

**PSYCHOLOGICAL DYNAMIC OF FEMALE CHARACTERS
TOWARD MARRIAGE PROBLEM IN PAULA HAWKINS'
*THE GIRL ON THE TRAIN***

THESIS

**Submitted as a Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Bachelor
Degree of English Department Faculty of Arts and Humanities
State Islamic University of Sunan Ampel Surabaya**



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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background of Study

“Marriage is the process by which a man becomes a husband and a woman becomes a wife.” (Dunlap 55). It refers to symbolize of relationship that consist man and woman who has a commitment to life together. As stated by Reyner, a commitment will have important emotional and psychological dimensions as well as evident legal, social, and economic ones (151). According to the psychology dictionary, the definition of marriage is a social construct or convention where two people willingly enter into either a religious or civil styled and yet legal contract to become husband and wife (<https://psychologydictionary.org/marriage/>).

Weis and Heyman (qtd in Fincham) stated that research on marriage has focused on what spouses do when they disagree with each other, and reviews of marital interaction are dominated by studies of conflict and problem solving (2). There is nothing in this world without problem. In marriage there is also a problem because it consists of two kinds of human who still have different characterization. Reyner stated that marriages break down because of matters like conflict, infidelity, betrayal, isolation, emptiness, violence and the loss of a sense of self, or of sharing something in common personal explanations rather than public causes (155).

Bruce (qtd in Heejong and Nadine) said that person in a high-conflict marriage might be more likely to engage in unhealthy behavior such as smoking, drinking and less likely to receive the benefits of benevolent social control, for example encourage by their partner to exercise and engage in preventive medical care because their spouses might refrain from exercising social control to avoid more conflict. (2). It means that the conflict in marriage can persuade someone behavior.

According to Terry most of the literary theory also tends to view the literary work as a 'reflection' or 'expression' of reality. It embodies human experience, or enacts an author's intention or it reproduces the structures of the human mind. (Eagleton 157). Psychological experience is one of many themes in literary work, beside the society, economy, politic, and religion. Psychology and literature have a bilateral relation. Literature refers to human experience and creative imagination. According to Dastmard relation between literature and psychology is bilateral relation. Human's soul makes the literature and literature nourishes human's soul. Literature and psychology both, pay attention to fancy, thinks, feeling sensations and soul psychical issues. (1)

As stated by Dani and Mohen, the world that presented and represented in literature is adopted from the writer's experience of a social and historical reality (276). Some of the authors write a novel in the form of psychological experience. One of the authors who wrote the novel as the representation psychological experience is Paula Hawkins. Paula writes *The Girl on the*

Train and published the novel in 2015. The novel tells about a girl who rides the commuter train in every morning. The character named Rachel. She imagines about another people life outside the train. She has a terrible life. The title of the novel is inspired by Paula's experience. As stated in writing.ie when she was interviewed as special guest, she said:

“A book for me is a confluence of ideas and emotions, and this one started when I first moved to London, where I felt uprooted and lonely, and I loved, on my daily commute, to look into other people's houses. I loved to imagine their lives, or to wish myself into their situation, to wonder, who would I be if I lived there?”
[\(https://www.writing.ie/interviews/finfing-inspiration-the-girl-on-the-train-by-paula-hawkins/\)](https://www.writing.ie/interviews/finfing-inspiration-the-girl-on-the-train-by-paula-hawkins/)

From the quotation above, it shows that *The Girl on the Train* is written from the own experience of the author. Paula Hawkins worked as a journalist for fifteen years before turning her hand to fiction. Born and brought up in Zimbabwe, Paula moved into London in 1989 and has lived there ever since. *The Girl on the Train* is her first thriller.

The Girl on the Train is formed in three perspectives of woman; they are Rachel, Anna, and Megan. It tells about a woman named Rachel who married to Tom. They do not have a child and it causes Rachel depressed. She becomes alcoholic and lonely. Then Tom divorces her because he has affair with Anna. After that Tom married to Anna and they get a child named Evie. They live happily until Anna catches up Tom has affair with Megan.

The novel's genre is psychological thriller that shows conflict in relationship especially in marriage. It describes problem that often happens in

the real world and illustrate the psychological condition of someone especially woman when she faces problem in relationship. The change of woman's characters happens in different way and it caused by one man. For this reason the researcher chooses the novel as the object of the research.

In this study, the researcher focuses on each woman character in the novel. She is applying psychodynamics approach to analyze each woman psychological condition and new criticism to describe the characterization of woman characters in *The Girl on the Train* novel.

1.2. Statement of Problem

- 1) What are the problems that happen to women's characters in *The Girl on the Train* novel?
- 2) How does the effect of the problems towards the women's personality?

1.3. Objective of the Study

- 1) To describe the problems that happens to women's characters in *The Girl on the Train* novel?
- 2) To explain the effect of the problems towards the women's personality

1.4. Significance of the Study

The result of the study is expected to give further information about the relation between psychology and literature especially in psychodynamic and how it happens to women characterizations before and after they get the problems in *The Girl on the Train* novel. For the academic readers, hopefully it will be useful as information, reference or evaluation for the next researcher. While for the common reader, they can take the values and become aware while facing problems in relationship because the case which is shown in the novel commonly happened.

1.5. Scope and Limitation

The scope of this study is on the women characters and their problems in *The Girl on the Train* novel which are Rachel, Anna and Megan. Meanwhile the limitation is discussing the psychological dynamic of each woman characters which caused by their problem.

1.6. Method of the Study

In this part, the researcher discusses how the study is conducted. It involves four sub chapters which consist of research design, data sources, data collection and data analysis.

1.6.1. Research design

In conducting this study, the researcher applies descriptive qualitative research by explaining the result of technique of reading, identifying,

analyzing data. According to Fraenkel and Norman, the descriptive qualitative method aims to identify and provide a picture of an event, condition, or situation by using data in the form of words rather than numbers (105). Therefore, this analysis uses qualitative method because it analyzes the condition of someone's psychology in the descriptive way.

1.6.2. Data Source

There are two sources of data, primary and secondary source. The writer used *The Girl on the Train* novel that is written by Paula Hawkins as the primary source, and books, journals, articles and online sources which related to the issue of this research as the secondary source.

