

THE PORTRAIT OF PATRIARCHY IN THE NOVEL *THE GIRL ON THE TRAIN* BY PAULA HAWKINS

THESIS

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ENGLISH LETTERS DEPARTMENT
FACULTY OF HUMANITIES
UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI MAULANA MALIK IBRAHIM
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THE PORTRAIT OF PATRIARCHY IN THE NOVEL *THE GIRL ON THE TRAIN* BY PAULA HAWKIN

THESIS

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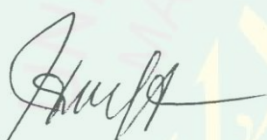
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Malang, May 21, 2018

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MOTTO

إن الفتي من يقول "هاأناذا"

وليس الفتي من يقول "كان أبي"

The real man who actually says "Here I am"

Not the one who says "That is because my Father"

(Al-Mahfudzhot)



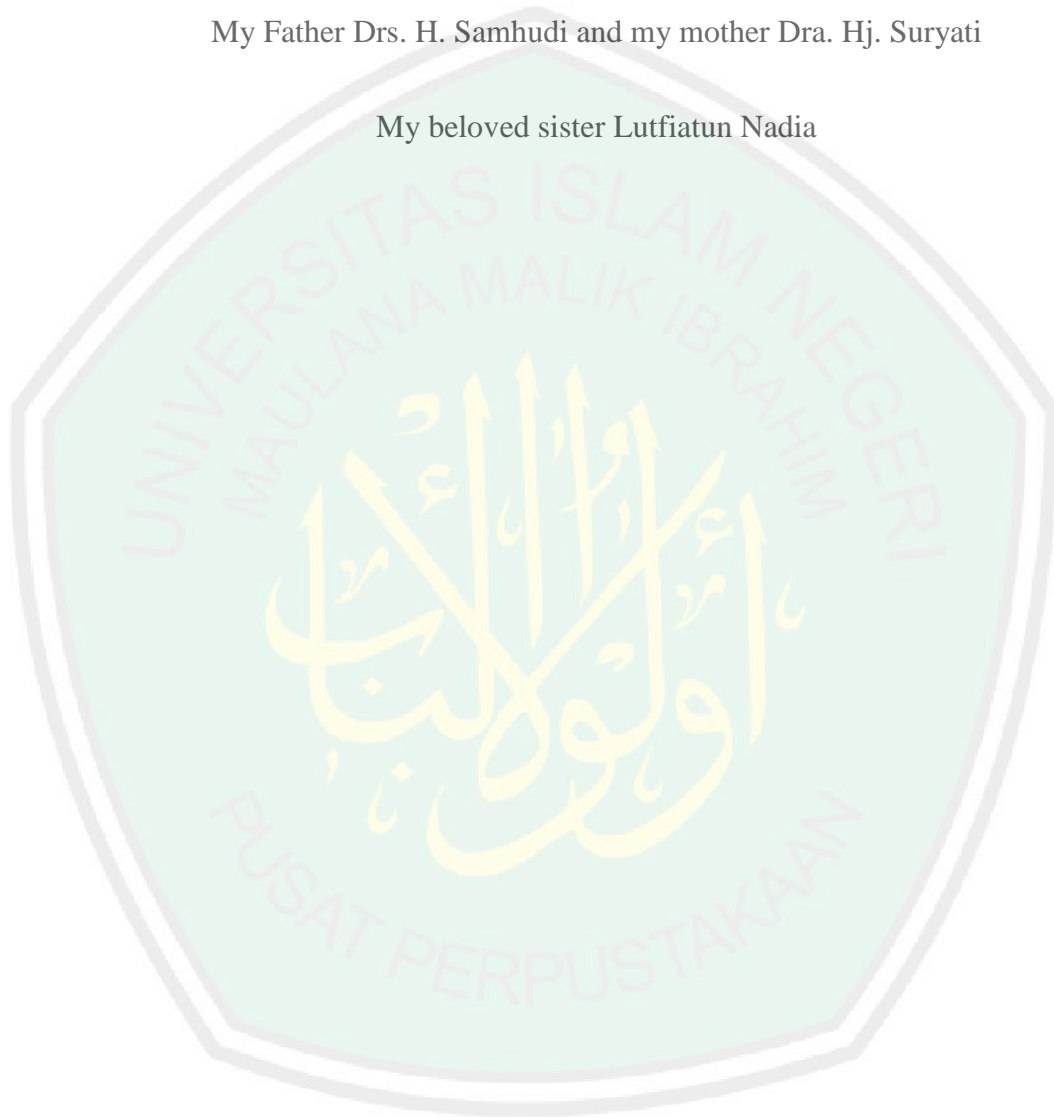
DEDICATION

This thesis is dedicated to:

My Parents who always support and love me

My Father Drs. H. Samhudi and my mother Dra. Hj. Suryati

My beloved sister Lutfiatun Nadia



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Alhamdulillah 'alamin, all praises be to Allah SWT who has given me the strength and guidance until I can finish my thesis entitled The Portrait of Patriarchy in the Novel *The Girl on the Train* By Paula Hawkins. And I do not forget to uphold my *sholawat* and *salam* to my beloved Prophet Muhammad SAW, who has brought all people from darkness to light path of Islam.

All happiness and thanks belong to the researcher for finishing the thesis. In finishing the thesis, the researcher realizes that there are many people who have supported to complete this thesis successfully. Therefore, in this great opportunity, the researcher would like to extend the greatest gratitude and highest appreciation to:

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The researcher does realize that in writing the thesis, there are still many weaknesses and mistakes. Therefore all suggestions and advices are welcome for the improvement of the thesis.

Malang, 21st of May 2018
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ABSTRACT

Ragasatiwi, Ghalih. 2018. The Portrait of Patriarchy in the novel *The Girl on the Train* by Paula Hawkins. Thesis. English Letters Department. Faculty of Humanities. Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang.

Advisor : Ahmad Khozi, M. A

Keywords : Patriarchy, Portrait

This study aims at investigating the patriarchy in the novel *The Girl on the Train* by Paula Hawkins. The objective of this study is to analyse the patriarchy faced by the three women in that novel: Rachel, Megan, and Anna. This thesis has two advantages: theoretically and practically. Theoretically, this study is expected to widen the insights literary criticism, especially in terms of feminist literary criticism. Practically, this study is expected to give the readers more understanding about the patriarchy, which is faced by the three women in the novel by using radical feminism of Sylvia Walby. The researcher uses literary criticism since the researcher interprets and analyse the literary wor

This study uses radical feminism perspective which focuses on patriarchy by Sylvia Walby. The main data are taken from the novel of *The Girl on the Train* by Paula Hawkins which consist of 35 chapters, and published in the United States of America, New York by Penguin Random House LLC in 2015. The theory of radical feminism centres on the biological aspect. The point is women feel exploited by men in the biological matters of women, such as the role of pregnancy which is always played by women. Radical feminism also attacks the family institution which is considered to be the birth of patriarchal system.

The results of the study reveal three aspects of patriarchy. They are patriarchal relation to paid employment, patriarchal relation in the state, and male's violence. In patriarchal relation in the state, what makes patriarchy occur is because women are discriminated by giving them a small salary and forbidding them to have better work, and separating them into jobs which are inappropriate for them. In patriarchal relation in the state, the relation between gender and state is the notion in which the state has a monopoly over legitimate coercion, when in practice, the men can utilize a large number of violence against women without punishment. In male violence, there are physical violence and psychological violence. Physical violence are: the potential actions which might cause death, scratching, pushing, grabbing, and biting. Psychological violence are any actions leading women to the trauma.

ABSTRAK

Ragasatiwi, Ghalih. 2018. Gambaran Patriarki dalam novel berjudul *The Girl On The Train* karya Paula Hawkins. Skripsi. Jurusan Sastra Inggris. Fakultas Humaniora. Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang.

Pembimbing : Ahmad Ghazi, M. A

Kata Kunci : Patriarki, Potret

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menyelidiki patriarki seperti yang digambarkan dalam novel *The Girl on the Train* oleh Paula Hawkins. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk menganalisis patriarki yang dihadapi ketiga wanita dalam novel itu, mereka adalah; Rachel, Megan, dan Anna. Studi tentang tesis ini memiliki dua keuntungan, secara teoritis dan praktis. Secara teoritis, penelitian ini diharapkan dapat memperluas wawasan pengetahuan tentang kritik sastra, khususnya dalam hal kritik sastra feminis. Secara praktis, penelitian ini diharapkan dapat memberi para pembaca lebih banyak pemahaman tentang patriarki, yang dihadapi oleh ketiga wanita dalam novel dengan menggunakan feminisme radikal dari Sylvia Walby. Peneliti menggunakan kritik sastra sejak peneliti menafsirkan dan menganalisis karya sastra

Penelitian ini menggunakan perspektif feminisme radikal yang berfokus pada patriarki oleh Sylvia Walby. Data utama diambil dari novel *The Girl on the Train* oleh Paula Hawkins, yang terdiri dari 35 bab, dan diterbitkan di Amerika Serikat, New York oleh Penguin Random House LLC pada 2015. Teori feminisme radikal berpusat pada aspek biologis. Intinya adalah wanita merasa dieksploitasi oleh pria dalam masalah biologis wanita, seperti peran kehamilan yang selalu dimainkan oleh wanita. Feminisme radikal juga menyerang institusi keluarga yang dianggap sebagai kelahiran sistem patriarki.

