



**A GENETIC STRUCTURALISM ANALYSIS OF TRANSEX IN *ROBERTA
COWELL'S STORY*; AN AUTOBIOGRAPHY NOVEL**

THESIS

**Written by:
MIFTAHUL JANNAH
080110191039**

**ENGLISH DEPARTMENT
FACULTY OF LETTERS
JEMBER UNIVERSITY
2015**



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COWELL'S STORY, AN AUTOBIOGRAPHY NOVEL**

THESIS

**Presented to the English Department, Faculty of Letters, Jember University,
As one of the requirements to obtain the Degree of Sarjana Sastra
in English Studies**

Written by:

MIFTAHUL JANNAH

080110191039

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DEDICATION

This thesis is dedicated to:

1. My beloved father, H.ImamHasan and mother Hj.Marwiyah. Thank you for your affection, prayers, support and sacrifices;
2. My sisters, Saidah and Karimah and my entire nephew for happiness. Everything is happy when we are together;
3. My baby, you are my everything, hope you always healthy and strong, do not worry about anything because ALLAH is always with you;
4. My husband, thanks for all the things given to me.

MOTTO

I can't change the direction of the wind, but I can adjust my sails to always reach my destination.

(Jimmy Dean)



http://mobile.brainyquote.com/quotes/topics/_inspirational.html&lc=id-ID&s=1&m=905&ts=1445297259&sig=APONPFnCQNHB10PCVqGKDAcoJHS

DECLARATION

I hereby state that the thesis entitled “**A Genetic Structuralism Analysis of Transex in *Roberta Cowell Story; an Autobiography Novel***” is an original piece of writing. I certify that the analysis and the research described in this thesis have not already been submitted for any other degree or any publications.

I certify to the best of my knowledge that all sources used and any help received in the preparation of this thesis have been acknowledged.

Jember, September,20,2015

The Writer

MIFTAHUL JANNAH

080110191039

APPROVAL SHEET

Approved and accepted by the Examination Committee of English
Department, Faculty of Letters University of Jember, on:

Day/ Date : 11- 26- 2015

Place : Faculty of Letters University of Jember

The Examination Committee:

Secretary,

Chairman,

L. DyahPurwita WSWW, S.S., M.A. Dr. IkhwanSetiawan, S.S.,M.A.

NIP. 197109282005012001

NIP. 197806262002121002

The Members:

1. Dra. MeiliaAdiana, M.Pd. (.....)
NIP. 195105211981032002
2. Drs.ImamBasuki, M. Hum. (.....)
NIP. 196309041989021001

Approved by The Dean,

Dr. HairusSalikin, M.Ed.

NIP. 196310151989021001

SUMMARY

Roberta Cowell's Story is the autobiographical novel that tells about long journey of Robert as an ex pilot in World War 2 who had undergone an advanced female sex surgery. Roberta, as she was happy to be called now, is a British citizen living in social conflict. This novel offers a lot of class conflict in the story that makes the power of classes revealed in world view and active dialectical construction. Conflicts faced by Roberta are described in the main structure happened during in post-war 2. The notion occurs as military schools become important to construct images of ideal male. Literary in terms of sociological approach brings the concept of structuralism as genetically distinctive principle to manifest a particular world view decided by dominant opinion by the dominant structure. This research further uses qualitative research to apply the text of the novel in the story as the main data. The data are analyzed to show the underlying structure as the emergence of dominant power. Then, this problem causes Roberta is not accepted or her presence in every class structure.

As a result, later in the analysis it is found that world view is not always dominated by the military but it can also shift dialectically when science and media give space to more acceptable transex within the last period. This novel also illustrates how far the opinion is formed by the class interests that fall on class imbalance.

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CHAPTER.1 INTRODUCTION

In this chapter, an overview to the whole thesis is provided in order to give the readers a clear description about the topic being discussed, which is Roberta Cowell's transexuality during the World War II and the reaction of outside environment. This chapter also provides the perspective of the theory used in thesis that is Genetic Structuralism. Therefore, it is necessary to arrange the background of the problem, the problems to discuss, the goals of the study, the significance of the study and the organization of the thesis. Each of which will be presented as follows.