1.6.3. Data Collection

In collecting the data, the researcher uses following steps:

- 1) Reading the novel carefully three times to get the whole understanding of the novel
- 2) Highlighting some relevant quotations dealing with the characterization and data that shows the dynamic of their psychology condition. The quotations are in the form of phrases, sentences and dialogues.
- 3) Selecting the related references from the secondary data as like the theory and other information to support the main data to analyze.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

2.1 Theoretical Framework

This chapter discusses about the theories that are used to analyze the novel. The researcher focuses on the psychology condition of each woman character in *The Girl on the Train* novel using psychodynamic theory. Meanwhile, new criticism is applied to analyze the characterization of each character. In addition, this chapter also discusses some previous studies to see the differences between these current researcher and previous studies.

2.1.1 New Criticism

American New Criticism, emerging in the 1920s and especially dominant in the 1940s and 1950s, is equivalent to the establishing of the new professional criticism in the emerging discipline of 'English' in British higher education during the inter-war period (Selden 18). In the beginning in the 1960s, a number of theoretical perspectives and discourses – phenomenology, linguistics, psychoanalysis, Marxism, structuralism, feminism, deconstruction – offered richer conceptual frameworks than did the New Criticism for reflecting on literature and other cultural products (Culler 122).

According to Raman Selden, new criticism is clearly characterized in practice and premise, and it is not concerned with *context* – historical, biographical, and intellectual and so on, it is concerned solely with the 'text in itself', with its language and organization. It does not seek a text's 'meaning', but

how it ‘speaks itself’ (Selden et al 19). “The *text itself*” became the New Critical effort to focus our attention on the literary work as the sole source of evidence for interpreting it. Sometimes it is even more meaningful, rich, and complex than the author realized. And sometimes the text’s meaning is simply different from the meaning the author wanted it to have (Tyson 136). New criticism does not seek a text’s ‘meaning’, but how it ‘speaks itself’. It is concerned to trace how the parts of the text relate, how it achieves its ‘order’ and ‘harmony’, how it contains and resolves ‘irony’, ‘paradox’, ‘tension’, ‘ambivalence’ and ‘ambiguity’. (Selden et al 19). Therefore, in new criticism doesn’t need to explain the context. It only concerns with the “the text itself”.

Tyson also stated that new critics believed that a single best, or most accurate, interpretation of each text could be discovered that best represents the text itself: that best explains what the text means and how the text produces that meaning, in other words, that best explains its organic unity (148).

Literary works has two element, they are intrinsic and extrinsic element. According to Wellek and Warren, intrinsic element is “the interpretation and analysis of the works of literature themselves” (139). It means that elements of literary works which build up the literary works itself. Intrinsic element includes plot, setting, theme, point of view, character and characterization. Therefore in this research will give explanations about the character and characterization element. Due to the focus of this study is on the woman characters in the novel.

2.1.1.1 Character

Characters are the life of literature: they are the objects of our curiosity and fascination, affection and dislike, admiration and condemnation (Bennet and Royle 60). Characters are the persons represented in a dramatic or narrative work, who are interpreted by the reader as being endowed with particular moral, intellectual, and emotional qualities by inferences from what the persons say and their distinctive ways of the dialogue and from the action (Abram 30)

Indeed, so intense is our relationship with literary characters that they often cease to be simply 'objects'. The novels and plays we respond to most strongly almost invariably have forceful characters as well as an intriguing plot. Our memory of a particular novel or play often depends as much on our sense of a particular character as on the ingenuities of the plot (Bennet and Royle 60)

Typical of characters classified as two, flat and round. A typified character in literature is dominated by one specific trait and is referred to as a flat character. The term round character usually denotes a persona with more complex and differentiated features (Klaler 19). Forster said that flat character is built around "a single idea or quality" and is presented without much individualizing detail, and therefore can be fairly adequately described in a single phrase or sentence (67). A round character is complex in temperament and motivation and is represented with subtle particularity; such a character therefore is as difficult to describe with any adequacy as a person in real life, and like real persons, is capable of surprising us (Abram 33)

It can be concluded that character is the representation of object in the story that did the action. There are two kinds of character, flat character and round character.

2.1.1.2 Characterization

Characterization is the way author describe the characters. According to Holman, characterization is the creation of imaginary persons so that they exist for the reader as real within the limits of the fiction. The author reveals aspects of the character; in the biography and the history. The ability to characterize the people of one's imagination successfully is a primary attribute of a good novelist, dramatist, or short-story writer (85).

Holman states that there are three fundamental methods of characterization in fiction. First, the explicit presentation by the author of the character through direct exposition, either than in an introductory block or more often piecemeal throughout the work, illustrated by action. The second is presentation of the character in action with little or no explicit comment by the author, in the expectation that the reader will be able to deduce the attributes of the actor from the actions, and the third is representation from within a character, without comment on the character by the author of the impact of actions and emotions upon the character's inner self, with the expectation that the reader will come to clear understanding of the attributes of the character (75).

Overall, the characterization of characters can be revealed from the actions, thought, reaction and attitude among the characters. In this case, character

and characterization is used to analyze the woman characters in *The Girl on the Train* novel.

2.1.2 Psychodynamics

Author creates a character with different characterization. Each character has a different way to show their behavior and emotions. These things can be analyzed using psychodynamic theory.

The term dynamics defines that part of psychology that deals with drives, at the treatment level, and with motivations, at theoretical level. The dynamic concept of psychology postulates the principle that psychic functioning is a play of forces, sometimes synergetic but more frequently in reciprocal contrast that is a play of tendencies typical of the inner self of individuals and simultaneously of the social context to which they belong (Ancona 1).

According to Sigmund Freud, psychodynamic are the structure of consciousness, and the nature of the drives that motivate behavior (233). Langley states that psychodynamic is approach to human experience, in attributing importance to emotions and the influence of the unconscious as well as to thinking (3).

According to Hirshhorn, by drawing on object-relations theory, which highlights how people use one another to stabilize their inner lives, we can understand how psychodynamic processes within people help shape the relationships *between* them (3-4). Ultimately, the goal of all psychological theories, psychodynamic or otherwise, is to account for actual behavior; in that sense, it is inevitable that there should be agreement on some aspects. At the same

time, psychodynamic theories are challenged by the necessity of inferring processes from observed behavior. This process of inference makes it likely that different observers will create their own distinct organizing structures, which helps to explain the wide variety of conceptual structures found in psychodynamic theories. Seen this way, the theories represent different ways of viewing the same thing; as one analyst put it. Thus, one is left with the sense that psychodynamic models are like cognitive schemata – each is shaped by the experiences and cultural background of the person who developed it. (Glassman 272). Our behavior and feelings are powerfully affected by unconscious motives: The unconscious mind comprises mental processes that are inaccessible to consciousness but that influence judgments, feelings, or behavior (Wilson 23).