Hasil analisis, peneliti menemukan tiga aspek patriarki yang digambarkan dalam novel, yaitu: hubungan patriarki dengan pekerjaan yang dibayar, hubungan patriarki di negara, dan kekerasan laki-laki. Dalam hubungan patriarki di negara, apa yang membuat patriarki terjadi adalah karena perempuan didiskriminasikan dengan memberi mereka gaji kecil dan melarang mereka untuk memiliki pekerjaan yang lebih baik, dan memisahkan mereka ke dalam pekerjaan yang tidak pantas bagi mereka. Dalam hubungan patriarki di negara, hubungan antara gender dan negara adalah gagasan di mana negara memiliki monopoli atas pemaksaan yang sah, ketika dalam praktiknya, laki-laki dapat memanfaatkan sejumlah besar kekerasan terhadap perempuan tanpa hukuman. Dalam kekerasan laki-laki, ada kekerasan fisik dan kekerasan psikologis. Kekerasan fisik adalah: potensi yang menyebabkan kematian, menggaruk, mendorong, meraih, dan menggigit. Kekerasan psikologis adalah: apa yang melibatkan wanita pada trauma.

مستخلص البحث

راغاساتيوي، غاليه. 2018. الصورة البطير في الرواية بعنوان "الفتاة داخل القطار". عمل ب فولا جوكنس. البحث العلمي. قسم الأدب الإنجليزي. كلية العلوم الإنسان. جامعة الدولة الإسلامية مولانا مالك إبراهيم مالانج.

تحت الإشراف: أحمد غازي

الكلمة الأساسية: المجتمع الأبوي، صورة

تهدف هذه الدراسة إلى التحقق من النظام الأبوي كما تم تصويره في رواية "الفتاة على القطار" من قبل بولا هوكينز. كان الغرض من هذه الدراسة هو تحليل النظام الأبوي الذي يواجه النساء الثلاث في الرواية، راشيل وميغان وأنا. دراسة هذه الأطروحة لها ميزتان، نظريا وعمليا. نظريا، من المتوقع أن يوسع هذا البحث من المعرفة حول النقد الأدبي، خاصة فيما يتعلق بالنقد الأدبي النسوي. ومن الناحية العملية، من المتوقع أن تمنح هذه الدراسة القراء فهماً أكبر للنظام الأبوي، حيث تواجه النساء الثلاث في الرواية من خلال استخدام الحركة النسائية الراديكالية لسيلفيا والبي

يستخدم هذا البحث منظوراً نسائياً راديكالياً يركز على الأبوية من قبل سيلفيا والبي. يتم أخذ البيانات الرئيسية من رواية Penguin الفتاة على القطار من قبل بولا هوكينز. الذي يتألف من 35 فصلاً، وتم نشره في الولايات المتحدة، نيويورك بواسطة Random House LLC في عام 2015. ركزت نظرية الحركة الراديكالية على الجانب البيولوجي. النقطة الأساسية هي أن النساء يشعرن بأن الرجال يستغلنهم في القضايا البيولوجية للمرأة، مثل دور الحمل الذي تلعبه المرأة دائما. كما أن الحركة النسائية الراديكالية تحاجم المؤسسات الأسرية التي تعتبر ميلاد النظام الأبوي

نتائج التحليل، وجد الباحثون ثلاثة جوانب من الأبوية وصفها في الرواية، وهي: العلاقات الأبوية مع العمل بأجر، العلاقات الأبوية في البلاد، والعنف من الذكور. في العلاقات الأبوية في الولاية، ما يجعل النظام الأبوي يحدث لأن النساء يتعرضن للتمييز من خلال منحهن راتباً صغيراً وتمنعهن من الحصول على وظائف أفضل، وفصلهن إلى وظائف غير ملائمة لهن. في العلاقات الأبوية في الولاية، فإن العلاقة بين الجندر والدولة هي مفهوم احتكار الدولة للإكراه الشرعي، بينما في الممارسة العملية، يمكن للرجال استغلال قدر كبير من العنف ضد المرأة دون عقاب. في العنف الذكور، هناك عنف جسدي وعنف نفسي. العنف الجسدي هو: الإمكانيات التي تسبب الموت، الخدش، الدفع، الاستيلاء والعض. العنف النفسي هو: ما الذي ينطوي على امرأة في حالة صدمة

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

In this chapter, the researcher discusses about background of the study, problem of the study, objective of the study, scope and limitation, significance of the study, and research method. Research method will explain about research design, data and data source, data collection, and data analysis. This chapter also will be explaining about definition of key terms.

1.1 Background of the Study

This is not a new thing to read or hear about the harassment, abuse, and even violence that men are making against women. Women are caught by the patriarchal system within the community, which makes them inferior under male violence and makes them the tools which are controlled easily. Men assume that women are weak, which they can enslave, which will ultimately have the impacts on women. Those make women like creatures that are never created perfect.

Essentially, women realize that they have been abused by men. They think of a resistance to gain their rights to be treated fairly. Therefore, they make a movement of feminism. Through this movement, women have a passion for destroying male dominance, and turn escaping from the patriarchal shadows and get fair treatment in their society.

The Girl on the Train is one of literary works talking about the movement of three women to get their rights against the patriarchy. The novel from Paula Hawkins narrates about Rachel Watson, 32-years-old an alcoholic woman reeling from the dissolution of her marriage from Tom as her husband, who leaves her and married with another woman, Anna Watson. While Rachel is drunk, she often harassed Tom by phone, even directly to the person, though she has a little memory of not. Tom now has already got married to Anna and has one daughter, a situation that influences Rachel's self-destructive tendencies, as it is her inability to have a child which makes her become an alcoholism.

Hiding her unemployment from her roommate, Rachel follows her second routine activity of taking the train to London every day. The train slowly passes her own old home which is now occupied by Tom, Anna, and their daughter. She also begins watching from the train an attractive couple who live a few homes away from Tom, feeling fantastic about their perfect life together. Rachel has never met them and she has no idea that their life is far from perfect, or that the woman, Megan Hipwell, who helps Anna to take care for her daughter.

Feminism is closely related to political movements which fight against to get women's rights. Talking about feminism is not something new, generally among the feminists. The feminist movement begins to produce the real result around 1960. Feminism concerns how to position women subject in the society. Being feminist is a long process that arises from a variety of pain and bitterness, and bitterness over the inequality

which took place in the social arrangement, both of which take a place in the public, even in the domestic realm, and personal realm (Tong, 1998, p. 73)

The definition of Patriarchy is a social grouping system that emphasizes man lineage. Patrilineal is a hereditary relationship through the lineage of a male relative (Sastryani, 2007, p. 65). Patriarchy can also be explained where the state of society places men higher than women in all aspects of social life, culture and, economy (Pinem, 2009, p. 42). Most societies which follow the paternal lineage system, assume that men have the higher position than women do. Therefore, the position and treatment toward women which connotes the discrimination is not without a long process. The meaning is through various experiences which issue the stereotype that women are not superior.

Women are always under men's control. This fact happens through a very long process both through socialization, strengthening, social construction, cultural, religious and even through state power. For that very long process, the gender differences between men and women become as if the provisions of God or nature that cannot be changed. The evolutionary social construction process of gender finally affects the physical, psychological and biological development of each sex.

The example of gender construction is that men should be brave, strong and aggressive. Such social constructions it make the men trained and motivated to maintain the nature. On the other hand, women are described as having the nature of motherhood, being emotional, coward,

patient, diligent, then finally the woman is formed as personality who tends to be constructed.

Related with the novel of *The Girl on the Train* the researcher applies radical feminism. One of a British sociologist who is well-known to work in the fields of the domestic violence, patriarchy, gender relations in the workplace and globalization is Sylvia Walby.

Radical feminism strongly condemns the existence of the patriarchal system. Sylvia Walby states that the perspective of radical feminism says that men are groups that dominate women as a group and as a major group that benefits from the exploitation of women. This system of domination which is called patriarchy is not derived from other social inequality systems; such a system is not a product of capitalism. The relationship between patriarchy with class inequality and racism is discussed with different approaches by various researchers of radical feminism (Walby, 1991, p. 4).

In her book, she tries to give new interpretation of gender equality in the public sphere. Sylvia finds the mistakes of gender equality analysis that has been fought for by traditional perspectives that they still use as the main analysis. The mistakes by Sylvia are pointed out as the absence of a broader analysis of the ever-changing social structure. Sylvia finds that exploitation of women occurs not only in private spaces or in any objects where women act and participate there, but also in the public sphere, a space where relationships between structures are interrelated, leading to widespread violence of women (Riyadi, 2015).

