nature without any limits, include all the creature in it (Griffin, 2005: 18).

In the novel *The Girl on the Train*, nature is an important thing to make the story get better. That is how the characters use the nature around them to get their happiness in living their life. World view of nature that represents the happiness is experienced by Megan:

*“it’s just after seven, it’s chilly out here now, but it’s so beautiful like this, all the strips of garden side by side, green and cold and waiting for fingers of sunshine to creep up from the tracks and make them all come alive”*

(Hawkins, 2015:32)

That dialogue happens when Megan wakes up in early morning and she get worse because she didn’t sleep well in the night. She absolutely hates it, really hates the insomnia more than anything. But, when she wakes up in the morning and go out side from her house then she getting better at enjoying the garden and situation at there. It proves that the each people has something that their interested in nature. Like Megan, when she has not have a good sleep in night and getting worse with it, she just go outside in the morning and enjoying the situation.

That situation above is almost the same as situation that happen with Rachel. When she does not have a job in a weeks and she just wasting her time in the train and enjoying the situation while she is in it. That situation is represented by her statement below:

*“it’s not that I can’t wait to get into London to start my week. I don’t particularly want to be in London at all. I just want to lean back in the soft, sagging velour seat, feel the warmth of the sunshine streaming through the window, feel the carriage rock back and forth, the comforting rhythm of wheels on tracks. I’d rather to be here, looking out at the houses beside the track, than almost anywhere else”* (Hawkins, 2015:4-50)

The statement above might be the best way from Rachel to fill something better in her daily life. As a girl who lost her job and lost her Husband because she cannot gives him a child. Going to the train might be the only way from her to get herself better. We can see in the statement above, she says *“I’d rather to be here”* she rather to enjoy the rhythm of wheels on tracks and looking at the houses beside the track than doing anything else. She just feeling worse because of what is happened to her, and she needs to back to the nature and pay attention to the circles around her and it makes her getting better.

On the other hand, the nature can be a better place to make someone get better when they ere bored, such as they are bored with their life, their job, their husband or wife. That same with what Megan who feels it when she is bored with her Husband and get uncomfortable in her home. That shown in her statement:

*“I want to run, I want to take a road trip, in a convertible, with the top down, I want to drive to the coast, any coast. I want to walk on the beach”*

(Hawkins, 2015:32)

The other statement, she says:

*“The air is cold in my lungs, the tips of my fingers are turning blue, part of me just wants to lie down here, among the leaves, let the cold take me.*

(Hawkins, 2015:90)

The statements above explain how important the nature is to make someone get better when they have a problem. Especially for Megan who has a problem with her Husband and for Rachel who lost her job.

Rachel and Megan truly believe that back to nature will make them better when they have problem or bored. And it works, especially for them. We can see on the Megan’s statement above, she says *“I want to walk on the beach”*, she says that when she is bored with her husband. Megan is a girl who like traveling when she is teen. So, become a wife and just stay at home and wait for husband return to home are boring for her. So, she needs to run, she needs to go to the beach and find her happiness. On the second statement, Megan’s feeling get worse when her husband prefer his job than her and it makes him become a boring person. So, she prefer lying on the wood than staying at her boring home.

#### **4. Worldview about Human**

In modernism, human or community is not seen as the main point of the environment, with the “individual” as a product. Modernism considers human is a

combination of free people who are willing to join for a certain purpose (Griffin, 2005: 18).

Individual as a part of human or environment have their own purpose in living their life, not just to fulfill their purpose in their community. Sometimes to become a human, it means you have to make a relation between the other person. That is literally what a human for, what a community for. But, there are some problem that make you forget to your community or your environment. That problem become worse and you have to find out the solution of it, to make your life more important and worth to you.

Sometimes, the problem that you get in your life it is too hard to you and make your life priceless and of course, out of happiness. That situation will force you to receive that life or find another life. In world view about Human in the context of woman happiness, the novel *The Girl on the Train* represents three main characters who have a different problem in their life and looking for their happiness. The characters are; Rachel, Megan and Anna.

#### **a. Rachel**

Rachel is a girl that loses her husband, her home and her job. She just wastes her week a in a commuter train to London. She is completely a broken women with does not have anything to do. Sometimes, she wastes her time in drinking a several bottles of wine to make her feeling better. Actually, she does that things not just to

waste her time. She is also wasting her time on the train or drinking a wine because it makes her getting better and forget her problem even though just for a moment.

