

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION

The objectives of this study, entitled *Sarah's Religiosity in Graham Greene's The End of the Affair* are: (1) to find Sarah's experience that make her not believe in God, (2) to find Sarah's experience to make her believe in God, and (3) to describe the effects of Sarah's religiosity on the other characters. Library research including Internet browsing is used to formulate the conceptual models of religiosity that are used to find the data. The data corpus of this thesis includes of all the words, phrases, clauses, or even discourses, which have relationship with the main character's religiosity in Graham Greene's *The End of the Affair*. They can be in the form of dialog or narrative. Moreover, psychological and sociological approach is taken to analyze the data. Psychological approach focuses in Sarah's experiences that make her not believe in God and Sarah's experiences that make her believe in God. Sociological approach focuses on the effects of Sarah's religiosity on the other characters.

There are two experiences that make Sarah not believe in god: living with the people who do not believe in God and having relationship with the people who do not believe in God. Both of them can influence one's faith, especially for Sarah who does not find her faith yet. Sarah who has been baptized since her birth is forced to grow up as a woman who does not know and believe in her God. The lack of supports and cares from the people around her make Sarah's faith not develop well: parents who do not care for their daughter's faith, husband who stirs

himself up with his job, and friends who influence Sarah to follow their view about to believe in.

The experiences that make Sarah believe in God are: Sarah's deal with God, Sarah's personal conflict with God, and Sarah's steadiness in believing in God. These experiences not only make Sarah believe in God but also make her get her religiosity. One gets his or her religiosity only if he or she has already passed some religious dimensions. First is cognition or belief dimension of religiosity. It demands one in knowing and appreciating what she or he believes. It can be found in 'Sarah's deal with God', in which Sarah begins in knowing God through prayer and tries to appreciate God by keeping her promise to him. Second is an affection spiritual dimension of religiosity, in which it demands one who uses his or her faith as a measure in developing his or her faith. Therefore, it keeps human awareness that his or her relation with God is very meaningful. This can be found in 'Sarah's personal conflict with God'. Sarah faces temptations in her life two times since she knows God. Fortunately, those are precisely strengthening Sarah's faith. Third is behavior or practical dimensions of religiosity. It demands one use his and her faith to control his or her behavior, know what is supposed to do and what is not. This can be found in 'Sarah's steadiness in believing God'. Sarah's faith guides herself to be brave in leaving her sin that is, by ending her affair and becoming a Catholic. These experiences change Sarah's faith from unbeliever to believer in God.

Sarah's religiosity influences the people around her. It feels just after the death of Sarah. All of the character gets different effects on their lives. Thus,

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