

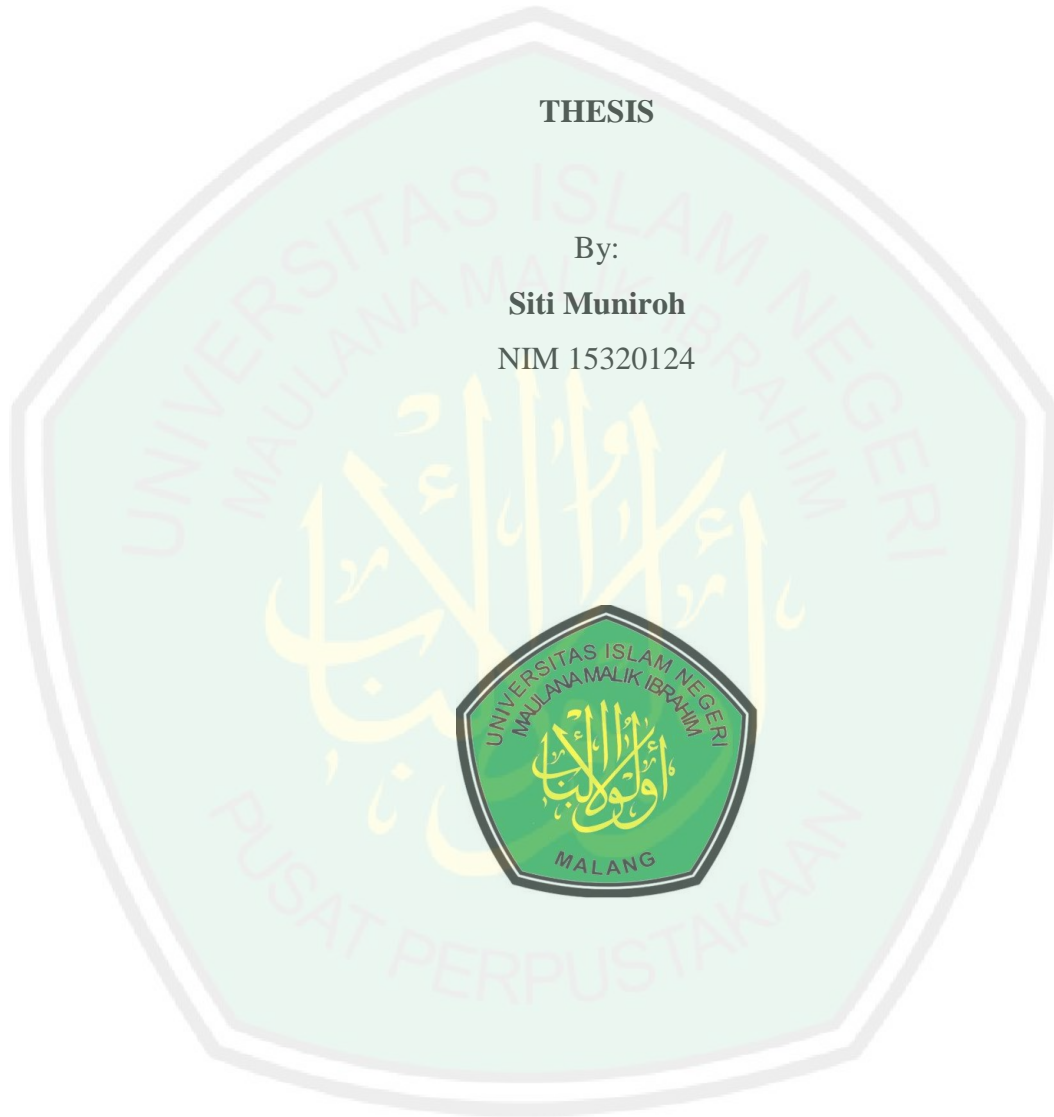
**THE STRUGGLE OF WOMEN AGAINST GENDER
INEQUALITY IN RUTH WARE'S "THE WOMAN IN CABIN
10"**

THESIS

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**DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH LITERATURE
FACULTY OF HUMANITIES
UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI MAULANA MALIK
IBRAHIM MALANG**

2020

**THE STRUGGLE OF WOMEN AGAINST GENDER
INEQUALITY IN RUTH WARE'S "THE WOMAN IN CABIN
10"
THESIS**

Presented to

Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang

in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of *Sarjana Sastra* (S.S.)

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2020**

STATEMENT OF AUTHORSHIP

I state that the thesis entitled “The Struggle of Women against Gender Inequality in Ruth Ware’s *The Woman in Cabin 10*” is my original work. I do not include any materials previously written or published by another person, except those ones that are cited as references and written in bibliography. Hereby, if there has an objection or claim, I am the only person who is responsible for that.

Malang, 20 February 2020

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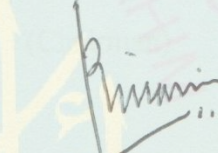
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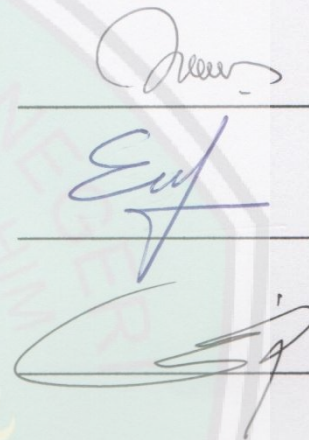
LEGITIMATION SHEET

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MOTTO

إِنَّ اللَّهَ لَا يُغَيِّرُ مَا بِقَوْمٍ حَتَّىٰ يُغَيِّرُوا مَا بِأَنْفُسِهِمْ

“Allah will not change the condition of a people until they change what is
in themselves”

(QS. Ar-Ra'd : 11)



DEDICATION

This thesis is dedicated to:

My beloved parent,

Jamalur Romli and Jumarsih who always support and pray the best for me, who always be the reason why I have to always struggle.

My beloved brother, his wife, and son,

Muhammad Nuruddin, Siti Nur Hidayah, and Azmi Nur Izzaki who always support and pray the best for me.

My teachers, my lecturers, my big family, and all my friends who have contribution in accomplishing my thesis.

Anyone who need this thesis, both for reference, reading, or others.



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Thirdly, the researcher addresses the greatest thank to her advisor, Muzakki Afifuddin, M.Pd. for his guidance, support, advices, and precious time during writing this thesis. Besides, the researcher does not forget to say a lot of thanks to all lecturers of English and Literature Department for their patience in sharing knowledge to the writer during academic years, Dr. Hj. Syafiyah, M.A., Dr. Hj. Isti'adah, M.A., Miftahul Huda, M.Pd., Dr. Siti Masitoh, M.Hum., Dr. Hj. Meinarni S, M.Ed., Galuh Nur Rohmah, M.Pd., M.Ed., Sri Muniroch, M.Hum., Dr. Hj. Rohmani Nur Indah, M.Pd., Dr. H. Langgeng B, M.Pd., Dra. Andarwati, M.A., Mundi Rahayu, M.Hum., Dr. Syamsudin, M.Hum., Vita Nur Santi, M.Pd., Agwin Degaf, M.A., Agung Wiranata K., M.A., and Lina Hanifiyah, M.Pd.

Especially for her IEC's teachers, they are Edy Thoyib, M.A, and Nur Latifah, M.A

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The researcher realizes that there are still many mistakes in the writing of this thesis. Therefore, the researcher hopes the critics and suggestions from all of the readers. Hopefully this thesis will be something useful for everyone.

Malang, 20 February 2020

Author

Siti Muniroh

ABSTRACT

Muniroh, Siti. 2019. *The Struggle of Women against Gender Inequality in Ruth Ware's The Woman in Cabin 10*. Thesis Department of English Literature, Faculty of Humanities, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang.

Advisor : Muzakki Afifuddin, M.Pd.

Keywords : Women Struggle, Gender Inequality

This study aims to analyze the struggles undertaken by three women characters to fight gender inequality in the novel *The Woman in Cabin 10* by Ruth Ware. The researcher chose this topic because until now, women still get a lot of acts of abuse both verbal and nonverbal, even not only happen to adult women, but it also happens to children under age. Therefore, the researcher are interested in taking the topic of women's struggle.

In this study, researcher analyzed the problems of gender inequality faced by three women characters in the novel *The Woman in Cabin 10* by Ruth Ware; Laura Blacklock, Carrie and Anne Bullmer. Next, researchers analyze the struggles they have fought, and also the results of their struggles. This research uses a feminist literary approach that focuses on the theory of gender equality by Mansour Fakih. Data from this research are in the form of words, phrases, clauses, sentences or statements relating to the problems faced by three female figures, their struggles or the results of their struggles. With data sources taken from the novel *The Woman in Cabin 10* by Ruth Ware. The steps in collecting data are by reading carefully and repeatedly and marking data related to the topic. Furthermore, the data that has been obtained are analyzed by classifying the data obtained according to their respective topics, analyzed using the appropriate topic and analyzed based on the author's knowledge.

In the study, researcher found that there were five problems faced by three female characters in the novel *The Woman in Cabin 10* by Ruth Ware: the marginalization experienced by Anne, Lo, and Carrie; the subordination experienced by Carrie and Lo; the stereotype experienced by Lo, Anne, and Carrie; violence experienced by Lo and Anne; and the double burden carried out by Anne. Second, the researcher found that there were five types of struggles carried out by the three female figures: struggling against marginalization, subordination, stereotyping, violence, and struggling in running multiple workloads. Third, researcher found two results of the struggle of the three women characters. First, because of Lo's struggle, who always tried to convince Carrie, finally she could make Carrie realize that she had fought for and fought with the wrong person. Finally, Carrie realized and fought with Lo. Second, because of the good cooperation between Lo and Carrie, the female murderer in cabin 10 was finally caught.

ABSTRAK

Muniroh, Siti. 2019. *Perjuangan Wanita Melawan Ketidaksetaraan Gender dalam Novel The Woman in Cabin 10 Karya Ruth Ware*. Skripsi Jurusan Sastra Inggris, Fakultas Humaniora, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang.

Dosen Pembimbing : Muzakki Afifuddin M.Pd.

Kata kunci : Perjuangan Wanita, Kesetaraan Gender

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis perjuangan-perjuangan yang dilakukan oleh tiga tokoh wanita untuk melawan ketidaksetaraan gender dalam novel *The Woman in Cabin 10* oleh Ruth Ware. Peneliti memilih topik ini dikarenakan sampai saat ini, wanita masih banyak mendapatkan Tindakan pelecehan baik verbal maupun nonverbal, bahkan bukan hanya terjadi terhadap wanita dewasa. Namun juga terjadi terhadap anak-anak dibawah umur. Oleh sebab itu, peneliti tertarik mengambil topik tentang perjuangan wanita.

Dalam penelitian ini peneliti menganalisis masalah-masalah ketidaksetaraan gender yang dihadapi oleh tiga tokoh wanita sehingga dalam novel *The Woman in Cabin 10* oleh Ruth Ware; Laura Blacklock, Carrie and Anne Bullmer. Selanjutnya, peneliti menganalisis perjuangan-perjuangan yang mereka lakukan, dan juga hasil dari perjuangan-perjuangan yang mereka. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan karya sastra feminis yang berfokus pada teori kesetaraan gender oleh Mansour Fakih. Data dari penelitian ini berupa kata, frasa, klausa, kalimat atau pernyataan yang berhubungan dengan masalah yang dihadapi tiga tokoh wanita, perjuangan atau hasil perjuangan mereka. Dengan sumber data yang diambil dari novel *The Woman in Cabin 10* oleh Ruth Ware. Adapun langkah-langkah dalam mengumpulkan data adalah dengan membaca secara cermat dan berulang-ulang dan menandai data-data yang berkaitan dengan topik. Selanjutnya data yang sudah diperoleh dianalisis dengan cara mengklasifikasikan data-data yang diperoleh sesuai dengan topik masing-masing, dianalisis menggunakan topik yang sesuai dan dianalisis berdasarkan pengetahuan penulis.

Pada penelitian tersebut, peneliti menemukan ada lima masalah yang dihadapi oleh tiga tokoh perempuan dalam novel *The Woman in Cabin 10* oleh Ruth Ware: marginalisasi yang dialami oleh Anne, Lo, and Carrie; subordinasi yang dialami oleh Carrie dan Lo; stereotip yang dialami oleh Lo, Anne, dan Carrie; violence yang dialami oleh Lo dan Anne; and beban kerja ganda yang dilakukan oleh Anne. Kedua, peneliti menemukan ada lima jenis perjuangan yang dilakukan ketiga tokoh perempuan tersebut: berjuang melawan marginalisasi, subordinasi, stereotip, violence, and berjuang dalam menjalankan beban kerja ganda. Ketiga, peneliti menemukan dua hasil dari perjuangan ketiga tokoh wanita tersebut. Pertama, berkat perjuangan Lo yang selalu berusaha untuk meyakinkan Carrie, akhirnya bisa membuat Carrie sadar kalau dia telah memperjuangkan dan berjuang bersama orang yang salah. Akhirnya Carrie sadar dan berjuang bersama Lo. Kedua, berkat kerja sama yang baik antara Lo dan Carrie akhirnya pelaku pembunuhan wanita di kabin 10 bisa tertangkap.

