

# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents a general description of the paper. It consists of research background, previous studies, research questions, research objectives, research significance, and conceptual framework.

### 1.1 Research Background

The British Empire was an empire consisting of colonies, protectorates, mandates, dominions and other territories that had been ruled or controlled by the United Kingdom. The British Empire began at the end of the 16th century in line with the growing strength of the British Royal Navy and was the most extensive empire in world history and at certain periods was the main power in the world. In 1922, the British Empire had a population of approximately 458 million people, approximately one-fifth of the world's population at the time, covering an area of over 33,700,000 km<sup>2</sup>, or about a quarter of the total earth's area.

As a result, British, and especially British, influence is present all over the world: in economic practices, law and systems of government, society, sport, and the use of the English language. The British Empire was at one time nicknamed "the empire where the sun never sets" because it spanned the globe and thus the sun always shone, at least in one of its many colonies. During the Age of Discovery in the 15th and 16th centuries, Portugal and Spain spearheaded European maritime exploration of various parts of the world as well as establishing colonies. Jealous of the success and glory they were getting, the British, French and Dutch began to form their own colonies and trade networks in America and Asia.

A series of war victories in the 17th and 18th centuries with France and the Netherlands allowed England (later to become Great Britain after uniting with Scotland in 1707) to become dominant colonies in India and North America. The loss of the British Thirteen Colonies in North America

in 1787 after the war of independence deprived England of its oldest and most populous colony. The loss of North America made Britain's attention turn to the colonial territories in Africa, Asia and the Pacific. After the defeat of Napoleonic France in 1815, Britain had the opportunity to expand its empire throughout the world and became the most victorious and unchallenged imperialist country at that time.

Some of its colonies were made white immigrant colonies and some of them were made dominions. The rise of Germany and the United States at the end of the 19th century contributed to the fading of Britain's glory. Military and economic tensions between Britain and Germany were the main causes of World War I, when Britain was heavily dependent on its empire. The war had caused a breakdown in the British financial system and although Britain was still the country with the largest colonial territory after World War I, it was no longer the world's economic and military leader. World War II caused most of the British colonies in Southeast Asia to be occupied by the Japanese.

Although in the end Britain and the Allies succeeded in winning World War II, this war also had an impact on the narrowing of the territory of the British empire. Two years after the war ended, India - Britain's most valuable colony - gained its independence. After the end of World War II, as a result of the decolonization movement of the colonized countries, Britain gave independence to most of its colonies. This decolonization process ended with the handover of Hong Kong to the People's Republic of China in 1997. The fourteen remaining British colonies remained under British sovereignty. After independence, many of the former British colonies joined the Commonwealth of Nations, a voluntary union involving nations.

The First Scottish War of Independence was the initial part of the war that took place between the Kingdoms of England and Scotland. This war began after the English invaded Scotland in 1296 and ended when Scottish independence was restored de jure with the signing of the Treaty of Edinburgh-Northampton in 1328. De facto independence was obtained since 1314 after Scotland won the Battle of Bannockburn in this war, England tried to control Scotland, while Scotland tried to expel the English, after the Kingdom of England took control of Scotland, discontent spread throughout Scotland and there was chaos, acts of opposition were directed at officials -local British officials. In 1297, open rebellion broke out, Andrew de Moray and William Wallace were the first Scottish warriors to stand out.

After Scotland surrendered in 1296, any prominent Scots whose names did not appear on the 'Ragman's Roll' were declared outlaws and pursued by the authorities. Years later, Blind Harry claimed that one of these men was William Wallace, who led several men against the Sheriff of Lanark to avenge the death of Marion Braidfute in May 1297. After the Sheriff's murder, many men joined Wallace in a rebellion against English domination, which later developed into the Battle of Stirling Bridge. In the north, Sir Andrew Murray launched a similar rebellion, slowly pushing the British out of the Highlands.

In September of the same year, Wallace and Murray led the Scots to victory at the Battle of Stirling Bridge, and captured Stirling Castle. After this impressive victory, Wallace was named 'Guardian of Scotland'. However, their victory was short-lived. The following year King Edward I once again marched into Scotland, the two armies meeting at Falkirk in July with decisive consequences in favor of England. After a crushing defeat at Falkirk, Wallace resigned as Guardian of Scotland, and was soon outlawed by Scottish nobles who sought to regain Edward's support. He continued to resist until being captured near Glasgow on 5 August 1305 by Sir John Mentieth, a Scottish knight, who was loyal to Edward. He was brought before Edward in Westminster hall on 23 August 1305, where he was convicted of treason.

Immediately after the trial, Wallace was stripped naked and dragged by horse through the streets, after which he was hanged, drawn and quartered, and his dismembered body parts were sent to five different cities to be displayed as a reminder of Edward's wrath.

