

**GENDER DISCRIMINATION BECAUSE OF GENDER
INJUSTICE AND THE RESPONSES TOWARDS
DISCRIMINATION AS DEPICTED BY CHARACTERS
MARGOT AND TATIANA IN *THE POWER* NOVEL**

A FINAL PROJECT

**Presented as Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements to Obtain
the *Sarjana Sastra* Degree in the English literature**



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MOTTO AND DEDICATION

MOTTOS

"God does not burden a man but according to his ability."

(Al-Baqarah:286)

"For me, winning is not giving up, no matter what is thrown at me, I can accept it.

And I can keep going."

(Patrick Swayze)

DEDICATION

With sincere gratitude and respect, we dedicate my final project to my beloved parents, my friends who always supported me during this thesis process, and also to myself.



ABSTRACT

Sari, Nia Pramudita. 30802000003. Gender Discrimination Because of Gender Injustice and the Responses Towards Discrimination as Depicted by Characters Margot and Tatiana in *The Power* Novel. Final Project of Language and Communication Science. English Literature Program. Sultan Agung Islamic University Semarang. Advisor: Afina Murtiningrum, S.S., M.M., M.A

This study analyzes gender discrimination that occurs in the novel *The Power*. Gender discrimination in this novel occurs in two main characters, they are, Margot Cleary and Tatiana Moskalev. The purpose of this study is to describe the gender injustice experienced by Margot and Tatiana, describe gender discrimination due to gender injustice, and they respond to discrimination in the novel *The Power* by Naomi Alderman.

This study used a qualitative descriptive method. The data were collected by reading the novel. There are several steps used in data collection such as reading the novel, identifying the data, classifying the data, and reducing the data. There are two types of data in this study, namely primary data which is the main source in the analysis, this source is obtained from the novel *The Power* by Naomi Alderman. Secondary data is primary supporting data. This data is taken from e-journals and articles. The last is data analysis through descriptive statements, quotes, and related theories.

The results of this study show three points. First, it finds the gender injustice experienced by Margot and Tatiana who are considered inferior by Daniel such as, women are considered incapable of being leaders and the position of women is secondary. Second, find gender discrimination due to gender injustice in Margot and Tatiana as the main characters. The discrimination in this novel is carried out by Daniel's character to Margot and Tatiana. Margot and Tatiana are treated unfairly because of the gender of Daniel's character. Third, Margot and Tatiana responded to Daniel's discrimination by verbal confrontation and physical confrontation.

Keywords: Gender Injustice, Gender Discrimination, *The Power*

ABSTRAK

Sari, Nia Pramudita. 3080200003. Diskriminasi Gender karena Ketidakadilan Gender dan Respon terhadap Diskriminasi seperti yang digambarkan oleh Karakter Margot dan Tatiana dalam Novel *The Power*. Skripsi Fakultas Bahasa dan Ilmu Komunikasi. Program Studi Sastra Inggris. Universitas Islam Sultan Agung Semarang. Dosen Pembimbing: Afina Murtiningrum, S.S., M.M., M.A

Penelitian ini menganalisis diskriminasi gender yang terjadi di dalam novel *The Power*. Diskriminasi gender di dalam novel ini, terjadi pada dua karakter utama, yaitu Margot Cleary dan Tatiana Moskalev. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk menggambarkan ketidakadilan gender yang dialami Margot dan Tatiana, menggambarkan diskriminasi gender karena ketidakadilan gender, dan mereka merespon terhadap diskriminasi dalam novel *The Power* by Naomi Alderman.

Penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif. Data dikumpulkan dengan cara membaca novel. Ada beberapa langkah yang digunakan dalam pengumpulan data seperti membaca novel, mengidentifikasi data, mengklasifikasi data, dan mengurangi data. Ada dua jenis data dalam penelitian ini yaitu data primer yang menjadi sumber utama dalam analisis, sumber ini diperoleh dari novel *The Power* by Naomi Alderman. Data sekunder merupakan data pendukung primer. Data ini diambil dari e-journal dan artikel. Terakhir adalah analisis data melalui pernyataan, kutipan, dan teori terkait secara deskriptif.

Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan tiga poin. Pertama, menemukan ketidakadilan gender yang dialami oleh Margot dan Tatiana yang dianggap sebagai makhluk inferior dari Daniel seperti, perempuan dianggap tidak mampu menjadi pemimpin dan posisi perempuan dinomorduakan. Kedua, menemukan diskriminasi gender karena ketidakadilan gender pada Margot dan Tatiana sebagai karakter utama. Diskriminasi di dalam novel ini dilakukan oleh karakter Daniel kepada Margot dan Tatiana. Margot dan Tatiana mendapat perlakuan tidak adil karena gender oleh karakter Daniel. Ketiga, Margot dan Tatiana menanggapi terhadap diskriminasi yang diberikan oleh Daniel dengan cara konfrontasi secara lisan dan konfrontasi secara fisik.

Kata kunci: Ketidakadilan gender, Diskriminasi gender, *The Power*

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Semarang, February 6th, 2024

Nia Pramudita Sari

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of The Study

A novel is a literary work in the form of prose with a long story in which the results of his imagination tell the events around him experienced by a person or character. Novels have elements of beauty or aesthetic value that readers can enjoy as a whole. Aesthetic value is useful as a conveyor of a message from an author by the reader through writing that contains a message that can be quoted. In the novel, many things discuss women, starting from the characters and conflicts that are built. Each character and conflict is certainly different in its problems. The problem that often occurs is the difference between men and women. What is meant by this difference is the placement of positions between men and women. It can be said that women have always been considered inferior and have no right to lead (Fakih 13).

Novels are literary works that have a function to convey ideas in the form of social, cultural, and religious criticism related to a problem. Thus it can be said that the author can put forward an idea based on social reality that occurs in the surrounding community. Events in our lives show that literature and society are closely related because they reveal the situations and problems that exist in society. For example, novels reflect the problems of human life, such as oppression, gender, struggle, and so on. Usually, the oppression that occurs is physical, mental, or social. The problem explains the criticism of social issues on women oppressed by patriarchal culture. Women have a lower role or

position (Fakih 8). The conflicts experienced by women in a novel often occur because of discrimination. Discrimination is defined as "any discrimination, exclusion, restriction or preference based on race, color, ancestry, or national or ethnic origin whose purpose or result from canceling or undermining recognition, the enjoyment or exercise, based on equality, human rights, and fundamental freedoms in political, economic, social, cultural or other areas of public life" (Willmore 2). Based on Willmore's statement, discrimination is defined as one person or group being treated differently or less favorably than others based on race, religion, gender, or creed.

According to Ben Bowling and Coretta Phillips, discrimination is divided into two types: direct discrimination and indirect discrimination. Direct discrimination is a type of discrimination that involves someone being treated less favorably directly to the victims because of their ownership based on attributes. For this direct discrimination, there are six types, namely: Gender discrimination, Religious discrimination, Racial discrimination, Age discrimination, Discrimination of national origin, and Health Discrimination. Indirect discrimination refers to treatment that can be described as "equal" in the formal sense between different groups, but discrimination that impacts certain groups (422).