مستخلص البحث

منيره ، سيتي 2019 نضال المرأة ضد عدم المساواة بين الجنسين في رواية المرأة في المقصورة 10 من روث وير .
البحث العلمي . قسم الأدب الإنجليزي، كلية الإنسانية، بجامعة مولانا مالك إبراهيم الإسلامية الحكومية
مالانج .

المشرف: مركي عفيف الدين الماجستير .

الكلمات المفتاحية: نضال المرأة ، المساواة بين الجنسين

تهدف هذه الدراسة إلى تحليل الصراعات التي قامت بها ثلاث شخصيات نسائية لمكافحة عدم المساواة بين الجنسين في رواية المرأة في المقصورة 10 اختار الباحثون هذا الموضوع لأنه حتى الآن ، لا تزال النساء يتعرضن للكثير من أعمال الإساءة اللفظية وغير اللفظية ، حتى لا يحدث فقط للنساء البالغات . ولكنه يحدث أيضاً للأطفال دون السن . لذلك ، يهتم الباحثون بأخذ موضوع نضال المرأة . مع هذا البحث ، يأمل الباحثون في زيادة وعي المرأة .

في هذه الدراسة ، قام الباحثون بتحليل مشاكل عدم المساواة بين الجنسين التي تواجهها ثلاث شخصيات أنثوية حتى أنه في رواية المرأة في المقصورة 10 للمؤلفة روث وير ؛ لورا بلاكلوك وكاري وآن بولر . بعد ذلك ، يحلل الباحثون الصراعات التي خاضوها ، وكذلك نتائج نضالاتهم . يستخدم هذا البحث منهجاً أدبياً نسويًا يركز على نظرية المساواة بين الجنسين بقلم منصور فقيه . بيانات هذا البحث في شكل كلمات أو عبارات أو جمل أو عبارات تتعلق بالمشاكل التي تواجهها ثلاث شخصيات نسائية ، أو نضالاتهن أو نتائج نضالاتهن . مع مصادر البيانات المأخوذة من رواية المرأة في المقصورة 10 من روث وير . تمثل خطوات جمع البيانات في القراءة بعناية وبشكل متكرر ووضع علامات على البيانات المتعلقة بالموضوع . علاوة على ذلك ، يتم تحليل البيانات التي تم الحصول عليها من خلال تصنيف البيانات التي تم الحصول عليها وفقاً لمواضيع كل منها ، وتحليلها باستخدام الموضوع المناسب وتحليلها بناءً على معرفة المؤلف .

في الدراسة ، وجد الباحثون أن هناك خمس مشكلات واجهتها ثلاث شخصيات نسائية في رواية المرأة في الكابينة 10 بقلم روث وير : التهميش الذي واجهته آن ولو وكاري . التبعية التي يعاني منها كاري ولو ؛ الصورة النمطية التي يعاني منها لو وآن وكاري ؛ العنف الذي عانى منه لو وآن ؛ وعبء العمل المزدوج الذي قامت به آن . ثانيًا ، وجدت الباحثة أن هناك خمسة أنواع من النضالات التي نفذتها الشخصيات النسائية الثلاث : النضال ضد التهميش ، والتبعية ، والتنميط ، والعنف ، والكفاح في إدارة أعباء عمل متعددة . ثالثًا ، وجد الباحثون نتيجتين من صراع الشخصيات النسائية الثلاث . أولاً ، بفضل نضال لو ، الذي حاول دائمًا إقناع كاري ، تمكنت أخيرًا من جعل كاري تدرك أنها قاتلت من أجل الشخص الخطأ وحاربت . أخيرًا أدركت كاري وحاربت مع لو . ثانيًا ، بفضل التعاون الجيد بين لو وكاري ، تم القبض في النهاية على القاتلة في المقصورة 10 .

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

Issues about women struggles are often found in the real life or in literary works. In real life, women struggle had appeared in the era of the first women in the world in Islamic history, it is Siti Hawa. Since being revealed from heaven Siti Hawa was struggling to find the prophet Adam as the prophet Adam also struggled to find her. Because of that struggle they can meet again. That struggle influenced their live became better. By their struggle they can meet and live together again. Their struggle not only being a good for them but also good for the next generations that do struggle as they do and in other aspects of live like in the aspect of education, economy or social. The other example of women that struggle to show their existence were queen Bilqis and Siti Khadijah. Queen Bilqis was the queen who is superior in government and Siti khadijah who was superior in economy. From them it can be concluded that since the first human being on earth there has never been a difference between men and women. Women can fight as men do, women can lead the government or in the workplace.

In the next era, in Indonesia, there was also a woman who was known as a pioneer of women emancipation, namely R.A Kartini. Kartini is a Javanese noble who lived in the late 18th century. At that time women were truly discriminated against and considered inferior to men. Women are not allowed to go to high education, even in the level of Ra Kartini, a noble descendant is only allowed to get

education in the level of elementary school only. Moreover, women are also not allowed to make decisions such as the decision to get married. Therefore, she still struggled to learn by her own way. Until someday she founded a free school for women. This is caused because good education for women as men. Blessing for her struggle, women can get the same education as men. It also caused the next generation of women following her struggle.

Not only in Islamic history or in Indonesian country, in other countries like in some countries in Europe, women struggle became issue that mostly discussed. In the early 19th century, women in American African struggle for the vote. Blessing for their struggle, they can be political participant in public elections. During the early 1860, women's struggle for higher education met strong opposition in all European countries. In some countries like Germany and Russian women did not accepted in some universities. Because of their struggle they accepted in the universities.

Recently sexual harassment against women has occurred in many places, starting from verbal abuse, nonverbal, physical, and other harassments. The harassment is not only done by strangers but in many cases are also done by friends or family themselves. On June 15, 2015 in South Jakarta there was a rape by a driver of a city transportation on his passenger. The driver intentionally puts the car to the side so the victim cannot get out of the car. Not only that, the driver also threatened to hit the victim with a wheel lock if she tried to run away.

In another case that occurred in Southeast Aceh on July 10, 2018 a man raped his biological child who was 13 years old until pregnancy. His daughter is

forced to serve him with the threat of being hurt if she fights. The rapes were carried out twice at her grandmother's house, when her grandmother's house was empty. Recently on September 25, 2019 a man in his 20s squeezed the breasts of a female student in Surabaya. Initially the man tried to invite the female student to get acquainted and ask for her telephone number. However, because it was ignored then the man directly touched her breasts.

The number of cases of abuse that faced by women not only damages women physically, but also mentally and even the future of women. The number of cases of abuse that occur in women shows that women are only considered as objects to satisfy men. Women are considered as weak creatures, so men believe that women cannot fight when they are carrying out their actions. Therefore, women must fight so that they are not considered weak by men. So that their struggle can make men aware not to harass women anymore.

Not only the case of harassment that attacks women, but also robberies, spoliations, or other criminal acts. As happened in Garut, West Java, two perpetrators carried out their actions against female motorist in October 2019. These crimes against women were committed because men assumed that women were weaker than them. They use that weakness to make women as the object of their crime.

Because of those reasons, therefore, the researcher is interested in taking the theme of women's struggle. By this research is expected can motivate women

to always struggle and can be a reminder to men to not harass or make women as the object of their action of crime.

In this study, the researcher chooses novel because novel is a literary work that is most interested and easily to be understood by people. In this case the researcher chooses the novel *The Woman in Cabin 10* by Ruth Ware. The researcher chooses this novel because this novel contained the elements of feminism and women's struggle. The other reason is because this novel has never been studied before.

Novel *The Woman in Cabin 10* by Ruth Ware tells about a woman who has experienced robbery trauma and a little bit injured by a mysterious man. The woman's name is Laura Blacklock that well known with her call name "Lo". This novel tells about Lo's struggle in revealing the mystery of murdered woman in cabin 10 which actually she is the wife of the murderer. Her name is Anne Bullmer and her husband's name is Richard Bullmer. Richard is the rich industrialist and the owner of luxurious excursion ship 'Aurora'. He had been in an economic downturn when his parents died. Then his economic condition became very good again when he married with Anne who was a descendant of a conglomerate that had many businesses. Unfortunately, Richard cheated on his wife because he felt not served fully by her. He felt that Anne is too busy with her businesses. Until one day, when Anne feel ill, Bullmer not treated his wife. Rather, he killed her. He prefers to continue his life with his mistress that is disguised as Anne. Her name is Carrie.

In that novel, the main character and other two women are described as a person that did not get equal right to men and they try to fight those inequality. They appear to be a person that have lower power and strength than men. Men appear as a person that exploit women's strengths and will leave them when men cannot get benefits from them. The uniqueness of appearance of women from this novel is women portrayed in different struggle but still influence each other. They are exploited by men and also considered has a lower strength than men. This novel become interesting to be analysed because there was no researcher which analyse this novel before. The other reason is because the appearance of the characters and the plot in the novel is very interesting.

Seeing that feminism theory is a theory that come from gender inequality. Women often treated not similar with men. They consider as someone that has lower power than men, demeaned in some aspects: politics, economics, education, domestic and ect. From this condition, women have shown their existence. They struggle to show that they are cannot seen as somebody else that means has lower power than men. In general, there is relationship between the theory of feminism with three women characters in the novel *the women in cabin 10*. Both them discussing about women equality. One of topic of feminism discussing about women struggle to get women equality. Those three women do that. The struggles of women characters are to get recognition of equality or fairness.

Based on the aspects above the writer observed and analyze the novel *The Women in Cabin 10* by Ruth Ware. Base on that, then the writer is interested in reviewing struggles of women character in the novel *The Women in Cabin 10*

because of the opinions of women are weak, lower than men. Women are considered weak in voicing their aspirations, determining their life choices, even to get their rights. So the writer chose this novel because refute the suggestion that they are a weak figure in the novel *The Women in Cabin 10* telling women as a powerful figure, full of struggle for their dream, despite the difficulties they faces.

The writer chooses the aspects of women characters based a variety of consideration that novel *The Women in Cabin 10* by Ruth Ware has not been studied previously on this aspect. The similarities of the previous studies with this research are all of them are a study of feminist literary criticism and discussed about women struggle. The differences between the previous studies and this research is in the discussion of analysis. In the previous research the researcher only discussed about the struggle and the reasons of their struggle. In this research the researcher also discusses about the results of women struggle. In previous studies the researchers only discussed about the struggle of a woman character, in this study the researcher not only discusses the struggle of a woman character but three women characters, with different backgrounds and struggles but still influence each other.

B. Problem of the Study

Based on the information in the background above, the writer formulates three research questions:

1. What are gender inequality problems faced by three women characters in the novel *The Woman in Cabin 10*?

2. What are the forms of women struggle against gender inequality in the novel *The Woman in Cabin 10*?
3. What are the results of the struggle against gender inequality among the women characters in the novel *The Woman in Cabin 10*?

C. Objectives of the study

In line with the problem of study, the objectives formulated as follows:

1. To explain gender inequality problems faced by three women characters in the novel *The Woman in Cabin 10*
2. To explain the forms of women against gender inequality struggle in the novel *The Woman in Cabin 10*.
3. To explain the results of the struggle against gender inequality among the women characters in the novel *The Woman in Cabin 10*.

D. Significances of the Study

There are two significances of the study. Those are theoretical and practical. Theoretically, this research hopefully can increase knowledge about literary criticism, in terms of feminist literary criticism especially in the term women struggle that appear in literary works, especially in novel. Practically, the researcher expects this study can increase human awareness about human equality between men and women. By doing this research is expected can motivate women to always struggle and be a reminder to men to not harass and make women as the object of their crime action. The researcher also expects this research can increase human interesting in studying about literature especially in feminism. The

researcher hopes this research can be reference to other researchers who are discussing similar topic.

E. Scope and Limitation

Here, the researcher makes scope and limitation of this study. As for the scope, this research focuses on women characters in the novel *The Woman in Cabin 10*. They are three women that will be analysed from the novel. They are Lo Blacklock, Anne Bullmer and Carrie. The feminism as portrayed by them are in different cases, Lo Blacklock as a fighter presenting her cognition, Anny as a sacrifice because of her superior, and Carry struggles for her love and as a powerlessness woman. However, their life story show women who have lower power than men and women struggle. The researcher will limit the analysis only in discussing about the problem faced by them, their struggle, and also the result of their struggle.

F. Definition of Key terms

Definition of key terms is a very concise part consisting of series definitions of the key terms or concepts found in this proposal to avoid misunderstanding about some basic concepts of this study.

Woman's Struggle: efforts, whether in the form of attitudes or actions taken by women to obtain their rights or to gain equality with men.

Gender Inequality: acknowledges that men and women are not equal and that gender affects an individual's living experience.

Marginalization: a process of social exclusion that results in individuals and/or groups experiencing deprivation, either of resources or of social links.

Subordination: placed women in a lower class, rank, or position.

Stereotyping: the process by which an individual employs a stereotypical belief in the evaluation of or behaviour toward a member of a stereotyped group (Jones, 1997: 170).

Violence: the intentional use of physical force or power, threatened or actual, against oneself, another person, or against a group or community.

Burden: the double burden of carrying out household and career busyness is imposed on women.