Sitting on the train is a routine for Rachel since she has been have a job until she lose it. But, when she lost her job, she still do it. Indeed, it makes her better and find another happiness. We can see in her statement:

*“Twice a day, I am offered a view into other lives, just for a moment. There is something comforting about the sight of strangers safe at home”*

(Hawkins, 2015: 2)

In her statement, she prefers to view another person’s life rather than care about herself is comforting to her. As can be seen in the statement above, Rachel does not have anything right now. So, when she looks at a happy life beyond her life, it makes her happy. At least, she knows that another people does not feeling the same with her and seeing a happy life it makes her remembering a good memory with her Husband. We can see in her statement:

*“if there is no train going in the opposite direction, and if we’re travelling slowly enough, I can sometimes catch a glimpse of them out on their terrace. If not like today I can imagine them. Jess will be sitting with her feet up on the table out on the terrace, a glass of wine in her hand, Jason standing behind her, his hand on her shoulders. I can imagine the feel of his hands, the weight of them, reassuring and protective. Sometimes I catch my self trying to remember the last time I had a meaningful physical contact with another person, just a hug or a heartfelt squeeze of my hand, and any heart twitches”*

(Hawkins, 2015:7-8)

And her statement:

*“they are a match, they’re a set. They’re happy. I can tell. They are what I used to be, they are Tom and me five years ago. They are what I lost, they everything I want to be”*

(Hawkins, 2015:14)

In that statement above Rachel always pays attention to a women’s house named “jess”, actually it is not her name, her name is Megan. Rachel always pays attention of Megan’s house when she is in the train. But, when Megan is not there at that day, Rachel just imagines she standing in her terrace with her husband beside her. It makes Rachel remember the last time when she had meaningful time with another person. It means that, she misses her time with her ex-husband, she cannot forget him and absolutely still loved him. That is why she still uses him name on her “Rachel Watson”. That is why, she gets on the train every day to see the life from beyond the train and remembering her good life.

Rachel is a miserable person and difficult to understand to some people, especially for her ex-husband. And as we know, she still loves him, sometimes she is out of control and does whatever she wanted without thinking before.

*“but I was actually doing a good thing, I was trying to make amends for being a bit miserable and difficult, I was planning a special fourth anniversary getaway, a trip to remind us how we used to be. I wanted it to be a surprise, so I had to check his work schedule secretly, I had to look”*

(Hawkins, 2015:43)

In that statement above, Rachel tries to convince her ex-husband that she is better than she was. But, it is also convince the researcher that she still love Tom, her ex-husband,

it proves when she says, she was planning a special fourth anniversary and want to surprise him. She may be forget that they are divorced now and Tom has his own life with a beautiful woman and charming daughter. So, she came to his house and looked for his schedule. But, Anna as Tom's wife, found Rachel in that house and accused her that she wanted to make a bad thing to his family and it made Tom became angrier to her. So, the thing that Rachel thinks it better for her and him is absolutely wrong. She is actually want to convince him that she is better now and wish Tomas apologizes her. At least, it will make her happy and better but, the reality is not same with her expectation furthermore, it just make her getting worse.

Rachel has her own way to handle her bad day or bad feeling. She has her own way to cure her sadness and loneliness. Except getting on the train everyday, she usually drinking a bottles of wine to make her getting better. As the Rachel's statement above:

*"I felt isolated in my misery. I become lonely, so came lonelier, because no one likes being around a drunk. I lost and I drank and I drank and I lost. I liked my job, but I didn't have glittering career, and even if I had, let's be so honest: Women are still only really valued for two things, their looks and their role as a mothers. I'm not beautiful, and I can't have a kids, so what does that make me? Worthless"*

(Hawkins, 2015:118)

The statement above shows that Rachel becomes worse in her life. She lost the most important thing on her life. Her husband leaves her to another woman because of she cannot gives him a child and she cannot hope much to get another husband because she



is so underestimate her self, it shows at “*Women are still only really valued for two things, their looks and their role as a mothers. I’m not beautiful, and I can’t have a kids, so what does that make me? Worthless*”. So, the only thing that make her better is drunk, no matter what people do, she does not care of it. That is the worse thing than what happened to her. No one want to be worthless, but she has it now, she is hopeless and does not know what she should do. So, the last thing that makes her better is being drunk. In the other sentence she says about her job, she likes her job event if it is not make her has a glittering career. But, she hopes it, she really wants it. She thinks that if she has a glittering career, people will not leave her even if she is a drunk woman. Of course, being alone is the worse thing ever in life and Rachel feels that right now.

