

WILLIAM WALLACE'S STRUGGLE FOR INDEPENDENCE: A CHARACTER ANALYSIS IN *BRAVEHEART* BY RANDAL WALLACE

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Abstract

This study examines the characteristics of William Wallace as the main character in leading Scotland to fight for its independence in the novel *Braveheart* by Randall Wallace, using Sudarmanto's theory of heroism. This study aims to identify the character depiction of the main character and analyze the character of William Wallace as the main character in the fight for Scottish independence in the novel *Braveheart* by Randall Wallace. The data used is to look at the dialogue and heroic actions of William Wallace as shown in the novel *Braveheart* by Randall Wallace. Research results: (1) To understand the meaning of the novel (2) Knowing William Wallace's characteristic struggle in fighting for Scotland's independence. (3) To understand the meaning of heroism. This study shows the character of the main character William Wallace in his struggle to liberate the Scottish people from British colonialism.

Keywords: Novel, Characteristics, Heroism

INTRODUCTION

A literary works in a contemporary view are creative activities consisting aspects of beauty that contain abstract and concrete life problems, as well as physically and spiritually (Ratna, 2015). Literature is etymologically derived from Sanskrit, which has the meaning of teaching, guiding and leading. Suffix "tra" is used to describe teachings and manual book. The word literature, literally means letters, writing or composition. The affix "su" (Javanese) is given to add meaning to the beauty of language or the goodness of content.

Literary work is the result of human creation to describe the meaning of life that is real or not real. Literary works can be a tool for expressing thoughts or feelings through the art of writing with the aim of providing learning and guidance for readers about the author's writing (Hermawan & Shandi, 2019). Literary works are also explained as imaginative or fictional works through the expressions set forth by the author (Susanto, 2012).

Literary works are divided into three types including prose fiction, poetry and drama. Fictional prose is a term for a work of fiction, which can also be interpreted as a story, narrative or plot essay. Types of fictional prose can be

divided into several types including novels, romances, novelettes or short stories (Ismawati, 2013). Literary appreciation is the activity of getting to know literary works seriously so as to foster understanding, appreciation, sensitivity to critical thinking and sensitivity to good feelings towards literary works. One form of literary appreciation that can be carried out by everyone is reading literary works, both prose fiction, poetry, and drama (Aminuddin, 2013). The definition of fictional prose is a story or narration to explain the role played by the actors, then a series of stories is built with a certain background that contradicts the imagination of the author in connecting a story (Aminuddin, 2013).

Novel elements are built from two elements including intrinsic and extrinsic elements. Intrinsic elements in the novel is the element that directly form the story, then the intrinsic elements consist of several components such as theme, plot setting, setting, plot, characterizations, and language style. Extrinsic element in the novel consist of external components such as religious values, education, heroism, and history (Nurgiyantoro, 2013). Extrinsically, value is a belief that becomes an identity in giving a style to feelings, mindset, and behavior. Value is not felt by one person, but seen as a whole in everyone. Value is something that is believed, implemented and communicated to other people (Soegito, 2003).

The character of heroism is behavior that shows a fighting attitude that has hope or the quality of dedication and sacrifice for the nation. Heroic values can be shown from loving the motherland, willing to sacrifice, patriotism, exemplary, hard work, democracy and responsibility then integrated into life. Every novel certainly has heroic values that can be instilled (Sudarmanto, 2009).

According to Poerwadarminta (2005) heroism has the characteristics of a hero, namely courage by becoming big because of the right goals. The character of heroism in the novel has a connection between character and soul showing several aspects of courage, willing to sacrifice and chivalry. These heroic values are something that can be emulated which is integrated in real life (Schulte, 2008).

The character of heroism becomes a belief as a feeling that knows no fear to defend the truth and is a responsibility that must be carried out. The value of loyalty becomes a valuable belief that shows obedience and adherence. The value of sacrifice becomes the belief to dedicate everything without asking for anything in return with the aim of making sacrifices (Sari, 2015). Literary works, especially novels, contain a lot of values. The value of heroism is one type that forms a character that encourages the courage to fight for goals (Kayati, 2017).

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 Murron 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).

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.