The main themes that emerge are the struggle for independence and freedom, as well as the conflict between big powers and small powers that are struggling to maintain their identity and culture. The novel "Braveheart" provides a dramatic and entertaining story involving the desire for freedom, secret love, social, moral, political and war. William Wallace, the protagonist of the story, tries to take over the freedom of the Scots from King Edward I, King of England. Not only presenting the struggles in battle, but also romantic, dramatic and even tragic scenes that happened in Wallace's life.

The main theme of the novel "Braveheart" by Randall Wallace is to tell the story of the struggle of William Wallace and the Scottish rebels against English colonialism in the 13th century. The novel covers various events, including the rivalry between the Balliol and Bruce families, the battle against British troops, Wallace's attempts to forge

an alliance with the French and the Vikings, and his relationship with Isabella. The main themes that emerge are the struggle for independence and freedom, as well as the conflict between big powers and small powers that are struggling to maintain their identity and culture.

The book "Braveheart" tells a compelling and enjoyable tale about the pursuit of freedom, unrequited love, politics, social issues, and conflict. In the story, William Wallace, the main character, challenges King Edward I of England for control of Scottish independence. Besides depicting the battles, the film also includes romantic, emotional, and even tragic events from Wallace's life.

The third-person point of view is employed in the BraveHeart novel. William Wallace's life is shown by the author from the viewpoint of someone who is not actively involved in the narrative. Along with a summary of the Scottish historical context at the time, the author describes what occurred to William and those around him. The story's protagonists' thoughts and feelings are also described in length by the author, however William Wallace, the story's primary character, is not directly portrayed.

In the Novel, the reason William Wallace and the other Scots fought against the English colonists was because they wanted Scotland to be ruled by the Scots and not to be ruled by the English. They felt that England had interfered in Scotland's internal affairs and oppressed the Scottish people.

The reason the researcher chose the novel *Braveheart* by Randall Wallace is because it is the best novel with a historical background. William Wallace became the main character with all his heroic stories in leading the Scottish people's struggle against England, as well as telling the dynamics of romance which ended tragically.

The struggle of William Wallace became news the rebellion spreads quickly, and hundreds of Scots from the surrounding areas volunteer to join Wallace's militia. At the first time, all the people thought that Wallace's appearance seems like in their mind before which became a legend, that Wallace was big people, tall, and seems like giants. In reality, they were shocked looking at Wallace, but he ensures all people that the most important thing in this life and how to win the battle depend on their strategy and mind. Wallace leads his army through a series of successful battles against the English, including the Battle of Stirling and sacking the city of York.

Novel *Braveheart* is a love novel that emphasizes heroism rather than romance. This novel not only tells about the secret relationship between William Wallace, a

Scottish patriot and Murrion MacClannough, his wife, but also the struggle against the tyranny of King Edward I (Wallace, 1995). *Braveheart* novelist Randall Wallace, not only created this book based on his preconceived notions, but he also traces the history of Scotland and England firsthand. William Wallace's character built in the novel shows inspiring qualities such as courage, exemplary, and leadership (Hermawan, 2014).

A plot is a sequence of actions in a narrative. The term "flow" is typically used to describe occurrences that are merely tangentially related. A casual occurrence is one that has a direct or indirect impact on other events and cannot be disregarded because it has an impact on the entire piece of literature. (Robert Stanton, 2007: 26).

In the face of colonisation and the challenges of daily living, the *BraveHeart* story illustrates the spirit of patriotism and the fight for independence. The link between family and neighbours is also discussed in this *BraveHeart* tale, along with principles like bravery and trust. The lesson that may be learned from William Wallace's effort and bravery in defending the nation's identity and culture is the spirit of struggle and determination. William Wallace and the Scottish insurrectionists resisted going up against the might of Britain and persisted in their fight for independence. They also assert that small-scale can outperform large-scale if it possesses virtue and high quality. In addition to that, William Wallace's speech explains the need of teamwork and cooperation in achieving shared goals. William Wallace successfully formed an alliance with the Vikings and the Persians to uphold Skotlandia's rule.

William Wallace, a young Scot who rose to fame as a national hero of Scotland in the thirteenth century, is the subject of the novel *BraveHeart*. The setting for the novel is historical; in 1276, the Scottish nobility assembled at Elderslie to choose the country's next ruler. King Edward I of England, who asserted the right to choose a new king, challenged the succession.

Later, the focus of the narrative shifts to the Wallace family, where Malcolm and John, William's father and brother, join the Scottish rebels to battle England. But afterwards, all perished in battle, leaving only William alive. Later, William was shunned by his neighbours, but a young girl who offered him a flower as a sign of optimism gave him hope.

William later encountered his violent priest uncle, Argyle Wallace. William was given sword instruction by Argyle before they left the farm. In the final scene, William turns to take one final look behind him before departing to begin his war against England.