Gender discrimination occurs from feminist ideology which is based on injustice and deviance between men and women. Ben Bowling and Coretta Phillips explain that gender discrimination is individuals who are provided with services that are unfair due to gender (422). Wolf explains the unequal treatment

of women through her writings. In her book, *The Beauty Myth*, explains how women suffer by age, women's experiences are biased because of their gender as women. Therefore, women are marginalized and become inferior beings (Wolf 19).

In conducting research, this study finds some previous research that discussed different topics in the same novel entitled *The Power* by Naomi Alderman. Previous research entitled: *Female Masculinity and Resistance to Gender Injustice in the Novel The Power (2016) by Naomi Alderman* focuses on revealing the masculinity and construction of women depicted in the novel as well as the resistance efforts made by female characters to gender injustice in the novel. The second title, *Subversion of Conventional Gender Roles in The Power by Naomi Alderman*, examines the issue of subversion of conventional gender roles through the main characters, such as Allie, Roxy, Margot, and Tunde. The third title is *The Discourse of Gender and Power in Naomi Alderman's The Power* which focuses on discovering the concepts of gender and power in the novel *The Power*. The fourth title is *Combat of Gender Superiority in The Power (2016) by Naomi Alderman* which focuses on whether *The Power* has elements of feminism, how elements of feminism can be present in fiction, and the relationship of *The Power* novel to contemporary society. The fifth title is *A Feminist Analysis of The Fictional Novel The Power by Naomi Alderman* which focuses on whether women get the power usually possessed by men in society and what women's strengths or abilities are depicted in the novel *The Power*.

The study focuses on gender discrimination because of gender injustice in *The Power* novel. *The Power* is a 2016 science fiction novel by British author Naomi Alderman. The novel is about women who develop the ability to shoot electrical energy from the palms of their hands, allowing them to be more physically dominant than men. *The power* is international and vast in scope, using its premise to highlight areas of the world where women have been oppressed. It contemplates the nature of power in general. The main characters in this novel are Allie, Roxy, Margot, and Tunde. In addition, there are other characters: Jocelyn, Tatiana, Daniel, Darrell, etc. The characters named Margot and Tatiana are treated unfairly or discriminated due to gender. Margot is a woman who becomes mayor and is treated unfairly by the Governor named Daniel because of her female gender. While Tatiana is a temporary President who is succeeded by her husband because of his death. According to the government and society, Tatiana is underestimated that she can not lead a country because of the female gender. Therefore, this study tries to describe the gender injustice depicted Margot and Tatiana in *The Power* novel, to describe the gender discrimination because of gender injustice depicted by Margot and Tatiana in *The Power* novel and how they response to that discrimination in *The Power* novel.

B. Problem Formulation

Based on the background of this study, this study formulates three questions as problems that will be answered in this research, The three questions from this study are:

1. How is gender injustice described in the novel *The Power* by Naomi Alderman?
2. How is gender discrimination because of gender injustice depicted in the novel *The Power* by Naomi Alderman?
3. How do Margot and Tatiana respond against discrimination in the novel *The Power* by Naomi Alderman?

C. Limitation of the Study

This research focuses on gender injustice, gender discrimination, and the responses of the characters named Margot and Tatiana against it in the novel *The Power*. This study highlights how the two figures response to discrimination. Gender injustice is the cause of the two characters being discriminated against in the novel *The Power* by Naomi Alderman.

D. Objectives of the Study

Based on the formulation of the research problem, this study formulates the following objectives:

1. To depict the gender injustice experienced by Margot and Tatiana in the novel *The Power* by Naomi Alderman.
2. To depict the gender discrimination because of gender injustice experienced by Margot and Tatiana in the novel *The Power* by Naomi Alderman.
3. To explain the responses of Margot and Tatiana against discrimination in the novel *The Power* by Naomi Alderman.

E. Significance of the Study

Every literary work should be a better example to be a component of the reading source. The novel *The Power* by Naomi Alderman is one of the literary works that certainly provides benefits for readers, as written below:

1. The results of this research are can to provide knowledge or add insight, especially for the students of English study programs related to gender discrimination.
2. This research is can to be a useful reference in literary works, such as novel, especially for *The Power* by Naomi Alderman readers.
3. Hopefully, This research can help other researchers in discussing gender discrimination in the novel *The Power* by Naomi Alderman.

F. Organization of the Study

This study is divided into five chapters. Each chapter certainly discusses various things as follows:

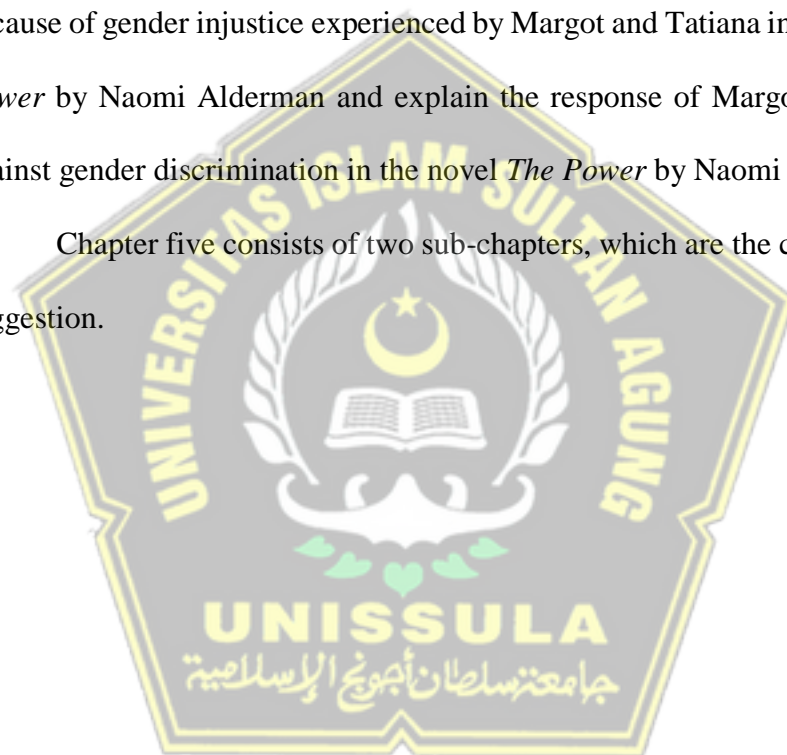
Chapter one discusses the Introduction, this chapter covers three things, namely: background of the study, problem formulation, limitation of the study, objectives of the study, significance of the study, and organization of the study.

Chapter two discusses the review of related literature and the synopsis of the novel *The Power* by Naomi Alderman. This chapter contains theories that will be used as a basis for conducting research and a synopsis of the novel *The Power* by Naomi Alderman.

Chapter three contains Types of Research, Data Collection Methods, and Data Analysis Techniques. This chapter discusses the research approach and methods used in research.

Chapter four is the findings and discussion which contains three sub-chapters that depict the gender injustice experienced by Margot and Tatiana in the novel *The Power* by Naomi Alderman, depict the gender discrimination because of gender injustice experienced by Margot and Tatiana in the novel *The Power* by Naomi Alderman and explain the response of Margot and Tatiana against gender discrimination in the novel *The Power* by Naomi Alderman.

Chapter five consists of two sub-chapters, which are the conclusion and suggestion.



CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

A. Synopsis of *The Power* Novel

The Power is a 2016 science fiction novel by British author Naomi Alderman. *The Power* novel is the fourth book from Alderman with 8 chapters of 400 pages. The novel was published in the United Kingdom in 2016. In June 2017, the novel *The Power* won the Baileys Women's Prize for Fiction. The novel was also named by The New York Times as one of the 10 best books of 2017. The book by Naomi Alderman is uniquely written, slick, and full of wild imagination. Thus, *The Power* novel gives a different color and becomes its attraction. His works always address themes of power, violence, and gender.

The Power is international and vast in scope, using its premise to highlight areas of the world where women have been oppressed. It contemplates the nature of power in general. The main characters in this novel are Allie, Roxy, Margot, and Tunde. In addition, there are other characters: Jocelyn, Tatiana, Daniel, Darrell, etc.

Margot Cleary has an American mayor or politician who advocates for training young girls on properly using their power. Margot creates North Star Girl Northstar Camps across the country as part of her advocacy. She lives with her daughter, Jocelyn Cleary.

One day Mayor Margot and Governor Daniel are watching a video about the problem of girls having electrical power in their fingers that causes harm to the boys. After watching the video, Daniel holds a meeting with Margot and her

staff to discuss the matter to conduct tests to know that in the meeting room, anyone has strength in the fingers and can do it. After that, Daniel tells the nurse to do a testing test on Margot and it turns out that the test did not include men. This made Margot very surprised. Then the nurse tells Margot that following orders from Governor Daniel will be a continuation of Margot's eligibility for her government position contingent on approval to be tested. Margot later denies the nurse that she is not preparing for testing and will make a recording that she is making a formal protest about being forced to undergo invasive testing. Because according to Margot, Daniel is very unfair.

Still related to the video, it turns out that Daniel and Margot are still watching videos of six girls showing their strength to each other. This makes Margot have a plan to overcome the problem of girls who have strength in their fingers by making recordings. The recording made by Margot will be released to National TV because according to her in Daniel's office, there is no movement. Daniel overhears this and Daniel warns Margot that he is the Governor of the state and Margot is just the Mayor of the metropolitan city. In addition, Daniel will also make a mission to block every proposal Margot submits. According to Daniel, Margot's plan is arrogant in that Margot will use public money to train theoretical operations.

In addition to Margot and Daniel, there is Tatiana. Tatiana is the wife of President Moskalev. Tatiana takes the place of President to her husband because her husband, Viktor Moskalev, had died of a sudden and unexpected heart attack in his sleep. It comes as a shock to the world community that, after his death,

the country's Supreme Court unanimously voted in a state session to appoint his wife, Tatiana, as interim leader. According to the Agung Court, soon there will be elections where Tatiana will run for President and the most important thing is to maintain order in these difficult times. However, in Tunde's report, Tatiana is easily underestimated by the people in the country because Tatiana is a woman who cannot lead a country.

The transfer of power, of course, rarely goes smoothly. That was complicated by a military coup spearheaded by Defense Chief Viktor, who had brought more than half the army with him and succeeded in overthrowing the provisional government of Moskalev from Chisinau. Tatiana shows that she can become a leader of the country by freeing the female army from the chains of cities that the female troops are selling for the use of their moist bodies and fragile flesh many of whom have nowhere else to go. In addition, on the thirteenth day of the fifth month of the third year after Girls' Day, Tatiana brings her wealth and connections, less than half her army, and many of her weapons to a castle in the hills on the border from Moldova. Tatiana declares a new kingdom there, uniting the coastal land between the old-growth forest and the great bay.

B. Review of Related Literature

B.1 Gender

The definition of gender is often equated with sex, namely gender, and sex in English means gender. The gender perspective prevails in societies that create gender differences and make their meanings chaotic.

Therefore, to understand the problem of social injustice in society, it is necessary to understand the difference between the concept of gender and the concept of sex (Handayani and Sugiarti 3).

In *Sex, Gender, and Society*, sex is the nature of God and therefore permanent, while gender is the socially constructed difference in male and female behavior (Oakley 5). Therefore, the notion of sex or sex is a habit or division between two sexes, male and female, which is determined biologically. These precepts are permanent or unchangeable because they have become God's rules or characters. Meanwhile, gender is a characteristic that is the basis for defining the differences between men and women, which appear in terms of social and cultural conditions, ranging from values and behaviors, disposition, habits and emotions, and other biological factors (Fakih 71-72).

Gender comes from the Latin "genus" which means type or type. Gender is a socially or culturally constructed characteristic or behavioral trait between men and women. Gender is formed by society, where each different region certainly has different gender values. According to Elaine Showalter, gender is the difference between men and women reflected in their sociocultural form (3). In the *Encyclopedia of Women's Studies*, gender is a cultural concept that distinguishes the roles, behaviors, characters, and emotional characteristics of men and women as they develop in society (Mulia 4).

The history of gender differences between men and women is formed through a very long process. Therefore, the formation of gender differences is caused by many things, including the formation, socialization, strengthening, and even social or cultural formation through religious or national teachings. In a long process, gender socialization is then treated as a gift of God, as if it were an unchangeable biological nature so that gender differences between men and women are considered natural (Fakih 9).

The social structure of the socialized gender gradually affects the biology of both sexes. For example, men are encouraged to conform to socially determined gender characteristics by becoming stronger and physically larger. At the same time, women should be gentle, so that the social processes occurring in childhood affect the emotional development perspectives, and ideologies of women and their further physical and biological development. Therefore, it is difficult to distinguish whether these sexual characteristics are shaped by society or the nature of God (Ibid 10).

B.2 Gender Injustice

Gender differences are not a problem as long as they do not cause gender injustice. However, what makes it a matter of gender difference is the difference in injustice it creates between men and women in particular. Gender injustice is a form or structure, both men and women are victims of this form (Fakih 12-13). Gender injustice is divided into three categorized, namely:

1) Marginalization

Marginalization (the process of economic impoverishment) is a process, attitude, community behavior or state policy that results in impoverishment. What often happens is a form of impoverishment among women, such as in the workplace it is difficult for women to be involved in decision making because it tends to be difficult for other people to listen to them. This results in women having less say in the decision-making process than men. Similarly women become passive and the wages given are not comparable to men. This results in marginalized women and poverty because considered less skilled (Fakih 12-13).

2) Subordination

Subordination (attaching importance to political decisions) women are considered inferior creatures, emotional, and illogical in thinking. Similarly women are considered unable to be leaders and their political decisions are not accepted. This results in the emergence of attitudes that place women's positions as unimportant (Fakih 12-13).

3) Violence

Violence (psychological and emotional violence) is an attack on person's physical or psychological mental integrity, such as threats. This violence is referred to as gender-related violence, which is caused by power (Fakih 12-13).

B.3 Discrimination

When you hear the term discrimination, it will inevitably cross your mind to be unfair treatment and different treatment from a group of people. Differences in treatment may be based on skin color, class, or ethnic background differences in gender, economy, religion, etc. The essence of discrimination is a different treatment. Problems arise as a result of this combination of sexual characteristics, and gender injustice (Tahar 18).

Discrimination is a social event where a person changes something based on social class, ethnicity, race, religion, and sexual orientation. The degree of discrimination depends on factors such as race or sexual orientation. In many countries, discrimination based on ethnicity may be more common than in others and therefore there may be more discrimination in some countries more broadly based on sex than other forms of discrimination. Women make up more than fifty percent of the world's population and often experience discrimination resulting from socially constructed gender phenomena rather than biological ones (Who. int 622). According to Herimanno and Winarno (550), discrimination is discriminatory and less friendly than the dominant group over subordinates.