To sum up, psychological dynamics refers to human behavior that influenced by conflicts and experiences that happen to them. While the dynamic can lead them to better way or to the worst condition. Related to this study the researcher used psychodynamic theory to analyze the psychological dynamic that happened to woman characters in *The Girl on the Train* novel.

2.1.3 Review of Previous Studies

In the review literature, the researcher uses previous studies as the basis of this research to know what the lack from previous studies is, and how this study does:

First is a study to Atun Farkhatun entitled *Anxiety and Defense Mechanism of Rachel Waston in Paula Hawkins ' Novel the Girl on the Train* (2017) from UIN Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta. In this thesis, the researcher focused on type and

factor of anxiety that used by Rachel and explained the defense mechanism as her strategy to reduce her anxiety. This thesis applied psychoanalysis theory by Sigmund Freud. From the analysis, it can be concluded that Rachel suffers all the type of anxiety; neurotic, moral, and realistic anxiety. To cope Rachel's anxious feeling, Rachel uses six defense mechanisms. They are repression, displacement, fixation, projection, rationalization, and denial.

Second, the thesis entitled *Megan's Trauma in Paula Hawkins' The Girl on the Train* by Fitria Febriani (2018) UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya. This thesis purposed to analyze Megan's trauma and the way she deals with it. Megan's trauma is analyzed based on the symptoms of Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD). Then the finding shows the symptoms that happened to Megan and her action to deal with her trauma.

The third, the researcher takes a previous study from Universitas Muhammadiyah Surakarta that written by Putri Utami entitled *Love Affair Reflected in Paula Hawkins The Girl on The Train (2015): Psychoanalytic Study*. This thesis used psychoanalytic study. The writer focused on how the id, ego and superego of the three main characters and reveals the love affair reflected in *The Girl on the Train* novel. The finding of the novel shows that the id of each woman character is more dominant than her superego and ego, and explains the case and impact of the affairs.

The last previous study entitled *Psychodynamics of Anxiety in Organization* by Cathy Langley (2014) Auckland University of Technology. This dissertation purposed to do a primary inquiry, and bring a business perspective to

the integration between business and psychodynamics proposed by the literature. It consider the business-oriented views that connected with safety, emotion, and learning and also explore the recently-proposed alternative to such integration that questions the positivist assumption that an ideal world is one in which can predict and control what happens. The finding of this research shows the contrast between business and psychodynamic perspectives creates the obstacles to the integration, and suggestion for bridging the gap.

From the previous study above, this research has similarities and differences in some aspects. The similarity of this research and three references above is used same object which is *The Girl on the Train* novel. The differences are in the first and second thesis, the researcher only focus on one character while in this research the researcher focus on each woman characters from the novel. Whereas in the third previous study has two similarities from the novel and also the focus of characters. The different is the focus. The third study is focused on the id, ego and superego of the women characters and reveal the case and impact of affairs that happen there while this research analyze the characterization of each woman characters and explain their character change using psychodynamic theory. In the last previous study, it has a similarity in the using of psychodynamic but different focus. The previous study focused on the application of psychodynamic in analyzed the anxiety that happened in the organization whereas in this research, the researcher used psychodynamic to analyze the condition of women characters while they faced problems in their marriage.

CHAPTER III

Psychological Dynamic of Female Characters toward Marriage Problem in Paula Hawkins' *The Girl on the Train*

In this chapter, the writer analyzes about the psychological dynamic of women characters in *The Girl on the Train* novel. This chapter is divided into two sections. The first discussion is about the character of each woman in *The Girl on the Train* novel. The second discussion explains about the psychological dynamic that happens to woman characters *The Girl on the Train* novel.

3.1 Woman Characters in *The Girl on The Train*

In this part, the writer explains about the woman characters, they are Rachel, Anna and Megan in *The Girl on the Train* novel.

3.1.1 Rachel's Characterization

Rachel Watson is the main character of *The Girl on the Train* novel. She worked in a public relation firm. Rachel had a husband named Tom Watson, but their marriage did not last long. From their marriage, they did not have any child. They divorced because Rachel was unstable and Tom was having affair. Since they divorced, Rachel's life became messed.

The data that have been collected on Rachel's characterization shows that Rachel is:

3.1.1.1 Grateful

McCullough et al (quoted in Algoe and Zhaoyang) states that grateful is a positive emotion that may arise when one person provides a benefit to another

my job. So I go into London, as usual, and I go to libraries, to job hunt, to work on my CV.’ (Hawkins 118)

During her trip, she often watched things outside the trains then she correlated object with something she had in her mind. For example in the quotation below:

“There is a pile of clothing on the side of the train tracks... It’s probably rubbish, part of a load fly-tipped into the scrubby little wood up the bank... Or it could be something else. My mother used to tell me that I had an overactive imagination; Tom said that too.” (Hawkins15)

The quotation above shows how Rachel relates the object that she saw outside the train. For example when she saw a pile of clothes on the side tracks, she was thinking of something weird. She thought that those clothes belong to train engineers who worked on this part of train track, or belonged to people who had accident by train. It shows in the quotation below:

“The pile of clothes from last week is still there, and it looks dustier and more forlorn than it did a few days ago. I read somewhere that a train can rip the clothes right off you when it hits. It’s not that unusual, death by train. Two to three hundred a year, they say, so at least one every couple of days. I’m not sure how many of those are accidental. I look carefully, as the train rolls slowly past, for blood on the clothes, but I can’t see any.” (Hawkins 21)

The quotation shows that Rachel thought about accident when she was pile of clothes. In fact, there was no blood at all in the pile of clothes beside the train tracks. It was weird because it was impossible that the train engineers would leave their clothes there. Another quotation which shows that Rachel had imaginative character is when she rode a train during her journey to Euston she liked to notice people outside the train then name them as she liked.