The researcher takes some previous studies which discuss the same theory and try to compare it to them. The first researcher is Eva Miftahul Ulun (2016), the student of *Universitas Islam Negeri Malang* who did the research on *Malala's Struggles against Unfairness in Malala Yousafzai and Cristina Lamb's 'I Am Malala'*. The second research related to the feminism is the research belongs to Jarijie (2016), which focuses on *Anastasia's Struggle against Greys's Violence in E.L James Fifty Shades of Grey*. The researcher takes these theses as the previous studies because they give some contributions in completing the theory as review of related literature.

1.2 Problem of the Study

Based on the above explanation, the researcher formulates the problem of study as “What kinds of patriarchy are faced by the three women in the novel *The Girl on the Train*?”

1.3 Objective of the Study

In accordance to problem of the study, the objective of this study is formulated as “To identify the types patriarchy faced by the three women in the novel *The Girl on the Train*.”

1.4 Scope and Limitation of the Study

To have detailed information on this thesis, the researcher focuses his analysis on the main characters in this novel. The patriarchy as portrayed by three women in this novel becomes the example of the oppressed women who fight against the patriarchy system in life. There are three women in this novel who face the patriarchy system. The researcher also limits his analysis in discussing the patriarchy system within the

radical feminism perspective. In this case, the researcher only focuses on the kinds of patriarchy which are faced by the three women in the novel. In doing the thesis, the researcher will focus his analysis on feminism theory by Sylvia Walby.

1.5 Significance of the Study

Through this analysis, the researcher wants to give the contribution to the development of literary studies, theoretically or practically.

Theoretically, the study is expected to widen the insights about literary criticism, especially in terms of feminist literary criticism. Practically, this study is expected to give the readers more understanding about patriarchy, which is undergone by the women, using feminist theory. Finally, the result of this study is aimed to give the contribution and deeper understanding in developing the data toward feminist theory to the next researcher.

1.6 Research Methods

1.6.1 Research Design

This study is literary criticism which uses literary approach to criticize the novel *The Girl on the Train* by Paula Hawkins. Feminist literary criticism is a variety of literary criticism which uses the theoretical framework in interpreting and evaluating the literary work (Wiyatmi, 2013 P: 1). In most cases, the general purpose of critics is to enrich the reader's understanding to literary work. Here, the researcher tries to explain *The Girl on the Train* novel by Paula Hawkins from feminist perspective of Sylvia Walby.

In analyzing the novel, the researcher uses radical feminist literary criticism. The theory of radical feminism centers on the biological aspect. The point of biological aspect is women feel exploited by men from their biological matters, like pregnancy and motherhood that is always played by women. They assume that family institution is the place to give a birth male domination that finally will exploit women (Ritzer and Goodman, 2010 p. 506).

In book of *Theorizing Patriarchy*, Sylvia Walby states that patriarchy is the system of social structure and practice in which men dominate, oppress, and exploit women (Walby, 1991 p. 3). In her book, Walby has charted six patriarchal social structures that form the patriarchal system as its power in social life, but in analyzing the novel, the researcher only uses three of them, they are: patriarchal relation in paid employment, patriarchal relation in the state, and male's violence. By doing this analysis, the researcher expects that the study will give the readers more understanding about the analysis on literary work.

1.6.2 Data and Data Source

The data source is taken from the novel of *The Girl on the Train* (2015) which tells a psychological thriller novel by British author Paula Hawkins consisting of 35 chapters, 478 pages and was published in the United States of America, New York by Penguin Random House LLC in 2015.

1.6.3 Data Collection

As the procedure to solve the problem in this research, the researcher does his analysis by the following steps.

1. Reading the novel *The Girl on the Train* by Paula Hawkins. This reading aims to get understanding for the whole story;
2. Doing close reading *The Girl on the Train* by Paula Hawkins to get deeper understanding from the novel. The researcher reads the novel to get the most important parts of it.
3. Classifying the evidences to the theory applied by inserting those evidences into the column. In this case, the researcher finds three model structures, they are; patriarchal relation to paid employment, patriarchal relation in the state, and male's violence. Then, the researcher matches all evidences into those theories.

1.6.4 Data Analysis

After collecting all data, the researcher takes the step classifying the data. The researcher begins with classifying patriarchy based on Sylvia Walby theory. In this case, the researcher only uses three model structures from six of it. The analysis will be the patriarchal relation to paid employment, patriarchal relation in the state, and the male's violence. After classifying it, then the researcher match the evidence based on its model structure, then classify it to include in physical violence, or psychological violence.

After classifying all data, the researcher explains and gives the interpretation the data. Then the researcher begins to analyze the novel *The*

Girl on the Train using feminism literary criticism. Finally, the researcher tells the conclusion as the final result of the data.

1.7 Definition of Key Terms

1. Patriarchy: social system in which males hold primary power and predominate in roles of political leadership, moral authority, social privilege and control of property
2. Feminism theory: Feminist theory is a major branch of theory within sociology that is distinctive for how its creators shift their analytic lens, assumptions, and topical focus away from the female viewpoint and experience. This is also the study of gender equality.



CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

In this chapter, the researcher discusses about the theory of feminism, which covers the nature of feminism, radical feminism, and patriarchy by Sylvia Walby. In addition, the researcher provides the previous studies.

2.1 Feminism

Feminism is an ideology which appears when women demand to get their gender equality toward men. This term was used for the first time in the debate of politics in the last of 19th century. According to June (Hannam, 2007, p. 22) in the book of *Feminism*, the word feminism may be interpreted as:

1. A belief that women condition is socially constructed and therefore can be changed.
2. A recognition of an imbalance of power between the sexes, with woman in a subordinate role to men.
3. An emphasis on female autonomy.

Feminism is the theory of right issues between men and women in all aspects. It is organized activity which fights for women's rights and interests. This happens because women always have gender inequality so far. Feminism struggles to express the identity of women which is covered by patriarchal hegemony. The feminist goal is to end male domination by destroying the cultural structure, all laws and rules that place women as invisible and unworthy victims. It is accepted by women as

marginalization, subordination, stereotyping, and violence (Sugihastuti and Suharto, 2002 p. 18).

The history of feminism started in the early 18th century, in which feminism was not highly developed, but there had been many women who had done a debate to gain the recognition from the public. After French revolution, many women were interested in finding new ideas, seeing before the revolution held, many women wrote the works which showed their demands for gender equality, especially in education. What they imagined was to stop male dominance with the appearing of associations related to it and rejected the argument of how the women was (Hannam, 2007 p. 25).

There are also other references which states that feminism has been started in 1550-1700, as what has been written by Stephanie Hodgson-Wright in his article of *Feminism in the Early Period* (Gamble, 2010, p. 4). He states that the movement to fight the patriarchy has begun in 1550-1700. In this period, women do not have right to be in the local or national government, included the voting. The condition of women's education was increased in this period, but still they did not have right to continue up to university. Reportedly, the majority of people, both male and female, do not have the right to vote. They also have little access to have education and the position of government representatives.

The conditions of this era were troublesome for them to become economically independent women, then marriage became one of the solutions to save the future of their lives, unless in the special terms of

marriage, all women's wealth will be automatically belongs to husband. The adjustment of financial in this period was: the wife should bring all her wealth which had been collected by her and her family. As the response, the husband provided jointure to protect the whole of her life. Childbirth is also the most important thing in the role of a wife, especially to get the male heirs of his father's land as well as his property rights or to provide manpower, even though women did not have rights for their children in this period. The whole of children education, development, belonged to his father. In law, if both parents are separated, the husband might defend his wife to contact with children (Gamble, 2010, p. 4).

Under these conditions, the birth of feminism became something which could not be denied. To change the conditions, the behaviour must be changed first. Most feminist researcher s of this period questioned the general notion that women are low-class people. This general idea was born from the story of Eve's violation in the Garden of Eden (Book of Genesis Chapter 3) in which she was regarded incapable of behaving in accordance with her morals and her rationality was inferior to men. On the events that occurred during the period of 1550-1700, the women with their respective backgrounds appeared to fight patriarchal rule. The longstanding and successful powers of Elizabeth 1 (1558-1603) as well as the cultural influences of female tips such as Anna of Denmark (Queen of James IV and I), daughter of Bedford, show by the grant of rights and opportunities, women can decorate the world of politics and art. The civil war and the Interregnum (1642-1660) and Glorious Revolution (1688)

showed that the supreme patriarchal power of a king could be displayed through the subject of both men and women. After the recovery of Charles II in 1660, the promotion of women's professionals in the art world as performers, drama actors and poets provided an effective channel for expressing feminist ideas and practical tools to prove the unrighteousness of the notion of low women (Gamble, 2010, p. 4).