G. Previous Studies

Some researches about women's struggle in the novel have been conducted by some researchers, as follows:

Muhammad Wizari Yusuf (2016) in his thesis "Catherine's struggle to be free from oppression in Ernest Hemingway's *A Farewell to Arms*". That research discusses about the analysis of the oppression faced by the main character. It is the woman main character in *Farewell to Arms* novel suffered and struggle. His research uses feminism perspective. In analysing the data, firstly the researcher divided into some topic of discussion. Those are women oppression and women struggle. Which is in the topic of women oppression is divided into violence and powerlessness. The analysis of data is continued by interpreting the novel related

to the topic of discussion. Next, the researcher gave the data related to the topic taken from the novel. In his research, he found three oppression appeared by the main character. There are physical violence, psychological violence, and helplessness. Based on data obtained from the novel that is she considered by the public that she was like a whore. As the data indicated that she had intercourse with Henry was excessive and caused it to become pregnant. In the data powerlessness shown many data that Catherine burden of mental because he lost his fiancée and friend for eight years but he finally abandoned him, and how he endured the pain when a caesarean section to save her and her baby. She feels helpless and in pain if separated by Henry.

Dewi Rigen Sulistini (2014) in her thesis “Diantha’s Struggle in Pursuing Women’s Emancipation in Gilman’s *What Diantha Did*”. Her thesis discusses about the struggle of women character namely Diantha in pursuing emancipation of women in novel *What Diantha Did*. She uses qualitative context analysis method. The researcher categorized and classified the data into two categories. The first category explains about the problems Diantha faces in pursuing the women’s emancipation. The second category explains about the struggles Diantha uses to encounters the problems. The researcher analysed the data by describing and interpreting them. Both of them are divided into some sub categories. After that, the researcher analysed the data by describing and interpreting them followed by some data related to the topic that taken from the novel. The finding of her research show the problems Diantha faces in pursuing emancipation of women. As for the first problem is economic marginalization of women that consist of

women are not allowed to run a business and women only undertake feminine works. As for the second problem is subordination of women that consist of ideas' and mobility's limitation. As for the third problem is stereotyping of women that consider that women are dependent, women do not need money, and women are incapable. As for the last problem is workloads of women that states that women are in charge of housework although they work outside.

Eka Serli Sudarni (2017) in her thesis "Struggle of Woman in the Novel *Sing Me to Sleep* by Angela Morrison". On her thesis, she presents kinds of woman's struggle and about struggle to get her love in the novel *Sing Me to Sleep*. As for the way of analysing the data, the researcher focuses on the struggle of women. Firstly, the researcher divided struggle into some kinds. Then, the researcher does interpreting based on the kinds of struggle followed by the data taken from the novel. In that research, the researcher found three kinds of women's struggle. Those are the struggle to accept the fact of life, the struggle to achieve a dream, and the struggle in the form of affection. In part accepting the fact of life, firstly her father could not accept that she is an ugly girl. Her father and her friends avoid her. Finally, she changes her face by technology that makes she more beautiful. It shows that she cannot accept the fact of life. Secondly is about the struggle to achieve a dream. Beth has a dream to be a singer but she has weakness in her face that is considered as an ugly girl. To break that limitation, she changes her face to be a beautiful woman by using technology. The last is in the part of affection. It discusses about Beth struggle to get Derek to be someone that she loved.

The similarity of the previous studies with this research is a study of feminist literary criticism and discussed about women struggle. The difference between the previous studies and this research is in the discussion of analysis. In the previous research the researcher only discussed about the struggle and the reasons of their struggle. Those previous research did not explain about the result of women struggle specifically. Therefore, in this research the researcher gives analysis about the results of women struggle.

H. Research Method

1. Research Design

This study is literary criticism which uses literary approach to criticize the literary works. Literary criticism is the comparison, analysis, interpretation, and/or evaluation of works of literature. Literary criticism is essentially an opinion, supported by evidence, relating to theme, style, setting or historical or political context. Literary criticism is very suitable to analyze literary work deeply and understanding literary work from some different viewpoints. Examples of some types of literary criticism are biographical, historical, theoretical, psychological, and feminist. Here, the researcher tries to explain in the novel of *The Woman in Cabin 10* by Ruth Ware from feminism perspectives. Feminist literary criticism is a variety of literary criticism which uses the theoretical framework in interpreting and evaluating the literary work (Wiyatmi, 2013 P: 1).

2. Data and Data Source

The data source of this research is the novel *the Woman in Cabin 10* that was written by a British psychological crime thriller author Ruth Ware. This novel

is consisting of 38 chapters and 340 pages. That was published by Gallery/Scout Press on July 19th 2016 (first published on June 30th 2016). As for the data of this research is every incident in the form words, phrases, clauses, sentences or statements related to women struggle faced by three women in the novel *The Woman in Cabin 10* by Ruth Ware. Those three women characters are Laura Blacklock who well-known as Lo, Anne Bullmer, and Carrie.

3. Data collection

The method of data collection that was used by the researcher was library research. The data was collected by reading the data source thoroughly and also understanding it. Besides that, the researcher marked the words, phrases, clauses, sentences or statements that indicates problems faced by three women characters in the novel *The Woman in Cabin 10* by Ruth Ware, their struggle, or the results of their struggle. The researcher marked by underline or circle the words, phrases, clauses, sentences or statements that indicates the topics. After that the researcher re-read the part of novel which consists feminism ideas to ensure that those data include of data collections.

4. Data Analysis

After collecting the data, the researcher analysed the data by classifying the data that have been gotten from data collection. After classifying the data, the researcher identified the data by using feminism theory. The researcher identified the data which consist of words, clauses, sentences, or statements related to women struggle faced by three women characters in the novel *The Woman in Cabin 10* by Ruth Ware. After that the researcher categorized the data based on

the topics that were taken by the researcher. The first data are about the problems faced by three women characters, the second is about kinds of their struggle and the next is about the results of the struggle consist in the novel *The Woman in Cabin 10* by Ruth Ware.



CHAPTER II

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

A. Feminist Literary Criticism

Feminist literary criticism is one of various literary criticisms that are based on feminist ideas who want justice in looking at the existence of women, both as writers and in their literary works. By focusing on the analysis and assessment of female writers and how women are portrayed in literature, in relation to men and their community environment, feminist literary criticism includes literary criticism that combines various perspectives of literary criticism mapped by Abrams, especially expressive (female writers), mimetic (how women are portrayed in literature, in relation to men and their society), and the theory of feminism.

The birth of feminist literary criticism cannot be separated from the feminist movement that originally appeared in the United States in the 1700s (Madsen, 2000: 1). At the beginning it has been suggested that feminist literary criticism in the paradigm of the development of literary criticism, feminist literary criticism is regarded as a revolutionary criticism that wants to subvert the dominant discourse formed by traditional patriarchal voices (Ruthven, 1985: 6). The main aim of feminist literary criticism is to analyse gender relations, the relationship between women and men who are socially constructed, which among

others illustrate the situation when women are in male domination (Flax, in Nicholson, ed., 1990: 40).

Through feminist literary criticism will be described the existence of women oppression contained in literary works (Humm, 1986: 22). Humm (1986: 14–15) also stated that the writing of literary history before the emergence of feminist literary criticism was constructed by male fiction. Therefore, feminist literary criticism reconstructs and re-reads these works with a focus on women, their sociolinguistic nature, describing women's writing with special attention to the use of words in their writings. Feminist literary criticism was pioneered by Simone de Beauvoir through his book, *Second Sex*, followed by Kate Millet (*Sexual Politics*), Betty Freidan (*The Femininistique*), and Germaine Greer (*The Female Eunuch*) (Humm, 1986: 21).

In order to understand the critics of feminist literature and its variety, it is first necessary to understand some basic concepts of feminism, which include understanding, development, and variety of feminism. This is because the emergence of feminist literary criticism is closely related to the emergence and development of feminist thoughts and movements in society. Without the appearance of thoughts and feminist movements, feminist literary criticism cannot emerge.

As stated by Abrams (1981) that feminism as a school of thought and action originated from the birth of the enlightenment era in Europe which was pioneered by Lady Mary Wortley Montagu and the Marquis de Condorcet. The

scientific community association for women was first established in Middelburg, a city in the south of the Netherlands in 1785. Towards the 19th century feminism was born into a movement that received enough attention from white women in Europe. Women in European colonizing countries fight for what they call the universal sister hood (Abrams, 1981: 88; Arivia, 2006: 18–19).

The word feminism has a number of meanings. According to Humm (2007: 157–158) feminism combines the doctrine of equality of rights for women which is an organized movement to achieve women's human rights, with an ideology of social transformation that aims to create a world for women. Furthermore, Humm stated that feminism is an ideology of women's liberation with the belief that women experience injustice due to their gender. Feminism offers various analyses of causes, actors of oppression of women (Humm, 2007: 157-158). Ruthven (1985: 6) stated that feminist thought and movement was born to end male domination of women in society. Through the project (thought and movement) feminism must be destroyed by the structure of power, art, church, law, core family based on father and state power, as well as all images, institutions, customs, and habits that make women victims who do not appreciated and not visible.

Throughout the history of human civilization, the problem of social injustice generally afflicts women. Women who are merely positioned in the role of domestic and reproduction greatly hinder their progress in the public and production world. This is an engineering culture and tradition that creates certain labelling or stereotypes in women who have deep roots in society. Culture and

tradition play an important role in shaping the stereotypes that create women's dependence on men. To reposition the role of women in social interaction, the concept of gender was born to reconstruct universal male and female relationships to open up equal opportunities in various fields of life without being influenced by gender differences, men or women.

The history of gender differences between a man and a woman occurs through a very long process and is formed by several causes, such as socio-cultural conditions, religious conditions, and state conditions. With this long process, gender differences are ultimately considered to be God's natural or seemingly biological provisions that cannot be changed anymore. This is actually what led to the beginning of gender inequality in the midst of society. Women are subordinated by socially constructed factors. Many myths and beliefs that make women lower than men. This is solely because women are viewed in terms of sex, not in terms of abilities, opportunities and human aspects universally, namely as a human being who is sensible, reasoned and feeling.

Gender gives birth or gives rise to a dichotomy of the nature, role and position of men and women. The dichotomy includes feminine traits for women and masculinity for men, as well as positions of subordination experienced by women and dominating for men. Biological organs of women and men are different. Women are destined to have organs for reproduction. Men are not equipped with organs for the purpose of reproduction. With its organs, women can give birth to children. To care for children who are born are needed subtle, gentle, compassionate, motherly, gentler qualities, and the like. That is what came to be

known as feminine. Physical men who are not bothered by the reproductive cycle are constructed by culture as physically strong, muscular, male, male, mighty, and even rough. These qualities are called masculine.

Generally masculine is a label that is given to an individual who has male characteristics and behaves like a man. Masculine labels are generally not only labelled to individuals of male sex, but also to women who have personal and behave like men. Whereas feminine is a label given to an individual who has a characteristic of women and behaves like a woman. Femininity is a general state of the characteristic traits that are specific to the female sex.

The construction of the feminine and masculine traits above has an impact on the role dichotomy that must be performed by women and men. Women and their feminine characteristics are seen as appropriate to play a role in the domestic sector, such as cleaning the house, washing, cooking, ironing, and also looking after children. Jobs in the domestic sector are indeed seen to require subtlety, patience, wisdom, and the like. On the contrary, public works such as earning a living outside the home and protecting families are men's duties. These tasks are constructed as tasks which should be carried out by men who are considered to have masculine traits. Work outside the home and provide security protection is seen as a hard task and requires adequate physical strength, these demands can be met by the physical condition as well as the masculine nature of men.

Women's involvement in real work shows gender inequality. Sexual division of labour does not only occur between the domestic and public fields, but

in the public segmentation also occurs which places women and men in different segments. Being feminine, women need protection from masculine men. The dominance of men over women, both in domestic life, men or husbands with their masculine nature is placed by culture in the position of head of the household, while the wife or woman as the second person. The wife is described as a husband's companion, even a passive husband's companion. Husband dominates and wife is subordinated.

Gender stereotypes are broad categories that reflect impressions and beliefs about what behaviour is right for men and women. All stereotypes, whether related to gender, ethnicity, or other categories, refer to the image of the members of that category. Many stereotypes are so general that they become ambiguous, for example the masculine and feminine categories of individuals can have significant consequences. Labelling men as feminine and women as masculine can eliminate their social status and acceptance in groups.

The term gender involves the roles of men and women as well as boys and girls in the life of society by itself raising gender issues in various fields such as health, education, politics, economics, and employment. The issue of gender is a systematic injustice against women, felt by most people in many places, urges to be resolved and has the power to raise other issues if the issue is resolved.

Issues concerning gender equality have always been debates in various circles from time to time. This problem will continue to be raised as long as

women do not really get their rights. As in a statement that states that women are considered as the second creature that must not politicize and voice their rights.

The dominance of the role of men in the political sector, while the role of women is limited in the domestic sector is social construction and thus must be reconstructed by upholding gender justice. To uphold this justice women must fight and be brave against all stereotypes and all other injustices. That way it will be seen little role of women in the public sphere, for example by becoming a politician, minister, and even the president. So that all stereotypes can be broken and can also achieve equality over time. With this, it is expected to break all patriarchal perspectives and women will not be marginalized anymore.