“I don’t know their names either, so I had to name them myself. Jason, because he’s handsome in a British film star kind of way, not a Deep or a Pitt, but a Firth, or a Jason Isaacs. And Jess just goes with Jason, and it goes with her. It fits her, pretty and carefree as she is.” (Hawkins 26)

The quotation above shows that Rachel gave their names as she wanted to. For example when her train passed the neighborhood she used to lived in. She identified a house where her neighbor couple lives. She named them Jason and Jess based on physical appearances in her opinion. She argued that Jason is handsome and Jess is beautiful. While in real they were Megan and Scott. Rachel also imagine about job that suitable with them.

“He’s a doctor, I think, probably for one of those overseas organizations. He’s constantly on call, a bag packed on top of the wardrobe; there’s an earthquake in Iran or a tsunami in Asia and he drops everything, he grabs his bag and he’s at Heathrow within a matter of hours, ready to fly out and save lives.”

“Jess, with her bold prints and her Converse trainers and her beauty, her attitude, works in the fashion industry. Or perhaps in the music business, or in advertising – she might be a stylist or a photographer. She’s a good painter, too, plenty of artistic flair. I can see her now, in the spare room upstairs, music blaring, window open, a brush in her hand, an enormous canvas leaning against the wall.” (Hawkins 25)

The quotation above shows that Rachel imagined job that suitable with the couple. She imagined Jason as a doctor who was ready when disaster occurred. While she also imagined Jess as stylist or a photographer.

The discussion above explains that Rachel had an imaginative character while she rode the train. She imagined things she saw such as a pile of clothes in the side of train tracks as the clothes belong to person who was hit by a train though she did not find any blood at all. She also imagined about the couple

I can't bear to look at it... Every day I tell myself not to look, and every day I look. I can't help myself,... even though anything I do see will hurt me. Even though I remember so clearly how it felt that time I looked up and noticed that the cream linen blind in the upstairs bedroom was gone, replaced by something in soft baby pink; even though I still remember the pain I felt when I saw Anna watering the rose bushes near the fence, her T-shirt stretched tight over her bulging belly, and I bit my lip so hard it bled. (Hawkins 22)

The quotation shows how hard Rachel restrained herself not to look the house number twenty-three which she passed everyday when she did her journey to London. Rachel was jealous when she looked at that house because it has been occupied by other woman with her ex-husband.

Rachel still loved Tom but he already married with Anna and they also had a child named Evie. Their happiness made Rachel feel unhappy. It shows in the data: "Something Tom once said tipped me over sent me sliding... Something he wrote, rather: I read it on Facebook that morning... 'So this is what all the fuss is about! Never knew love like this! Happiest day of my life!'" (Hawkins 113)

The quotation is explained about Rachel's feel when she saw Tom's post in Facebook. It tells that he was happy with his now born baby. That caused Rachel angry because she was jealous of their happiness that she could not get. Tom has been happy with his new family whereas Rachel faced a messed life since they were broke up. That feeling which provided Rachel to did something risky. It can be seen in the quotation below:

That day last summer, when I went to Tom and Anna's ... I'm still not sure what I intended. I did go down the pathway and over the fence. It was quiet, I couldn't hear anything. I went up to the sliding doors and looked in. It's true that Anna was sleeping on the sofa. I didn't call out, to her or to Tom. I didn't want to wake her. The baby wasn't crying, she was fast asleep in her carrycot, at her mother's side. I picked her up and took her

less symptom-free periods (DePaulo 10). It interferes with the activities of daily life and can even cause physical pain.

Rachel and Tom did not have child because Rachel could not pregnant. They already checked up to the doctor and did an IVF (In Vitro Fertilization) method to had child but it was not successful. Since that time, to having child became a common topic that was asked to her.

“At some point our childlessness became an acceptable topic of Sunday-lunch conversation, not just between Tom and me, but more generally. What we were trying, what we should be doing, do you really think you should be having a second glass of wine? I was still young, there was still plenty of time, but failure cloaked me like a mantle, it overwhelmed me, dragged me under and I gave up hope.” (Hawkins 111)

The quotation above shows Rachel was asked by people around her about when she would have child because some of friends in her age already had children. She was suppressed by questions of her failure to had children because Tom had not a big desire as hers in case of having child.

Rachel stressed. She became lonely and started drinking to wreak her depression. “I can’t blame all this for my drinking – I can’t blame my parents or my childhood, an abusive uncle or some terrible tragedy. It’s my fault. I was a drinker anyway – I’ve always liked to drink. But I did become sadder, and sadness gets boring after a while, for the sad person and for everyone around them. And then I went from being a drinker to being a drunk, and there’s nothing more boring than that.” (Hawkins 113). Since then she often blame herself, drunk has become her habit and made her more suffer. That also made her lonelier because no one wants to be near with a drinker.

The quotation above shows that Anna felt very lucky to have Tom who treated her well. She also felt that she saved him from a suffer life with Rachel and live better with her. “Tom’s taken Evie upstairs to give her a bath. I can hear her squealing with delight from here and I’m smiling again – the smile has barely fallen from my lips all day.” (Hawkins 152)

Anna was very happy to have Tom who loved their child. He also was willing to take care of daughter. That thing made Anna love them more and more because of them her life became so beautiful.

“Tom walks a little way ahead of me, pushing the buggy; he’s singing something to Evie, making her laugh. I love it when we’re out like this, the three of us. I can see the way people look at us; I can see them thinking, *what a beautiful family*. It makes me proud – prouder than I’ve ever been of anything in my life.” (Hawkins 186-187)

From the quotation above Anna told that she was proud because she had Tom as husband who loved her and cared of their daughter. Anna was proud to have a perfect little family that makes her life complete. Another data that shows Anna loved their family very much. She said “No matter how much trouble she causes, Tom and Evie are worth it.” (Hawkins 150)

The only one obstacle for Anna is Rachel, because she still disturbed Tom and that made her angry. Rachel ever came to her house and took Evie out without Anna realized it. That made Anna paranoid if she came around to her house. The discussion has explained that Anna described as a grateful woman who felt lucky and proud of her family.

Because of her suspicious, she tried to check Tom's laptop and guessed the password. She trusted Tom but after the incident that he lied to her, she thought that was fair to check it. Tom caught up that Anna had suspected him by checking his mails. Anna cried and Tom was upset then left home. He said that he would go to gym for couple hours. Unfortunately she found Tom's gym bag under the bed. She opened it and checked what inside.