The theory of feminism focuses on the importance of awareness of equal rights between women and men in all fields. This theory develops in reaction to the facts that occur in society, namely the existence of class conflict, race, and especially the existence of gender conflict. Feminism tries to delete the opposition between the weaker groups which is considered stronger. Furthermore, feminism rejects injustice as a result of patriarchal society, rejecting history and philosophy as a male-centered discipline (Ratna, 2004, p. 186).

The theory of feminism shows the way how to see the point of view between men and women. The *male-female* expression shows the biological aspect as natural, natural, while the *masculine-feminine* phrase is an aspect of psychological and cultural differences (Ratna, 2004, p. 184). Radical-cultural feminists claim that sex/gender differences flow not only from biological factors but also from socialization or the overall history of being women in a patriarchal society (Tong, 2006, p.71). The position of a second-class human affects all forms of women's social and cultural existence (Cavallaro, 2004, p. 202).

In accordance to the theory, there are also some kinds of feminism such as Liberal Feminism, Radical Feminism, and Marxist Feminism. To know more about those theories, here the researcher explains it in brief.

2.1.1 Liberal Feminism

Liberal feminism was first born in the 18th century which was formulated by Mary Wollstonecraft in her writings *A Vindication of the Right of Women* (1759-1799) and 19th century by John Stuart Mill in his *Subjection of Women* and Harriet Taylor Mills in his *Enfranchisement of Women*, 20th century Betty Friedan in *The Feminist Mystique* and *The Second Stage*. Liberal feminists base their thoughts on liberal concepts whereby men and women have equal rights and opportunities, men and women are creatures of equal rationality, in which rationality itself has two aspects: morality (decision maker) and prudential (self-fulfillment) (Hartini, 2014).

Liberal feminism focuses on the equal rights struggle between women and men, shown by existing law. Liberal feminists strongly oppose unjust law and regulation and tend to marginalize women, because both men and women have equal rights. There are movements of liberal feminists in various aspects of life, for example in the aspects of work, politics and education. In the field of work, liberal feminists demand equal opportunities and opportunities in earning a salary or facility in the workplace. In politics, feminists demand that they have the right to vote and be

elected. In the field of education, they demand to get equal opportunities and opportunities as well as equality in getting education. The purpose of feminists is to establish a society of good, just and equal (Kalyanamitra, 2013).

2.1.2 Radical Feminism

The theory of radical feminism centers on the biological aspect. They argue that gender inequalities are due to the biological differences between men and women themselves. The point is that women feel exploited by men in the biological matters of women, for example is the role of pregnancy and motherhood that is always played by women. Therefore radical feminism often attacks the family institutions and the patriarchal system which they perceive to be the source of oppression. They consider these institutions to be institutions that give birth to a system of male domination so that women are oppressed. "Patriarchy is not only historically a structure of domination and submission, yet it continues to be the most powerful and long-lasting system of inequality, the basic model of dominance in the midst of society" (Ritzer and Goodman, 2013 p. 506).

2.1.3 Marxist Feminism

Marxist feminists tend to show their appreciation directly to Marx, Engels, and other 19th century thinkers. They also tend to identify classism rather than sexism as the main cause of oppression for women. Marxist feminists believe that the

oppression of women is not the result of the deliberate action of an individual, but the product of the political, social, and economic structures in which the individual lives. In contrast to the liberals that distinguish human beings and animals include a range of special abilities such as reason, language use, and then special practices such as religion, art, and science, the Marxists reject the conception. Marxists emphasize what makes us human a being is that we produce ways to stay alive. We are us, for what we do, especially what we do to fulfill our basic need through productive activities, such as fishing, farming, and building, unlike bees, ants, or beavers whose activities are governed by instinct (Tong, 2006 p. 140).

Besides of those three of feminism, there are still many other kinds of feminism, but from those kinds of feminism, the researcher takes radical feminism as the appropriate one to be the theory that will eventually answer the statement of the problems provided in the thesis.

Some people still assume that feminism is a rebellious movement from women against men. Feminism is considered a business women rebellion to deny what is called nature or female nature, against existing social institutions, or domestic institutions, such as marriage and so on.

Based on assumptions the movement of feminism is not easily accepted by society. Therefore, understanding of the concept of feminism needs to be straightened out (Fakih, 2008, p. 81).

2.2 Radical Feminism

This trend appeared since the mid-1970 where it offers the ideology of "women's separatist struggle". Historically, this school has appeared as the reaction to the culture of sexism or sex-based social dominance in the West in 1960, primarily against sexual violence and the pornography industry. The understanding of male violence against women is a fact in the present system of society. And this movement is called as "Radical" (Tong, 2006, p. 67).

According to Willis, Radical feminism is a feminist perspective that wants to make radical changes in society by eliminating all forms of male supremacy in a social and economic context. Radical feminists want to abolish patriarchy by opposing norms and prevailing social institutions rather than through the political process. Some examples are against traditional gender roles, against women's sexual objectification, and raising public awareness on issues such as rape and violence against women (Willis, 1984 p. 117).

Radical feminism is differentiated into an analysis which states that gender differences are men as a group that dominates women as a group. The system in this way of dominance is called patriarchy, which does not derive from any other distinct systems, such as the capitalist system (Walby, 1991, p. 3).

Radical feminism is a nickname for the revolutionary feminists who introduced new ways of thinking by raising awareness. The women

will gather together in a small and mutual group sharing their personal experiences as women (Tong, 2006, p: 48).

The feminist of this group stated that the men who control women's life too much as the basic of the violence for people, as what has stated in the sentences below (Tong, 2006, p. 49): Empowered by the realization that women's fates were profoundly linked, radical feminist proclaimed that "the personal is political" and that all women are "sisters" They insisted that men's control of both women sexual and reproductive lives and women's self-identity, self-respect, and self-esteem is the most fundamental of all the violence human beings visit on each other.

The theory of radical feminism centers on the biological aspect. They argue that gender inequalities occur because the biological differences between men and women themselves. The point is women feel exploited by men in the biological matters of women, for example is the role of pregnancy and motherhood that is always played by women. Therefore radical feminism often attacks the family institutions and the patriarchal system which is regarded to be the source of violence. They consider these institutions are the institutions that give a birth to the system of male domination which make the women are oppressed. "Patriarchy is not only historically a structure of domination and submission, but it continues to be the most powerful and long-lasting system of inequality, the basic model of dominance in the midst of society" (Ritzer and Goodman, 2010, p. 506).

Radical feminism assumes that crime is an act of men, not women. This is the biological impact of men aggressive who want to dominate. The crime which they commit is the manifestation of those who want to control and dominate women into their slaves. One of the greatest crimes of men from the fatal male aggression that causes women to be in fear is rape. As written by Akifumi Ootani in his article *Beyond Feminism*, radical feminism considers that violence of women is the root of all forms of violence, then women will be liberated if gender, which is the basis of discrimination is ended. According to *Feminism Thought* written by Rosmarie Tong, Radical Feminists focus on gender, gender and reproduction as the place to develop their feminist thinking (Tong, 2006, p. 73).

The main problem in radical feminism in analyzing gender inequality is that it focuses only on essentialism, on biological reductionism, and on false universal tendencies that cannot understand historical change or adequately explain the differences of women on the basis of ethnicity and class. Another explanation, namely Marxist feminism, Liberalism and dual-system theory also finds the main problem. The narrow focus on capitalism (feminism marxis), the absence of an explanation of the overall social structure of gender inequality raises insufficient explanations (liberalism), and as Young (1981) argues is the possibility of the dual system theorists in maintaining the duality capitalism and patriarchy (Walby, 1991, p. 3).

Radical feminism has an attempt to destroy the sex/gender system in which it is the basic source of women's emphasis, and to create a new society where women and men at each level are parallel. Radical feminism believes that they can be free from men domination by breaking free from the male definition of the women's role and place in society.

2.3 Patriarchy

One of the important terms that go along with feminism is patriarchy. The definition of patriarchy is a system which considers men destined to organize women. This term is strongly applied throughout the world (Adji, 2009, p. 9). Bressler states that patriarchy is a social system that places men as the main power holders and dominates in the role of political leadership, moral authority, social rights and property control. In the family domain, the figure called the father has authority over women, children and property. Some patriarchal societies are also patrilineal, meaning that property and titles are inherited to male descendants. This system implicitly institutionalizes the government and the privileges of men and places the position of women under men (Bressler, 2007 p. 143).

Among feminists, especially radical feminists, the term of patriarchy is often used to refer to male domination. Actually at the first, the term patriarchy is used to describe the family lineage which based on men, as Engels stated in book of *The Law of Father* by Mary Murray (Murray, 2009: 6):

“In ‘The Origins of the Family, Private Property and the State’, Engels refers to patriarchy as a form of the family whose essential features were the incorporation of

bondsmen, and power vested in the paternal head of the family.”