The people who still care about Rachel are just her Mother, Tom, and Cathy. Cathy is her friend in university. At least, she is the closest friend of her. Now, Rachel is stay at her home. Without her, she will be a homeless. But, there is something that makes her uncomfortable in living in her flat. It shown in her sentence:

*“In Cathy’s flat I always feel like a guest at the very outer limit of her welcome. I feel it in the kitchen, where we jostle for a space when cooking our evening meals. I feel it when I sit beside her on the sofa, the remote control firmly within her grasp. The only space that feels like mine is my tiny bedroom, into which a double bed and a desk have been crammed, with barely enough space to walk between them”* (Hawkins, 2015:12)

The statement above shows us that how bad her feeling when she feels getting a worse trait in a flatmate. It shows when Rachel in the kitchen when they jostle for space when cooking and when they sit on the sofa and the remote control of TV is within her grasp. From statement above, we can see that Rachel wish to be treated fair from her flatmate.

Even if just only or twice. It is comfortable enough to her, but it is not place that she want to be. She just lost control over everything, even the place in her head. Even, Rachel pay her to living at Cathy's flat.

The other thing that Rachel usually does is lying. She is always lying to protect her self from what she thought is danger to her or make people believes her than if she tell the truth. Of course, lying will make her getting better than if she tell the truth. Because, the truth just a pain for her. The first lying from her is, she lies to Cathy with pretending go to London trough the train.

*"I don't work for Huntingdon Whitely any longer" I said*

*"oh" He leaned back in his seat, looking more interested.*

*"I left three months ago. My flatmate, well, she is my landlady, really. I haven't told her. I'm trying to find another job. I didn't want her to know because I thought she would be worry about the rent. I have some money. I can pay my rent. But, anyway, I lied to you yesterday about my job and I apologize for that"*

(Hawkins, 2015:110)

In that statement, Rachel admits her lie to the police. She doesn't have a choice, so she chose to lie to Cathy. She is afraid that Cathy will worry about the rent. She doesn't have any place to go if Cathy ask her to leave her flat. Moreover, Cathy is just the only friend that Rachel has. So, that is a wrong choice to tell Cathy the truth or she is afraid in losing her only friend.

The other lie which is made by Rachel when she is being interviewed by the police.

*“Right, And the ring that, the one on a chain around your neck. Is that your wedding band?”*

*“No,” I lied. “it’s a... it was my grandmother’s”*

*“Is that Right? OK. Well, I have to say that to me, your behavior suggests that..., as Mrs. Watson has implied, you are unwilling to move on, that you refuse to accept that your ex has a new family”.*

*“I don’t see....”*

(Hawkins, 2015:123-124)

That dialogue above happened in the police office when Rachel is being interviewed by Inspector Riley. She is lying to the police that the ring and the necklace are not her wedding band. She has to lie to the police so, the police will be sure that she has move on and willing him to married with another women. But, the police know that she is lying. That seemed in how Rachel talking. Then, when the police explain to her about why her lying she become speechless, it shown in her sentence *“I don’t see...”*, she just says that and does not know the other word and it makes the police sure that she lying. She perforce to lying because, she is afraid if she tell the truth she will be detected that she still loves her ex.

Rachel just want to use her wedding band, just it. For her, it is an important thing that she has. That because she still loves her ex. So, using the stuff which has a relation with her ex will make her getting better, at least.

### **b. Megan**

Megan is a married woman, the girl who is known by Rachel as “Jess”. Her life gets worse and she becomes depressed and restless after her gallery being closed down.

In that situation, the position of a closest person from her is the important thing to her. But, Scott as a husband, he has his own life. He works in the technology industry and that makes him busy and does not has enough time to Megan.

*“Scott’s just called to say he has to work late, which is not the news I wanted to hear. I’m felling edgy, have been all day. Can’t keep still. I need him to come home and calm me down, and now it’s going to be hours before he gets here and brain is going to keep racing round and round and round and I know I have got a sleepless night coming”*

(Hawkins, 2015:39)

The statement above happened when Megan getting bad with her mood and it becomes worse when she got a call from Scott that he will come home late. Her sentence above shown us that Megan really need someone to make her better. She need someone to talk with, she expect her husband but he cannot. In her sentence *“now it’s going to be hours before he gets here and brain is going to keep racing round and round and round”* she repeats her word *“round”* three times, it proves that become alone in a bad situation make someone getting worse.