“I sit down on the bed, the phone in my hand, my heart hammering. I'm going to turn it on, there's no way I'll be able to resist, and yet I'm sure that when I do, I'll regret it, because this can only mean something bad. You don't keep spare mobile phones tucked away in gym bags unless you're hiding something.”(Hawkins 341)

The quotation above shows that Anna checked the bag and she found a phone that she never saw before. The phone made her sure that Tom was hiding something from her.

The explanations above proved that Anna got a suspicious character after she found Tom lied to her. She started to check his stuff such as laptop and bag. Then her suspicious led her to know that Tom really hide something behind her.

Overall the discussion above shows that Anna had a selfish character because enjoyed her part as mistress while Tom still married to Rachel. She ignored Rachel's feel and thought that she already did a right thing. Anna also has a characterization of loving person. She loved her family so much. But then her characterization became suspicious since she caught up Tom had lied to her.

Integrity refers to moral probity and self-unity; in terms of moral character, it seems the most generic of these terms (Peterson & Seligman 249-250). Megan never told Scott about her past. Scott knew that she had mental disorder but not the reason. So Megan could only tell the story to her therapist, Kamal.

“I need to get to the end of the story. I need to tell someone, just once. Say the words out loud. If it doesn’t come out of me, it’ll eat me up. The hole inside me, the one they left, it’ll just get bigger and bigger until it consumes me.”
 “I’m going to have to swallow my pride and my shame and go to him. He’s going to have to listen. I’ll make him.” (Hawkins 218)

Megan tried to persuade Kamal to listen her stories. Because since she seduced Kamal, he did not want to be as her therapist anymore. But finally Kamal wanted to help her to hear the story as a friend not a therapist.

‘I can’t tell you what to do about Scott. Your relationship with him ... Well, I’ve expressed my concerns, but you have to decide what to do for yourself. Decide whether you trust him, whether you *want* him to take care of you and your child. That must be your decision. But I think you can trust yourself, Megan. You can trust yourself to do the right thing.’
 (Hawkins 364)

In the quotation above shows that Kamal suggested Megan to confess her fault to Scott. She needed to trust herself that she could do the right thing and be a right person. Then she convinced herself to be brave.

From Megan got pregnant from her affair with Tom. In the past she ever had a baby from her lover, Mac. But the baby was dead because of her careless. That caused Megan was afraid to have a baby anymore. Now it different, she did not want to hurt her. It shows in the quotation below:

I can feel her, the way I could before, curled up, a seed within a pod, only this seed’s smiling. Biding her time. I can’t hate her. And I can’t get rid of her. I can’t. I thought I would be able to, I thought I would be desperate to scrape her out, but when I think about her, all I can see is Libby’s face, her

get pregnant. “No doctor has been able to explain to me why I can’t get pregnant...I didn’t suffer the agony of miscarriage, I just didn’t get pregnant.” (Hawkins 110-111)

Rachel had checked up to the doctor about why she could not get pregnant but poorly the doctor could not find the reason. She never endured the miscarriage because she never felt to be pregnant. She also tried a method for having a child but it was not success. As shown in the quotation; “We did one round of IVF, which was all we could afford... it would be, unpleasant and unsuccessful.” (Hawkins 111)

As stated in Medical encyclopedia, IVF (In Vitro Fertilization) is a process of the joining of woman's egg and a man's sperm in a laboratory dish. It means that the process of sperm which attaches the egg is happen outside the body. Rachel and Tom had tried an IVF method to have a baby but it was not success.

After she got the problem, Rachel’s character started to change. Rachel condition made her became insecure woman. As a woman, Rachel felt imperfect without having a child. She was insecure with her condition. She felt useless as a wife. She said “...let’s be honest: women are still only really valued for two things – their looks and their role as mothers. I’m not beautiful, and I can’t have kids, so what does that make me? Worthless.” (Hawkins 112)

Rachel was down in the dumps. She was frustrated with people around her. She felt that it was not fair because she could not be like them.

“My friends were having children, friends of friends were having children, pregnancy and birth and first birthday parties were everywhere. I was asked about it, all the time. My mother, our friends, colleagues at work. When was it going to be my turn?” (Hawkins 111)

The quotation shows that Rachel asked by many people around her about when she would get a child. That thing makes her oppressed. She started blaming herself. She was the one who missed the baby came. Tom was not. Rachel could not share the problem with Tom because he had another perspective about having a child. As shows in the data below:

“Tom didn’t feel the way I did... He wanted to be a dad, he really did... But he thought our lives could be great without children, too. We’re happy; he used to say to me, why can’t we just go on being happy? He became frustrated with me. He never understood that it’s possible to miss what you’ve never had, to mourn for it.”(Hawkins 112)

The quotation shows that Rachel desire to have child but Tom said that they could be happy without having a child. Rachel started depressed. She felt that Tom did not understand her. As a husband he should be patient to face up Rachel and her depression. “I felt isolated in my misery. I became lonely, so I drank a bit, and then a bit more, and then I became lonelier, because no one likes being around a drunk.” (Hawkins 112)

The quotation explains that Rachel suffered because she could not get a child, then she felt isolated by people around her because of her condition. She became a drunker because she felt lonely. Rachel felt the burden of her own. She became constantly blamed herself.

After their IVF was failed, Rachel wanted to try it again but Tom said that they did not have enough money. She did not force Tom to obey her desire to do IVF once more. She only expressed her wish so they could save the money to do the method again.

“It was a couple of months after we’d found out that the IVF had failed that he told me about the trip, Vegas, for four nights, to watch the big fight and let off some steam. Just him and a couple of his mates from the old days, people I had never met. It cost a fortune, I know, because I saw the booking receipt for the flight and the room in his email inbox. I’ve no idea what the boxing tickets cost, but I can’t imagine they were cheap. It wasn’t enough to pay for a round of IVF, but it would have been a start. We had a horrible fight about it. I don’t remember the details because I’d been drinking all afternoon, working myself up to confront him about it, so when I did it was in the worst possible way.” (Hawkins 253)

The quotation above shows Rachel’s disappointed because Tom had spent his money to go to Vegas with his friends. Whereas she wanted they could be thrifty and started save some money to do the second IVF.