The reason the author choose 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. But behind that, the novel *Braveheart* provides many lessons and inspirations about heroic characteristic such as loving the motherland, willing to sacrifice, patriotism and hard working.

The author used a descriptive qualitative method, namely a method that focused on understanding phenomena which refers to the explanation obtained from the subject's experience and scientific context (Kaelan, 2012). This study used descriptive explanations, namely explanations that described information based on generalized facts. Descriptive analysis study was carried out by interpreting, analyzing and generalizing the research. (Fathoni, 2011). This Study used a historical approach. A historical approach is used to analyze the heroic elements shown by William Wallace in the past in the novel *Braveheart* by Randall Wallace.

The study results show that the novel *Braveheart* highlights heroic values strongly. Heroism is behavior that shows a fighting attitude that has hope or the quality of service and sacrifice for the nation. Heroic values can be demonstrated from love of the country, willingness to sacrifice, patriotism, example, hard work, democracy and responsibility and then integrated into life. William Wallace is described as a brave hero, having a leadership spirit, a wise attitude, a sense of caring, and he also showed extraordinary determination and sacrifice in his struggle for freedom and justice for his people. Wallace's heroic values also motivated other people to rise up against tyranny and follow in his footsteps. Although in the end he had to be executed on charges of treason against England.

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

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 is the basis of the story, the basic idea of a work. Basic ideas are usually used to develop stories. 2. 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 Characterization is the presentation of the 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. 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.

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.

Characteristic

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.

The characteristics of a hero must certainly be possessed by him because from the nature of this character it can be seen that this hero really has a character that shows that he is a true hero as for the characteristics of heroes, they are divided into several types are loving motherland, willing to sacrifice, patriotism, and hardwork. (Sudarmanto, 2009).

William Wallace's characteristic of heroism in pioneering the Scottish struggle is divided into 3 core points, namely: 1. Loving the motherland. 2. Willing to sacrifice. 3. Patriotism.

1. Loving the Motherland

Love the motherland is reflected in the behavior of defending one's homeland, guarding and protecting one's homeland, being willing to make sacrifices for the interests of one's nation and country, loving the customs or culture within one's country by preserving them. 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. Walter Christaller explains the distribution of human settlements based on geographic location and basic service needs. Christaller believes that human settlements tend to be centered around service centers (central places) such as villages or cities to meet the needs of the population. (Christaller: 1933).

Love Motherland of birth is also directly proportional to the historical theory because the history where a person is born becomes the land of that person's birth which should be loved and protected. Developed by Auguste Comte, historical positivism focuses on the scientific method and empirical research in history. This theory emphasizes the importance of objective facts and accurate observations in historical reconstruction. (Auguste Comte: 1798). Sigmund Freud: Freud's psychoanalysis touches on the concept of love for one's country through a psychological perspective. Freud argued that love of country can be understood as an extension of love of family. He states that individuals often experience feelings of love and identification with their country because it is considered a "mother" that protects and provides identity. (Freud, 1856). In the quote below, it is explained William Wallace loved his motherland so much that he was willing to sacrifice his body and soul to make Scotland an independent nation.

In the 13th century, William Wallace was a key figure in leading the Scottish rebellion against the English colonists. In the Battle of Stirling Bridge in 1297, he commanded Scottish troops that prevailed over far bigger English forces. He then organised an uprising against King Edward I of England and battled for Scottish independence. He plays a crucial role in this tale because it is he who battles William and eventually captures him. His nickname

is Longshanks, which means "cruel king," and he is elderly with blonde hair. He made every effort to stop William and gave up a number of his soldiers in the process.

Strength of Support. Scotland honours William Wallace as a national hero for his valour in leading the fight against British colonists and promoting Scottish independence. Despite the fact that he was ultimately captured and killed by the British in 1305, his resistance against English colonists inspired the Scots to fight on and eventually gain their independence in the 14th century.

The following are William Wallace's main contributions as the initiator of the Scottish struggle: William Wallace showed up, and the entire Scottish army followed him, while the Scottish nobility assembled on a hill to consult with the British commanders about the demands of the battlefield.