Randal Wallace's most famous work, *Braveheart*, tells the story of the forgotten Scottish independence patriot, William Wallace, who tries to inspire and lead Scotland to reclaim its country from England led by King Edward I in the thirteenth century. Apart from containing heroic values in the novel *Braveheart*, it also teaches us many lessons about political, social and moral life.

In this research, the researcher used some previous studies as reference to help the research. Previous study is the referral source that the research use to help the research.

The First Research by Dodyk Prestian (2008) with the title "*The Construction of New Identity of William Wallace in Gibson's Braveheart*": *New Historicism Perspective*. The purpose of the study was to find out the representation of William Wallace is different from the official history. This study focuses on those different representation of William Wallace. The differences are seen through the perspective of new historicism, where both literary and non literary texts are taken on equal position.

The Second Research by Rani Fitriya Wardhani (2014) with the title "*William Wallace As A Tragic Hero Portrayed In Braveheart By Randall Wallace*". The purpose of the study was to find out what are the characteristics of William Wallace. Besides, it will also answer what William Wallace motivation of fighting against the English and also how he can be characterized as a tragic hero.

The Third Research by Helena Edy Christine Shinta (2009) with the title "Struggle For Independence In Mel Gibson Braveheart Film". The purpose of this study is to identify the struggle for life that become the main issue of film is reflected well in this film. Mel Gibson covers the struggle for life found in the himself and society. The story of the film tells the existence of struggle for life symbolized by the main character. researcher will analyze it by emphasizing on the Marxist Perspective.

Based on social problems in Breaveheart's novel, it will be studied on the problem of the resistance of the hero William Wallace against the colonization of England. This can be understood through research entitled "*William Wallace As The Hero Pioneering the Scotland Struggle against England.*" namely a study related to the story of William Wallace The Hero Pioneering of the Scotland Struggle against England. The review of this research is seen from the background, role, and process of the struggle of the Scottish nation that unites and pioneers resistance in a literary perspective.

## 1.2 Research Questions

Based on the background that has been described, the following of the research questions of can be drawn:

1. What was the background of William Wallace to fight the English colonists and defend Scottish land?
2. How is the William Wallace characteristics of heroism in pioneering the scottish struggle?
3. How was the process of William Wallace struggle in pioneering the struggle of the Scottish nation for English colonizers?

### **1.3 Research Objective**

Based on the formulation of the problems that have been described, the research objective can be determined as follows:

1. To find out the background of William Wallace to fight the English colonists and defend Scottish land.
2. To find out William Wallace characteristics of heroism in pioneering the scottish struggle.
3. To find out the process of William Wallace struggle in pioneer the struggle of the Scottish nation for English colonizers.

### **1.4 Research Significance**

This research has several benefits covering theoretical and practically as follows:

1. Theoretical
  - a. This research is expected to be able to add insight and analyze literary works, especially novels, implementing the theories and concepts that have been studied related to English literature.
  - b. The results of this research are expected to be a place to provide information to readers about the heroic values contained in the novel Braveheart by Randall Wallace.
  - c. Able to participate and contribute ideas to science in the Department of English Literature.
2. Practical

Research practical can provide benefits in general as a reference related to the

study of English literature, then specifically to analyze the values of heroism in novel literature.

### **1.5 Definition Of Key Terms**

The some of terms which are very important to describe the research created to the tittle William Wallace The Hero Pioneer of the Scotland Struggle against England.

#### **1. Novel**

Novel is one type of literary work in the form of prose. The story in the novel is a work of imagination that discusses the problems of a person's life or various characters. The story in the novel begins with the emergence of problems experienced by the characters and ends with solving the problem. Novels are included in the type of fiction book. A novel is a long prose essay containing a series of stories about a person's life and the people around him, highlighting the character and nature of the perpetrator. Meanwhile, as reported by the Encyclopaedia Britannica (2015), a novel is a prose narrative created with sufficient length and certain complexity. The term novel is taken from Italian, namely *novella*, which is the plural of *novellus*. The *novella* itself is a kind of enlarged anecdote like those found in the Italian classical *decaameron* of the 14th century. A novel is supported by intrinsic and extrinsic elements.

Novel elements Novel elements consist of intrinsic and extrinsic elements. The following is the explanation: Intrinsic elements of a novel. Intrinsic elements are all the elements that make up a novel that come from within the novel. The following are the elements of the novel, namely:

#### **1. Theme**

Theme is the basis of the story, the basic idea of a work. Basic ideas are usually used to develop stories.

#### **2. Plot**

Plot is a pattern of story development that is formed by cause and effect. In general, the plot is divided into several parts, such as an introduction to the story situation, disclosure of events, conflict, climax or conflict resolution.

#### **3. Background**



Setting is a description of the events that occur in the novel. Where relates to time, place and atmosphere.