Megan gets worse than before, she got stressed and bored in her home. Losing her job and she just stays at home everyday waiting for Scott coming home from work. That is literally does not her.

*“but I have to do something, and at least this feels like an action. All those plans and cookery classes, when it comes down to it, they feel bit pointless, as if I’m playing at real life instead of actually living it. I need to find something that I must do, something undeniable, I can’t do this, I can’t just be a wife”.*

(Hawkins, 2015:30)

That statement above shows that Megan get bored to live her life now. It shows that she want to has plans like cooking course. She need something to feel her life. That is actually strange for a women who has a job and suddenly lost her job. She is not accustomed in that situation. But, Scott has his own desire. He want Megan to work in Anna's home as a "nanny". Scott want to make Megan broody. He really needs a baby but not with Megan.

*"He thinks spending time around babies will make me broody. In fact, it's doing exactly the opposite; when I leave their house, I run home, can't wait to strip my clothes off and get into shower and wash the baby smell of me"*

(Hawkins, 2015:29)

That proves that Megan does not want to have a baby in her life yet, but not with Scott. He makes Megan work in that place and she has to do that, it is an order from her husband. But, it makes Megan getting more uncomfortable in Scott. It makes her getting more bored while she is near him. But, what should she do. Scott come home when he get back from work with a pale body and does not have a time to talk with Megan.

Megan become worse day after day. She does not anything to do. Until she has another option. She choose to dishonest and she had.

*"...not after last time, but then I saw him and I wanted him and I thought, why not? I don't see why I should have to restrict myself, lots of people don't. Men don't. I don't want to hurt anybody, but you have to be true to yourself, don't you? That's all I'm doing, being true to my real self, the self nobody knows"*

(Hawkins, 2015:70)

Megan does not have any choice. She lost her job and got bored with her husband. She had been lying to herself, she does the thing that she does not like. Until she has another relationship to another Man. But, deep inside her heart, she still love her husband and it proves when she says she does not hurt anybody. But, this is what she want, what she desire. She has a Men who listened her problem, her discomfort and she getting better when she with him.

The relation between Megan and Scot became worst day after day. But, that only happen with Megan. She gets worse when she with her husband, pretending that she is good but her heart is sad. So have to do that, she feels wrong in cheating him and she does not want to hurt him.

*“Love you Megs,” He murmurs, and I feel horrible then, like the worst person in the world. I can’t wait for him to shut the door because I know I’m going to cry”*

(Hawkins, 2015:143)

The statement above shows that love from Scott does not give anything to her. It just makes her gets worse and sick. She becomes uncomfortable beside him. She has lots of fault and lie to her husband. But, she had to do that. Cheating makes her better and it is proved. The phrase “... *I’m going to cry*” shows us her feeling. It might be hurt because she does not love her husband anymore or she feels fault because of she has been cheating Scott. But, what should she do? Scott cannot be a husband that she wanted and so she is.

The only problem of Megan is that she only needs someone to listen to her problem and her feeling. She only wants it to make her better.

*“I know, I know that. But I can’t start over someone else. I can’t. we got so far. We were so close. I just want to tell you. Just once. And then I’ll be gone, I promise. I won’t over bother you . Hear me out, please. This is not to going to go on forever, I just need someone to listen”*

(Hawkins, 2015:245)

As can be seen, Megan has a problem that she cannot has a good sleep at night. The statement above the only problem of her just no one people who want to listen to her, even if her husband. And it shows it her second statement:

*“if I don’t spit out the poison, I feel like I’ll never sleep. As a friend, not a therapist, please listen”*

(Hawkins, 2015:246)

It shows that her problem that she hides deep in her heart becomes a poison to her. Than, relation of Megan with her therapist is more than what Scott know, more than it. Her therapist “Kamal” is only person who listens to her problem and in her statement above “*this is not to going to go on forever*” means they have been doing a further relationship. That is sense, Megan getting comfort to Kamal. But, Kamal does not want their relation to go any further than this. It shows on the same page “*I can’t counsel you any longer*”. But the fact, it is more than a counsel, more than a relation between the therapist and his patient. Megan getting comfort to him, but he afraid of losing his job, then he want to end it. It makes Megan begging to Kamal to listen her problem,

because no one else can do that, at least she also believe him. Tell her problem to him makes her better, especially she is in love with him.