B. Gender Inequality

The researcher took one of the feminist figures, Mansour Fakih, because the researcher considered that the gender analysis Mansour Fakih was very suitable to be used to analyse the problems and struggles of three female figures in the novel *The Woman in Cabin 10* by Ruth Ware. Viewed from the problems that arise in the novel, there is a synchronous discussion in Mansour Fakih's *Gender Analysis* book, not only that, Fakih also provides a solution to the gender problems that occur in society. This analysis not only reveals the gender problems experienced by a person, but also discusses gender and its relationship with social, political, economic, and development. So, the researcher assumed that Mansour Fakih's gender analysis is suitable for analysis in the novel. Therefore, the researcher is very interested in analysing the problems in the novel using Mansour

Fakih's gender analysis to find out the way of gender issues that have not yet ended at the meeting point, the researcher also hope that with this gender analysis, it can be a reference or a little bright spot for solving gender problems.

Mansour Fakih in his book *Gender Analysis* explains there are many contradictions of men and women regarding the disclosure of women's problems using gender analysis. This is caused by several factors. First, because questioning the status of women is basically questioning an established system and structure, even questioning the position of women basically means shaking the structure and the status quo system of the oldest injustice in society. Secondly, there are many misconceptions about why women's problems must be questioned. Another difficulty, by discussing the issue of gender basically means discussing power relations that are very personal in nature, namely involving and involving each of our individuals and suing the privileges that we have and that we are enjoying so far. The answer is clear, that gender analysis is used to explain nothing else about social inequality between men and women. As well as social and cultural problems that are detrimental between the two, especially women.

Mansour also explained in his book *Gender Analysis and Social Transformation* that in the feminism movement people generally suspect that feminism is a movement of rebellion against men, efforts to fight existing social institutions, such as household institutions, marriage and women's rebellion efforts to deny what is called as nature. With such a misunderstanding, feminism is not only lacking a place among women themselves, it is even generally rejected by society.

The issue of feminism itself as well as other schools of thought and movement, is not a single thought or school, but consists of various ideologies, paradigms and theories used by each of them. Although feminist movements come with analysis and from different ideologies, they generally have a common concern, namely fighting for the fate of women.

Mansour Fakih states that gender issues are not a problem as long as they do not cause gender injustice. This injustice occurs in systems in society that affect men, especially women. To understand how gender differences cause gender inequality, can be seen through various manifestations of existing injustice, namely: marginalization or economic impoverishment, sub-ordination or perceived insignificance in political decisions, the formation of stereotypes or through negative labelling, violence, violence longer and more work (burden), as well as the socialization of the value of gender role ideology. These manifestations are related to one another, dialectically affecting each other. Here are some manifestations of gender injustice according to Mansour Fakih:

1. Marginalization

Marginalization is a process of social exclusion that results in individuals and/or groups experiencing deprivation, either of resources or of social links. A key aspect of marginalization is the economic, religious, social, or political disempowerment that a person may experience within a society because he/she is lacking in social recognition and value (Marshall in Maslen, 2008: 8).

The economic marginalization causes the economic disadvantage of women, such as high levels of female unemployment and poverty (Reckdenwald and Parker, 2008: 1). Addressing of feminine and masculine words to professions causes women's economic marginalization. Women are supposed involving in professions perceived as feminine professions as such nursing, teaching, and clerical work (Nieva and Gutek in Domenico and Jones, 2006: 2). This controls work opportunities for women. Moreover, feminine professions are usually kinds of low paid professions. Therefore, there are many women live poorly.

What causes poverty does not only affect women, but men are also included here. Marginalization is caused by several factors such as eviction, natural disasters and exploitation processes. But some also only involve women, none other than the source comes from unfair government policies, beliefs, religious interpretations, traditional beliefs and habits or even scientific assumptions.

2. Subordination

People who have muscles and big body can defeat people who do not have them. Therefore, women are seen as the second-class, because most women do not have muscles and have smaller bodies than men. This condition occurs because society has a false belief that women by nature are incapable intellectually or physically than men. In short, women's subordination occurs because of gender differences rooted from the men's idea viewing women as incapable intellectually and physically than men.

Departing from unfair gender thinking and awareness. Like demeaning women in terms of education and employment. This is reminiscent of the experience of researchers in the area, there is one friend who said that women will continue to return as their nature as women. which is to become a wife and process house problems such as kitchen problems and child care. What is meant by nature here is very dominating for women. In terms of justice, it would seem unfair if such tasks were only borne by women who had become wives.

3. Stereotyping

Stereotypes, as Jones wrote (1997: 201), are “thought by many to be the engine that drives prejudice. Stereotypes are prejudicial because they involve generalization”. Furthermore, he explains that a stereotype is a positive or negative set of beliefs held by an individual about the characteristics of a group of people. It varies in its accuracy, the extent to which it captures the degree to which the stereotyped group members possess these traits, and the extent to which the set of beliefs is shared by other. Stereotyping is the process by which an individual employs a stereotypical belief in the evaluation of or behaviour toward a member of a stereotyped group (Jones, 1997: 170).

Then, it can be stated that women’s stereotypes are prejudicial addressed to women. There are many women's stereotypes in society, for example beliefs that women are gentle, weak, irrational, and that women are supposed to have "clean jobs" such as secretaries, teachers, librarians etc. Women’s stereotypes have restricted women’s life. Therefore, women’s emancipation is expected to free women from the stereotypes.

Mansour Fakhri defines stereotypes as labelling or marking a particular group. In gender issues, there is injustice towards a certain gender, especially on the part of women. This labelling as mentioning women is the reason for criminal acts such as rape. Because the way they dress and dress up invites the lust of men.

4. Violence

Violence is the intentional use of physical force or power, threatened or actual, against oneself, another person, or against a group or community, violence may cause or have a high likelihood of resulting in injury, death, psychological harm, maldevelopment or deprivation (World Health Organisation, 2014: par.1). Violence against human being is basically derived from various sources, one of which caused by gender. In society, women often experience violence such as sexual harassment, women's trafficking, and forced prostitution in their daily feature of women's interactions in their neighbourhoods, public transport, workplaces, schools, sport clubs, and other social institutions.

Many women experienced physical and mental violence committed by men. Like the statement in religion that women must always obey and submit to all the commands of their husbands, this does not mean that men can arbitrarily treat women on the basis of that religion. Precisely in that religion, submission is a form of *tawadhu'*, carried out with tenderness on both sides. Mansour Fakhri also explained several types of gender violence including:

- 1) First, the form of rape against women, including marital rape. Rape occurs when a person is forced to get sexual services without the relevant voluntary.

This intolerance is often not expressed due to various factors, such as fear, shame, economic, social or cultural compulsion, with no other choice.

- 2) Second, acts of beatings and physical attacks that occur in the household (domestic violence). Including acts of violence in the form of child abuse.
- 3) Third, forms of torture that lead to genital organs (genital mutilation), for example the circumcision of girls. Various reasons put forward by a community to carry out this circumcision. But one of the strongest reasons is, there is a perception and gender bias in society, namely to control women. At this time, female circumcision has rarely begun to be heard.
- 4) Fourth, violence in the form of prostitution, prostitution is a form of violence against women carried out by an economic mechanism that is detrimental to women. Every society and country always use this double standard against sex workers. On the one hand the government is attacking and arresting them, but on the other hand the state is also collecting taxes from them.
- 5) Fifth, violence in the form of pornography is another form of violence against women. This type of violence includes non-physical types of violence, namely harassment of women in which the female body is the object for one's benefit.
- 6) Sixth, violence in the form of forced sterilization in family planning (enforced sterilization).
- 7) Seventh, is the type of hidden violence (molestation), which is holding or touching certain parts of a woman's body in various ways and opportunities without the willingness of the owner of the body. This type of violence often occurs at work or in public places such as on a bus.

8) Eighth, the most common crime committed against women is that is known as sexual harassment. There are many forms of abuse, and what is common is unwanted attention from men. Many people defend that sexual harassment is very relative because it often occurs as an attempt to be friends. But actually, sexual harassment is not an attempt to be friendly, because the act is something that is not pleasing to women. For example: asking for sexual rewards in the context of promises to get work or to get promotions or other promises.

5. Double Burden

In fact, the workload borne by women especially housewives are very heavy. Domestic work in society has become an obligation for women to do it. However, the hard work still lacks appreciation and attention in the hearts of people who have low-level jobs. Delegating domestic work to women alone is certainly not a good idea. Because in this work without the doctrinarians of society, men must also bear it.

C. Struggle

According to Cambridge dictionary the word struggle means efforts. That means efforts that people do when they are defeated, failing, having some difficulties or in danger situation then they do great efforts to move to a good condition. From that definition, struggle mean hard work and effort in order to get something good or to go to the better condition of life. According to Marsam (2000: 181) Struggle was received from word “fight” which means fighting to defend a life or independence of the country. During this era, struggle was assumed as something communal or as a collective reaction to an injustice.

In the context of feminism, struggle often related with women. Beauvoir Tong (1998: 264) says that the "figure of the other" women are defined negatively, i.e. women is a person who lacks strength. The weakness was then regarded as a destiny that must be accepted without any women could be changed. Women then symbolized by night, chaos and immanence. Their inability to understand the realities associated with the lack of logic and ignorance. Women that were considered in a lower position than men or get another unfairness. Therefore, they struggle to fight those problems. Those struggle that are often called as women emancipation. In the history of the struggle for women emancipation, it did not only occur among European society. The struggle arose, because women were still approved by unfair. That condition force western women to fight for their rights.

Kartono (1992: 10) argues that women can realize their self with their talents and potential for struggle to show their existence and humanity. The existence of women has relation with the reality, so they are able to break away from recent situations and go to the other situations in the future. If a woman has a dream, she will do some efforts to realize her dream. She will never give up easily struggling her desire although she faces so many obstacles until she really has reached that goal. Now days, women to show that women contribution have supported many fields, those are in the economic, social, cultural, etc. One example is in the economic field. At present, many women have contributed to supporting the family economy.

CHAPTER III

ANALYSIS

This research analyses women struggle in the novel *The Women in Cabin 10* by Ruth Ware. *The Women in Cabin 10* tells about the disclosure of a woman who works as a journalist who managed to uncover the mysteries of the female inhabitant of cabin 10 who was thrown in the sea by mysterious person. In this analysis the researcher analysed the problems faced by three women character, their struggle, and also the results of their struggle based on Mansour Fakih's theory of gender inequality. Those three women are Laura Blacklock who well-known as Lo, Anne Bullmer, dan Carrie. In this chapter the researcher focused on the analysis of the problems were faced by those three women characters. The next analysis is about the struggle that they do to solve those problems. The last is the analysis of the result of their struggle.

A. Gender Inequalities Problems

In this part, the researcher analyses gender inequalities problems faced by three women characters in the novel based on Mansour Fakih's theory of gender inequality. Those three women faced some problems before they decided to struggle. As for their problem are marginalization, subordination, stereotyping, violence, and burden. From those problems, the writer found some data showing problems faced by some women from the novel that will be explained in the following explanation:

1. Marginalization

In the case of gender inequality, marginalization is defined as the marginalization of a group so as to make a group as if it does not exist. This results in marginalized parties losing the rights they should have. According to Fakhri (2008: 14), the process of marginalization is the same as the process of impoverishment. This is because there are no opportunities for marginalized parties to develop themselves. Likewise, experienced by women when this marginalization process occurs in the sexes. Women are the worse party than men in this gender injustice. For example, in the domestic life experienced by Anne, as mentioned in the following quotation:

“Their marriage had been over almost before it started- she was horribly cold and controlling, and they separate lives, her in Norway and him in London. He hasn't had an easy life, you know- his mother left when he was a baby, and his father died when he was barely out of school. It seems so unfair that Anne, the person who should have loved him most of all, couldn't even bear to be with him! But she was dying, and he couldn't bring himself to divorce a woman with just months to live- it seemed too cruel, and he kept talking about afterwards, when she died, when we'd be together” (Page 271 paragraph 5)

The quotation above tells about the marginalization of women in the field of work. Anne as a woman who was born into a rich and respectable family, she did not want to just be enjoying the wealth of her parents, she had the desire to continue the business, even though she was married. However, Richard considers that working women will make him not get the right as a husband to always be considered by his wife. Therefore, he tried to forbid Anne to work and asked him

to always accompany and meet all the needs he wanted. This of course resulted in women losing their right to work.

Not only Anne was marginalized, but Lo also experienced it. When Lo accidentally learns about the murder that occurred in cabin 10, of course she tries to report and also find out who did it. She reported the incident to her colleagues, shipping security, and even the leadership of the cruise. But her testimony is not trusted by all parties. She was even thought to be merely hallucinating. This certainly shows that women do not get the right to be trusted and trusted. This is as explained in the following quotation:

“Lo, then. I have spoken to the captain. None of the staff are missing, we are quite certain of that now. We’ve also spoken to all the staff and none of them saw anything suspicious about that cabin, all of which leads us to the conclusion-” (Page 132 paragraph 1)

“Hey,” I interrupted hotly, as if somehow preventing him from saying the words would affect the conclusion he and the captain had come to.

“Miss Blacklock-” (Page 132 paragraph 2)

The quotation above tells about Nilsson who did not simply believe Lo's statement about the murder that occurred in cabin 10. Nilsson asked Lo to prove in advance about all her testimony. Until finally Nilsson still did not believe all of Lo's statements. Furthermore, Nilsson prevents Lo from expressing her testimony, because Nilsson considers Lo's statement to be untrustworthy.

Besides Anne and Lo, Carrie also experienced marginalization in the household sector. Since establishing a relationship with Richard, Carrie has not had the same rights as Richard in making decisions. Richard has absolute power over Carrie's life. Carrie was not given the opportunity to argue and determine

what steps she should take. She just did everything according to what Richard expected.