1.1 Background of Study

Roberta Cowell's Story serves gentle yet intriguing plot to criticize the common people perspective and the mockery of the people in post war II periode. The characters are indeed the representation of the time. In early chapter, Robert, a man who eventually turns into woman, changes his name into Roberta. She pushes herself too much to be accepted by her environment. Roberta in her early life was a pilot fighter and a strong military man. Her life becomes complicated as she realizes that she feels as a woman than a man.

The point of view in *Roberta Cowell's Story* is told through first person point of view. The atmosphere is strict as it full of military speaks; there are little descriptions of the setting but judging from the year after the World War II it is clear that it is the year where the world is in the level of post heroic era to some veterans. The main action of this novel is the interaction between opinions, ideas, and attitudes, which connects and makes the plot of novel interesting. The emotions in the novel are to be perceived and not to be expressed to the readers directly. The illustrated social circumstances of post military society are displayed for the hunger of morality, manly, power, love and affair. The setting revealed various social conditions and hypocrisies in the life of the main character, Roberta. The obsession for strong moral

code is shown by the point of view of the society. Thus, she finds that it is hard to hide her physical changes.

Roberta, the author of the novel, writes *Roberta Cowell's Story* as subtle critique to the era which was not ready for her statement. Amazingly, she is able to deliver such a complex message using a simple, yet witty style. In the very first line she writes that it is true that a single man could possibly turn his sex. Moreover, he wanted to be accepted by his environment.

for the first thirty-three years of my life I was Robert Cowell, an aggressive male who had piloted a spitfire during the war {WW2}, designed and driven racing cars, married and become the father of two children. Since May 18th, 1951, I have been Roberta Cowell, female. I have become woman physically, psychologically, glandularly and legally. (Cowell, 1954:5)

Many arguments come up to comment the notion. However, the best argument which can represent the whole story is the condition of transex is something peculiar. A man of this unfortunate condition becomes sick, and he wants to achieve the goals, his fights always come in vain. The illustration plays as there are only a small number of trusted circles. He could depend on and there are lot more people that refuse this strange sexual development. The man has no freedom and the option to choose, while he carries the fact as a pilot fighter.

In this condition, the setting, the period of the time, the people and the system described in the story have a very strict moral codes to view gender, they only accept man and woman but not someone who lives in between. The author as the subject conveys the very thought with a medium of novel. The most interesting part of this novel is there is strong relation of satirical idea in the novel in conjunction with the socio cultural aspects at the time. To study the whole relation, a theory should be taken and applied to get an academic result, hence genetic structuralism is used since the theory not only tells about the relation and the development of the subject from literary elements like plot, setting, characters, etc but also the causal activity to

question why such events could happen and why this is said to be the reflection of the society.

Genetic Structuralism is firstly cited by Lucien Goldmann, a Romanian philosopher and French sociologist. The theory was put forward in 1956 and derived from the synthesis of Jean Piaget, Geogre Lukacs and Karl Marx premise. Goldmann believes that literature is a structure which does not stand alone, but many things that endorse it to become an autonomous work.

In this thesis, the selected novel is analyzed using genetic structuralism by Lucien Goldmann. Overall, this thesis is concerned to categorize of the facts of humanity, a collective subject, structures, world view, and dialectics. Those aspects are used to analyze the nature of the author's and the social structure. Hence, this thesis entitled "A Genetic Structuralism Analysis on Transex in Roberta Cowell's Story, An Autobiography Novel"

1.2 The Problems to discuss

Based on the background of the study above, the writer formulates some questions to discuss further. They are:

1. How is the transex represented in the significant structure of the novel?
2. What is the world view that prevails and develops in the novel?
3. How is the perception of British society toward transex case?