However, feminists disagreed with Engels' statement above. For feminists especially radical feminists, patriarchy is the main cause of subordination to women as Murray described in Kate Millet's statement (Murray, 2009, p. 7):

“Kate Millet, a leading exponent of ‘radical’ feminism—which brought the concept of patriarchy to the forefront of contemporary feminist debate—in Sexual Politics utilizes Max Weber’s concept of ‘Herrschaft’—a relationship of dominance and subordination—to understand the concept of patriarchy. Patriarchy for Millet refers to the male domination of women, and the domination of younger males by older males. Patriarchal power is thus sex-and age-specific.”

In addition, the marginalization of women in a patriarchal system compounded by the assumption that all the things that made women to the domestic realm is not something needed to be respected. It is delivered by Setiawan (2012, p. 19), that female of households who works the whole days, is not considered to work by men and even from women themselves. Because the assumption of work is said when it comes to the production process and produces the economic values.

Furthermore, Walby (1991) states that there are six structures which tell about patriarchy. They are:

2.3.1 Patriarchal Relations in the Family

In this structure, women's work is taken over by their husbands or those who live with them. A woman may accept the maintenance in exchanging of her work, especially when she does not have a job with a

pay. The housewife is the class that produces, while the husband is the class of taker over.

2.3.2 Patriarchal Relations to Paid Employment

The second economy level in patriarchy structure is a relation of patriarchy to paid employment. A complex form of patriarchal closure in jobs with a salary forbids the women to come into a better job and separates them into a worse job who assumes that they are less skilled.

2.3.3 Male's Violence

Male violence is a routine behavior experienced by women, with the impact of the standard toward most women's behavior. This violence is systematically forgiven by the refuse from a country to intervene against violence, except in the specific events, although the practice of rape, wife beating, sexual harassment, and etc, are too decentralized in their practices as a part of the country itself.

2.3.4 Patriarchal Relations in State

The state is also patriarchal as well as capitalist and racist. As an arena of struggle and not as a monolithic entity, the state has a systematic bias against patriarchal interests as it appears in its policies and actions. For example, men get impunity from violence against women. In practice, this violence is endorsed by the state, because the state does not take any effective action against it.

2.3.5 Sexuality

The key forms of this structure are compulsory heterosexuality and double sexual standards. The patriarchal structure in sexuality discusses

the reasons for sexual orientation as a heterosexual, lesbian or homosexual. This reason is a central question for radical feminist analysis, for it is through this reason that the relationship between male-dominated male form and patriarchy is built.

2.3.6 Patriarchy Culture

The culture of Western societies has consistently distinguished between men and women and expected different behaviors from them, but the expected patterns of behavior have changed. The key sign of femininity today is sexual attractiveness to men, and not just for younger women, but increasingly for older women.

Even though there are the lacks of analysis in the above perspectives, Walby also states an extraordinary result of analysis as an effort to increase women's participation. From this, the form of women's fight to the violence by the male group has begun to grow in women's consciousness. Therefore women's groups get equal access to men, who initially access in the private (family) space, now women can participate in wider public relations. But as Sylvia says that there are the access and rights for women in the public sphere also adds new problems to women. Women are faced by a wider violence, a patriarchal social structure. In the public space that is filled by women are not separated from the violence of women. It is primarily an established capitalist structure, which has strong relations with patriarchal form (Riyadi, 2015).

The patriarchal social system makes men have the privilege over women. Their dominance does not include to the private sphere, but also

in the broader realm of political, educational, economic, social, legal and other participation. In the private sphere, patriarchal culture is the root of the rise of violence which is addressed by men to women. On the basis of "privileges" that men have, they also feel they have the right to exploit women's bodies. Historically, patriarchy has manifested in the social, legal, political, religious and economic organizations of different cultures. Even if not explicitly stated in the constitution and law, most contemporary societies in practice are patriarchal (Guamawarti, 2009).

2.4 Previous Studies

The researcher relates his studies to the other research which have the same theory. The first research is Eva Miftahul Ulun (2016), the student of Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang, who did the research on *Malala's Struggles against Unfairness in Malala Yousafzai and Cristina Lamb's "I Am Malala"*. She did the research about the struggle of Muslim woman who fight against the unfairness controlled by men (Islamic Extremist) in the society, which have the result of that unfairness is tending women to be inferior.

The second is the research from Jarjie (2016), which focuses on *Anastasia's Struggle against Greys's Violence in E.L James "Fifty Shades of Grey"*. The research applies radical feminist literary criticism by Schulamits Firestone. The analysis focuses on patriarchy system that men have superior authority and economical privilege toward women. The theory also focuses on idea of sex class, which describes women as the

most fundamentally oppressed class within a misogynistic patriarchal culture.



CHAPTER III

ANALYSIS

This chapter discusses the results of the analysis which answers the statement of problem formulated in the first chapter. There are three model structures of patriarchy discussed by the researcher: patriarchal relation to paid employment, patriarchal relation in the state, and male's violence.

3.1 Patriarchy Described in the Novel *The Girl on the Train*.

In this part, the researcher analyzes the patriarchy faced by the three women in the novel based on Walby's model structure of patriarchy. There are six model structures of patriarchy, but the researcher only finds some of them. The researcher analyzes patriarchal relation to paid employment, patriarchal relation in the state, and male's violence. Further explanation is discussed below.

3.1.1 Patriarchal Relation to Paid Employment

According to Walby, there are three main empirical features reflected in paid employment. The first is why women typically earn less than men. The second is why women involve in the job that paid less than men. The last is why women do different job than men (Walby, 1990, p. 25).

According to Walby (1990, p. 29), patriarchy occurs in the paid employment because in a complex patriarchy, women are discriminated by giving them a small salary and forbidding them to enter into a better work, and separating them into jobs that are inappropriate for them because of their unskilful assumption (Walby, 1990, p. 29).

As what has been stated that paid employment forbids women from gaining the realm of good work and separates them. This is evidenced by the statement from one of the main characters in this novel.

My days feel empty now I don't have the gallery to go any longer. I really miss it. I miss talking to the artists (Hawkins, 2015, p. 27).

Megan, as one of the main characters in this novel, has stated that she really misses working in her former job in the gallery. The novel does not state whether Megan is an artist, model, designer, fashioner, or gallery's keeper. Her longing to her former job has also been stated in statement below.

"I long for my days at the gallery, prettied up, hair done, talking to adults about art or films or nothing at all. Nothing at all would be a step up from my conversation with Anna. God, she is dull!" (Hawkins, 2015, p. 29).

The statement above clearly stated that she misses of performing well before meeting the people in the gallery. So much things are to be discussed, including the discussion about something adults, films, or about free conversation, profound difference she undergoes when she changes to another job as a housemaid. She has to deal with many things she cannot do and she does not like. Megan is not actually interested in being a housemaid but Scott encourages her to be it, because he thinks that becoming a housemaid will motivate her especially in nurturing a child for their life further.

Scott encouraged me; he has over the moon when I suggested it. He thinks spending time around baby 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, 2015, p. 29).

The statement above indicates that Megan does not like nurturing the child, even the smell, as Megan has always taken her clothes off and taken a shower directly after nurturing Anna's child. One more things that make Megan move from her former job is because of her husband encouragement, Scott. He encourages her to move from her former job to become a housemaid and nurture a child in order that Megan has experiences especially in nurturing a child by spending almost the whole of her time by a child's side. Scott probably thinks that Megan likes her new job, to gain the new experiences, to have a child for the later. Unfortunately she does not like it, as she thinks it is coercion for her to have another job from what she likes to what she does not like.

Similar thing is experienced by Megan's employer, Anna. Before becoming a housewife, she works as an estate agent.

I miss my work, but also miss what work meant to me in my last year of gainful employment. I was selling house. Number thirty-four Craham Road (Hawkins, 2015, p. 344).

In this case, Anna is working as an estate agent. She looks happy of her job. As an estate agent, she absolutely is connected with many people, and the profit she gains is many when the house is sold. Being a career woman is almost a dream for all women. In addition to getting decent jobs, they also get results for their own efforts, without always relying on their husbands' incomes, and Anna is one of the examples of

career women who successfully work as an estate agent before meeting with her husband.

I watched Tom getting ready for work this morning, putting on his shirt and tie. He seemed a little distracted, probably running through his schedule for the day meetings, appointments, who, what, where. I felt jealous. For the first time ever, I actually envied him the luxury of getting dressed up and leaving the house and rushing around all day, with purpose, all in the service of a pay cheque (Hawkins, 2015, p. 342).

As Anna said “I’m well aware there is no job more important than that of raising a child, but the problem is that it isn’t valued. Not in the sense that counts to me at that moment, which is financial. I want us to have more money so that we can leave this house, this road. It’s as simple as that” (Hawkins, 2015, p. 343).

In this case, Anna feels envy of what Toms does with his job.