Then according to Theodorson, Discrimination is defined as unequal treatment of individuals or groups based on ethnicity, race, religion, or social class. It is usually intended to describe relationships dominated by the actions of a weak majority, to say that their behavior is neither benign nor populist. In this sense, discrimination is an active or open part of negative

prejudices about a person or group (1). In addition, the term "discrimination" is defined as "any distinction, exclusion, restriction or preference based on race, color, origin or nationality or ethnicity that aims to negate or prevent the recognition, enjoyment or exercise of equality, human rights, and fundamental freedoms in political, economic, social, cultural or other areas of public life" (Willmore 2).

B.4 Types of Discrimination

Some experts consider some form of discrimination. According to Ben Bowling and Coretta Phillips (2002), there types direct discrimination.

A. Direct Discrimination

Direct discrimination is a form of discrimination that involves unpleasant and direct treatment of victims because of their characteristics. According to Ben Bowling and Coretta Phillips, there are 6 types of direct discrimination, namely:

- 1) **Gender Discrimination: Individuals are given unfair services because of their gender (Bowling and Phillips 422). According to Fakh, gender discrimination occurs when gender is treated unequally or based on the intersection of elements of individual identify rather than a single characteristic. This means that gender discrimination is the gap between men and women. Men and women cannot be equated, because according to society, men and women are very opposites (13).**

- 2) **Religious Discrimination:** Occurs when some people of a particular religion receive unfair services in terms of education or employment, or equal opportunities in public places with others.
- 3) **Race/Color Discrimination:** Involves unfairly treating someone because of personal characteristics related to race, such as skin color, hair texture, or certain facial features.
- 4) **Age Discrimination** occurs when a person is not given the same opportunities as others in the same situation because they are considered too old or too young.
- 5) **National Origin Discrimination:** Treating someone differently because they are from a certain country or part of the world, because of their ethnicity or accent, or because they look different because of a certain ethnic background.
- 6) **Health Discrimination:** A person is treated differently due to illness, disability, or mental disorder.

B.5 Types of Responses against Discrimination

It is not uncommon for someone to react in the same way to the discrimination they face as a minority or marginalized group. Joe R. Feagin and Melvin P. Sikes (423) mentioned four different responses to discrimination:

1) **Withdrawal**

Withdrawal means avoiding discrimination that may be taking place. Withdrawal refers to actions in which people belonging to a

minority group suspect discrimination and choose to avoid and leave places where discrimination occurs without the intention to participate in discriminatory situations (Feagin and Sikes 423).

2) Resign Acceptance

Accepting submission means ignoring discrimination while continuing to communicate, accepting that submission is self-acceptance, conforming to social conditions, following existing customs and regulations, norms, or laws, accepting oneself as one, and accepting that nothing is desired is inevitable (Feagin and Sikes 423).

3) Verbal Confrontation

Verbal confrontation is verbal adversarial discrimination in response to dissent when there is no physical or implied threat (Feagin and Sikes 423).

4) Physical confrontation

Physical confrontation is defined as a physical response to discrimination. In contrast to verbal confrontation, physical confrontation is a response to a dispute in which the victim of discrimination faces real or implied physical harm. Therefore, to protect themselves, people who are discriminated against react like this (Feagin and Sikes 423).

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

In the third chapter of the study, the research method is divided into three parts: Types of research, data organization, and data analysis.

A. Type of Research

The method used in this study was qualitative because the data were presented descriptively. Qualitative research is a type of research methodology in which research is used to inform research. "Qualitative research is an approach to research in the form of scientific research that allows the researcher to examine human experience in personal and social contexts and, of course, to better understand the factors that influence that experience" (Leslie 43).

In short, qualitative research explains that this method is designed to help readers understand research in personal and social contexts, and research in the form of descriptive data can be described in sentences. It could be said that this was not a statistical approach. However, this study used qualitative research to analyze the main characters Margot and Tatiana in the novel *The Power*.

B. Data Organizing

This section describes the steps in the data collecting method, types of data, and types of data.

B.1. Data Collecting Method

The steps of data collection and types of data were explained in data collection. There were four steps used in collecting data. The steps were:

B.1.1. Reading the Novel

The first step, *The Power* novel was read intensively several times to understand the content of the novel as a whole and to have an idea of the topic at hand.

B.1.2. Identifying the Data

After reading the novel *The Power*, the next procedure for data collection in this study was to identify data related to related topics. This was done to find the parts of the text to be analyzed by marking and underlining the text. The forms of data identified at this stage were dialogue and monologue.

B.1.3. Classifying Data

The next step was to categorize the data. Categorization is a function of categorizing all identified data based on the formulation of the research problem. Information from the novel *The Power* is written in tables called appendices. The appendix table consists of column numbers, information, data formats, new pages where information can be found, analysis types, references, and comments.

B.1.4. Reducing the Data

The last method was data reduction. It was the process of selecting relevant data from the contents of *The Power* novel to

analyze, to reduce duplication or error of data to correct the data. In this process, appropriate techniques were needed to answer the formulation of the problem. Thus the research paper can be submitted correctly.

B.2 Types of Data

Two types of data were used in this study: primary and secondary.

The explanation of the two types of data was as follows:

1. Primary data sources

This analysis used primary data source. This source was obtained from the novel *The Power* by Naomi Alderman which consists of 400 pages and has eight chapters.

2. Secondary data sources

This secondary data source was other data or supporting data for the primary data. These data were taken from several data sources such as e-journals and articles related to the theory in this study.

B.3 Analyzing the Data

The last point was data analysis, the purpose of which is to analyze and report the results of the analysis. Research data were in the form of monologues and dialogues. Descriptive analysis techniques were used in the data of this study. The technique was through statements, quotes, and descriptions with simpler explanations.

CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

Chapter IV is the answer to the problems stated in Chapter 1. The formulation of the problem is how gender injustice is described in the novel *The Power* by Naomi Alderman, how gender discrimination because of gender injustice is depicted in the novel *The Power* by Naomi Alderman, and how Margot and Tatiana respond against discrimination in the novel *The Power* by Naomi Alderman.

A. Depiction of gender injustice experienced by Margot and Tatiana in the novel *The Power* by Naomi Alderman

Gender injustice is a form or structure, both men and women are victims of this form. Gender injustice is divided into three categorized, namely marginalization, subordination, and violence. These things cannot be separated because they are interconnected and interrelated (Fakih 12-13). This study found two various types of gender injustice experienced by the characters Margot and Tatiana namely, subordination and violence.

A. 1 Subordination injustice

Subordination (attaching importance to political decisions) women are **considered inferior creatures, emotional, and illogical in thinking.** So women are considered unable to be leaders and their political decisions are not accepted (Mansour Fakih, Zainina, 21). This results in the emergence of attitudes that place women's positions that are not important.

This criterion is indicated by the characters Margot and Tatiana. Margot is a woman who became mayor and the first woman to receive unfair treatment by the Governor named Daniel because her gender was female. In the dialogue, Daniel is belittled by Margot because of her position. In this case, **Margot is considered inferior because she is a woman.**

Daniel: 'How fucking dare you?'