1.3 The Scope of the Study

The scope of study covers the area of understanding the construction of society. Hence the dominant structures should be analyzed and there is also a problem to find the genetic structuralism within the perspective of the author, since this is the autobiography novel. The last, the genetic structuralism is somehow has strong connection to restrict the transex problems because the society only approves the neutral sex. This happens in the novel of Roberta Cowell as a veteran where masculinity and military systems could not approve the idea of transex.

1.4 The Purpose of the Study

Regarding the problems to discuss stated previously, there are several purposes in this thesis, they are:

1. To describe the representation of transex in the novel.
2. To understand the world view of the writer revealed in the novel.
3. To know the perception of British society toward transex case.

1.5 The Significance of the Study

This thesis uses a sociological approach. A sociological approach is suitable to analyze a Roberta Cowell's Story since social aspects have significant contribution to the development of the story. Sociological approach pays attention to the setting of the story. This approach relates the social aspects of the story to analyze greater aspects towards the characters who live in post world II period with its strict rules and norms but full of hypocrites and lies. As the result, this thesis becomes important to discuss because it can reflect the world view of the era and the reaction to the case of Roberta Cowell. Thus reader could have more comprehension on how the people within particular era and community seeing the transex which in today case is somehow less of a problem.

1.6 The Organization of the Thesis

This thesis is divided into five chapters. The first chapter provides an introduction of the thesis, including on how this thesis will be delivered, and why it is very urgent to design. It includes the background of the study, the problems of the study, the scope of the study, the goals of the study, the significance of the study, and the organization of the thesis. Theories and related literature which base the overall research are reviewed in chapter two. Chapter three elaborates the method of research, which includes method of collecting data, the types of data, and data analysis. The result and discussion of the data will be presented on chapter four.

Finally, chapter five provides the conclusion of the discussion of the previous chapters.



CHAPTER 2. THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

Genetic Structuralism addresses the structure within the outside of society to produce homology in novel. This chapter applies the genetic structuralism understanding as the basic idea to see and relate the event to the social actions which practices human fact, collective subject, world view and dialectics in the highest concern.

2.1 Previous Researches

Previous researches are important to choose a topic for a new researches. By explaining it, the originality of the thesis can be proven and the readers understand the different research from the previous one.

The first research, in the form of thesis written by Danu “White Racism Faced by Afro American Depicted in Maya Angelou *I Know Why The Caged Bird Sing*”(2006), is one of the few who have studied Genetic Structuralism. There are many social phenomena in the United States especially in Arkansas in 1931 caused by racial differences and inequality between the Whites and the Afro-Americans results the Whites against Afro-Americans. Maya Angelou is one of the authors who choose this problem for her novel entitled *I Know Why the Caged Bird Sings*.

The researcher uses genetic structuralism theory in doing the analysis, he wants to prove whether this novel represents the reality or it is only an imagination of the author. Goldman argues the literary work as meaningful structures that will represent the world view of the writer, not as individual but as a member of society.

Shortly, analyzing the data can be formulated into three steps. First, the researcher begins with prejudice, segregation, discrimination, extermination, and expulsion in the novel. While the Afro-Americans’ struggles appear to oppose the Whites’ racism. Second, he analyzes all the data that are found by the researcher related with the external aspects of the author’s social groups because he is part of a certain community. The third, he analyzes the problems through socio-cultural issues,

history, and politics contained in the works where there were many Afro-Americans were discriminated by the Whites and they did not get their human rights. They also try to maintain the Civil Rights Act to get the equality between the Whites and the Afro-Americans.

The conclusion of this research is that this novel and its background (history) have close relations. The repression and struggle in this novel represents the situation of Arkansas in 1931. So, this novel represents the world view of the author concerning with the situation at the time.

The difference to this ongoing study is the characteristics of environment which is post World War II. This thesis has the same interesting in seeing if environment is constructed socially but they always evolve which is not discussed in the previous thesis. The evolution however still carries the basic structures. Thus it changes through time but the essence still the same.

