

**APPENDIX I**  
**SUMMARY OF *THE POWER***

Naomi Alderman's *The Power* is a dystopian novel that explores how the world changes when women suddenly have the new ability to generate electricity from their bodies, drastically altering the social order. The novel begins by discovering that young women worldwide can suddenly generate electricity from their own hands. This ability comes from developing a new organ, “skein,” under their collarbone. With a touch, this ability can be given to adult women, changing the global balance of power between men and women. Alderman asks challenging questions throughout the novel about power dynamics and the consequences of unchecked power. She tells of a world where gender roles are reversed, with freedom possible and power unchecked. As conflicts occur between family, government, and gender, the narrative tension increases, forcing characters to confront their beliefs and principles. The four main characters in the story are Roxy Monke, the daughter of a British gangster who uses power for revenge; Tunde Edo, a young Nigerian journalist who chronicles the chaos; Margot Cleary, an American politician who comes to power; and Allie Montgomery-Taylor, a teenager who escapes from an abusive orphanage and becomes the spiritual leader of “Mother Eve”.

In Roxy Monke's chapter, she is portrayed as the daughter of a very influential London gangster, Bernie Monke. Roxy Monke begins with the discovery of her powers as she fights off a brutal attack on her family in London, which leads to the

death of her mother. Utilizing her electrical abilities, Roxy fights for revenge and eventually becomes embroiled in the criminal underworld of her father's family, Bernie Monke. Along the way, Roxy develops power and breaks away from her father to establish her power, establishing her as a feared figure in the criminal community. However, with betrayals revealed and internal conflicts within the family, Roxy faces the culmination of a battle that tests everything she has fought for. In the aftermath of the war, Roxy reflects on her transformation. She directs her powers to positive ends, showing a journey filled with strength, sacrifice, and self-discovery.

In Tunde's chapter, he described as a young journalist from Lagos, Nigeria, who first witnessed the electric power of women while with his girlfriend, Enuma. This phenomenon ignited her journalistic passion, prompting her to travel the world and document how this power affected different countries. Tunde documented the violence and chaos that occurred during the women's uprising in Saudi Arabia against the patriarchal system. During her trip to Europe, she met Roxy Monke, a woman with extraordinary powers, and began to understand more deeply the effects of these powers. Tunde is almost killed in chaos while covering an international conference in Moldova, where he interviews American politician Margot Cleary and her daughter Jocelyn, who are unstable forces. After being imprisoned and harassed by militants, Tunde escaped with the help of a powerful woman. This experience makes him aware of his risks and the importance of his work in recording the truth. Eventually, Tunde meets Mother Eve and records the community of women she leads, impressed by her vision and appeal. During a

significant conflict involving multiple parties, Tunde continues to record the chaos and changes taking place, realizing that the world has changed permanently, and determined to continue recording the history of these changes despite the threats.

In Margot Cleary's chapter, she is portrayed as an ambitious politician who first realizes her electric powers while trying to help her daughter, Jocelyn, who had trouble controlling her powers. Seeing these powers as a potential tool, Margot uses them to gain political advantage, such as scaring her opponents and pushing for legislation favoring women with electric powers. She attended an international conference in Moldova that ended in chaos but managed to escape and strengthen her position in America. Margot faces conflict within her family, especially with Jocelyn, who feels pressured by her mother's expectations. Despite political opposition and betrayal, Margot continued to fight for women's rights and social justice.

In Allie's chapter, she is described as a teenager named Allie Montgomery-Taylor fleeing her brutal foster home after killing her foster father with a newly discovered power of electricity. During her journey, Allie hears a spiritual voice that guides her, giving her confidence and a new sense of purpose. She changes her name to Eve, attracts followers, and establishes a spiritual community in a former convent, using the new ability of electricity to teach women to be strong. Although she faced opposition from religious and political authorities who considered her teachings a threat, her relationships with Roxy Monke and Margot Cleary helped her strengthen her influence in her community. Eve continued to grow her community, but she faced internal conflicts and difficulty maintaining the unity of

her followers. Eve led battles defending her community when they came under attack. She tested their strength and power.

At the end of the chapter, conflict and chaos continue escalating as women in various countries rebel against oppression and utilize their newfound strength to take power. As the world becomes increasingly unstable, many men feel threatened and try to fight back. Tensions between the sexes culminate in a series of bloody confrontations that show that power can corrupt whoever has it, regardless of gender. At the novel's climax, chaos reaches its highest point as wars and rebellions erupt in different parts of the world. Roxy, Tunde, Margot, and Allie each face the consequences of their actions, showing that unlimited power can bring destruction. The novel ends with an epilogue that takes place thousands of years ago, where history has been rewritten, female power is the norm, and men are marginalized.

## APPENDIX II

### BIOGRAPHY OF NAOMI ALDERMAN

Naomi Alderman is a British writer, novelist, and game designer known for her works that combine science fiction elements with social and gender themes. Born on May 23, 1974, in London, Alderman grew up in an Orthodox Jewish family. Her experiences and religious background often influence her work, giving it a unique and insightful perspective. Alderman attended Oxford University, where she studied philosophy, politics and economics (PPE). After graduating, she worked in the publishing industry and continued her education at the University of East Anglia, where she obtained a Master of Arts in Creative Writing.

Naomi Alderman came to the public's and literary critics' attention through her debut novel, *Disobedience* (2006), which won the Orange Award for New Writers and was adapted into a movie in 2017. The novel explores themes of identity, faith, and rebellion against social norms in London's Orthodox Jewish community. One of Alderman's most famous works is *The Power* (2016). The novel tells the story of a world where women suddenly gain extraordinary physical strength, overturning the global power structure. *The Power* won the Baileys Women's Prize for Fiction and was adapted into a television series by Amazon. Besides writing novels, Alderman is also known as a screenwriter and game designer. She collaborated with game developers to create "Zombies, Run!" a mobile app that combines interactive storytelling with physical training, which was very popular among smartphone users.

Alderman has received numerous awards and nominations for her work throughout her career. Some of her awards include the Orange Award for New Writers, the Baileys Women's Prize for Fiction, and the Sunday Times Young Writer of the Year Award. In addition, Alderman was also recognized as one of the writers included in Granta's Best of Young British Novelists list in 2013. Naomi Alderman is an outspoken feminist and activist, often using her platform to speak out on gender, women's rights, and social injustice. She also regularly contributes to various media outlets, including The Guardian, where she writes columns and essays on social and cultural topics. With her combination of literary expertise and love for technology, Alderman continues to contribute significantly to the world of literature and popular culture.



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## PENGESAHAN REVISI

Judul Skripsi : Gender Role Reverse in Naomi Alderman's The Power  
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