Wearing a neat shirt, and a tie, he looks so perfect and neat because of his luxury in dressing up. All what Tom has done for gaining a pay cheque, and that what makes Anna feel envy to see Tom doing such things, compared to Anna who is taking care of their child at home every day. The problem is that not raising the child is not an important thing to do, but because this job is underestimated and unvalued. Because the most important thing to have for Anna is about financial, gaining more money, then they can move from their house to the new house.

To conclude, patriarchal relation to paid employment happens in this novel to Megan and Anna: Megan has quit from to her jobs in gallery and becomes a housemaid, and Anna has to quit from her former job as an estate agent to become a housewife.

3.1.2 Patriarchal Relation in the State

State is seen as a specific instrument for the patriarchy. The patriarchal system in the state is usually defined as a set of particular social institutions. For example, as an agency which monopolizes legitimate coercion in a particular area, or in terms of its function, for example, a body that social cohesion is in a class of society (Walby, 1990, p. 150).

Walby states also that the relation between gender and state is the notion in which the state has a monopoly over legitimate coercion, when in practice men can utilize a large number of violence against women without punishment. Women also are unlikely to have formal power and representation (Walby, 1990, p. 150).

Megan has dropped out of the news almost completely. There was a comment piece in the *Sunday Times* about police incompetence that referred briefly to the case, an unnamed source at the Crown Prosecution Service citing it as “one of a number of cases in which the police have made a hasty arrest on the basis of flimsy or flawed evidence (Hawkins, 2015, p. 227).

The information above indicates that the police under the auspices of the state have done their duties carelessly, negligently, by allowing a male suspect to be free for weeks without any clear evidence leading to the suspect. The murder of Megan has gone for weeks, even her news is almost lost in all media. The police investigating her death is judged to be in hurry and seems unprofessional in handling the case. It is added by the weak evidences which they.

The police think I’m a rubbernecker. They think I’m a stalker, a nutcase, mentally unstable. I should never have gone to the police station. I’ve made my own situation worse. (Hawkins, 2015, p. 108).

In this case, Rachel is assumed by the police as a rubbernecker woman, stalker, and mentally unstable when she comes to the police station at night. As the matter of fact, Rachel is the one who knows the whole incidents which happen that night, but still the police notice her as an alcoholic, so they do not trust her. It is related with Walby's statement that women are unlikely to have a power toward the state, as they become an object to be underestimated.

One part of patriarchal relation in state which harms women according to Walby is divorce. According to the novel, divorce is one of the major problems which ultimately lead to domestic rifts, and plunges Rachel into a valley of disobedience, becoming an alcoholic.

According to the novel, Rachel is a divorced woman and changes to become an alcoholic. What makes her being divorced are two, the first is because of her bareness, and the second is her husband's affair.

"I'm divorced," I tell him (Hawkins, 2015, p. 78).

It didn't happen. No doctor has been able to explain to me why I can't get pregnant.... The thing about being barren is that you're not allowed to get away from it (Hawkins, 2015, p. 116).

The first paragraph is the evidence to strengthen that Rachel has been divorced by her husband. The rest is the evidence that Rachel is left by her husband due to her inability to gain a child from her. The novel states that Rachel and Tom have done various ways to find out the solution of Megan's barren, but they cannot. As Rachel is still young enough and

fit enough, she does not drink heavily before the divorce, her husband's sperm is active and plentiful, and even they have done In Vitro Fertilization (IVF) to gain the pregnancy, but no doctor can explain why they cannot have a child.

The second is the husband's affair. Rachel's inability to have a child has frustrated her husband until finally he makes an affair with another woman.

"Your marriage broke down, so... you left your husband, or he left you, or ... you left each other?" "He had an affair. He met another woman and fell in love with her."(Hawkins, 2015, p. 284).

The man who left me for another woman two years ago. I can't help how I fell (Hawkins, 2015, p. 328).

Rachel tells the police who investigates her while she is in the police station that her husband has left her two years before ago. Her husband does not directly divorce her after knowing that she is barren, but he makes an affair with another girl to make sure that the girl can give him a child, and finally she can.

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 to me to be sane, I can't be, not with you (Hawkins, 2015, p. 44).

Rachel has been actually distrusted of her husband for a long time after she is convicted not to have a child. Her suspicion is getting stronger after knowing that her husband always hides something from her, especially what is on his laptop. In many ways, Rachel always tries to

crack her husband's laptop password, until someday she can. The sentences above are an email from a girl who finally becomes his wife.

Tom's freedom from the jail after murdering Megan is one of the reasons that the police as the auspices of state looks careless in doing their job. Besides, their neglect toward Rachel when she is reporting about the incidents is an evidence that women do not have a power to do something even giving a help.

3.1.3 Male's Violence

Another structure model which harms women and is regarded as patriarchal system is men's violence. Male's violence is a routine behaviour experienced by women, with a standard effect on the behaviour of most women. Men's violence which includes rape, sexual harassment, wife beating, and sexual assault, is considered as the men's violence which leads women into trauma (Walby, 1990, p. 128).

As what has been stated by the researcher in the background of analysis, violence is divided into two parts, they are physical violence and psychological violence. Physical violence, according to the Centres for Diseases Control and Prevention, is the intentional use of physical force with the potential for causing death, disability, injury, or harm. Physical violence includes, but is not limited to, scratching, pushing, shoving, throwing, grabbing, biting, choking, shaking, slapping, punching, burning, use of a weapon, and use of restraints or one's body, size, or strength against another person (CDC, 2007).

Psychological violence according also to Centres for Diseases Control and Prevention is Psychological/emotional which violence involves trauma to the victims caused by acts, threats of acts, or coercive tactics. Psychological/emotional abuse can include, but is not limited to, humiliating the victim, controlling what the victim can and cannot do, withholding information from the victim, deliberately doing something to make the victim feel diminished or embarrassed, isolating the victim from friends and family, and denying the victim access to money or other basic resources (CDC, 2007).

In this novel, there are two main characters who experience the violence from the men. They are Rachel and Megan. Both women experience the violence from Tom and Scott. The researcher analyzes the data sequentially from Rachel's experiences followed by Megan's experiences.

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. I liked my job, but I didn't have glittering career (Hawkins, 2015, p. 118).

This is psychological violence which Rachel experiences from her husband. Still related with the previous cases, divorce is also a huge problem of Rachel which turns her life to become an alcoholic. Becoming an alcoholic has turned her life much worse than before as she is sent off from her job, her household, and her happiness. Besides, she likes being alone rather than associated with many people. All she gets due to her husband treatments to her have changed her life. It is strengthened by the part of this novel.

Tom didn't feel the way I did. It wasn't his failure, for starters, and in any case, he didn't need a child like I did. He wanted to be a dad, he really did. I'm sure he daydreamed about kicking a football around the garden with his son, or carrying his daughter on his shoulders in the park. 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, 2015, p. 117-118).

This paragraph states that Rachel feels failed not to have a child for their family, even though Tom says that he does not need a child to make their lives happy, but still Rachel thinks that having a child around them is a need for them to complete their family happiness. Tom says that they can be happy without having a child. He is okay not to have, in contrast to Rachel who assumes that they need. In the end, Tom leaves Rachel for another woman who can give him a child, leaving her isolated in her misery. Lonely, and finally becomes an alcoholic.

"We were trying for a baby and it didn't happen. I became very depressed, and I started to drink. I was extremely difficult to live with, and Tom sought solace elsewhere."(Hawkins, 2015, p. 232).

This deals with the previous explanation which is related to divorce. Rachel and her husband have tried to have a baby by doing various ways, but nothing happens. This affects her life and finally frustrated her, and makes her husband try to find another solace and entertainment. In this story, Tom finally finds a woman who can give him a child, and she is Anna.

Tom's life then changes drastically to be very happy when he can find a woman who is able to give a child. Their happiness increases when

Tom is finally blessed with a daughter called Evie. Blessed by a beautiful wife, and getting a child, have made Tom's life so perfect. Tom does not realize that he has actually hurted the psychology of her former wife, Rachel, a woman whom Tom leaves due to her inability to have a child. Besides, Tom and Anna live in the house that actually belongs to Rachel, the house she buys by her hard work, which she eventually evicted from the house, which makes her to stay temporarily at her friend's home, Catchy.

I thought it was a gesture of kindness, of reassurance, but he squeezed tighter and tighter and tighter until I cried out, and his face was red when he told me that he would kill me if I ever did anything to harm his daughter (Hawkins, 2015, p. 156).

This is a kind of violence which harms Rachel's psychology and mentality. By the time summer comes, Rachel visits Tom's house. She goes straight into his house, finds Anna is sleeping soundly and her baby does either beside her. Rachel then immediately takes the baby, takes it out to the fence. The novel does not explain why she takes the baby, whether she just wants to carry her, or hurt her. By the time Tom arrives at home, Anna takes her baby from Rachel and kicks her. Tom suddenly pulls Rachel, calls the police with the allegation of child's kidnapping, and drags her out of his house and threatens to kill her when she tries to come to his house again.