The second research is written by Liana Puspitasari entitled “The Analysis of Negotiating Modernity and Resisting Traditional Use Genetic Structuralism” (2008). This research discusses negotiation of modernity and resistance toward in *The Bride Price* uses genetic Structuralism theory. Genetic structuralism is applied in this thesis because the thesis analysis the structure of the novel. She analyze the conflict between the traditional Nigerian and those young people, such as Aku-nna and Chike (slave descendent) in the novel who expose to the colonizers’ new discourse and tend to reject the African traditional culture to know the modern and traditional thought. The traditional thought is possessed by indigenous people in Nigeria and the modern thought is possessed by young generation who is educated.

The Bride Price has the structure that represents modernism of intellectual middle class that is influenced by European thoughts and traditional cultures existing in Nigeria post-colonial society. The binary opposition in this case influences some aspect of social life, gender, education, and stereotyping to slaves in their society. This previous researches and this research having same similarity, they are using genetic structuralism to know the construction of world view and social structure with

analyze the binary opposition in each case. Although the previous research also concern with genetic structuralism analysis, this research uses different material and different case.

2.2 Goldman's Genetic Structuralism

Goldmann believes that structures present in literature not as a static structure, but rather the result of an ongoing historical process, the process of structuring and restructuring who lived and internalized by the relevant original literature. Faruk defines genetic structuralism as a term to see that within literary work lives structure. However the structure is not static but more into continuously historical production, which employs structuration and destructuration in conjunction with the literary society (Faruk,2010:56).

2.2.1 Structure in Genetic Structuralism

Faruk derives this idea from the original author of theory that is Lucien Goldman. However, Goldman never cites any direct definition of genetic structuralism but more into explanation of its characteristics. In the assertion below, sociologist takes serious account on the concept of human being as what has been psychologist had tried to explain which subject has close connection with his milieu

Just as the psychologist must conceive the psychic life of the individual as a complex effort towards a unitary and difficult to establish equilibrium [*un effort complexe vers un équilibre unitaire et difficile à établir*] between the subject and his milieu, the sociologist must study every group as an effort to find a unitary and coherent response to the common problems of all the members of the group in relation to their [common] social and natural milieu. It goes without saying that for each of these individuals, these problems are only a—more or less important—sector of his consciousness, the totality of which is tied to all the other groups to which he belongs. (Goldmann in Cohen, 1994:145)

In view of the Goldmann's genetic structuralism, literature is seen as a historical structure, that must be linked to the subject of history. To stress the points, individuals become only a small form of a grand narration of the society. The play of their consciousness is controlled to the larger groups of the time.

Goldmann builds a set of categories that are related to each other to form a genetic structuralism. These categories are the facts of humanity, a collective subject, structures, worldview, understanding and explanation which perform a generated structure through history.

Based on the theory there is strong relation between the author's backgrounds and the work he/she produces. Goldmann cites that human is subject of creation because they are related and work under unity which later belongs to the total structure. Hence the culture and social group work hand in hand to perform the ideal subject of creation.

“relations between the truly important work and the social group, which – through the medium of the creator – *is, in the last resort, the true subject of creation*, are of the same order as relations between the elements of the work and the work as a whole”. In both cases, we deal with the “relations between the elements of a comprehensive structure and the totality of this structure, relations of both a comprehensive and an explanatory kind”. For this reason, he argues, “in so far as science is an attempt to discover *necessary* relations between phenomena, attempts to relate cultural works with social groups *qua* creative subjects proves . . . much more effective than any attempt to regard the individual as the true subject of creation”. (Goldmann, 1963:2)

The notion emphasizes that the theory takes a serious concern on how the structures within the story are produced by the authors as the reflection of his personal experience. The structure within the story corresponds to the subject of creations, the author as the mediator. Hence, the question arises, if the theory of Goldmann is also the theory of structuralism, and what distinguishes it from other structuralism theory? To answer this question, Goldmann writes: genetic

structuralism is structures that become a universal aspect of mind, sensitivity, and human behavior which could replace humans as a historical subject.