#### 4. Figure

Characters are the actors who play a role in the novel. Characterization is the presentation of the characters' characters in the story. Where it can be seen from the character's behavior, dialogue, the character's choices, the author's description or explanation. In the book *Easily Write a Novel in 30 Days (2019) Guide to Writing Novels for Beginners*, the characters in the novel are the characters who move the story. Characters include names, traits, posture and everything related to the human side of the character. In general, there are three types of characters, namely:

##### a. Protagonist

The protagonist is a good character in the novel. In general, the protagonist is the main character who attracts the reader's sympathy. This character could be said to be good from the start, or it could also be that at first he was bad but developed into a good character.

##### b. Antagonist

The antagonist is the evil character in the novel. Considered as a character who hinders or disrupts the protagonist's efforts.

##### c. Supporting characters

Supporting characters are also called extras or secondary characters. This character does not have much of a role in the novel. His job is only to help and support the story.

##### d. Language style

The language style of the author's way of telling the story in the novel. Usually use certain figures of speech or diction.

##### e. Mandate

Mandate is a moral message contained in a novel. Extrinsic elements of the novel

f. Extrinsic elements are all elements that make up a novel that come from outside. The following are extrinsic elements:

g. The values contained in the novel The values contained in the novel are the values of a novel, such as cultural, moral, social and religious values.

h. Author's background

In a novel there must be a background of the author. The author's background is everything related to the author's understanding and motivation.

i. Community background

Community background is everything in society that influences the plot of the novel.

Characteristics of a novel A novel has the following characteristics:

a. Complex storyline

b. The reading time is quite long.

c. In general, novels consist of 400 pages or a word count of more than 35,000 words.

d. The story is a long novel, many sentences are repeated.

e. Novels are written with narration and description to describe the atmosphere

2. Character

Character An trait which mean an image of some quality of people in the society (Merriam Webster, 2017). While in the literary term it is known as one of the intrinsic which sign or portraying and describing a man or people. And Terry Eagleton (1943) said that the term of character is to show individual mental and moral qualities.

Understanding Character

Character is a set of traits that are always admired as signs of a person's goodness, virtue and moral maturity. Etymologically, the term character originates from the Latin character, which means character, character, mental qualities, manners, personality and morals.

## Character Definition

according to W.B. Saunders, (1977: 126) states that character is a real and distinct trait that is shown by an individual, a number of attributes that can be observed in an individual.

Wyne said that character is how to focus on how to apply good values in the form of good actions or behavior. Therefore, someone who behaves in an unreliable, cruel or greedy manner is said to be a person of bad character, while a person who behaves honestly and is happy to help is said to be a person of noble character. So the term character is closely related to a person's personality.

The definition of character from several experts is very out of sync with each explanation. according to W.B. Saunders character is a concrete trait, not the same and can be observed by the individual, which means this character can be shown in each person, because the traits and characteristics of each individual are not the same and can be seen as a result, it can be said to be out of sync. Meanwhile, from Wyne, how does a person apply the value of goodness to the form of action or behavior, because if someone has good morals, it means that person has a noble character. On the other hand, if someone does not have good character, it means they can be said to be a person who has bad behavior.

### 3. Heroism

Heroism is behavior that shows a fighting attitude that has hope or the quality of dedication and sacrifice for the nation. Heroism also is courage in defending justice and truth which can also be interpreted as heroism.

A heroism is defined as a person who stands out because of his courage and sacrifice in defending the truth. Heroes are brave warriors. In defending the truth, heroes must sacrifice energy, thoughts, time, even lives. Heroes do not fight for their own interests, but for the interests of society, nation and state. There are several values that a hero must have, namely:

1. Willing to sacrifice This means that the hero is willing to sacrifice everything he has to defend the truth.

2. Prioritizing the interests of many people above personal interests. This means

that heroes sacrifice and fight by prioritizing the interests of many people, such as society, nation and state.

3. Heroes must not be selfish or prioritize their own interests. Never give up. This means that a hero must not easily give up on the situation or conditions he is currently facing.

4. Heroes must continue to do their best to defend and fight for the truth.

5. Love for the country. This means that a hero must have an attitude of love for the country. Because what he is fighting for is his own nation and country.

6. Sincere and selfless. This means that a hero must fight sincerely and not expect rewards, such as money or praise from other people.

We must instill these values in our daily lives. For example, by prioritizing the interests of others above one's own interests, and instilling love of one's country.

#### 4. Plot

Plot Kenny in *How to Fiction* (1966) explain "Plot as the events shown in the story that is a not simple, because the author compiled the events based on causal link."

Plot is a sequence of events that make up a story. The causal events of a plot can be thought of as a series of events connected by the link "and so on".

A plot is a series of events that are carefully woven together and move a story through complexity toward a climax and resolution. Plot describes how a story develops, unfolds, and moves in time.