**c. Anna**

Anna is a girl with whom Tom cheated Rachel and left her to marry her. She is like Megan who has an affair with a married man. But, she is not like Megan, she does not feel guilty over sleeping with a married man, she considered her affair with Tom is a turn-on. At least, her feeling with Tom is truly love and so is Tom's love for her.

*“but then everyone thought I was insane to get involved with a married man, let alone a married man whose wife was highly unstable, and I’ve proved them wrong in that one. No matter how much trouble she causes, Tom and Evie are worth it”*

(Hawkins, 2015:163-164)

That statement above shows that how much happy Anna become involved with a married man, Tom. Even if, Tom has a wife that is highly unstable and so much trouble that made by her. In that statement also shows that Anna believes herself to be far above Rachel, whom she views as a loser and drunker. That shows when she says that Tom and Evie are worth it to her. She thinks that Tom is worth to her because she believed that she is better than Rachel.

According to the story of the novel and the data about Rachel above, shows us that Rachel still loves Tom and she always try to get a contact with Tom. She always sends him an email or phones him and sometimes she comes to his house.



*“it’s nothing” He turns back and gives me a look, and I know what he is going to say before he says it. “Rachel. Another email.” He shakes his head and he looks so wounded, so upset, and I hate it, I can’t bear it. Sometimes I want to kill that woman.*

(Hawkins, 2015:165)

The statement above happens when Anna see Tom looking at his computer. When she calls him, he is surprised and he snaps shut his laptop. When Tom says that the email is from Rachel, she getting mad. It shows in her statement “...*I hate it, I can’t bear it*”. Make Rachel get away from her life, might be better to her. it shows when she says she want to kill that woman and the woman is Rachel. Free from the terror of Rachel absolutely makes Anna become happy. Her life will safe with the disturbance from Rachel.

Living a life with the terror of her husband’s wife makes her getting traumatic, she is afraid that her husband will come back to Rachel and leaves her, like what Tom have done before to Rachel. Seeing Rachel’s face everyday makes her afraid that one day, Rachel will getting into her house and take her daughter then risk her family life.

*“What are we going to do?” I asked him.*

*“Do?” he looked at me blankly.*

*“about her. Rachel. Why was she here? Why was she at the Hipwell’s house?... do you think she was trying to get into our garden. You know, going through the neighbor’s gardens?”*

(Hawkins, 2015:208)

That statement above shows how bad Anna’s thought to Rachel. The dialogue above happens when Rachel from Scott’s house to talk about Megan’s death. Rachel tell to

Scott about Megan's cheated with someone and she thinks that Megan's death has a relation with that. Anna getting misinterpreted when she looks Rachel. In dialogue above shows that Anna ask Tom to make her get away from her, it shows when she ask Tom "*what are we going to do?*". Her question might be her order to Tom to makes her life far from Rachel. The statement above also shows us how afraid Anna to Rachel. That shown in her misinterpretation to Rachel. She getting a negative thinking of her. It proves that having a live without seeing the face of Rachel will make her happy and safe.

## **B. DISCUSSION**

In the discussion section, the researcher would like to explain about how the results of the research are related to the theoretical framework and the previous studies and also the researcher would like to explain the perspective of literature in relation with this research.

The researcher as a reader of the novel identified the word view of the author in the context of happiness as depicted in the novel. The researcher analyzed *The Girl on the Train* novel using Lucien Goldmann (1981) genetic structuralism theory which identified the relationship between literary works and society. Goldmann's theory relates to human creation and the social condition in certain time. From that statement, it can be concluded that a study of literary work cannot be separated from the totally of life of people and its socio historical relationship.

### **1. World view as part of Genetic Structuralism theory**

The researcher as a reader identified the woman happiness of the author based on genetic structuralism theory from Goldmann (1981) which consists of four parts they are Human fact, transindividual subject, significance structure, and world view. The researcher focusses on world view but, does not forget the other parts because it is connecting each other.

Human fact is the most basic thing in theory of genetic structuralism. Human changes the world environment around them to reach the balance between their self as a subject from the world around them. Human fact includes human behavior, it can be physical or herbal behavior that can change social society. In the novel, the researcher found that the characters on the novel as a human fact and a subject of their world that change their society. As can be seen, Rachel in the novel has a good life when she still be a wife of Tom. But, her life suddenly changes when Tom leaves her. She becomes a drunker and unstable woman, it makes she lost her job and people around her is keep distance from her.