By this knowledge, Goldman agrees that structure is the abstract power which lives in living practices. Furthermore, the structure that lives among the society creates a certain value to compromise and erect meaningful aspects within society. Goldman asserts in Cohen

It is in this context that we can grasp Goldman's statement that facts concerning man form global significative structures to be explained and understood by a practical perspective based on a set of values (Cohen, 1994:137).

Based on the quotation, to identify the meaning of the dialogues or living practices is to see the value within a particular structure. Thus, Goldman asserts that there is a determined humanitarian fact.

2.2.2 Human Fact

This subchapter talks about human fact as one of the constituent in Goldman's Genetic Structuralism. Though there is no direct definition of human fact, according to citation below, it can be concluded that human fact is the result of human activity or behavior either verbal or physical, which seeks to understand science. The fact of humanity in genetic structuralism is divided into two parts, namely, the individual facts and social facts. However those facts and values are made up, they are never originals; there is always process to make facts and values with certain interest.

Facts and values, freedom and necessity, are not autonomous entities and still less are they opposites; they are elements mutually conditioned within one and the same totality [des elements se conditionnant mutuellement d'une seule et même totalité]. Reality structures values and values transform reality, social conditions determine action and the thought of men which, in turn, transform social conditions. Man is thus neither free nor determined. He is a

product of history from within which, as a product of anterior conditions, he must act and assure the future march of humanity towards freedom (Cohen, 1994:140).

By this quotation, Goldmann assumes that all the facts of humanity have a certain structure and a certain sense. Thus, Faruk says that human fact is ontological background for genetic structuralism which appears as the production of activities or human behavior in verbal or physical related to the effort of knowledge understanding (Faruk, 2010:57). In other words, human fact is the result of human effort to achieve a better balance in relation to the surrounding world. Moreover, Faruk says that human facts are every activity result or human attitude both verbally or physically. Hence, those facts can be summarized into any social and political activities, even cultural creations as philosophy, art of painting and sculpting, art of music, and literature. (Faruk, 2010:57). This is the gate where literatures take a serious concern to be the vehicle of the human fact. Goldman regarded human fact as a significant structure, which has a meaning. He said that human fact has meaning because human facts are as the responses of individual or collective subject, and as the effort to change the situation or to alter the balance around the world.

By significative structure, Goldmann intends a meaningful one in the sense that human facts must be grasped as part of an ensemble of relations representing the efforts, usually purposeful, of human beings to adapt to the world. (The French significative can be translated as significative, significant, or meaningful.) These ensembles are totalities, which must be comprehended in terms of their internal coherence (Goldmann will call this the process of understanding) and in terms of the environment in which they exist, an environment that is itself composed of significative structures. Since structures are totalities in genesis, and since totality is the first, principal idea of dialectical thought, one must consider structures not in terms of a static present, but in dynamic, temporal terms of past, present, and future. (Cohen, 1994:137)

Knowing human facts are comprised through many structures of genesis. The dialectic of thoughts carries categorization for this matter. Then, human fact is

divided into two types. They are individual facts and social facts (Faruk, 2010:57). Individual facts are only as individual facts results, such as dream, insolent attitude, etc. At this rate, social facts are defined as historical process since everybody has to assimilate and accommodate their interest to be human fact.

2.2.3 Collective Subject

Collective subject is part of the humanitarian facts as the addition to individual subjects. Humanitarian facts arise because of human activity as the subject. The author is a subject that lives in the midst of society. All of idea of the author can be considered as representative of a social group. Therefore, an assessment of the literature cannot be separated by the author to obtain a comprehensive meaning. Thus, the interpretation of literature that ignores the author as the giver of meaning would be very dangerous, because the interpretation will sacrifice characteristic, personality, goals; also norms adhered to by the author in certain social culture. Collective subject is a collection of individuals who form a unity and its activities. Faruk specifies them as a social class in the Marxist sense, because for him the group that is evident in the history of the group who has created a complete and comprehensive view of life and that has influenced the development of human history. (Faruk, 2010: 63)

The canon literary work displays spirit of the age by conveying situation of a particular group either in ideology, culture, politic, or economic. In this case, the author is trans-individual subject who interprets them on his work. Genetic structuralism emphasizes this collectiveness within the trans-individual subject. Great literature can transform the dominant relation within the social class. In these cases the literary work is considered as a representation of the author's class.