One day Rachel had a plan to celebrate their fourth anniversary. She checked Tom’s computer to look up his schedule. Unfortunately after she closed the windows and the calendar, Tom’s email account was logged in and wide-open.

“There was a message at the top from aboyd@cinnamon.com ...until I realized that they were kisses. It was a reply to a message ...I fell asleep last night thinking of you, I was dreaming about kissing your mouth, your breasts, the inside of your thighs. I woke this morning with my head full of you, desperate to touch you. Don’t expect me to be sane, I can’t be, not with you.” (Hawkins 50-51)

Rachel found an email from a woman named Anna Boyd who sent a romantic message to her husband and proofed that they were have a romantic relationship behind her. Rachel was hurt, and then she gained more suffers when she and Tom divorced. Rachel still loved Tom but they could not be together because Tom decided to marry Anna after that. From the time when Rachel broke up with Tom she lived in Cathy’s flat. Cathy was her friend in university but they were never that close. They never even met after graduation. Cathy offered a help when she needed it. Cathy had an empty room in her flat and Rachel decided to

“The weekend stretches out ahead of me, forty-eight empty hours to fill. I lift the can to my mouth again, but there’s not a drop left.” (Hawkins 18)

Rachel was suffered because she thought that no one would accompany her on the weekend, so she decided to be drunk. She rarely had an interaction with another people. “Sometimes I catch myself trying to remember the last time I had meaningful physical contact with another person, just a hug or a heartfelt squeeze of my hand, and my heart twitches.” (Hawkins 21). Rachel was lonely. She missed a physical contact with another person because since she divorced with Tom, she became a loner and tended not to have friends.

As the writer explained before that Rachel was depressed because she could not pregnant then she got a bad habit as a drinker. She used to face her problem moreover escape from reality by getting drunk. Because of drunk also she was fired from her job.

“I should just say it now, she’s already angry with me. I should go after her and tell her: I was sacked months ago for turning up blind drunk after a three-hour lunch with a client during which I managed to be so rude and unprofessional that I cost the firm his business. When I close my eyes, I can still remember the tail end of that lunch, the look on the waitress’s face as she handed me my jacket, weaving into the office, people turning to look. Martin Miles taking me to on side. *I think it’s best if you go home now, Rachel.*” (Hawkins 195)

Actually she did not tell Cathy that she was fired from her job. She was ashamed to confess it. So she pretended to went work as usual. It is shown in the quotation. “The journey is supposed to take fifty-four minutes, but it rarely does: this section of the track is ancient, decrepit, beset with signalling problems and never-ending engineering works.” (Hawkins 16)

said about him. “No matter how much trouble she causes, Tom and Evie are worth it.” (Hawkins 150)

The word ‘she’ in the quotation above was referring to Rachel. Anna was hate Rachel and always gets annoyed when Tom talked about her because Anna knew that Rachel still loved Tom and she could not forgot him. Rachel frequently contacts Tom and that makes her upset. ‘God, is she ever going to go away? Is she ever going to just let us be happy? He comes over to me and, with our daughter between us, kisses me. ‘We *are* happy,’ he says. ‘We *are*.’ (Hawkins 151)

Everything that Rachel’s did never make Anna calm. She always felt anxiety if she knew Rachel was called her husband or she seen Rachel around her house. Anna had told Tom that she was very disturb with Rachel’s action then Tom said that he would handle it. Tom said that she did not need any worries about Rachel, he asked her to lock the door and he would ring her and ask over her of the reason why she was stay around their house. Tom’s promises were succeed to makes Anna settle down because she trusted to him. “I’m sitting on the bed and I’m shaking with fury, digging my nails into my palms. Evie’s kicking her feet in the air and I’m so bloody angry I don’t want to pick her up for fear I would crush her.” (Hawkins 304)

One day when she wanted to have an evening walk with Evie, she was prepared her by changed her cloth. She opened the curtain a half because the room was getting too hot. At that moment too she saw a figure of person that hated. Rachel was in the other side of the street staring at her house. Immediately she

became very angry. She had trusted Tom that he would solve the problem about Rachel but it did not change anything.

Tom said to Anna that he already met Rachel and her condition got better but Rachel remained wondering around her house and that clearly made her so upset. They were doubt. Anna did not know that Tom was met Rachel. She suggested that Tom was talking to her by telephone. But as always Tom had success could make Anna melted.

From that incident when Anna caught up Tom lied to her, she considered something about Tom's attitude to her at the first. When they were date secretly behind Rachel. He was a good liar. Then it made Anna's suspicion to Tom that he also could have hidden things well behind her. "He *does* fool me. I know he's not always one hundred per cent honest about everything." (Hawkins 312)

Anna realized that Tom had been lying many times. For example, she remembered about the story of his parent. Tom said that they refused to meet her since Tom left Rachel, but when Anna called them, they were to talk with her. Tom's mother was said 'I do hope we'll be able to see her soon,' (Hawkins 312). It means what Tom has said is not true.

Anna had thought over and over whether Tom really has lied to her. She began to suspect Tom. She tried to check Tom's laptop to guess Tom's password. She wants to check Tom's email. Tom was caught her then Anna confessed it. Tom said that what Anna had done was same as Rachel did. She gets upset. She hoped Tom would calm her down as usual but it did not happen. Tom instead went out to gym after the fight. Anna pondered it, and then she realized that she

had really done what Rachel had done. As she said in the quotation, “And now I find myself behaving exactly like she used to: polishing off the half-bottle of red left over from dinner last night and snooping around on his computer. It’s easier to understand her behavior when you feel like I feel right now. There’s nothing so painful, so corrosive, as suspicion.” (Hawkins 340)

After Tom left home, she prepared to go sleeping upstairs. When she tidied up the bed, she found Tom’s gym bag left behind. She checked it and then she found a phone that she never seen before. The phone was off so it was not used for long time. She charged it and hid the phone behind the table beside her bed. The message of the phone only contained times and days and sometimes a rejection. “When I realized this, when I saw that the first one was from September last year, a hard lump formed in my throat. September! Evie was six months old. I was still fat, exhausted, raw, off sex.” (Hawkins 342)

The phone was a proof that Tom had affair behind Anna. She realized that the message starts on September when she still had bad appearances after Evie’s birth. She was so upset to Tom. She said “I was still fat, exhausted, raw, off sex.” (Hawkins 342)

She could not believe this they were very happy at that time. Anna was still curious about the phone. She turned on the phone and pressed number one and hold it to check the voice mail. She heard a woman voice that she thought was her but she did not feel change her greeting. “My heart has stopped beating. It’s not his phone, it’s hers. I play it again. *Hi, it’s me, leave a message. It’s her voice.*” (Hawkins 345)

She was shocked after she dialed the voicemail and heard a woman voice who is no stranger. That was Megan's voice. Then she knows that Tom was affair with Megan. Anna could not believe that she was Megan. She threw the phone to the train tracks. She worried that Tom would suspicious.