Significance structure indicates that literary works are not only about internal coherence, but every element also has a relationship with the global structures of meaning, the world, or the social and natural environment. The central part of structure in literary works is the relation between the character and the object surrounding the characters. The characters on the novel shows their relation between them and the world around them. The word “world” here, means the culture of place or community

and social class of them. Drinking a bottles of wine when someone has a problem become a culture that shows in the novel. It shows in in Rachel who becomes a drunker when she lost her husband. Not just Rachel, the other characters also do that.

Transindividual subject is the subject, who as due to the collective aspiration. It means that Transindividual subject is the author of the novel. Likewise, a great literary works are considered as a social facts created by Transindividual subject. It means, author write such kind of literary work as individual person but, what they write represent a certain social group. So, the writer has an important position of the literary works, especially of the novel *The Girl on the Train*. Paula Hawkins as the author of the novel, represent the social life in the novel according from what she got in her real life. Especially, Paula Hawkins is a journalist who is directly be in the middle of society, who is directly seeing what is going on the community. The problems like Megan's in the novel that is killed by people who cheated with her can be a social fact that is say by Paula Hawkins. Not just Megan's problem, some tragedy of the novel can be a social fact that happen around her and she combine it with her thought, opinion and imagination that we known as world view.

So, Worldview cannot be made by itself. Worldview is made by human fact which represent the environment that changes the characters and from human fact and compose significance structure which has relation between characters and world in the novel. Then, it can inspire people and result in Transindividual subject. From

Transindividual subject, an author combines with their opinion, thought, dream, and imagination according from a real life and made world view.

At the end, the data which were found by the researcher above were an imagination, hope, and thought about happiness. According to the novel, can be seen how the characters try to find their happiness that can mean as a freedom for their life. It can be seen by the main characters who try to make a new life which will make they become happier.

Paula Hawkins as a woman and an author wants to express and show to the reader about the ideology of radical feminism about women happiness trough the novel. As can be known that radical feminism is a feminism view which is want to make change in omit every form of supremacy of men in context of social and economy in society. It shows in the story when Tom as a men become a source of the problem from the main characters. The story shows that a source of a sadness of a women is a men itself. It makes the main characters try to get another happiness like Rachel chose to be in the train to look at another life which is happier than her and Megan who chose to cheat with another man. So, the researcher can conclude the happiness in this thesis means a freedom for the main characters.

From the explanation above, we can conclude that the author is known as trasindividual subject and has her own thought, opinion, dreams and imagination as that we known as world view. It supports the theory genetic structuralism that literary

work cannot be separated from the life of people and its social and historical relationships. It also supports with the study from Azi (2013). In her study, she explained the social conditions about modernism using genetic structuralism and focused on world view of the author. Her study tells about the world view of the author who disagree with modernism.

## **2. World view of the Author in the context of happiness**

Hurlock (2008) divides a happiness into three types such as; acceptance, affection, and achievement. Based on the data above, the author tries to explain happiness according to herself and the fact of social life around her.

Acceptance is a behavior which is signed by receipt or rejection of someone. Like the story of the novel above, Rachel tries to reject her life because of her divorce. She does not accept it and tries to get another happiness like pay attention to the real life inside a train and drinking a wine to replace her sadness at least, when she were drunk. Same with Megan who is not happy with her marriage and finally cheated with someone, it also form of rejection to get the happiness.

Affection is a feeling that is so strong as love. A process that combine a mental such as; feeling, emotion, atmosphere of the heart, and temperament. The novel above, shows an affection from the character Anna. She has an affection to her husband and her daughter. It shows when she is always afraid when she sees Rachel. She is afraid of Rachel if she takes her husband back and take her daughter, even if Rachel does not

mean that. Same with Megan who leaves her husband because she loves the other man. And love from Rachel which is showed when she still using marriage band from her husband and using his name family “Watson”

Achievement is a result that has been reached. The characters like Rachel in the novel *The Girl on the Train* shows the failure to get the achievement in her life. Rachel who cannot have a child and makes her husband disappointed in her then leaves her to another woman. She also lost her job and made people get away from her, except her good friend Cathy and her ex, Tom.