Margot: 'There was no movement in your office, Daniel. No one was willing to listen.'

Daniel: 'So you do this? National TV? Are you promising to roll the thing out statewide? **If you remember, Margot, I am the Governor of this state and you are just the Mayor of your area.**

You went on national TV to talk about rolling it out statewide?'

Margot: 'There's no law against it.' (Alderman 105-106).

This section illustrates that Daniel seems to belittle Margot because Margot is just the mayor of the region who cannot launch on national TV regarding the problem of women who cannot control the power in hand with sparks or electricity. Thus **Margot was considered a woman who was unable to be a leader, her political decisions were not accepted, and the position of women the subordinate to men or called inferior creatures.**

Another piece of evidence that states the unfairness of subordination is in Margot and Daniel's dialogue that Daniel underestimates Margot's ability and efforts because Daniel is not sure of Margot's strategy for

overcoming problems in her country. It is, that **Margot is categorized as an inferior creature.**

Daniel: 'I know it's not your fault, you're understaffed, under-resourced – we all know you're trying your hardest in difficult circumstances – but this just isn't something we can use'.

Margot has read the report from the Mayor's office.

Margot: 'It's bold, yes, it suggests a strategy of radical openness about the current state of protection, of treatments, of the potential for any future reversal'.

Daniel keeps on talking, listing one problem after another, never quite saying.

Daniel: 'I'm not brave enough for this, 'but meaning that every time'.

Margot's hands are flat against the underside of the table, palms upward. She breathes very slowly and evenly; she thinks of exactly what she would do; as Daniel drones on, She grips Daniel's throat in her grip and pinch him. (Alderman 85).

This section illustrates that Margot is upset with Daniel who Margot grabs her throat because Daniel talks continuously that Margot's strategy cannot be used to solve the problems in her country, Margot has tried her best to deal with the problems in her country and explains to Daniel that she dares to demonstrate a strategy of radical openness with protection, treatment,

potential reversal in the future for the security of her country. However, Daniel still underestimated Margot's efforts and she could not be a leader to handle or solve problems in her country. This means that here Daniel underestimates Margot's ability to overcome problems in her country. Thus **Margot was considered a woman who was incapable of being a leader, her political decisions were not accepted, and the position of women was below men or called inferior beings.**

Another piece of evidence that states the injustice of subordination is in Margot and Alan's dialogue that the government or Governor refuses to invest in Margot's infrastructure, even though Margot has shown that she can manage large projects in overcoming problems in her country because it is one of her plan points if elected Governor. It is, that **Margot is categorized as an inferior creature.**

Alan: 'Now tell me, Madam Mayor, were you elected Governor of this great state, what would you plan to tackle the budget deficit?

Margot: 'I have a simple three-point plan, number one: trim the overspending on bureaucracy, did you know that current Governor Daniel Dandon's office for environmental spent more than thirty thousand dollars last year. Number two, cut aid to those who don't need it, now the third plank point...the third...fuck, Alan, I've lost point three.'

Alan stretches. Stands up and rolls his neck.

Alan: 'Tell me point three.'

Margot: 'Bureaucracy. Welfare. And. Bureaucracy ... welfare ...
 'INFRASTRUCTURE INVESTMENT!'. **'The current administration has refused to invest in our infrastructure. Our schools are crumbling, our roads are poorly maintained, and we need to spend money to make money.** I've shown that I can manage large-scale projects; our NorthStar camps for girls have been replicated in twelve states now. They create jobs. They keep girls off the streets. And they've given us one of the lowest rates of streets violence in the country. Infrastructure investment will make our people confident in a secure future ahead of them.' (Alderman 174-175).

This passage depicts Margot telling her about her three plans if she is elected governor. The three plans are to cut excessive spending on bureaucracy, cut aid to those who don't need it, and finally infrastructure investment. However, the current administration refuses him to invest in his infrastructure. Margot has shown that she can manage a large-scale project namely the NorthStar camp for girls who have power in the fingers of twelve states. But still, the government does not believe him that if Margot is elected governor cannot manage it properly and the government instead refuses the infrastructure by allowing schools to collapse, and roads are not maintained. Thus **Margot was considered a woman who was incapable**

of being a leader, her political decisions were not accepted, and the position of women was below men or called inferior beings.

Another piece of evidence that states the injustice of subordination is a character named Tatiana Moskalev. Tatiana is the interim president who replaced her husband because he died. According to the government and society, Tatiana was underestimated and unable to lead the country because of her gender. In his report, it was stated that Tatiana Moskalev was easily underestimated because of her gender. In this case, **Tatiana is categorized as an inferior creature because she is a woman.**

It's five days after that when Viktor Moskalev dies, quite suddenly and unexpectedly, of a heart attack in his sleep. It is something of a surprise to the world community when, in the immediate aftermath of this death, the Supreme Court of the country unanimously votes in an emergency session to appoint his wife, Tatiana, as interim leader. In the fullness of time, there would be elections in which Tatiana would stand for office, but the most important thing is to maintain order at this difficult time. But, says Tunde in his report, **Tatiana Moskalev may have been easy to underestimate;** (Alderman 112-113).

This section illustrates that after the death of Tatiana Moskalev's husband, Tatiana was appointed by the Supreme Court as interim president. Then at any time, an election will be held in which Tatiana will run for president.

However, in his report Tunde, a journalist, who is a man, easily underestimated Tatiana Moskalev because she is a woman. Usually, the leader is a man. Thus, **Tatiana is considered an inferior creature or woman who is unable to become a leader because women's position is secondary to men.**

Another piece that states the injustice of subordination is in his report tunde that Tatiana Moskalev has been overthrown by a military coup from her country. In this case, **Tatiana is categorized as an inferior being.**

'President Moskalev has been ousted in a military coup from the country of which she was the leader chosen by a democratic process, Tunde. This is the kind of thing which the government of the United States takes very seriously'. (Alderman 250).

Based on the quote above, President Tatiana Moskalev was overthrown in a military coup from her country and she became the president elected through a democratic process after her husband died. That is, Tatiana remains underestimated or not trusted as the leader of the country to replace her deceased husband. Indeed when the Supreme Court appointed Tatiana as interim president, Tatiana was easily underestimated because she was a woman. Thus **Tatiana is considered an inferior creature or a woman who is unable to become a leader because of the position of women in the number after men.**

A.2 Violence injustice

Violence is an **attack on a person's** physical or **psychological mental** integrity, such as **threatening** (Mansour Fakih, Zainina, 22). This violence is referred to as gender-related violence, which is caused by power. This criterion is shown by Margot's character, in the dialogue, Daniel will block the proposal that has been submitted by Margot because Margot will appear on national TV regarding her plans to solve problems in her country. In this case, **Margot is categorized as a creature that is attacked in the form of threats.**

Daniel: You went on national TV to talk about rolling it out statewide?

Margot: 'There's no law against it.'

Daniel: 'No law? No fucking law? How about, do you care about any of the agreements we have in place? How about, no one's going to find you the fucking funding for this thing if you make this number of enemies in one morning's work? **How about, I will personally make it my mission to block any proposal you put forward? I have powerful friends in this town, Margot, and if you think you can just railroad over the work we've done so you can become some kind of celebrity...**'

Margot: 'Calm down'

Daniel: 'I will not fucking calm down. It's not just your tactics, Margot, not just fucking going to the press, it's this whole cock-eyed

plan. You're going to use public money to train terrorist operatives to use their weapons more effectively?'