"So we fight the Highland way," old Campbell said. "Attack and run. Retreat into the hill country. Burn everything as we go. Leave nothing behind us for Longshanks's army to eat." "And leave nothing behind worth fighting for." William said. "What if we could win a victory? What if we could stand against the king's whole army with an army of Scots?" (Wallace, 1995: 101)

William Wallace was portrayed in the text's quotations as a commander who could inspire and direct his warriors in combat. He oversaw the development of the Schiltron, a strong Scottish defensive arrangement, and he was successful in defeating British forces at Stirling and York. The people of Scotland chose William as their commander because he has strong skill to be a leader. He can bring the people of Scotland to fight against the British although they just a farmer, not a real soldier like the British who has many soldiers and complete weapons. His charisma showed in the sentence "And leave nothing behind worth fighting for". This words from William can bring the Scottish to fight. He also a wise person. He can choose what is more important to do at that time. This is one of the Characteristic of William Wallace that the people of the Scotland need. He is the leader of them, so he must always being like this, being the person who always straight forward without looking back.

2. Willing to sacrifice

This means that the hero is willing to sacrifice everything he has to defend the truth. an example of being willing to sacrifice, putting the interests of other people or many people first, Putting other people's interests first is the main characteristic of a self- sacrificing attitude. That means, we need to avoid putting our own interests before those of others, especially in critical situations.

Joseph Campbell was a mythologist best known for his concept of the "hero's journey." He argues that heroes often have to sacrifice something important to themselves for the sake of the greater good. This is an important step in the hero's journey towards self-understanding and transformation.

(Campbell, 1904).

In the quote below, it is explained William Wallace willing to sacrifice for his country, he mobilized all his strength to make Scotland independent.

William Wallace overthrew the British army when he launched a rebellion attack on them.

"Wallace and his men now stood protected behind a literal wall of fallen chargers and knights. Wallace drew his broadsword and led his swordsmen out onto the field where they attacked knights that were still alive. Most were off their horses; a few had managed to pull up their mounts. But the armored knights moved like turtles; the Scots swarmed around them, and the field ran with blood." (Wallace, 1995: 124)

"Wallace lifted his broadsword, screamed, and led the charge. The Scots swarmed in from all directions; the English horses could barely move, the bog sucked at their hooves. Wallace's broadsword swung so fast that it blurred in steel and blood." (Wallace, 1995: 106).

"Wallace lifted his sword, "FOR SCOTLAND!" He charged down the hill toward the soldiers massing on the north side of Stirling bridge. And the whole Scottish army followed him." (Wallace, 1995: 125).

"Wallace and his men moved only in one direction; forward. They hacked at anything they could reach: necks, faces, backs, it didn't matter." (Wallace, 1995: 125).

"the Scots kept carving their way through the English soldiers — nothing could stop them. Wallace was relentless; each time he swung, a head flew of an arm. Hamish and Stephen fought beside him and swung the broadsword with both hands. Old Campbell lost his shield in the grappling; and English swordsman whacked at him and took off his left hand, but Campbell battered him to the ground with his right one and stabbed him." (Wallace, 1995: 126).

"His men charged forward. "Stop!" Wallace screamed. "Not yet! Listen to me!" The clansmen heeded the only voice they would have obeyed at that moment. "They wish to frighten us! Or goad us into attacking too soon! But don't look away! Look!" (Wallace, 1995: 140).

The book paints a picture of William's leadership in the conflict at Stirling through a few quotes. William led his army, which was made up of the very patriotic Scottish people prepared to defend their independence from Britain, in a highly charged and brave environment. They prepared to take on a considerably larger and better equipped British force as they stood on a hill close to Stirling Bridge. This show that William was persistent. He did not scare even after he saw the larger armies of the British with the better equipment. He still go and led his men to fight their enemy.

William led his forces with bravery and a masterful plan. He positioned himself on the hill correctly, giving his troops a significant tactical edge. He also

directed a well- organized and successful assault against the British army, expertly employing their spears and swords. This is the prove that William is a real leader because he can organized his people correctly to fight the British. As the researcher said in chapter II that a hero must have an intelligence to solve the problems. In this case William must think the good strategy to fight the enemy and he did it. He can knock the British back even if they were out of numbers. This also prove that William has leadership skill that the others did not. He can lead his people in the battle.