Only he doesn't throw me out, he keeps dragging me, spitting and cursing. He's taking me upstairs and I'm trying to resist, but he's so strong, I can't. I'm crying, "Please don't. Please," and I know that something terrible is about to happen. I try to scream, but I can't, the noise won't come (Hawkins, 2015, p. 367).

“Sit the fuck down.” He grabs my handbag from my shoulder (Hawkins, 2015: 363).

“He imprisoned me in his home. He threatened me.”

“He said he’d break my neck. He said ... he said he ought to break my neck...”

“Did he hit you? Did he injure you in any way?”

“Bruising. Just bruising.”

“He hit you?”

“No, he grabs me.” (Hawkins, 2015, p. 372).

After knowing what Rachel tells about him is a lie, Scott gets angry and curses her. His treatment toward Rachel afterwards is very inhumane: dragging her like he is pulling a dead animal on earth and cursing her. After dragging her, then Scott throws her into the spare room which is located in Scott’s house, and locks it from the outside.

After a while, Scott comes to that room and opens it to let her go from his house. The next day, Rachel has barely slept at night before. She is frightening to what he did to her. She finally calls the police to make a complaint. In this case, Scott has done directly two treatments which can attack Rachel’s physics and psychology.

The first is physical violence, example dragging and throwing her into the spare room. Although the novel does not state that Rachel does not get a hard injury, but she gets bruising in some of her bodies. The second is psychological violence, example spitting and cursing her. All those things give impact to Rachel the next day, Rachel has barely slept and she finally drinks a bottle of wine in order to attempt herself to get off to sleep, to stop her hands shaking, to quieten her startle reflex, but what she tries does not successfully work.

I was in the underpass and he was coming towards me, one slap across the mouth and then his fist raised, keys in

his hand, searing pain as the serrated metal smashed down against my skull (Hawkins, 2015, p. 386).

The incident happens in the night of Megan's disappearance, the night when Rachel has just got off the train and she is drunk, the night where Tom physically violates her by slapping on her mouth, then hits her with jagged serrated metal, one hit which makes Rachel falls and then faints. In this novel is told that Rachel slightly experiences amnesia which makes her forget the things that happen on the night of Megan's disappearance. Rachel tries to remember what really happens by seeing Tom. He says that she has been drunk badly and attacks him and hurts him. Rachel does not trust what he says because she feels that is not herself. With a lot of apologies that she expresses to Tom, she finally remembers the night of Megan's disappearance that she does not attack or injury him; on the contrary, Tom is the one who attacks and injures her.

I slip my hand into my back pocket and take out my phone. Hands trembling, I fail to unlock the keypad once, twice—I get it on the third time. For a moment I think about calling Detective Riley, someone who knows me. I scroll through my call log but can't find her number, so I give up—I'll just dial 999. I'm on the second nine when I feel his foot punch on the base of my spine and I go sprawling forward onto the grass, the wind knocked out of me (Hawkins, 2015, p. 441).

This is also one of the violences done by Tom to Rachel that leads to physical violence. At that time, Rachel visits Tom's house to meet Anna to tell her that his husband is the man behind Megan's disappearance. He even kills her. At first, Anna does not trust what Rachel says about Tom. She just thinks that Rachel tries to break their household. By the time Tom arrives at home, he is so shocked with Rachel's attendance and Anna asks

Tom to explain all the things he has done, and all lies he has said. Tom finally tells the truth by saying that it is not his best deed. He just needs a little fun, and ensures his wife not to disturb the relationship of their family. Rachel tries to find the opportunity by taking out her phone to call a police, but before calling, Tom catches what she is going to do and kicks her from behind, makes Rachel go sprawling on the grass and makes her cannot easily breathe, and threatens her not to do anything stupid by contacting anyone.

My hand is almost on the door handle—when I feel the bottle hit the back of my skull. There's an explosion of pain, white before my eyes, and I crumple to my knees. His fingers twist into my hair as he grabs fistful and pulls, dragging me back into living room. He stands above me, straddling me, one foot on either side of my hips (Hawkins, 456, p. 2017).

Tom bends down, slips his hands into the waist band of my jeans, grabs hold of them and drags me along the floor into the kitchen. I'm kicking with my legs, trying to get a hold of something, but I can't (Hawkins, 457, p. 2017).

These are the last violence committed by Tom according to the novel. As they gather in Tom's house, Tom explains frankly what he has done all that time to Megan, admits himself that he has already killed her and buried her in the wood. Seeing Tom who looks a bit careless, Rachel tries to run away to save herself from Tom's violence. When she is almost close to the door handle, she feels a bottle hits the back of her skull. The violence he commits to her is truly cruel. After throwing her by a bottle which finally hits her back skull, he does not let herself stands and immediately grips her hair, pulls her, and drags her into the living room.

The violence suffered by Rachel is not over, Tom bends down his body to Rachel, tucks his hand into her jeans, grips and drags her back along the floor to the kitchen. Rachel cannot see anything clearly as what she feels is a tremendous pain for what Tom commits to her. The excessive pain arises whenever her head hits the floor, and suddenly she feels a wave of nausea from her stomach, and when the pain begins to hit her, Rachel is unconscious.

“Kamal says that Megan was unhappy, that I was a jealous, controlling husband, a—what was the word?—an emotional abuser.” He spits the words out in disgust. “Kamal says Megan was afraid of me.” (Hawkins, 2015, p. 276).

This time is the violence of what Megan experiences. Rachel intends to help Scott (Megan’s husband) to find his wife who has disappeared for several weeks after running away from house. At the time, Scott calls Rachel to come to his house for something to talk. At first, she rejects his request for coming because she does not want to have any relationship with him, but he begs her and finally she comes to his house. By the arrival, Tom directly pulls her into his house and curses her, telling that everything she says to him is a lie. According to Kamal, Megan’s psychiatrist, Scott is a controlling husband, jealous, and irritable. Those are very terrible contrast to what Rachel says about Megan that she feels happy to be with him, he is kind and a good husband.

He grabbed the photograph of the two of us that he loves—the one I had framed as a gift for our second wedding anniversary—and threw it as hard as he could at my head. As it smashed against the wall behind me, he

lunged, grabbing me by the tops of my arms and wrestling me across the room, throwing me against the opposite wall. My head rocked back, my skull hitting plaster. Then he leaned in, his forearm across my throat, he leaned harder, harder saying nothing. He closed his eyes so that he didn't have to watch me choke (Hawkins, 2015, p. 424).

His abusive treatment toward his wife, Megan, is almost the same as what he did to Rachel who has tried to help him, Rachel. This happens a few days before Megan decides to run away from her house because she cannot stay any longer with Scott. At first, Scott tries to calm himself against the changing of Megan's attitude, but in the end, he loses his patience after hearing that Megan has another man to have a relationship with her, though the relationship between them has ended. Scott finally tortures her, almost the same as what he does toward Rachel. At first, he throws their photograph to the wall behind Megan. Then he grabs her by the tops of her arms and wrestles her across the room, and throws her against the opposite wall. She packs up all her goods to leave the house right now.

He's coming towards me. He has something in his hand. I've fallen. I must have slipped. Hit my head on something. I think I'm going to be sick. Everything is red. I can't get up (Hawkins, 2015, p. 447).

"I don't know, I just needed her to stop. So I picked up a rock. And I just... it was just one hit, but she was..." He puffs of his cheeks, exhales slowly. "I didn't mean for this. I just wanted her to stop. She was bleeding a lot. She was crying, making a horrible noise. She tried to crawl away from me. There was nothing I could do. I had to finish it." (Hawkins, 2015, p. 454).

The first paragraph happens on the night of Megan's disappearance, when Megan finally decides to run away from house after

having a quarrel with his husband. She decides to run away and meet Tom, a man who has cheated on his wife and impregnated her. She asks him to be responsible for what he has done to her, but he rejects her request and asks her to have an abortion, because he assumes that she does not deserve to be a mother for that baby.

This second paragraph is related to the first incident of what Tom does to Megan. She does not accept what Tom says easily to have an abortion. When Tom leaves her alone, Megan walks faster, then runs, and when she comes closer, she pushes Tom's back. She is yelling at him, screaming, trying to scratch his face, as he is laughing, and fending her off easily. What makes Tom cannot bear it again is hearing Megan says that she is not going away. She is going to make him pay for what he has done. For the rest of his bloody life, he is going to be paying for what he has committed. Tom finally decides to finish her, puts her in the boot of car. He drives a bit farther into the wood and buries her there.

To sum up, the violence experienced by Rachel and Megan are many, including beating, dragging, and even cursing. Those violence attack their physical and psychological mental, even it causes the death.

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

After doing the analysis, the researcher comes to the last chapter which discusses conclusion and suggestion. In this case, the conclusion is answering the statements of the problem which consists of the patriarchy experienced by women in the novel and the struggle of woman against the patriarchy as described in the novel *The Girl on the Train*. Furthermore, the researcher gives suggestion to the reader or to the next researchers who apply use feminism theory in their research.