“One night he had this idea- he said that I should dress up as his wife and go to the theatre, so that we could be out in public together. He gave me one of her kimonos, and I watched a film of her talking, so I knew how to carry myself and how to act, and I hid my hair under a swimming cap, with one of her scarves on top.” (Page 272 Paragraph 1)

He said that Cole had a photograph of me in Anne’s clothes. “He persuaded me the only thing to do was to tip Anne’s body overboard and carry on with the plan. If she went missing in Bergen, nothing could be traced back to us. (Page 273 Paragraph 1)

2. Subordination

Women's subordination occurs because of gender differences rooted from the men's idea viewing women as incapable intellectually and physically than men. Departing from unfair gender thinking and awareness. Like demeaning women in terms of education and employment. Richard considers women inferior, so he always treats his wife as someone who must always follow his will without giving his wife the right to make her own choices in acting.

“One night he had this idea- he said that I should dress up as his wife and go to the theatre, so that we could be out in public together. He gave me one of her kimonos, and I watched a film of her talking, so I knew how to carry myself and how to act, and I hid my hair under a swimming cap, with one of her scarves on top.” (Page 272 Paragraph 1)

He said that Cole had a photograph of me in Anne’s clothes. “He persuaded me the only thing to do was to tip Anne’s body overboard and carry on with the plan. If she went missing in Bergen, nothing could be traced back to us. (Page 273 Paragraph 1)

The quotation above tells about Richard who governed Carrie's life in many ways. Richard arranged all Carrie's actions. He asked Carrie to always accompany him and fulfil all his desires. This shows that Richard has a higher position than her. So, he feels entitled to regulate women's lives.

Women subordinated by men. Men feel that they have a higher degree than women. They feel that they are stronger and more worthy to be respected. So,

they can do anything to women when their desires are not fulfilled. In the story is known that Laura Blacklock that well-known as Lo was robbed by mysterious man. She was robbed when she in unconsciousness condition because drank too much on the night. After arrived at her house, she suddenly sleeps without any consciousness fully and know the appearance of a mysterious man when she wakes up. This shows that women are seen as weaker than men, so women are chosen as victims of robbery. The data of robbery experienced is showed by the data bellow:

But when I opened the bedroom door, there was a man standing there. There's no point in wondering what he looked like, because, believe me, I went over it about twenty-five with the police. "Not even a bit of skin around his wrists?" No, no, and no. He had a hoodie on, and a bandana around his nose and mouth, and everything else was in shadow. Except for his hand." (Page 2 Paragraph 3-4)

"About a thousand thoughts raced through my mind: Where the hell is my phone? Why did I drink so much last night? I would have heard him come in if I'd been sober. Oh Christ, I wish Judah was here." (Page 2 Paragraph 7)

The quotation above describe about robbery incident that happened to Lo. Lo really shocked while she woke up and knew there is a man in her house. She really scared seeing the man wearing the gloves and a mask covered almost all of his face. His appearance indicated that the man really intended to do robbery. In this incident actually the sacrifice is Lo, but in this incident Lo was mentioned made a fault. Lo was considered wrong because of her excessive drinking habits, so that night she loss of consciousness and caused her not remember what happened in the night, whether she had locked the door or not so that the robber could enter her house.

Even though drinking is a habitual there both for men or women. But in this novel revealed about women subordination. Women were considered as

someone who have lower power than men and they are also discriminated by the culture. Women considered have lower power than men so that they can robbed women. They were discriminated because drinking was a habitual both of men and women, but in this novel revealed that was only women who drunk and lost their consciousness until they got dangerous phenomena because of their conditions. Besides, men also can be drunk and robbed or got another dangerous phenomenon.

3. Stereotyping

Stereotypes, as Jones wrote (1997: 201), are “thought by many to be the engine that drives prejudice. Stereotypes are prejudicial because they involve generalization”. Furthermore, he explains that a stereotype is a positive or negative set of beliefs held by an individual about the characteristics of a group of people. Then, it can be stated that women’s stereotypes are prejudicial addressed to women. There are many women's stereotypes in society, for example beliefs that women are gentle, weak, irrational, and that women are supposed to have "clean jobs" such as secretaries, teachers, librarians etc.

When already married a woman is considered as someone who is obliged to look after the cleanliness of the house, cooking, caring for children and taking care of her husband. Even when women work, they are still given dependents to do these things. Though those things are just stereotypes. The obligation to cook, clean the house, and also take care of children is not only the duty of the wife, but also the obligation of the husband. In this novel also reveals about female characters who are asked to leave their careers and follow their husband's orders.

“One night he had this idea- he said that I should dress up as his wife and go to the theatre, so that we could be out in public together. He gave me one of her kimonos, and I watched a film of her talking, so I knew how to carry myself and how to act, and I hid my hair under a swimming cap, with one of her scarves on top.” (Page 272 Paragraph 1)

He said that Cole had a photograph of me in Anne's clothes. “He persuaded me the only thing to do was to tip Anne's body overboard and carry on with the plan. If she went missing in Bergen, nothing could be traced back to us. (Page 273 Paragraph 1)

The quotation above tells about Carrie's condition after marrying Richard.

after marrying Richard, Carrie no longer struggled to get her dream, but she only served Richard and obeyed Richard's orders.

“You heard me.” I know I was being unreasonable, but the words come tumbling out. “what's the future, Jude? Even if I move in here- what's the plan? Do I sit here weaving my shroud like Penelope and keeping the home fires burning while you drink Scotch in some bar in Russia with the other foreign correspondents?” (Page 29 Paragraph 5)

The quotation above tells about Judah's desire after marriage to ask Lo to leave her job. Judah wants Lo to stay at home to take care of himself, children and other household chores.

These things show that men have thoughts that women are required to take care of their children, husbands, and take care of all the other activities in the house. Of course, this is just a stereotype. Because all obligations are not only assigned to the wife, but also to the husband.

Women are considered as people who satisfy the sexual needs of men. Therefore, women are considered to be beautiful and obey the wishes of men. When it turns out women are not beautiful, men can just leave women. A person shouldn't judge others only from their physical but also from their attitude. The first impression of someone is determined by physical appearance, but the next impression is determined by attitude. Surely, it's not natural for someone who has known each other for a long time and then just leaves when they see a physical

condition that turn out not to be as beautiful as they know so far. In the novel revealed about a man who left his girlfriend when he saw his girlfriend without makeup, which is mentioned in the following quotation:

Ben has seen me without make up. And he walked away. I was angry for a long time, but in the end, I realized, don't blame him. (Page 136 Paragraph 5)

Quotation above tells about Ben who left Lo because he saw Lo without makeup. Ben's actions really demean women. This shows that all the time Ben survived with Lo only because of her beauty. Though he should judge someone by his or her attitude. At first Lo was angry over this condition but then she realized not to blame Ben anymore. Ben's attitudes showed that men looked at women with only their beauty. So that men can leave women when they no longer like their physical condition. This incident shows that Ben considers that women must be beautiful, women must always appear with makeup. He considers when women are not beautiful and appear with makeup, they can be abandoned. Though it is just a stereotype. Because actually beauty is not always with makeup.

The next problem faced by women in this novel is that women are considered as someone who has a weak soul. The main thing that person should do when they have just experienced a crime is to think about how to think about how to get rid of that criminal and how not to be exposed to the same danger again. But in this novel reveals about the condition of women who have weak souls. They did not know what should they do when they are in a danger condition. It is will be proved by the quotation below:

At last, after a long time, I heard the front door open and shut, and I sat there, crying into my knees and unable to believe he'd really gone. That wasn't coming back to hurt me. My hand felt numb and painfully stiff, but didn't brave let go of the handle. I saw again those strong hands in

the pale latex gloves. I don't know what would have happened next. Maybe I would have stayed there all night. But then I heard Delilah outside, mewling and scratching at the other side of the door. (Page 4 Paragraph 2)

The quote above shows Lo's condition who still did not believe that the robber had really gone. Lo is still haunted if the robber is still in his house and will bother her. Even though she really realized that the robber was gone. This shows the depiction of a woman's soul that is too weak. Even though the robbery was fairly mild, only taking a few items that and a little physical harm but the depiction of her mental wounds was extremely excessive.

Another problem faced by women in this novel is women considered as powerless human. When someone aware that they are in danger situation normally they do something that heals from that situation. But in this case, Lo did not do something against the robber. She is only silent. Even though when someone is in danger they should fight, not just stay quiet. but in this novel women are portrayed as people who cannot fight when in a danger situation. women are described as someone who must fulfil what men want and women must serve their desires. The data is showed by the quotation bellow:

I didn't speak. I didn't move. I just stood there, my ratty dressing gown gaping, and I shook. Delilah wriggled out of my unresisting hands and shot away up the hallway to the kitchen, and I just stood there, shaking." (Page 3 Paragraph 1)

For a long moment I stood, frozen, holding my hand to my face, speechless with the shock and pain. (Page 3 paragraph 9)

The quotation above describes about the condition of Lo having severe shock resulting in her condition become weak, Lo cannot move and talk. Her hands seemed to be paralyzed, they could not be moved at all and her mouth was like a dumb, not even a scream. It shows that a woman is portrayed as a weak

person, she cannot fight when she is in a dangerous condition. So that she is easily made as the object of someone's crime. Men are described as someone who have power over women so that men are free to make women as objects of male sexual satisfaction. This also shows the dominance of men over women.

4. Violence

Violence is the intentional use of physical force or power, threatened or actual, against oneself, another person, or against a group or community, violence may cause or have a high likelihood of resulting in injury, death, psychological harm, maldevelopment or deprivation (World Health Organisation, 2014: par.1).

The first problem faced by women in the novel is sexual harassment. As the discussion that is widely discussed in feminism, women are considered as human who have duty to satisfy the sexual needs of men. Men have a role as subjects who have control and desire for women, while women act as objects, especially male fantasy objects, which display their bodies so that men get satisfaction. In fact, not infrequently men who make women to satisfy them directly, not just fantasy. Likewise, in this novel that reveals about the abuse done by Ben against Lo. It is stated in the following quotations:

“Because I could help.” He gave a lascivious grin and nodded towards the top of my dress, which I was gripping with one hand and to stop it to peeling down.” You look like you could use an extra hand. Or two.”
(Page 77 Paragraph 5)

The quotation above tells about Ben's actions that began to harass Lo verbally and non-verbally. This happened because Ben accidentally saw Lo who was trying to take the cabin's key that she tucked in her bra. Seeing Lo took the key hardly, finally with his perverted eyes he said that he would help to take the

key with his hands. Surely that is a harassment for Lo. If he really wants to help Lo, certainly, he doesn't do that way. He can help in other ways, for example by asking Lo to take the key in his cabin, so that it is not seen by the public. The way Ben sees Lo shows that he has made Lo as a fantasy object to satisfy his desires. It shows that Ben harass Lo by non-verbal harassment. It is by gesture harassment. Ben's utterance shows verbal harassment to Lo. From the explanations concludes that men only consider women as the object to satisfy their desires. It is proved in the following quotation:

He moves closer, and before I'd realized what he was about to do he shoved his hand roughly down the front of my dress. I felt a streak of pain as his cuff links dragged over my skin, and then his finger close over my bare breast and squeezed, hard, in a way that was presumably meant to be erotic. (Page 77 Paragraph 7)

The quotation above tells about Ben's actions that began to harass Lo physically. The quotation above tells about the continue of verbal and non-verbal harassment in the previous explanation. In this quotation tells when Ben gets closer to Lo and squeezes Lo's breast. This shows that men are free to make women as satisfiers of their desires, without thinking about how women should be treated. Men think of women as objects to satisfy their desires. It shows that men harass women physically.

Another problem faced by women in this novel is the murder that happened to one of the women in this novel. This murder was really so neatly organized that no one understood except the woman who overheard suspicious thing accidentally, she is Lo. But she did not really know what was happen actually. One day, she heard the sound of something like throwing someone in the sea. That sound came from cabin 10. She concluded that it was the voice of a woman

being thrown into the sea. This is because the day before she had borrowed mascara from woman in the cabin 10. There she found a woman wearing a pink Floyd shirt. She is young, beautiful and has long dark hair. She assumed that the voice was the voice of a her.

Something suspected as a murder was truly full of mystery. So that makes Lo really curious. With all the struggles she carried out that were faced many obstacles, she finally knew the mystery about the woman in the cabin and also the answer to all the suspicions of the murder that occurred in that cabin. She found the fact that the woman who was killed is not a woman who was in cabin 10 in the past. Which actually that woman is Anne. She was killed by her husband, Richard Bullmer which collaborated with his mistress, Carrie. Moreover, the murder they did was well planned a long time before. For more details, it will be explained in the quotation below:

On the first night I was just getting into my clothes as Anne, when Richard come the cabin. He was beside himself. He said that Anne had found out about the affair and had gone mad, lashing out at him. He'd pushed her away to tray to protect himself, and had stumbled and hit her head on the coffee table. When he tried to revive, he- he found-" She faltered, but carried on. "He found she was dead". (Page 272 paragraph 4)

The quotation above explains Richard's attempt to kill Anne. In this case Richard is working with Carrie. The murder plot was really neatly arranged. In their plan, they will hold a cruise where there will also be Anne there. Next, Richard asked Carrie to enter the voyage, Carrie will enter secretly. Richard deliberately arranged so that there was one passenger who could not be present, so that the room could be occupied by Carrie for a while arranging for the empty room to be in the corner, beside Richard and Anne's room. Then they would kill

Anne and eliminate the traces of their murder and death by throwing them to the sea. Then Carrie will disguise herself as Anne. Thus, Richard and Carrie will continue to live together without any opposition from anyone.