It must be a collective subject, the working class. By joining their struggle, the young intellectual Lucian Goldmann declares, individuals will fulfill themselves by transforming an ideology that would otherwise remain a lovely museum piece into a living reality.

Goldmann expanded on these themes a decade later in a 1945 article on Kraus in *Lettres*, a journal published in Geneva. Here, he characterizes Kraus and Lukács as the most important German-language intellectuals of the previous half-century. He acknowledges Kraus's heroic struggle against reaction, but insists that Kraus must, despite himself, be classified as a reactionary because he judged society through the prism of classical bourgeois ideals, even though he knew those ideals to be vanquished and unrealizable (Cohen, 1994:33)

Goldmann assumes trans-individual subject is a subject that transcends the individual, in which the individual is only a part. Trans-individual subject is a compound subject of life. Subject can be found in *great literature* because the literature is the result of activities such object at the same universe and human groups. However, the subject of trans-collective or individual is a concept that is still obscure. It can be a collective subject of kinship groups, working groups, territorial groups, and so on. To clarify, Goldmann specifies them as a social class in the Marxist sense because for him the group that is evident in the history of the group who has created a complete and comprehensive view of life and that has influenced the development of the history of mankind.

Collective subject also has methodology implication with sociological research which views that literary work cannot be separated from the author as a community. The author involvement as a community less or more will give a motivation in writing his work and apply the tendency of his group on his work.

2.2.4 World View

World view is the underlying aspect in seeing literature. Some people might think literature as merely a reflection of reality, but Goldman sees this as a performance of homology only in the form of structure not substance (Faruk, 2010:64). Homology is then in the base of repeated of historical process, not merely events.

If one is not at home, one must find oneself. Again, this is not merely a literary matter for Lukács; in posing these issues, he clearly believes there is an homology between the novel and the reality in which it is born, for "the structural categories of the novel constitutively coincide with the world as it is today. (Cohen, 1994:98)

Structuration and structure are the entity that shapes the present day. According to Goldmann, worldview is a term that is suitable for the complex of ideas, aspirations, and feelings that connect members of a particular social group together. As a collective consciousness, worldview that develops as a result of social and economic situation faced by certain collective subjects.

The lengthy process due to the fact that world view is consciousness might not be understood but real consciousness is owned by individuals in society. Instead, consciousness is the awareness that probably expresses a tendency toward a group of coherence, coherent and integrated perspective on human relationships with each other and with his universe. Such awareness is rarely realized by its owner except in moments of crisis and as individual expression in cultural works great. Goldman says

The idealism of freedom found firm ground for a valid solution to the enigma of life in the facts of consciousness; it postulated the existence and ascertainability of general, not further analyzable characteristics of consciousness which, with spontaneous power, shape life and a world view from the material of outer reality. (Cohen, 1994:73)

Hence, the complex of ideas, aspirations, and feelings, which connect / bind members of a particular social group in a unity distinguishes other social groups. Thus, it is not the consciousness of the world view of the individual, but collective consciousness that produces the world view.

2.2.5 Dialectic

According to Goldmann dialectical viewpoint reinforces that there is never any valid yet absolute starting point, and there is never a final and definitely solved problems. Each individual facts or ideas have meaning only if it is placed in its entirety. Instead, the whole can only be understood by a growing knowledge of the facts that no partial or complete the overall build it.