Margot: 'They're not terrorists, they're girls.' (Alderman 106).

This section illustrates that Daniel tells Margot about his mission and that he will block every proposal submitted. Margot has a plan to use public money to train theoretical operations related to solving the country's problems. Thus this treatment **of Daniel seems to be threatening to Margot because Daniel does not accept if Margot's plan succeeds or Margot's position is higher**. This means that Daniel does not accept if Margot usurps his power.

Thus, Margot and Tatiana's characters get gender injustice treatment in the form of subordination injustice in the form of being inferior. This means that Margot and Tatiana are considered women who are unable to be leaders, their political decisions are not accepted, and women's positions are below men. In addition, Margot also received gender injustice treatment in the form of violent injustice in the form of threats.

B. Depiction of gender discrimination because of gender injustice experienced by Margot and Tatiana in the novel *The Power* by Naomi Alderman

Gender Discrimination is individuals who are **unfairly provided services because of gender** (Ben Bowling and Coretta Phillips, Haryanti, Kuncara, Valiantien, 422). This criterion is indicated by the characters Margot

and Tatiana. Margot is a woman who became mayor and the first woman to receive unfair treatment by the Governor named Daniel because her gender was female. In the dialogue, Margot will conduct an annual flu vaccination testing test by nurses.

Nurse: ‘Come on in, Mayor Cleary. Sit down.’ ‘We want you to know, Madam Mayor, that everyone in the building is being tested. You haven’t been singled out.’

Margot: **‘Even the men?’ Margot raises an eyebrow.**

Nurse: **‘Well, no, not the men.’**

Margot: ‘OK. And it’s...what exactly?’

Nurse: ‘Madam Mayor, you signed the papers. You know what this is.’ ‘It’s state-wide mandatory testing for the presence of a skin, or the electrostatic power.’ ‘Please be advised that following a state-wide order from Governor Daniel Dandon, your continued eligibility for your government position depends on your agreement to be tested’.
(Alderman 80).

This section illustrates that Daniel told nurses to conduct annual flu vaccination testing tests on all staff in the mayor’s office, including Margot as mayor. However, the examination only applies to women, not men, and it makes Margot a little emotional about the rules given by Daniel as governor because the rules given by Daniel are very unfair and only apply to women. **This means**

that Margot is given unfair services discrimination by Daniel because of her gender.

Another piece of evidence that states gender discrimination is in Margot and Daniel's dialogue that Margot seems forbidden by Daniel to launch on National TV related to problems in her country because she is only a female mayor, even though there is no law prohibiting it. This is because **Margot is categorized as an individual who gets discriminated against because of gender.**

Daniel: 'How fucking dare you?'

Margot: 'There was no movement in your office, Daniel. No one was willing to listen.'

Daniel: 'So you do this? National TV? Are you promising to roll the thing out statewide? If you remember, Margot, I am the Governor of this state and you are just the Mayor of your area. You went on national TV to talk about rolling it out statewide?'

Margot: '**There's no law against it.**' (Alderman 105-106).

This section illustrates that what Daniel did seemed to forbid Margot to launch on National TV related to the problem in her country, namely women who could not control the power in her hands with sparks or electricity. However, Margot will still launch on National TV because there is no law prohibiting it. That means, **Daniel underestimates Margot's position because**

Margot is just a mayor of the area who is female. Thus, Margot gets discrimination because of her gender.

Another piece of evidence of gender discrimination is in Margot and Daniel's **dialogue** that Daniel will clean up the work of Margot's government by reducing staff and resources in Margot's mayor's office. Thus, **Margot is categorized as an individual who gets discriminated against because of gender.**

Margot: 'I never thought I had it'.

Daniel will look at this report. He'll be the one to sign off on it.

Daniel: 'Cleared, for government work. And there's no reason now not to put her in charge of the program rolling out this test across the major metropolitan area'. 'I know it's not your fault, **you're understaffed, under-resourced** – we all know you're trying your hardest in difficult circumstances – but this just isn't something we can use'.

Margot has read the report from the Mayor's office.

Margot: 'It's bold, yes, it suggests a strategy of radical openness about the current state of protection, of treatments, of the potential for any future reversal'.

Daniel keeps on talking, listing one problem after another, never quite saying.

Daniel: 'I'm not brave enough for this, 'but meaning that every time'.

Margot's hands are flat against the underside of the table, palms upward. She breathes very slowly and evenly; she thinks of exactly

what she would do; as Daniel drones on, She grips Daniel's throat in her grip and pinches him. (Alderman 84-85).

This section illustrates that Margot was previously forced by Daniel to undergo mandatory testing tests to determine the presence of coils or electrostatic power. The testing test is valid for women only. It turned out that Margot had it and Margot never thought that she would have it. Then Daniel would see the report sign it and clean up the work of Margot's government which eventually Margot lacked staff and resources in her mayor's office. Despite Margot's coil or electrostatic power and a shortage of staff and resources, Margot is trying to demonstrate a strategy of radical openness about future conditions of protection, care, and potential reversal to ensure safety for herself and other women who have them in her country. But still, Daniel disagrees with Margot's strategy because he is not sure that the strategy can solve the problems in his country. After all, Margot is a woman. Thus **Margot gets unfair treatment based on gender.**

Another piece of evidence of gender discrimination is in Margot and Alan's dialogue that the government or governor refused to invest in Margot's infrastructure by not giving access to women in Camp NorthStar, by allowing schools to collapse and roads to go unwatted. Thus, **Margot and the women in Camp NorthStar are categorized as discriminated against because of gender.**

Alan: ‘Now tell me, Madam Mayor, were you elected Governor of this great state, what would you plan to tackle the budget deficit?’

Margot: ‘I have a simple three-point plan, number one: trim the overspending on bureaucracy, did you know that current Governor Daniel Dandon’s office for environmental spent more than thirty thousand dollars last year. Number two, cut aid to those who don’t need it, now the third plank point...the third...fuck, Alan, I’ve lost point three.’

Alan stretches. Stands up and rolls his neck.

Alan: ‘Tell me point three.’

Margot: ‘Bureaucracy. Welfare. And. Bureaucracy ... welfare ...

‘INFRASTRUCTURE INVESTMENT!’. **‘The current administration has refused to invest in our infrastructure. Our schools are crumbling, our roads are poorly maintained, and we need to spend money to make money.** I’ve shown that I can manage large-scale projects; our NorthStar camps for girls have been replicated in twelve states now. They create jobs. They keep girls off the streets. And they’ve given us one of the lowest rates of street violence in the country. Infrastructure investment will make our people confident in a secure future ahead of them.’ (Alderman 174-175).