Rachel as the character who cannot get her achievement, lost her affection, and rejects her acceptance. She completely lost her happiness in her life and has to find another life which makes her get another happiness. But, what should she do, she is not beautiful, drunk, lost her job, and dull.

As a conclusion, the world view of author in a context of happiness supports the theory from Hurlock (2004). The characters in the novel show the acceptance in their life. They accept it or reject it to get their happiness. How the characters defend or find their love and get their achievement. And if someone does not have three of all they will lose their happiness like what happened to Rachel.

### **3. Literature as a Reflection of the Society**

A Literary work is set in the mindset of society as a result of the author's imagination and reflection on the social phenomenon around it. Kenneth Burke stated

that literature as systematic reflections of society and societal behavior, it means all of systemic society and social behavior can reflect in literature (Adams 1971: 942). Similarly Dr. Karen A. Hegtvedt stated in a sociology and literature journal that literature is a reflection of society, a force in society that is described in literature, or simply a separate part of social life (Hegtvedt, 1976: 2).

Literature is interpreted as reflecting norms and values in a particular place, as revealing the ethos of culture of some people in a place, the processes of class struggle in the place in a particular era and certain type of social facts in a place at that time (Albrecht, 1954: 5). Literary work is the response of its creator or the author to the world it faces. From the response of the author to the world around him which is manifested in the form of literary works, then it can be said that literary work is a reflection or reflection of social reality. Literary works produced by the author are complex literature, because they reflect in systems networks and values in society.

The author produce literary works in the form of novels or other forms of social manifestations. The author creates literary works based on the facts that occur around him. Therefore, literary works can be interpreted as a picture of everyday life in society. The existence of social and environmental realities that are around the author becomes material in creating literary works so that the resulting literary works have a close relationship with the lives of authors and with the communities around the authors.

The result of this study indicate that the novel *The Girl on the Train* is able to reflect the social conditions in the several cities of England while at the same time



captures various problems around 2012 until 2013. The reality about daily life that happens in the several cities of England, which uses the train to go to their office, school and the other activity. The novel also captures the conditions of the houses beside the train tracks which are so different if we compare with the conditions in this country. Through this work, the researcher not just only wants to show how happiness and world view are intertwined, but also to show how condition of that place. As an author, Paula Hawkins skillfully raised the problem, thought, even the dream of women. Through her work, she not only wants to give the entertainment but also to shows us the thought and the dream of women through the problem, characteristics of the main characters, and the conditions around the characters that are represented in the novel.

## CHAPTER V

### CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter is aimed to state the result of research. It includes both conclusion and suggestion.

#### **A. Conclusion**

Based on the findings and discussion on previous chapter, the researcher concluded that there are four types of Genetic Structuralism that explains by L. Goldmann. In his theory, he divides genetic structuralism such as; human fact, genetic structure, transindividual subject, and world view. As can be seen in the previous chapter above the researcher divided the world view into three types that became the focus in this research, such as: author's world view about God, author's world view about nature, and world view about human.

Author's world view about God explained the thought and imagination that represented by the main characters in the novel about how people can get their happiness when they have a connection with their God. Through the data about author's world view about God, the researcher concluded that people that represented in the novel show the happiness when they have a connection to their God. Similarly with author's world view about nature, Paula Hawkins represents her imagination, thought and dream about woman happiness and the relation with nature. She shows

how important the nature for people especially for a women to cure the sadness and get the happiness.

The last is author's world view about human. In this part the researcher focused on analyzing the main characters in the novel that become a representation of women from author's point of view. There are three main characters on the novel that are; Rachel, Megan, and Anna. Paula Hawkins literally shows her thought, dream, even the imagination into the characters on her novel. The characters on the novel show clearly their problem, their hope and their live. It proves that the author want to show to the reader about women life and how make them happy.

## **B. Suggestion**

Based on the conclusion above, the researcher would like to give some suggestions, those are:

1. For the readers, the researcher suggests to boarding knowledge and improving awareness about genetic structuralism, especially about the world view of the Author. Because, the researcher realized how important the position of the author to their literary works. As we know, the author is also a part of society who have their own imagination and dream which are inspired by their environment. So, the society that shows on the novel might be the representation of the place where the novel created.
2. For further researcher who are interested in analyzing the sociology of literature, especially about sociology of the author, the researcher expects that they will be able

to apply the theory from Lucien Goldmann about genetic structuralism with the different object of this research.

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