Goldmann argues that there is a close methodological kinship among the Kantian positing of the archetypal intellect; Hegel's, Marx's, and Lukács's dialectical method; and Lask's notion of emanatist logic. We recall that Lask contrasted emanatist logic, which is based on the principle that one must know the whole in order to know the parts, to analytic logic, which is atomistic, sees individual elements as the only authentic reality, and views concept formation solely as a process of abstraction from individual entities with common properties. (Cohen, 1994:123)

As noted earlier, Goldmann sees literature as a product of structuration view of the world that tends to have a coherent structure. As a coherent structure, literature is a unit that is built from parts that are smaller. However, the text of a literary work itself is part of a larger totality that makes it a meaningful structure. This is concept of understanding-explanation of Goldmann. Understanding is a description of the structure of the business object being studied, while the explanation is an attempt combine into larger structures.

According to Goldmann, engineering implementation of a similar circular dialectical method that takes place as follows. The first is the researcher to build a model that has a probability value, both to check the model. Such a method is not only applicable to the analysis of literary texts but it also helps to structure the literary text, hence the literary text structure puts it just a part. In conclusion, the view of the world is a working hypothesis in a conceptual model to understand the coherence structure of literary texts.

2.3 The Meaning of Transex

Sex is the biological aspect of of a male and female. While gender is given as a task and identity to each gender, duties and gender identity and the purpose of the task and the identity is socially. For example, if a man his job is to work for a living for the family, identity can be identified through pants, short-haired, muscular, not preening, strong, aggressive, etc. Well, for a woman, usually his job is taking care of the household, raising and educating children and cooking; and identity is use skirts, slender-bodied guitar shape, long hair, like grooming, whiny, etc.

Gender is not something we are born with, and not something we *have*, but something we *do* something we *perform*. Imagine a small boy proudly following his father. As he swaggers and sticks out his chest, he is doing everything he can to be like his father -- to be a *man*. Chances are his father is not swaggering, but the boy is creating a persona that embodies what he is admiring in his adult male role model. The same is true of a small girl as she puts on her mother's high-heeled shoes, smears makeup on her face and minces around the room. Chances are that when these children are grown they will not swagger and mince respectively, but their childhood performances contain elements that will no doubt surface in their adult male and female behaviors. Chances are, also, that the girl will adopt that swagger on occasion as well, but adults are not likely to consider it as "cute" as her mincing act. (Eckert & McConnell-Ginet, 2003:10)

If transgender is a person who in various levels of "breaking" the cultural norms about how men and women should have it in accordance with the concept of citation above. One woman, for example, is culturally required to be tender, if they fail to meet this, such character is called transgender. Transgender relates to behavior, which may make some people change their gender. In extreme cases they may go to transex, take this example below

Transexual Menace T-shirt, so that all four of us were displaying the Menace logo: "Tran- sexual" in modern type with "Menace" in Rocky Horror blood-dripping letters. Not surprisingly, we were

drawing some attention from early- morning commuters. Even as we talked about the upcoming demonstration I become to feel some rising anxiety, the source of which I couldn't quite name.

I had met Max once before, at Southern Comfort, a gender conference in Atlanta.... I think of Max as time, he identified as a les- "man," partly because of her name and partly because he is butch. When she was only two months old, two undescended removed from Max's body. Max underwent further hospitalization and surgery, and at just over one year of age he was hospitalized for so-called elective clitoral recession. What had in earlier medical records been referred to as a "rudimentary phallus" was now instead renamed an "enlarged clitoris," and Max was assigned surgically to be a girl (Harper, Munoz and Trish, 1997:216)

http://www.academia.edu/2886175/One_percent_on_the_burn_chart_gender_genitals_and_hermaphrodites_with_attitude, accessed on 10/9/2015)

By the quotation above, it can be concluded that transsexual is a person whose gender identity as opposed to biological sex. They feel "trapped" in the wrong body. For example, a person who is born with the anatomy of the male sex, but felt that she was a woman and wants to be identified as female. Transsexual is the one that can be to behavioral gay or lesbian, but transsexuals cannot be equated with a fag. It could be a transsexual man attracted to other men because he felt that she was a woman and a woman should be attracted to men. Meanwhile, Transgender is the way people behave or appearance which does not match the gender roles in general.