This section illustrates that the government refused to invest in infrastructure from Margot by not granting access to women in Camp NorthStar by allowing

schools to collapse and roads not accessible because they were women. Even though Margot shows that she can manage a large-scale project, namely the NorthStar Camp for girls which has power in twelve states. Thus, **Margot and the women in Camp NorthStar get unfair treatment or discrimination because of Gender.**

Another piece of evidence that states gender discrimination is a character named Tatiana Moskalev. Tatiana is the interim president who replaced her husband because he died. According to the government and society, Tatiana was underestimated and unable to lead the country because of her gender. In his report Tunde that Tatiana Moskalev had been overthrown by a military coup from her country because she was belittled or not trusted as the leader of the country. This is because **Tatiana is categorized as being discriminated against because of gender.**

‘President Moskalev has been ousted in a military coup from the country of which she was the leader chosen by a democratic process, Tunde. This is the kind of thing that the government of the United States takes very seriously.’ (Alderman 250).

According to Tunde, in her report, President Tatiana Moskalev was overthrown in a military coup from her country and she became the president elected through a democratic process after her husband died. That is, Tatiana remains underestimated or not trusted as the leader of the country to replace her deceased husband. Indeed when the Supreme Court appointed Tatiana as interim

president, Tatiana was easily underestimated because she was a woman. Thus **Tatiana received discrimination or unfair treatment because of her gender.**

Another piece of evidence of gender discrimination is in Margot and Daniel's dialogue that Margot will use public money to train the operational women at Camp Northstar. But Daniel disagrees because he thinks it's terrorists. Thus, **Margot is categorized as being discriminated against because of gender.**

Daniel: You went on national TV to talk about rolling it out statewide?

Margot: 'There's no law against it.'

Daniel: 'No law? No fucking law? How about, do you care about any of the agreements we have in place? How about, no one's going to find you the fucking funding for this thing if you make this number of enemies in one morning's work? How about, I will personally make it my mission to block any proposal you put forward? I have powerful friends in this town, Margot, and if you think you can just railroad over the work we've done so you can become some kind of celebrity...'

Margot: 'Calm down'

Daniel: 'I will not fucking calm down. It's not just your tactics, Margot, not just fucking going to the press, it's this whole cock-eyed plan. You're going to use public money to train terrorist operatives to use their weapons more effectively?'

Margot: '**They're not terrorists, they're girls.**' (Alderman 106).

This section illustrates that Margot has submitted a proposal to Daniel about her plan to use public money to train the operations of women trained at Camp Northstar on solving problems in her country. However, Daniel does not agree and will block every proposal submitted by Margot because he thinks it is terrorism. That is, **women do not get public services or should not use their power because they are women. Thus, Margot and the women get unfair treatment or discrimination because of gender.**

Then, Margot and Tatiana's characters get gender discrimination due to gender injustice. This means that both characters are categorized as individuals who receive unfair service because of their female gender.

C. Margot and Tatiana is respond against discrimination in the Novel *The Power* by Naomi Alderman

It is not uncommon for someone to react in the same way to the discrimination they face as a minority or marginalized group. Joe R. Feagin and Melvin P. Sikes mentioned four different responses to discrimination including withdrawal, resign acceptance, verbal confrontation, and physical confrontation (423). This study found two of the four types of responses discrimination experienced by Margot and Tatiana characters, namely verbal confrontation and physical confrontation.

C.1 Verbal Confrontation

Verbal confrontation is defined as verbally challenging the discrimination as a respond to disagreement where there is no physical

threat present or implied (Joe R. Feagin and Melvin P Sikes, Haryanti, Kuncara, Valiantien, 423). This criterion is a response by Margot and Tatiana's characters to gender discrimination in the novel *The Power* by Naomi Alderman. The first evidence is experienced by Margot's character who responds to gender discrimination from Daniel because Margot gets gender discrimination in the form of being forced to take invasive tests or annual flu vaccination tests by nurses.

Nurse: 'I'm ready to begin, Madam Mayor.'

Margot: 'What happens if I say no?'

Nurse: 'If you say no, I'll have to record it, and the Governor will inform someone in the State Department.'

Margot: 'Fine, **I'd like it recorded that I'm making a formal protest about being forced to undergo invasive testing.**'
(Alderman 81).

In this situation, Margot wanted to be filmed or made a video while protesting because she was forced to undergo invasive tests. Thus Margot tries to show that she as a woman can also challenge men and not be considered weak or underestimated. What Margot did was a form of resistance to verbal discrimination.

Another piece of evidence that states the form of discrimination due to gender is in Margot and Daniel's dialogue the form of Margot is prohibited by Daniel from launching on National TV related to problems in his country.

Daniel: ‘How fukcing dare you.’

Margot: ‘There was no movement in your office, Daniel. No one was willing to listen.’

Daniel: ‘So you do this? National TV? Are you promising to roll the thing out statewide? If you remember, Margot I am the Governor of this state and you are just the Mayor of your area. You went on national TV to talk about rolling it out statewide?’

Margot: ‘**There’s no law against it.**’ (Alderman 105-106).

In this situation, Margot shows that she as a woman can also do the things that men do by verbally opposing Daniel without implied physical threats. Margot tries to show that she can launch on National TV the problems in her country on women who are unable to control power at hand with sparks or electricity because there is no law prohibiting it as a form of fighting discrimination.

Another piece of evidence that suggests a gender-discriminated response is in the form of Margot and Alan's dialogue in which the government or governor refused to invest in Margot's infrastructure by not giving access to women at Camp NorthStar by allowing schools to collapse and roads to go unmaintained.

Alan: ‘Now tell me, Madam Mayor, were you elected Governor of this great state, what would you plan to tackle the budget deficit?’

Margot: ‘I have a simple three-point plan, number one: trim the overspending on bureaucracy, did you know that current Governor Daniel Dandon’s office for environmental spent more than thirty thousand dollars last year. Number two, cut aid to those who don’t need it, now the third plank point...the third...fuck, Alan, I’ve lost point three.’

Alan stretches. Stands up and rolls his neck.

Alan: ‘Tell me to point three.’

Margot: ‘Bureaucracy. Welfare. And. Bureaucracy ... welfare ...

‘INFRASTRUCTURE INVESTMENT!’’. ‘The current administration has refused to invest in our infrastructure. Our schools are crumbling, our roads are poorly maintained, and we need to spend money to make money. **I’ve shown that I can manage large-scale projects; our NorthStar camps for girls have been replicated in twelve states now.** They create jobs. They keep girls off the streets. And they’ve given us one of the lowest rates of street violence in the country. Infrastructure investment will make our people confident in a secure future ahead of them.’ (Alderman 174-175).

In this situation, Margot shows that she as a woman can also do the things that men do by verbally resisting without implied physical threats, and Margot tries to show that she as a woman can manage the large-scale project of NorthStar Camp for girls who have electric power or fire in hand in twelve countries against discrimination.

Another proof is experienced by Tatiana's character who states a form of discrimination response because of gender is that in Tunde's report, President Tatiana Moskalev has been overthrown by a military coup from her country because she is not trusted as the leader of the country.

On the thirteenth day of the fifth month of the third year after the Day of the Girls, Tatiana Moskalev brings her wealth and her wealth and her connections, a little less than half her army, and many of her weapons to a castle in the hills on the borders of Moldova. And there **she declares a new kingdom, uniting the coastal lands between the old forests and the great inlets**

and thus, in effect, declaring war on four separate countries, including the Big Bear herself. (Alderman250-251).

In this situation, Tatiana showed that she as a woman can also do things that men do. Through verbal confrontation, Tatiana showed that she as a woman could be the leader of the country by declaring a new

kingdom, uniting coastal areas between old-growth forests and large bays against discrimination.