The murders he committed were really organized well that no one knew about the killings. Even Carrie, whose position as an affair, she did not know very well how it happened. She only knew the story based on Richard's story. Richard suddenly came to Carrie's cabin with a suitcase filled with Anne, who was either alive or dead, obviously with severe injuries and unconsciousness. He only told Carrie that his affair had been discovered by Anne, so that a fight between Anne and Richard led to a tantrum. Richard said that Anne continued to attack, so that in order to protect himself, he finally pushed Anne to the point. Anne finally falls and in unconscious condition. When Richard tries to wake Anne, he discovers that Anne is dead.

But Richard's story is really very odd. How could Anne know about his affair. When she did not realize about the Carrie's presence on the ship. Richard has arranged that there is one passenger who cannot be present then there will an empty cabin to be occupied by Carrie. Thus no one will realize about Carrie's presence, including Anne. Specially to find out that her husband has an affair with Carrie. Surely it is a very odd thing if Anne suddenly knows about his affair. Moreover, Richard and Carrie have never shown an affair in public. Carrie always disguised as Anne when she dates with Richard and it was done when Anne in out of town. So, it's impossible for Anne realize about Richard affair suddenly when she is in the voyage.

Another fact that shows that the murder was indeed intentional is that the mystery of Anne's death was part of his plan as well as he had planned carefully, as was the idea of Carrie's presence on the ship with all her disguises. The difference is that the idea of presenting and disguising Carrie was notified to Carrie because indeed it involved Carrie, Richard could not do it himself. In contrast to the murder of Anne that he could do alone without interference from Carrie. When Richard can make a drama about the absence of one of the passengers whose room is at the end and next to his room, then the room can be occupied by Carrie and also arranges drama about the disguise of Carrie, of course he can also make a drama about Anne's death and disguise the news from people.

After bringing Anne's body to Carrie's cabin, then he asked Carrie to help dispose of Anne's body at sea. At first Carrie objected to do that. But Richard kept persuading Carrie that this was something they could do to protect him and Carrie. He said if she did not throw Anne's body into the sea then the police would know the detail information of the murder and the police would arrest him as a murder suspect and Carrie as a helper of the suspect at the same time. In addition, Richard said that Cole had a picture of Carrie. Surely, that could be evidence that Carrie was indeed involved in the murder. Finally, she throws Lo's body into the sea forcedly. The evidence of this explanation is shown on the following quotation:

He didn't know what to do- he said that that if there was a police investigation, my presence on board would come out and no one would believe his version of fight. He said that both of us will be prosecuted, him as a murderer, me as an accessory to a premeditated plot... He said it would come out- the fact that I'd been dressing up as Anne. He said that Cole had photograph of me in Anne's clothes. He persuades me the only thing to do was to tip Anne's body overboard and carry on with the plan. If she went missing in Bergen, nothing could be traced back to us. But it wasn't supposed to happen like this! (Page 273 paragraph 273)

The quotation explains as if Carrie was really involved in Richard's plan to kill Anne. In some last sentences from the paragraph above says that Richard and Carrie really have plan to kill Anne. But what had happened did not match what they had planned. Richard's attitude showed that men assume that women only have to work in the domestic field such as taking care of the house, children, and husband. So, when a woman is not doing that job, then he can find a new one. This shows that there is inequality between male and female degrees.

But the case was incredibly heavy. I think he'd weighted it with something, and I banged it against the doorframe getting it into the suite. The lid sprang open and that's when" –she gave a sob- "oh God, I don't know anymore! Her face- it was all bloody, but just for a second - I – I thought her eyelids fluttered." "Jesus." I went cold with horror. "You mean – you didn't throw her over alive, did you?" "I don't know"
(Page 275 Paragraph 3-4)

The quotation above tells about Anne which actually was not dead yet and her face was full of blood. This shows that Lo died not because of an accident as told by Richard but it was caused by Richard that had persecuted her. This shows that men are stronger than women, so that when men persecute women they will cannot fight. Women considered weaker than men. Women are subordinated by men. So that men can leave women any time they want. Because they think that women are worthless. Men think that women can be sought again easily. Men can get other women whenever they want.

Richard's attitude towards Carrie also showed that he considered women inferior. He assumed that women needed him more, so he could force Carrie to do what he wanted without thinking about how Carrie felt. Carrie's attitude shows the depiction of women who are powerlessness. So, she accepts and does whatever Richard commands.

5. Double Burden

In fact, the workload borne by women especially housewives are very heavy. Domestic work in society has become an obligation for women to do it. However, the hard work still lacks appreciation and attention in the hearts of people who have low-level jobs. Delegating domestic work to women alone is certainly not a good idea. Because in this work without the doctrinarians of society, men must also bear it. As expressed in this novel, when Anne's career but still given the responsibility to always accompany and serve Richard. This shows that women were given a double workload.

I knew he was married, of course- he was completely honest about that. So we could never see each other in public, and I couldn't tell anyone about him. Their marriage had been over almost before it started- she was horribly cold and controlling, and they lived separate lives, her in Norway and him in London. (Page 271 Paragraph 5)

The quotation above tells about Anne's condition of working but still burdened to take care of her husband and all other household matters. In the paragraph tells about Anne's marriage which almost divorced because Richard did not accept when Anne was too busy working so there was not much time for Richard. This shows that women are given double responsibility. Namely to work and take care of the household.

B. Kinds of Women Struggle Against Gender Inequalities

In this part the researcher will explain about women's struggle revealed in this novel and kinds of their struggle. As explained in the previous paragraphs that the portrayal of women revealed in the novel face many problems. Some of those problems are women marginalization, subordination, stereotyping, violence, and

burden. Thus, Lo and two other female figures want to show that they can struggle to fix those problems. They want to show that they can face and resolve the problems they face. In this case the writer found several types of struggles. The author finds some types of struggles contained in this novel. As for the analysis of those types of struggle will be explained in the following explanations:

1. Struggle Against Marginalization

In the case of gender inequality, marginalization is defined as the marginalization of a group so as to make a group as if it does not exist. As explained in the previous chapter, one of the female characters who were marginalized was Anne. She was marginalized by Richard. Marginalization resulted in Anne not getting the right to work. Therefore, she continued to struggle so she could continue working, even though the risk was the destruction of her household. This is because Richard did not accept that Anne was not always there for him. As explained in the following quotation:

“Their marriage had been over almost before it started- she was horribly cold and controlling, and they separate lives, her in Norway and him in London. He hasn't had an easy life, you know- his mother left when he was a baby, and his father died when he was barely out of school. It seems so unfair that Anne, the person who should have loved him most of all, couldn't even bear to be with him! But she was dying, and he couldn't bring himself to divorce a woman with just months to live- it seemed too cruel, and he kept talking about afterwards, when she died, when we'd be together” (Page 271 paragraph 5)

The quotation above tells about Anne who kept trying to maintain her right to work. Even though Richard always tried to ban it. In the quotation above mentioned that Richard and Anne's household is not harmonious and even destroyed because Anne was too busy with a career. This shows that Anne is still trying to get her right to a career while Richard is trying to stop her.

Everyone certainly has a dream that they want to achieve in the short-term or long-term. Of course, to achieve that dream requires a struggle that is not easy. The same was true of Carrie, one of the female characters in the novel *The Woman in Cabin 10*. Carrie has a dream to be an actress. But at that time, she was a servant. Until one day she met with Richard. Richard loved her and he made a Carrie to truly fall in love with him. In association with Richard Carrie really felt that she had gotten something better than her dreams so far. The quotation of those explanation will be showed in following paragraph:

“Carrie?” I prodded. She looked away and spoke towards the orange curtain, as if she couldn’t face me. “We met at the Magellan,” she said. “I was a waitress there while I was trying to make it as an actress. And he – he just swept me off my feet, I suppose. It was like something out of Fifty Shades, penniless me, and him, falling in love, showing me this life, I’d never dreamed of...” (Page 271 Paragraph 4-5)

The quotation above tells about Carrie's struggle to achieve her dream. Carrie wants to be an actress. Every dream certainly requires a struggle that is impossible to achieve instantly. As same as Carrie's desire to become an actress. She could not get it easily. She began to pursue her goals by becoming a servant first. But the unexpected thing happened, when she became a servant at Magellan she met Richard, a director of a northern lights company who was also the owner of the ship. When time passed, Carrie finally know that Richard loved her. With all his efforts Carrie finally melted and fell in love with Richard. For Carrie, being able to side with Richard was something very valuable, something she had never dreamed of.

Besides Carrie, Lo was also mentioned as a female figure who struggled to get her dream. Lo wants to be a journalist. The struggle to become a journalist, she began by working in a travel magazine as a copy of a press release and

looking for photos for articles sent by her boss named Rowan. One day when Rowan was having problems with her pregnancy, she asked Lo to replace her covering the northern lights. That would certainly be an extraordinary fortune for her, because it could lead him to the job she dreamed of, a journalist.

“I can’t do this,” I said, my face to the hallway. I was not sure what I was taking about – I can’t leave; I can’t stay; I can’t have this conversation. this life, this everything. “I just – I have to go” (Page 30 Paragraph 6)

The quotation above tells about Judah, Lo's boyfriend who tried to prevent Lo from participating in the voyage. But Lo decided to keep following the voyage even though in her heart it was also hard to leave Judah. It shows that women who are depicted have a strong stance to keep struggling to get their dreams. Women are depicted to remain steadfast in their stance despite many obstacles.

In life, not all reality is revealed. There are many facts that are deliberately hidden for the benefit of an individual or certain group. In some cases the facts are hidden because it is a crime action from those who hide the facts. Examples are facts in criminal acts such as murder, theft, rape or other criminal acts. These facts are deliberately covered by the perpetrators to protect themselves. these kinds of facts that need to be revealed so that victims can be saved and so that the perpetrators cannot repeat their actions.

In some criminal cases mostly occur in women, because women are considered as creatures that are weaker than men. And most of the perpetrators are men, because they consider themselves stronger than women. Likewise, in the case of harassment, most of the perpetrators were men. Most criminal or harassment cases are covered by the perpetrators. Therefore, we need someone

who can reveal the facts about these actions. This is as expressed in this novel about Lo's attempt to reveal the facts about the alleged murder that occurred in women in cabin 10.

Thanks to the robbery experience and a little persecution she had experienced, she is now more careful to worry if the incident happened to her again or happen to others. Her worry makes her sensitive to signs that indicate that someone is in danger. Started when she accidentally entered the cabin that should not be inhabited, but apparently inhabited by a woman. Until the night she suspected that the woman had been killed and thrown into the sea. This is reinforced by evidence of blood splashing stuck to the balcony, of course it shows that the woman had been injured before being thrown into the sea.

I knocked again, three sharp knocks, and then, as an afterthought, a final loud whack in case they were hard of hearing. (Page 50 Paragraph 5)

The door flew open, as if the occupant had been standing on the other side. "What?" she demanded, almost before the door had opened. "Is everything okay?" And then her face changed. "Shit. Who are you?" "I'm your neighbour," I said (Page 50 Paragraph 6-7)

The quotation above tells about Lo who forgot to bring mascara, so then she has initiative to borrow mascara to the cabin next to her cabin. Because she heard a noise from the bathroom of the cabin next to her before. But there was something odd about the woman who inhabited the cabin. When Lo first knocked on the door the woman did not answer, until the second knock she did with three short beats she did not answer, and then followed by one hard beat.

Finally, she could make her open the door. But strangely, as soon as the third knock was done instantly the door opened and the woman was in front of the door as if she had been standing since earlier. Moreover, she asked "is everything

okay?" before the door was fully open and then her face changed when she saw Lo in front of the door and she said "Shit. Who are you? ". His question showed that Lo was not the person she had hoped for. Even her questions showed that she was in a threatened condition and she was collaborating with the person she thought was in front of door. Her careful attitude in determining the attitude to not immediately open the door shows her caution. This shows that women are portrayed as being cautious and not careless.

I was turning the page when I heard something else, something that barely registered above the sound of the engine and the slap of the waves, a sound so soft that the scrape of paper against paper almost drowned it out. It was noise of the veranda door in the next cabin sliding gently open. I held my breath, straining to hear. And then there was a splash. Not a small splash. The kind of splash made by a body hitting water. (Page 81 Paragraph 5)

The quotation above tells about the murder that took place in cabin 10, which occurred to the woman who inhabited the cabin. The incident that Lo knew accidentally began when at night Lo woke up and heard a noise from the cabin next to her, the sound of the balcony door being slid and followed by the sound of someone being thrown into the sea. This incident shows that women have extraordinary sensitivity. Even though that night many people did not sleep along the night, but Lo was the one who could study the incident.

Since then, she decided to reveal the murder to the woman. The first thing she did before expose the murder is maintaining her security, because she believed there were criminals who were on a voyage with her. This shows that women have broad thinking. Because when she struggles to expose murder, of course there are assassins who she does not know the identity who always ready to threaten her

safety. So, if she is not careful, she could be the one who is wretched and cannot expose the murder.