CHAPTER 3. RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter provides the method of research used in gaining and analyzing the data. Research refers to an investigation in order to discover the new fact and get additional information. Research method is significant to conduct a scientific research in order to get objective result. In this research method, it deals with type of research type of data, data collection and type of analysis.

3.1 Type of Research

Library research is conducted in this study. It means that the data and other information are taken from books (Djajasudarma, 2006: 7). Books are very helpful as the data resources to expand the theoretical review and problems that will be analyzed. Library research is done in the library by finding the theories, concepts, and principles related to theoretical framework of the research. This method gives some advantages to the writer. Firstly, the writer knows the basic theory stated by the experts. Secondly, the writer is also able to develop in the object of the observation. Besides, the internet research is also provided to support this study through browsing some related articles.

The method used in this thesis is inductive. Harry Shaw (1972:201) explains that “thinking inductively is started from certain facts and concrete events then from both of them we can make general idea”. The analysis is on the basis of some data and theories that have been collected through library research. Those data are analyzed and examined further to obtain the sources having direct correlation to the topic of discussion. In analyzing *Roberta Cowell's Story*, the writer tries to determine transex character by analyzing some sociological events that influence the action of subject matter.

3.2 Type of Data

The type of data used in this thesis is qualitative data. The qualitative data are not in the form of number. The data cannot be counted because all of the data are in the form of words so that the data are called qualitative data. McMillan (1992: 9) claims that qualitative data are based on a research that focuses on understanding and meaning through verbal description rather than through number. This way of collecting data lets the writer to allocate the time by reading several books and grouping the relevant data which are found. In this thesis, the writer uses several data to get the associated data with facts and value in *Roberta Cowell's Story*. The data are sorted from the quotation of the character through the novel that has relation with the research question. Therefore, qualitative data are applied in the form of words or description about something; they are not dealt with numbers.

3.3 Data Collection

For the data, quotation based data is reliable since it is the representation of the dialogue in text. However only the data encompasses refusal, mockery, strict saying and other rejection for transex will be taken into account to make the data become more valid. To process data in this research, some steps are needed to achieve the analysis. After collecting the pieces of utterance in the novel, the significant utterances that are considered to be essential to perform genetic structuralism in dialogue are marked.

3.4 Data Processing and Data Analysis

Every literary research needs a suitable analysis. It is used to analyze the content of literary work. It will majorly include the books of Genetic Structuralism like, *The Wager of Lucien Goldmann* by Mitchell Cohen who composes Lucien Goldmann knowledge into one book, and *The Genetic Structuralist Method in History of Literature* by Goldamn. For the data, they are collected from the novel *Roberta Cowell's Story*. They are description, narration, words and dialogues that

can support the analysis of genetic structuralism. Only the sorted data can be carried out, which involves the setting and its influence to the characters. After being selected the data are analyzed using Goldman's theory to figure out the world view within the novel.

The processing data is initialized by categorizing the required information. The whole data are taken from the novel, theories, and the social condition after post World War II era and the paradigm of transsexual in relation to social phenomenon. Thus, the information that related to the novel such as the worldview of post world war era, and the life of the army as well as transsexual experience are given as the background of understanding. The data are meant to build a better comprehension of the novel and to answer the problems such as the dominant structures, practiced world view and the issue of transex.

The first sorted data are taken from the novel *Roberta Cowell's Story*. The data information are data concerned with army's life after world war II and transexuality in the view of common sense. The second chosen data taken from books, internet sources, and journals with the related topic of transex and the life of army.

After sorting and classifying the data collected, the analysis starts with genetic structuralism analysis in *Roberta Cowell's Story*. The use of genetic structuralism framework from Lucian Goldmann is to build the general description based on the novel.

1. significant structure, analyzing the data of significant structure which constructs the facts and value, such as military, friends, and medical;
2. this facts and value later can be analyzed to support the human fact happened in the novel, such as military man must be masculine, friends and surrounding mocking and questioned the identity of Robert, medical problem values the transex as mental problem;
3. Next, this human is the process where subject identifies his position to gain