At that day Rachel suddenly came to her house and asked her to go with her. She explained that Tom had lied to Anna. Anna did not trust Rachel anymore because she knew that Rachel still loved Tom and she would be happy to see her suffer. Rachel had explained to her that Tom was affair with Megan and he also a man who killed Megan who pregnant Tom's baby. Anna was shock. A few moments later Tom was home. That was a tensed moment. Anna clarified to Tom about the affair. Tom admitted it. He said "You were so tired all the time," he says. "You just weren't interested. Everything was about the baby. Isn't that right? It was all about you, wasn't it? All about you!" And just like that, he's on top again, perked up, pulling faces at his daughter, tickling her tummy, making her smile. "And Megan was so ... well, she was available." (Hawkins 378)

Anna got an extreme anger but she restrained it because Evie was there. Anna watched Tom hurt Rachel. He told Anna to go upstairs. But she run to the path and sat in the stair. She was listened their conversation with held the phone to keep on wary to called the police. Anna watched Rachel run outside then followed by Tom. Rachel held a corkscrew and twists it to his neck. Tom sprawled on the ground. Anna suddenly came out from the house and walked quickly to them. She approached next to Tom. She placed her hand on Tom's neck to press and turns the corkscrew deeper. A few moments later the police came.

Megan decided to become a babysitter at Watson family's house, truly she hated a baby. That would be happy news for Scott.

“Scott encouraged me – he was over the moon when I suggested it. 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 the shower and wash the baby smell off me.” (Hawkins 38)

Megan and Scoot was a couple. Unfortunately their marriage did not have a child. Megan had a bad experience about a baby. When she was teenager she lost her brother named Ben. He was dead because a car race. Megan frustrated after she losing her brother. She was running away from home then went to Ipswich. There she met Mac. Mac is Megan's lover at that time. Megan was still sixteenth. They are falling in love and Megan invited by Mac to live together in his flat. They moved to Holkham. They lived there around three years. While living there, Megan was pregnant of Mac's baby. She was birth a baby girl named Libby. But one day they had a fight and Mac left home for some days. That day was so cold. She took Libby get into the Bath. Sadly Megan fall asleep and Libby was in the water. She lost her baby because of her careless.

Megan did not work a long time as babysitter for Anna's baby. She decided to quit because she uncomfortable being a babysitter because for sure she did not like a baby.

Because of Megan's bad experience, she often got insomnia and panic attack. “I've been up for hours; I can't sleep. I haven't slept in days. I hate this, hate insomnia more than anything, just lying there, brain going round, tick, tick, tick, tick. I itch all over. I want to shave my head. (Hawkins 40)

Then she made a decision to meet a therapist. Megan did not ever tell her story to everyone moreover to Scott. Sometimes she felt like she was betrayed Scott. He is her husband but she could not tell him. The therapist named Dr. Abdic Kamal. He had a dark skin and tall. Megan loved Scott. Scott gave her a comfortable but also overprotective. It shows in quotation below:

“...when I came home this evening, my laptop was warm. He knows how to delete browser histories and whatever, he can cover his tracks perfectly well, but I know that I turned the computer off before I left. He’s been reading my emails again.” (Hawkins71)

She said that she knew if Scott often checked her emails. She could not really be angry with him because she knew that she had a bad thing behind him so he had a reason to be suspicious. In her relationship with Scott, he was more controlling husband such as checked email or internet browser history. Kamal said that that behavior was raid people’s privacy.

Megan was a type of people who wanted to have power of someone. In her relationship with Scott, he was more controlling husband such as checking email or internet browser history. So Megan vented her desire to have power towards someone by cheating. “...that’s the thing I like most about it, having power over someone. That’s the intoxicating thing.” (Hawkins 73)

Before got a problem, Megan is described as unfaithful woman. She had affair with Tom, Anna’s husband. Her affair with Tom started from Tom often visited her gallery and flirted on her. Then the gallery closed, their meeting continuous with Megan inviting Tom to just drink coffee at her home when Scott works and that relationship continuously for some months. It was proven in quotation below.

“He’d pop by the gallery and smile and flirt, and it was harmless – there were plenty of men who came by the gallery and smiled and flirted. But then the gallery closed and I was here at home all the time, bored and restless. I just needed something else, something different. Then one day, when Scott was away, I bumped into him in the street, we started talking and I invited him in for coffee. The way he looked at me, I could see exactly what was going through his mind and so it just happened. And then it happened again, and I never meant for it to go anywhere, I didn’t want it to go anywhere. I just enjoyed feeling wanted; I liked the feeling of control. It was as simple and stupid as that. I didn’t want him to leave his wife; I just wanted him to want to leave her. To want me that much.” (Hawkins 370-371)

Since that time they met in a hotel. So they could not caught by Anna or Scott. Besides having affair, Megan also seduced her therapist to fulfill her desire. Kamal rejected it and that thing did not make her stop. She still tried to seduce him but Kamal refused it again. He wants to be professional as the relationship of therapist and patient. Megan chooses to stop her silly deed. She apologized to Kamal and asked him to stay as her therapist. ‘I can’t – I can’t tell him. Not after all this time. He wouldn’t ... He wouldn’t be able to see me as me any longer. I’d be someone else to him. He wouldn’t know how to forgive me. (Hawkins 220). The reason of Megan did not tell her past or her problem to Scott was because she was afraid that he would leave her.

From Megan’s affair with Tom, she got pregnant. From her affair with Tom, Megan is get pregnant. She was afraid to have a baby again because she ever had a baby and the baby was dead.