After make sure that she is in a safe condition, the next that she do is calling the shipping operator and report on the murder she had just learned. By reporting the murder so that she will not alone in revealing the murder. By reporting, there will be security and other parties who will help her. That will make her easier to find killer of woman in cabin 10. This shows that women are portrayed as someone who can think wisely and not rashly. Because if she is rash it is likely she will fail in revealing the murder.

I was trapped. I was not certain where, or how, but I had a pretty good idea. The windowless room was small and stifling, and I lay on the bunk with my eyes shut and my arms wrapped around my head, trying not give way to the feelings of panic rising up inside me. (Page 204 Paragraph 1)

The quotation above tells about Lo being held captive in order not to report the murder to the police. The killer always tried to dissuade Lo so she could not reveal the culprit. But Lo never gave up. In this case shows the attitude of women who never give up in expressing criminal acts so that the perpetrators do not threaten the safety of others or the safety of themselves. This shows that the killer began to believe that Lo could expose the murder he had committed. So, he felt threatened by Lo's whereabouts and tried to secure her.

She saw me lap towards the gap and tried to close it. but I was to quick for her. I thrust my arm in the gap, and it slammed onto my forearm-hard. I Screamed with pain, but the door bounced back, and I was able to wedge half my body into the gap, stabbing at her grappling arm with the jagged edge of the broken tray, but instead of falling backwards as I'd anticipated, she rushed forwards into the room, thumping me back against the plastic wall, the tray cutting painfully into my arm. I pulled myself up, blood dripping down the back of my hand, but she was faster. She lunged at the door, locked it, and then stood with her back to it, the key clenched in her first. (Page 236 Paragraph 5)

The quotation above tells about Lo who tried to attack the people who held her. Even though her condition is still weak because she has been held without food and medicine for a long time. But Lo did not give up to keep fighting to be free and find the murder. When the person holding her is delivering food, she tries to attack by trying to injure with broken trays. Unfortunately, her weak condition made her defeated by the people who held her. However, this shows the struggle Lo who never gave up to fight to reveal the fact of murder. Women are described as figures who never give up to fight even though their condition is already very weak.

“I’m sorry,” I said humbly. “I didn’t . . . Look, does it matter? I’m not going anywhere. Who would I tell?” (Page 252 Paragraph 7)

The quotation above tells about Lo who tried to influence people who held her to release her. When she realized her attempt to attack the capturer in order to escape was failed, now she tried other ways to be free. She tried to take the sympathy of people who held her to make the holder take side with her and want to help her out. This shows the attitude of women who never give up and have many ideas. When physically unreliable women keep trying to find other alternatives to keep fighting.

“I was trying to help!” I said. I didn’t mean it to sound the way it came out, but in the little room it sounded frighteningly loud. I swallowed, and I spoke more quietly. “I was trying to help you, don’t you get that?” (Page 252 Paragraph 9)

The quotation above tells about Lo who tried to convince the people who held her that what Lo did was to save her. The women that held Lo is the woman that Lo seen in cabin 10. She is the affair of Richard which her name is Carrie. Lo had felt how it felt to wake up with a threatened safety condition. Therefore, she does not want any other woman to feel that. So that she wants to save Carrie. This

shows the attitude of women who have high social care who are very concerned about others, especially towards fellow women.

The quotation above tells about Lo who still tried to convince Carrie that Richard didn't really love her, Richard only exploit her so that he could control Anne's treasure. Lo assured that Richard will kill Lo and the next he will kill Carrie. Because Carrie knows too much about the facts about Richard's crime. This shows the depiction of women who have a high concern for other women. Women are portrayed as someone who can take lessons from the bad experiences they have had so as not to happen to others.

2. Struggle Against Subordination

Women's subordination occurs because of gender differences rooted from the men's idea viewing women as incapable intellectually and physically than men. As explained in the previous discussion, that Richard considers women inferior. This was proven when he asked his wife to follow all his wishes regardless of his wife's wishes. As happened with Anne or Carrie. For this reason, they decided to fight the subordination.

“That’s bullshit and you know it,” I said. My hands were shaking. If this went wrong, she might lock the door and never come back, but I had to make her face up to the reality of the situation- both for my sake and hers. If she walked away now, we were very likely both dead. “If he was in love with you, he wouldn’t be beating you up and forcing you to dress up as his dead wife. What do you think this charade is all about? Being with you? It’s not about you. If it was, he’d have got a divorce and walked off into the sunset with you- but she’d have taken her money with her. She was heir to a billion-pound dynasty. Those kinds of people don’t risk marriage without a prenup.” (Page 253 Paragraph 7)

The quotation above tells about Lo who still tried to convince Carrie that Richard didn't really love her, Richard only exploit her so that he could control Anne's treasure. Lo assured that Richard will kill Lo and the next he will kill

Carrie. Because Carrie knows too much about the facts about Richard's crime. his made Carrie aware, so that later she chose to fight against Richard Together Lo.

3. Struggle Against Stereotyping

After marriage, women are considered responsible for all household matters, ranging from cooking, cleaning, and taking care of her husband and children. This certainly makes married women have limitations in their careers, because their time will be spent on household matters. When in fact taking care of the household is not only the duty of the wife, but also the husband. The wife is indeed pregnant, but to care for and educate children is a shared responsibility with her husband. As in this novel that reveals the struggle of women to stop the stereotypes that have been happening in society. Lo continues to struggle to maintain her career, even though her boyfriend asks Lo to leave his career and live with him.

"I can't do this," I said my face to the hallway. I was not sure what I talking about- I can't leave; I can't stay; I can't have this conversation, this life, this everything. "I just- I have to go."

After reporting to security on the ship, Lo hopes it will help her to be easier to find the killer. But the reality did not match with her expectations. When she reported to security Lo was pressured to show evidence of the murder she knew. Unfortunately, the evidence disappears one by one. Starting from the bloodstains, the woman's belongings in cabin 10, mascara, and photos of the woman who were accidentally captured by Cole's. Even when there was some evidence that had been shown to the head of security, Nilsson, he did not believe. This shows the lack of respect of men towards women. As head of security, Cole

should have known that the perpetrators of the crime would definitely try to eliminate all evidence of his crime.

“There!” I brandished it triumphantly at him, like a weapon. Nilsson took a step back, and then took the mascara gently from my hand. “I see,” he said, “but with respect, Miss Blacklock, I’m not sure what this proved, apart from the fact that you borrowed a mascara from someone today.” (Page 91 Paragraph 8)

The quotation above shows that Nilsson did not believe the evidence showed by Lo. This shows that Nilsson restricts women from expressing their opinions. So, when Lo revealed what she knew, Nilsson did not simply believe it.

Nilsson not only did not believe the evidence presented by Lo, he even accused that Lo was only hallucinating. That's because in the evening Lo drunk. This shows that women are considered as weak human beings, who cannot control themselves and cannot be relied on. Women are also portrayed as people who are always wrong, when they are in the position of the perpetrators, they are considered wrong. Even when they were victims or witnesses was considered wrong. This is as expressed in the quotation below:

“Miss Blacklock,” Nilsson said slowly, and I had a sudden premonition that I was not going to like this question. “Miss Blacklock, how much did you have to drink last night?” (Page 94 Paragraph 2)

By reporting to Nilsson, Lo had hoped to help herself to uncover the alleged murder of the woman in cabin 10. However, Nilsson's attitude which does not believe Lo's story actually made Lo's struggle become harder. Because of Nilsson's disbelief in Lo's story, it could make other boat dwellers doubt the Lo story too. Now Lo is not only struggles to reveal the murder mystery in cabin 10, but also struggles to convince Nilsson and other ship passengers to believe in Lo's story about the murder.

To convince Nilsson that there is a woman in cabin 10, now Lo which is accompanied by Nilsson must explore all parts of the ship to find the woman that had ever seen by Lo in cabin 10. This shows that women are considered to be someone who cannot be trusted. When someone reports knowing a crime, then the culprit should be investigated. Not to chase witnesses to reveal the mystery of the crime. However, Nilsson did the opposite, since Lo reported the murder incident, it was Lo who was demanded to investigate all the events.

Despite having to always try hard, Lo never gave up to prove that what she was telling was true. The mistrust of Nilsson and some of the ship's passengers never broke Lo's enthusiasm to prove that what she said was true and to reveal the murder. Because she believes that there is a killer in the ship and of course if the culprit is not caught it is likely to be dangerous for other ship dwellers, including for herself. If she doesn't think for the safety of others, Lo can keep silent for keeping the information of the murder. She could have pretended didn't know anything about the murder.

However, Lo still tried hard to uncover the perpetrators of the killings. She did this so that the perpetrators of the killings did not threaten the lives of other passengers on the ship. She certainly knew that her efforts to expose the murder would further threaten her safety. Because if the killer on the ship knows that if Lo jeopardize his position it could be instead that Lo will be the next victim. But Lo was never afraid of that position, because what she thought was the safety of others.

Not yet finished her struggle to reveal the killer, now Lo must fight to convince Nilsson that the murder really happened. Her efforts not only threatened her safety, but also sacrificed her ideals. She was supposed to write an article to be sent to Rowan so she could improve her career in Velocity, but the time actually took a lot to reveal the murder. Women are described as having broad hearts, who not only prioritize personal matters but think about the safety of many people.

For a moment I almost considered ducking back to my cabin. It wasn't only my head – I had work to do – I still had to finish reading the press pack, and I needed to make a start on the piece Rowan would be expecting when I got back. I was horribly conscious that Ben, Tina, Alexander, and all the others were probably already making notes, filling pieces, googling Bullmer, and shorting out press shots. But then I steeled myself. If I wanted Nilsson to take me seriously, I had to go through with this. And as much as I wanted to climb the ladder at Velocity, some things were more important. (Page 201 Paragraph 4)

The quotation above tells about Lo who persisted in revealing the murder in cabin 10 even though she had to sacrifice her personal affairs. Lo who originally intended to increase her career by participating in the voyage. But now she must use her work time to uncover alleged killings of the woman in cabin 10 that she knows unconditionally. This shows the character of women who have high ideals for themselves personally and also have a great concern for others. In the quotation also mentioned Lo who struggled to convince Nilsson of what she already knew.

After doing effort to make Nilsson believed in Lo's testimony of the murder of the woman in cabin 10. Finally, Lo realized that her efforts to make Nilsson believe could not be continued. Because Lo has realized that Nilsson did not have the intention to believe it. Lo realized that so far Nilsson had always pressured her to show evidence of the existence of the woman in cabin 10, even though Lo knew that the woman had been thrown into the sea. Surely if Lo

obeyed Nilsson to find her whereabouts, surely that would slow down Lo's steps to find the killer. Since realizing this, now Lo no longer cares about Nilsson's trust. For her the most important thing is to find out the killer woman in the cabin 10. Because if the killer does not find soon it certainly will endanger other ship passengers. This is as mentioned in the following quotation:

“But that is the problem, isn't it?” He stood, too, now, nettled, a flush across his broad cheeks. “You didn't see anything. You saw a girl, of which there are many on this boat, and then much later you heard a splash. From that you have jumped to conclusions which are very close to the traumatic event you yourself experienced a few night ago – case of two and two making five. This doesn't warrant a murder investigation, Miss Blacklock.” (Page 134 Paragraph 7)

The quotation above tells about Nilsson who said that the case reported by Lo was not appropriate to be followed up, because it was considered merely a hallucination of Lo. This is because Lo has experienced robbery and a little persecution beforehand which made her traumatized. So, Nilsson considers Lo reflected the events that she learned in the ship with her trauma experience. This shows that women are considered as weak human beings who cannot rise from adversity. But here also describes the figure of a strong woman who never tired to break the negative perceptions that are given to the women and also never give up to save others.

In this novel describes the personality of woman who is so strong to save the lives of passengers in the ship. After realizing someone whom she could hope to help uncover the perpetrators of the murders could not be relied upon again, she did not just give up. She still insisted to reveal the murder even without Nilsson's help. This shows that women have a strong determination and high self-confidence. Women do not just give up to save people from danger even though

there are many parties who do not believe it. They don't just give up even though she has to fight alone. This is as indicated in the following quotation:

"I . . ." I swallowed against the ache in my throat, and the desire to tell someone what had happened. Maybe if I told Ben he could suggest something I'd not thought of? He was a reporter, after all. And, though it hurt to admit it, a pretty respected one. I took a deep breath and then relayed the story I'd told before, gabbling this time, desperate to make my case convincing. (Page 138 Paragraph 6)

The quotation above tells about Lo, who told Ben about the murder of a woman in cabin 10. This is because she could no longer expect help from Nilsson. By telling to Ben, she hopes can find a solution that she has never thought of. This is done certainly not without consideration. Ben is mainstay reporter, it is very likely that he has good ideas for investigating the issue of murder that was deliberately covered by the perpetrators. Lo's attitude shows that women never give up and have great thoughts. When she realized Nilsson could not help her so she asked help from others who were not just anyone who was asked for help, but someone who could help her to reveal the killer.

By telling Ben, Lo gained much enlightenment from Ben's ideas as she had previously hope. Ben also gave one quite promising suggestion to report the incident to Richard, because he was in control of this voyage. Lo continues her struggle to find the murder by asking Richard to land at the nearest port so she can report the murder to the police. This shows that women are never stop to struggle and reveal the fact to save human.