4.1 Conclusion

After doing the analysis, the researcher concludes that there are three model structures of patriarchy in the statement of problems, they are: paid employment, relation in state, and male's violence which are used to identify the patriarchy found in the novel *The Girl on the Train*.

The first model structure is paid employment. In this case, there are two characters who face the patriarchy in this model structure: Megan and Anna. Both of them experience the same way. Megan, who used to work in the gallery, finally quits because her husband asks her to become a housemaid, taking care a child whereas she does not like to do it.

Meanwhile Anna, who used to work as an agent of estate, finally quits and becomes a housewife because of his husband.

The second model structure is relation in state. In this case, Tom is the one who has committed the violence, even a murder, who is free from the law. The police even cannot catch and arrest him until he finally dies.

Another thing which is discussed in the relation in state is divorce. Divorce is the major problem in this novel which turns Rachel's life to domestic rifts, and plunges Rachel into a valley of disobedience and becomes an alcoholic.

The third model structure is male's violence. Men's violence, which includes rape, sexual harassment, wife beating, and sexual assault, is considered as the men's violence which leads women into their trauma. Rachel and Megan are the women who experience the violence. There are two kinds of violence in this case, physical violence and psychological violence. Physical violence is like scratching, pushing, shoving, throwing, grabbing, biting, choking, shaking, slapping, punching, burning, use of a weapon, and use of restraints or one's body, size, strength against another person, and everything which potentially causes the death. Psychological violence is like humiliating the victim, controlling what the victim can and cannot do, withholding information from the victim, deliberately doing something to make the victim feel diminished or embarrassed, isolating the victim from friends and family, and denying the victim access to money or other basic resources.

4.2 Suggestion

Studying about feminism is something interesting. The interesting point is that we can understand many things related to feminism, the women position themselves as subordinated people, oppressed people, to come out and make themselves the same as men. Being feminist is a long process that arises from a variety of pain and bitterness, and bitterness over

the inequality which took place in the social arrangement, both of which take a place in the public, even in the domestic realms, and personal realm.

The next researcher, who is going to do research especially using feminism theory of Sylvia Walby, is suggests to focus on the other model structure, because the weakness of using more than one structure model is that the researcher is not going to focus on one structure model deeply.

Hopefully further, the next researchers can the benefits of it.



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APPENDIX

PATRIARCHY RELATION TO PAID EMPLOYMENT	PATRIARCHAL RELATION IN THE STATE	MALE'S VIOLENCE
<p>My days feel empty now I don't have the gallery to go any longer. I really miss it. I miss talking to the artists (Hawkins, 2015, p. 27).</p> <p>"I long for my days at the gallery, prettied up, hair done, talking to adults about art or films or nothing at all. Nothing at all would be a step up from my conversation with Anna. God, she is dull!" (Hawkins, 2015, p. 29).</p> <p>Scott encouraged me; he has over the moon when I suggested it. He thinks spending time around baby 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, 2015, p. 29).</p> <p>I miss my work, but also miss what work meant to me in my last year of gainful employment. I was selling house. Number thirty-four Craham Road (Hawkins, 2015, p. 344).</p>	<p>Megan has dropped out of the news almost completely. There was a comment piece in the <i>Sunday Times</i> about police incompetence that referred briefly to the case, an unnamed source at the Crown Prosecution Service citing it as "one of a number of cases in which the police have made a hasty arrest on the basis of flimsy or flawed evidence (Hawkins, 2015, p. 227).</p> <p>The police think I'm a rubbernecker. They think I'm a stalker, a nutcase, mentally unstable. I should never have gone to the police station. I've made my own situation worse. (Hawkins, 2015, p. 108).</p> <p>"I'm divorced," I tell him (Hawkins, 2015, p. 78).</p> <p>It didn't happen. No doctor has been able to explain to me why I can't get pregnant.... The thing about being barren is that you're not allowed to get away from it (Hawkins, 2015, p. 116).</p> <p>"Your marriage broke down, so... you left your husband, or he left you, or ... you left</p>	<p>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. I liked my job, but I didn't have glittering career (Hawkins, 2015, p. 118).</p> <p>Tom didn't feel the way I did. It wasn't his failure, for starters, and I any case, he didn't need a child like I did. He wanted to be a dad, he really did. I'm sure he daydreamed about kicking a football around the garden with his son, or carrying his daughter on his shoulders in the park. 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, 2015, p. 117-118).</p> <p>"We were trying for a baby and it didn't happen. I became very depressed, and I started to drink. I was extremely difficult to live with, and Tom sought solace elsewhere."(Hawkins, 2015, p. 232).</p>

I watched Tom getting ready for work this morning, putting on his shirt and tie. He seemed a little distracted, probably running through his schedule for the day meetings, appointments, who, what, where. I felt jealous. For the first time ever, I actually envied him the luxury of getting dressed up and leaving the house and rushing around all day, with purpose, all in the service of a pay cheque (Hawkins, 2015, p. 342).

As Anna said “I’m well aware there is no job more important than that of raising a child, but the problem is that it isn’t valued. Not in the sense that counts to me at that moment, which is financial. I want us to have more money so that we can leave this house, this road. It’s as simple as that” (Hawkins, 2015, p. 343).

each other?” “He had an affair. He met another woman and fell in love with her.”(Hawkins, 2015, p. 284).

The man who left me for another woman two years ago. I can’t help how I fell (Hawkins, 2015, p. 328).

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 to me to be sane, I can’t be, not with you (Hawkins, 2015, p. 44).

I thought it was a gesture of kindness, of reassurance, but he squeezed tighter and tighter and tighter until I cried out, and his face was red when he told me that he would kill me if I ever did anything to harm his daughter (Hawkins, 2015, p. 156).

Only he doesn’t throw me out, he keeps dragging me, spitting and cursing. He’s taking me upstairs and I’m trying to resist, but he’s so strong, I can’t. I’m crying, “Please don’t. Please,” and I know that something terrible is about to happen. I try to scream, but I can’t, the noise won’t come (Hawkins, 2015, p. 367).

“Sit the fuck down.” He grabs my handbag from my shoulder (Hawkins, 2015: 363).

“He imprisoned me in his home. He threatened me.”

“He said he’d break my neck. He said ... he said he ought to break my neck...”

“Did he hit you? Did he injure you in any way?”

“Bruising. Just bruising.”

“He hit you?”

“No, he grabs me.” (Hawkins, 2015, p. 372).

I was in the underpass and he was coming towards me, one slap across the mouth and then his fist raised, keys in his hand, searing pain as the serrated metal smashed down

		<p>against my skull (Hawkins, 2015, p. 386).</p> <p>I slip my hand into my back pocket and take out my phone. Hands trembling, I fail to unlock the keypad once, twice—I get it on the third time. For a moment I think about calling Detective Riley, someone who knows me. I scroll through my call log but can't find her number, so I give up—I'll just dial 999. I'm on the second nine when I feel his foot punch on the base of my spine and I go sprawling forward onto the grass, the wind knocked out of me (Hawkins, 2015, p. 441).</p> <p>My hand is almost on the door handle—when I feel the bottle hit the back of my skull. There's an explosion of pain, white before my eyes, and I crumple to my knees. His fingers twist into my hair as he grabs fistful and pulls, dragging me back into living room. He stands above me, straddling me, one foot on either side of my hips (Hawkins, 456, p. 2017).</p> <p>Tom bends down, slips his hands into the waist band of my jeans, grabs hold of them and drags me along the floor into the kitchen. I'm kicking with my legs, trying to get a hold of something, but I can't (Hawkins, 457, p. 2017).</p>
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		<p>“Kamal says that Megan was unhappy, that I was a jealous, controlling husband, a—what was the word?—an emotional abuser.” He spits the words out in disgust. “Kamal says Megan was afraid of me.” (Hawkins, 2015, p. 276).</p> <p>He grabbed the photograph of the two of us that he loves—the one I had framed as a gift for our second wedding anniversary—and threw it as hard as he could at my head. As it smashed against the wall behind me, he lunged, grabbing me by the tops of my arms and wrestling me across the room, throwing me against the opposite wall. My head rocked back, my skull hitting plaster. Then he leaned in, his forearm across my throat, he leaned harder, harder saying nothing. He closed his eyes so that he didn’t have to watch me choke (Hawkins, 2015, p. 424).</p> <p>He’s coming towards me. He has something in his hand. I’ve fallen. I must have slipped. Hit my head on something. I think I’m going to be sick. Everything is red. I can’t get up (Hawkins, 2015, p. 447).</p> <p>“I don’t know, I just needed her to stop. So I picked up a rock. And I just... it was just one hit, but she was...” He puffs of his cheeks, exhales slowly. “I didn’t mean for this. I just wanted her to stop. She was</p>
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		bleeding a lot. She was crying, making a horrible noise. She tried to crawl away from me. There was nothing I could do. I had to finish it.” (Hawkins, 2015, p. 454).
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