I can’t hate her. And I can’t get rid of her. I can’t. I thought I would be able to, I thought I would be desperate to scrape her out, but when I think about her, all I can see is Libby’s face, her dark eyes. I can smell her skin. I can feel how cold she was at the end. I can’t get rid of her. I don’t want to. I want to love her. (Hawkins361)

Megan could not bear to hurt the baby after she remembered of her baby who dead before named Libby. She wanted to love her and takes care of her. She wanted to be a good mother to her baby. This condition made Megan wanted to admit her mistakes of her affair to Scott. Then she changed to be a honest woman.

In this case Megan only told it to Kamal. He gave her suggestion. As follows in the quotation “I can’t help the way I am. ‘You can help what you do, though.’ That’s what Kamal says.” (Hawkins 362). Then she thought “I’m not sure if I can remake myself as a good wife, but a good mother – that I have to try.” (Hawkins 365). When she was in the school, the teacher said that Megan was great in changing herself. Megan would try to be a good mother because at that time she was pregnant Tom’s.

“It’s going to be hard. It might be the hardest thing I’ve ever had to do, but I’m going to tell the truth. No more lies, no more hiding, no more running, no more bullshit. I’m going to put everything out in the open, and then we’ll see. If he can’t love me then, so be it.” (Hawkins 365)

Megan would tell Scott she had affair. She had prepared if it did not run well. Then the bad things really happen. She told him that she was did a mistakes. Scott hit her till her forehead bleeding. Scott was so upset moreover she already told him about the beginning. She did not tell about the baby yet. Megan would leave home. She did not run away she just could not stay in the home that night. She decided to meet Tom. She rang him but it goes to voicemail. She also threatens him that she would come to his house and tells it to his wife. It shows in the quotation below. “I tell him that I’m in the park, that I’ll wait for him there, but if he doesn’t come, that’s it, I’m coming round to the house. This is his last chance.” (Hawkins 373)

Finally Tom met her. He invited Megan to go to Corly Wood because if they talk there, they could be caught. There Megan confessing that she was pregnant of Tom's baby.

'Have an abortion,' he says. 'I mean, if it's your husband's, do what you want. But if it's mine, get rid of it. Seriously, let's not be stupid about this. I don't want another kid.' He runs his fingers down the side of my face. 'And I'm sorry, but I don't think you're really motherhood material, are you, Megs?' (Hawkins 386)

The quotation explains that Tom did not want to responsible of Megan's pregnant. Megan was hurt with Tom saying that she did not deserve as a mother. She yelling and screaming at him "*I'm not going away. I am going to make you pay for this. For the rest of your bloody Life you're going to be paying for this.*" (Hawkins 387). Tom came towards her and hit her with stone till her fall. Poor Megan, Tom already killed her.

The discussion above shows that Megan betrayed Scott by having affair with Tom then she continuously seduced her therapist, Kamal. Megan was pregnant with Tom and she could not abort her baby because she did not want to hurt her again as Libby, she is her baby who dead because of her carelessness. Her love to the baby motivated her to confess her mistakes to Scott. Then she tried to be a good mother to her baby because she failed to be a good wife to Scott.

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION

4.1 Conclusion

Based on the analysis discussed in the previous chapter, this part of the section will draw the conclusion of the analysis. The psychodynamic which happens to woman characters can be seen through the change of the characterization.

The first character is Rachel. Rachel is described as a grateful and imaginative woman. She gets a happy life since she married to Tom. She is very thankful because of Tom who saved her from the grief of her Dad death. She has a normal life and happy while she with Tom. Rachel has a creative mind. She likes to imagine object and incident that may happen. In their marriage, Rachel and Tom do not get a child. That makes Rachel insecure with her condition. She express her sad by drunk alcohol. Rachel feels as a worthless woman because she is not beautiful and cannot get pregnant. Her appearance becomes bad because her drunk habit. Rachel's insecurity leads her to experience a depression. She becomes depressed because people around her always ask about the child came. She isolates in her misery because she does not has someone to share. Her husband has different perspectives with her. He says that they are fine without having a child. She starts to drunk and became lonely because no one will stay beside a drunken people. Rachel and Tom marriage do not stay longer because Tom has affair with Anna. Tom divorces Rachel and decides to married to Anna.

Rachel is jealous with their happiness because she still loves Tom. The jealous feeling leads her to do risky thing. She go to Anna and Tom's house and take their baby. Since her divorced with Tom, Rachel gets a messed life. She often does something useless such as rode a train without any purposes. She also became a slovenly woman.

The second character is Anna. Anna is Tom mistress. Anna is described as a selfish woman. Her selfishness is portrays when she ignores Rachel's feeling. She never feels guilty with her affairs with Tom. She always feels like doing a right thing for saving Tom from a chaotic woman like Rachel. Anna also describes as a grateful woman. She feels lucky and proud with her family. From her marriage with Tom, she gets a daughter named Evie. They are worth than anything for her. Then her characterization changed as suspicious since she realizes that Tom is a good liar. Until she knows that Tom already cheated her with Megan. She is disappointed until she can kill Tom.

The third character is Megan. Megan's characteristics are unfaithful and honest. She betrays her husband and having affair with Tom. At first Megan tells that only for a distraction then it continuously happens. They often meet in a hotel to avoid being caught up by Anna and Scott. Megan also seduces her therapist is the proof of her unfaithful characterization. Megan has a mental disorder since she get bad experiences in her past. She ever has baby from her relationship with her lover, Mac. But the baby is dead and Mac leaves her. From that she needs to meet therapist. She tries to seduce her therapist, Kamal. At first she invites him to drink but he rejects. Though, the rejection Megan does not give up reaching her desire

to Kamal. But then Kamal rejects again, because he wants to be professional in her job. Kamal refuses for being her therapist again because Megan tries to seduce him but she persuades him to listen her stories. Finally Kamal wants to help her to hear the story as a friend not a therapist. From her affair with Tom, Megan is get pregnant. She is afraid to have a baby again because she ever has a baby and she is dies. Megan could not bear to hurt the baby after she remembered of her baby who dead before named Libby. She wants to love her and takes care of her. That condition which prompted her to admit her mistakes of having affair to Scott and starts to do right things. She says that if she cannot be a good wife she will try to be a good mother. She attempted herself to told Scott the truth but unfortunately he hurt her and made her run away home. She met Tom to asking his responsibility but he did not want to and poorly he killed her. Finally, the writer concludes that each woman characterization in *The Girl on the Train* novel changes along with the problem that they are going through.

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