I hit the switch and light flooded the shower room – and that's when I saw it. Written across the steamy mirror, in letter maybe six inches high, were the words STOP DIGGING. (Page 153 Paragraph 2)

The quotation above tells about Lo who got terror in the form of the word "STOP DIGGING". This shows the killer who always tried to block Lo's struggle. This shows that Lo can make the killer feel scared and threatened by the efforts

that Lo does to reveal the mystery of the murder. Therefore, he threatened Lo so that she would not be involved in the killing again.

“It’s possible there might be somewhere closer than Trondheim, yes,” Bullmer said, getting to his feet. “But we’ll be in Trondheim early tomorrow morning, so it might be that it’s still the best place to head for. If we stop somewhere in the middle of the night, I think our chances of finding an on-duty police station might be slim. But I’ll have to speak to the captain to find out what the most appropriate course of action would be. The Norwegian police may not be able to act if the incident took place in British or international waters – it’s question of legal jurisdiction, you understand, not their willingness to investigate. It with all depend” (Page 185 Paragraph 5)

Quotation above tells about Richard's response to Lo's request to be anchored to the nearest mainland so that she can report the murder of woman in cabin 10. However, Richard's response does not match what Lo hoped. Richard could not afford to dock the ship at the nearest port, he smoothly refused Lo's request. This shows Lo's attitude which never surrendered to fight in order to be able to reveal the killings even though many parties are trying to block. As Richard's attitude showed that he did not support even trying to prevent Lo from disclosing the murder. In this novel mention the attitude of women who are very strong, who never give up in fight stereotyping.

4. Struggle Against Violence

Even though here women are portrayed as someone who is being harassed, then women don't just accept the treatment of men who harass them. They are also portrayed as someone who opposes abuse or injustice committed against them. One example is Lo's resistance when Ben began to harass her. She did not accept the harassment casually, but she also resists it. This is as explained in the following quotation:

"I didn't even think about it. There was a ripping noise like snarling cat, and my knee connected with his groin so hard that he didn't even cry out, he just stopped slowly to the floor, making a kind of weak, gasping whimper." (Page 77 Paragraph 9)

The quotation above explains about Lo's resistance when Ben began to harass her. Lo begins to realize that he is starting to act like a pervert, his hands moving in her breasts. Lo immediately acted so that Ben did not continue his action. Lo kicked towards Ben's crotch, so Ben falls to the floor while moaning in pain. With this kind of resistance, of course, will frustrate the harassment that Ben will do and it also make him doesn't abuse women in the future. This shows that women are strong. They try to fight to unfairness and harassments faced by them.

5. Struggle in Double Burden

As a career woman, Anne was still given an obligation by Richard to always accompany him. This of course makes women will not be able to maximum in a career. However, Anne continued to struggle to fight for her career.

This is as mentioned in the following quotation:

I knew he was married, of course- he was completely honest about that. So we could never see each other in public, and I couldn't tell anyone about him. Their marriage had been over almost before it started- she was horribly cold and controlling, and they lived separate lives, her in Norway and him in London. (Page 271 Paragraph 5)

The quotation above tells about Anne's struggle in carrying out multiple workloads, namely as a wife as well as a career woman. In the quotation mentioned the testimony of Richard's party, which was revealed by Carrie to Lo. Carrie stated that Richard and Anne's domestic life was indeed not harmonious. According to Richard, this was because Anne was too busy with her work, so Richard felt he did not get his rights. When in fact Anne as a wife also has the right to a career, not just spending time to accompany and take care of Richard.

C. The Results of Women Struggle

The third discussion is about the result of struggle do by three women character in novel *The Women in Cabin10* by Ruth Ware, they are Laura Blacklock or Lo, Anne Bullmer, and Carrie. As explained in the previous explanation that Lo do many struggles to reveal the murder that happen in Cabin 10 in order to save the woman in cabin 10, herself and other people in the ship from the murderer. Besides that, Carrie and Anne also do some struggle in their life. However, if there is a murderer in the ship it will danger for people in the ship. In this part the researcher found some result of women struggle that will be explained in the following explanation.

1. Building Women's awareness

One of the results of Lo's struggle is can bring Carrie to Richard's senses. Since Lo knew that Carrie who was involved in the crime was Richard's affair, she always tried to make Carrie aware that Richard was only using her and would kill her too. Carrie who previously sided with and believed in Richard become realizes that she has sided with the wrong person. Since that time, she realized and began to side with Lo to struggle to fight Richard.

"It's the only way." She pulled off the headscarf, revealing her shaven head beneath, bristly with regrowth, and then began to strip. "What are you doing?". "You're going to walk off this boat as Anne and get on a plane as me. Understand?" (Page 281 Paragraph 3)

The quotation above tells about Carrie who helped Lo to get off the ship safely. Carrie, who has playing as Anne, asks Lo to dress up as Anne and get off the ship as Anne. She asks Lo to hurt her so that it seemed as if Lo was attacked

so that she could not prevent Lo from escaping. This was done because Carrie realized that Lo was kept like this because she wanted to help her.

2. Revealing the mystery of the murder

Because of Lo's struggle that never gave up in revealing the mystery of the murder of the woman in cabin 10, Lo learned about everything related to the murder. It turns out that the murder actually happened but not to the woman she saw when she entered cabin 10, but the woman was Anne Bullmer who was killed by her own husband, Richard. She also knew the reason for Richard's murder. With the revelation of the facts about the murder finally the perpetrator can be caught.

The English-language statement confirms the previous announcement by Norwegian police that the cause of Lady Bullmer's death was drowning, while Lord Bullmer's death was due to a gunshot wound to the temple. However, the document contradicts earlier reports of Lord Bullmer's suicide, stating simply that the injury was "not self-inflicted," according to the findings of the local pathologist. The discovery of a gun, recovered alongside Lord Bullmer's body and wrapped in clothing belonging to missing British journalist Laura Blacklock, led to initial allegations that his death was connected to her disappearance some days before. (Page 326 Paragraph 3)

The quotation above tells about the discovery of the fact that it turns out that Richard died because he was shot not because of suicide. This shows that Lo has succeeded in making aware Carrie of the real facts about Richard. So, she realized and joined to struggle with Lo to fight Richard. Carrie's death which drowned shows that in fact she tried to get out of the ship but she sank and died.

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

In this chapter, the researcher presents conclusions and suggestions. After analysing three women in the novel *The Woman in Cabin 10* that was written by Ruth Ware the researcher makes some conclusions and suggestions as follows.

A. Conclusion

Based on the data analysis it is concluded that there are five gender inequalities problems faced by women: marginalization, subordination, stereotyping, violence, and burden. In the case of women marginalization was experienced by Anne, Lo, and Carrie. In the case of subordination was experienced by Carrie that was subordinated by Richard. Another subordinated woman was Lo. In the case of women stereotyping was experienced by Lo, Anne, and Carrie. In the case of powerlessness Lo is described as someone who is unable to fight when she is in dangerous situation. In the case of violence was experienced by Lo and Anne. Ben abused Lo verbally, non-verbally, and physically. In the case of doble burden was experienced by Anne.

Those problems cause women have to struggle to fix those problems. The researcher found five kinds of struggles done by three women: struggle against marginalization, struggle against subordination, struggle against stereotyping, struggle against violence, and struggle in doble burden. In the part of the struggle against marginalization, the three women leaders retained their right to a career. In the part of the struggle against subordination, Lo tried to convince Carrie to realize that she was in the wrong condition.

In the part of the struggle against stereotyping, Lo and Anne. The first case is that after marriage a woman is considered obliged to take care of the house, husband and children without being given the right to work. Lo and Anne have always struggled to maintain their careers since they were married. At the beginning of Carrie's marriage, Richard was deceived, and finally Lo succeeded in making her aware. In the second case, Lo was initially considered a weak woman and her testimony could not be trusted. But then Lo succeeded in proving that all his testimonies were true and he succeeded in revealing the mystery of the murder in cabin 10.

The next is the struggle against violence, Lo against Ben when Ben harasses her verbally, non-verbally, and physically. In another case, Lo managed to reveal the mystery of the murder that occurred against woman in cabin 10, Anne. The next is the struggle in double burden that experienced by Anne. Anne tried to keep her balance in carrying out her obligations as a wife while still trying to maintain her right to continue a career even though she was married.

B. Suggestion

In this study the researcher has explained about the struggle of three women character in the novel *The Woman in Cabin 10* by Ruth Ware. The researcher suggests for new researcher who are interested in analysing this novel will have broader perspective in using different approach theory. The researcher also suggests for new researcher who are interested in study about feminism especially about women struggle will use another novel. The researcher hopes that the reader could give correction to this research.

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CURRICULUM VITAE



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APPENDIX

THE SUMMARY OF NOVEL

The *Women in Cabin 10* novel by Ruth Ware tells about the struggle of women to reach their dreams. There are three female characters featured in this novel. The first is Laura Blacklock that is well known as Lo. Lo wants to be a great journalist. She began her career by working as a news copter and looking for pictures that match with the news. One day her boss named Rowan gave birth, Lo got the assignment to replace Rowan to cover the northern lights for one week. Surely that would be a valuable opportunity for Lo to be able to increase her position as a journalist. However, two nights before departure, Lo got a disaster, Lo's house was robbed by a man she did not know. As a result of the robbery, Lo suffered injuries and lost some of her belongings. It caused Lo experienced a little trauma. But it did not make Lo resign to replace Rowan.

After arriving at the ship, Lo accidentally entered cabin 10 to borrow mascara, which was supposed to be uninhabited. There she found a girl. At the night she heard a voice coming from cabin 10, the sound of someone pulling something toward the balcony and being thrown into the sea. Lo assumed that the person who had been dropped into the sea was the woman she had seen in cabin 10. Lo was more certain that the woman that thrown was she because she had not been seen since meeting her in the cabin at that time. This certainly makes Lo feel insecure, because there was a killer on board. Surely the killer could endanger herself or other passengers. In addition, she was also very concerned about the woman who was in cabin 10 because she had experienced what it felt like when

she fell asleep suddenly waking up in a state of danger. Therefore, she decided to look for the murderer.

Lo's struggle to expose the murder was not easy, because cabin 10 should not be inhabited. Passengers who will occupy the cabin cannot attend because there is a problem. That certainly makes people distrust the testimony of Lo and considers Lo only hallucinating. Lo tried to report the incident to the head of security, Nilsson. Unfortunately, Nilsson denied all the evidence that Lo showed and also did not trust her testimony. That did not make Lo give up, she still tried to get Nilsson to believe it. Lo's attempt to expose the murder turned into an attempt to convince Nilsson, because he did not believe Lo's testimony. After trying hard to convince Nilsson Carrie finally realized that Nilsson did not intend to help her. Nilsson just tried to make Lo not sure of her own testimony.

When the head of security could not be relied upon to help her, Lo finally decided to keep trying to reveal the murder by herself. Lo asks opinion from Ben, her ex-boyfriend and also a reliable journalist who usually covers events that are deliberately covered by certain parties. After discussing with Ben, she decided to immediately ask the most powerful person on board, Richard. She would ask Richard to stop shipping at the nearest port. After that she will report the murder to the nearest police office.

The killer was Richard. The woman who was killed was not the woman she had met in cabin 10, but Anne Bullmer, Richard's wife. The woman she saw at

that time was Carrie, Richard's affair, who then disguised herself as Anne, after Anne was thrown into the sea.

Lo's request to anchor the ship certainly made Richard feel threatened. Richard began to worry about Lo becoming more determined to expose the murder. If Lo is determined to report the incident, surely Richard will be arrested by the police. Therefore, finally Richard decided to lock Lo into the lowest room in the ship. In her condition, she kept thinking about how she could get out of the room, before she was killed by someone who held her.

Carrie, who knows all these things, cannot bear to see Lo being locked in that room without any facilities. Therefore, Carrie decided to deliver food, drinks, medicine and books to Lo. Lo used the opportunity to try to escape, by attacking Carrie while delivering food. How surprised Lo to find out that the woman who delivered the food was Carrie, the woman she thought was dead. Carrie became Richard's affair and disguised herself as Anne.

After learning this, Lo tried to make Carrie realize that Richard had never really loved her. Richard only take benefits from her, after that Richard will also kill her. In addition to making Carrie aware, Lo did this also to rid herself of the captivity, before Richard killed her. Because of Lo's struggle, Carrie finally realized that she had fought for the wrong person. Eventually Carrie told Lo to come out of captivity in the guise of herself and then report Richard to the police.

After Lo left, Carrie had a fight with Richard. Carrie tried to fight by shooting Richard. But Richard continued to chase her, until then they both fell into the sea.

Arriving on the mainland, Lo immediately reported to the police. In the investigation, the police found the bodies of Carrie and Richard who drowned in the sea.

The struggle of the other two figures are the struggle of Anne Bullmer and Carrie. Anne who was born from a wealthy and respectable group did not necessarily rely on the wealth and honour of her parents. She continued to struggle by working hard. So that it caused Richard to feel Anne never accompanied him and became an excuse for Richard to have an affair. As for Carrie's struggle, that is struggling to maintain relations with Richard. She struggled by obeying Richard's orders to eliminate Anne and tried to prevent Lo from revealing the murders committed by Richard. After she realized, Carrie fought against Richard so that the murder of Anne could be revealed.