Another piece of evidence that states the form of gender discrimination response is that in Margot and Daniel's dialogue Daniel disagrees and will block any proposal submitted by Margot regarding Margot's plan to use public money to train female operatives at Camp NortStar.

Daniel: You went on national TV to talk about rolling it out statewide?’

Margot: ‘There’s no law against it.’

Daniel: ‘No law? No fucking law? How about, do you care about any of the agreements we have in place? How about, no one’s going to find you the fucking funding for this thing if you make this number of enemies in one morning’s work? How about, I will personally make it my mission to block any proposal you put forward? I have powerful friends in this town, Margot, and if you think you can just railroad over the work

we’ve done so you can become some kind of celebrity...’

Margot: ‘Calm down’

Daniel: ‘I will not fucking calm down. It’s not just your tactics, Margot, not just fucking going to the press, it’s this whole cock-eyed plan. You’re going to use public money to train terrorist operatives to use their weapons more effectively?’

Margot: **'They're not terrorists, they're girls.'** (Alderman 106).

In this situation, Margot shows that she as a woman can also do the things that men do by verbally opposing Daniel without implied physical threats, and Margot tries to show that she can solve the problems in her country by having a plan to use public money to train terrorist operatives against discrimination.

C.2 Physical Confrontation

Physical confrontation is defined as a physical response to discrimination. In contrast to verbal confrontation, physical confrontation is a response to a dispute in which the victim of discrimination faces real or implied physical harm. Therefore, to protect themselves, people who are discriminated against react like this (Joe R. Feagin and Melvin P Sikes, Haryanti, Kuncara, Valiantien, 423). This criterion is shown as a response by Margot's character to gender discrimination in the novel *The Power* by Naomi Alderman. In Margot and Daniel's dialogue that Daniel will clean up Margot's government work which in the end Margot lacks staff and resources in the mayor's office.

Margot: 'I never thought I had it'.

Daniel will look at this report. He'll be the one to sign off on it.

Daniel: ‘Cleared, for government work. And there’s no reason now not to put her in charge of the programme rolling out this test across the major metropolitan area’. ‘I know it’s not your fault, you’re understaffed, under-resourced – we all know you’re trying your hardest in difficult circumstances – but this just isn’t something we can use’.

Margot has read the report from the Mayor’s office.

Margot: ‘It’s bold, yes, it suggests a strategy of radical openness about the current state of protection, of treatments, of the potential for any future reversal’.

Daniel keeps on talking, listing one problem after another, never quite saying.

Daniel: ‘I’m not brave enough for this, ‘but meaning that every time’.

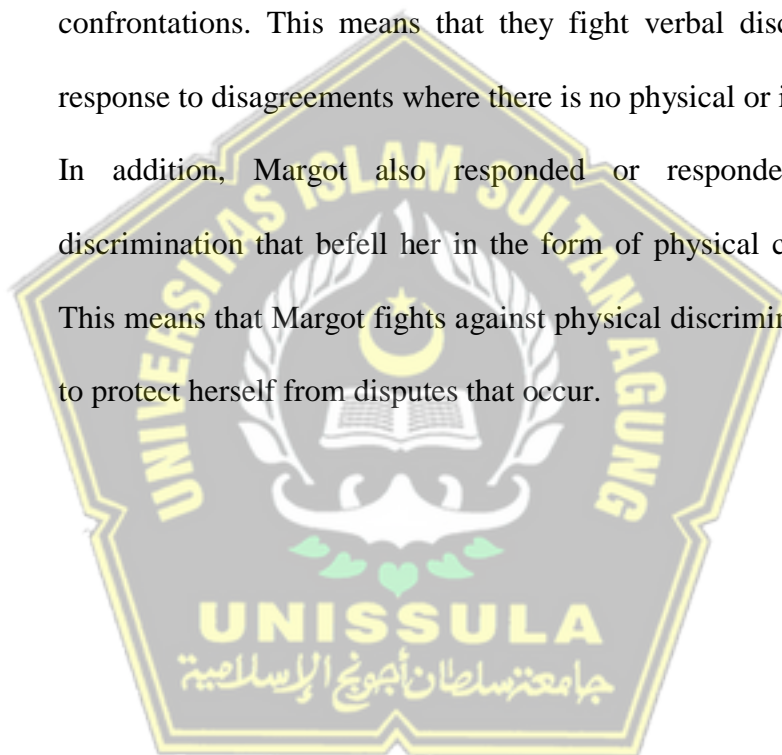
Margot’s hands are flat against the underside of the table, palms upward. She breathes very slowly and evenly; she thinks of exactly what she would do; as Daniel drones on, She grips Daniel’s throat in her grip and pinches him.

(Alderman 84-85).

In this situation, Margot shows that she as a woman can also do the things that men do by physically defying the physical confrontation of grabbing Daniel by the throat and pinching him as Daniel continues to

babble and Margot tries to show that she as a woman can solve her country's problems by demonstrating a strategy of radical openness about conditions of protection, care, and potential reversals in future as fighting discrimination.

Then, Margot and Tatiana's characters respond or respond to gender discrimination that befalls them in the form of verbal confrontations. This means that they fight verbal discrimination in response to disagreements where there is no physical or implied threat. In addition, Margot also responded or responded to gender discrimination that befell her in the form of physical confrontations. This means that Margot fights against physical discrimination in order to protect herself from disputes that occur.



CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

Chapter five includes two additional chapters, conclusions, and suggestions. The first part is a conclusion that contains the results of the research as a whole and also the first part contains answers to the questions in the problem formulation. The last part is a suggestion that contains the recommendation dealings with the theory or the literary work for the other researchers.

A. Conclusion

The conclusion of this study is based on the analysis in chapter four. The first, this study illustrates gender injustice in the novel *The Power* by Naomi Alderman. This is experienced by Margot and Tatiana's characters because they get gender injustice treatment from Daniel's character. This form of gender injustice is the injustice of subordination in the form of inferior beings. This means that Margot and Tatiana are considered women who are incapable of being leaders, their political decisions are not accepted, and women's positions are subordinate to men. This has resulted in the emergence of attitudes that place women's position as unimportant. In addition, Margot also received gender injustice treatment in the form of violent injustice in the form of threats from Daniel. The injustice of such violence is referred to as gender-related violence caused by power.

Second, this study describes gender discrimination due to gender injustice in the novel *The Power* by Naomi Alderman. This is experienced by Margot and Tatiana's characters because they get discriminated against because of their gender Daniel's character. This means that both characters are categorized as individuals who receive unfair service because their gender is female.

Third, this study describes how Margot and Tatiana respond against discrimination they experienced in the novel *The Power* by Naomi Alderman. Thus, Margot and Tatiana's characters respond against discrimination that befalls them in the form of verbal confrontations. This means that they fight verbal discrimination in response to disagreements where there is no physical or implied threat. In addition, Margot also respond against discrimination that befell her in the form of physical confrontations. This means that Margot fights against physical discrimination to protect herself from disputes that occur.

B. Suggestions

In the world of lectures, it is expected to provide knowledge or add insight, especially for students of the English Literature study program related to gender discrimination. Therefore, students can gain a better understanding of gender discrimination because until now social problems still occur everywhere, both in the community, school, work, and so on. Therefore, we must be able to anticipate this problem so that it does not occur.

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