Both sides suffered heavy losses in the violent and merciless combat at Stirling. William and his troops overcame a considerably larger and better equipped British army to prevail in the fight. They succeeded in taking control of Stirling Bridge and cutting off the British supply line, forcing the British to flee. This success is the result of the tenacity and the hard work of the Scottish. The Scottish may not won the battle if they did not have the good leader like William Wallace who can organized his armies well enough against the British with larger number and better equipment.

This image demonstrates William's bravery and cunning in commanding his forces during the fight with England. He was able to use a strategic advantage and a tactical one to outgun the larger and better equipped British army. This triumph served as a significant turning point in the Scottish independence movement and demonstrated the resilience of their spirit under William's leadership. To fight the British with larger number and better equipment, William need to be smart even smarter than the British to make the good tactic because they will not win the battle if only using the strength. He needs to make the good tactic that will never be thought by the British to beat them because logically the Scottish have no chance to beat the British.

From the quote above it can be shown that William is a true leader of Scotland. He can choose the better place for the battle. The land covered with many mud that slow the British armies because they wear the metal armor while the Scottish only wear the light armor so they can move faster than the British as stated in the sentence "But the armored knights moved like turtles; the Scots swarmed around them, and the field ran with blood". This shows that William is not a regular man that knows nothing about the strategies. The heavy armor is strong but slow, so the solution is brought them to the muddy location that make them slower. Also the battle was held in the Scotland, the land of William Wallace and his friends so he has some advantages to win the battle there.

Another William's charisma is shown while he leads the battle. When the British was almost cornered, they move forward to frightened the Scottish. One of the Scottish leader told them to stop but William yell loudly not to stop and just keep going. The Scottish finally obeyed him and keep fighting no

matter what as stated in the sentence "His men charged forward. "Stop!" Wallace screamed. "Not yet! Listen to me!" The clansmen heeded the only voice they would have obeyed at that moment." This shows that William has a charisma, that is why his people obeyed him even one of the leader told to stop. This means that William has gain the trust from his men and they will always and only obey what William said, if William say so, they will do it.

The Scots applauded William Wallace after the win, shouting "Wal—renda! Rent, rent, rent! "Wal— LACE!"

3. Patriotism

This is the attitude of someone who is willing to sacrifice everything for the glory and prosperity of the homeland. It is important as an Indonesian citizen to have an awareness of patriotism. It is not only said verbally, but must also be applied in everyday life.

Characteristics of patriotism The characteristics of patriotism are as follows: a. Having self-identity so that you can accept, see and develop the character and personality of the nation. b. Can create a sense of solidarity towards others so as to achieve national prosperity. c. Love for one's country is a national cultural value and is an important asset for the struggle to achieve the nation's ideals. d. Be open so that you can see the nation in the context of the world and be willing to learn from other nations for the sake of the nation's progress. e. Can enable someone to see the strengths and weaknesses of their country and nation.

The aim of patriotism. Cultivating an attitude of patriotism is very important for Indonesian citizens. The aims of patriotism include:

a. Creating harmonious and harmonious relationships, as well as strengthening ties of brotherhood between fellow citizens. b. Maintaining the unity and integrity of the country from threats, both internal and external. c. Eliminate excessive demands (extremism) on the rights and obligations of citizens, both individuals and groups. d. Fostering a sense of love for the country in every citizen so that they can face various threats.

In the quote below, it is explained William Wallace showed a patriot attitude by leading the British troops and creating tactics to defeat the British troops. The Scottish army under William Wallace used a tactic to overpower the English army.

"Wallace smiled. He grabbed Hamish by the shoulder. "Tell Mornay to ride to the flank and cross upstream. Wait! Tell him to be sure the English see him ride away!" (Wallace, 1995: 125)

"The Scots reached the English side of the bridge and began to build a barrier with the dead bodies. The Scots made an impenetrable barrier of slashing blades, And Wallace stood to his full height, swung the broadsword, and hit

Cheltham with a vertical slash that parted his helmet, his hair, and his brain.
“(Wallace, 1995: 126)

*“Hamish!” Wallace shouted toward the schiltrons. “Do you see them?”
“Aye!” Hamish shouted back. Then he called to his father, and the two Campbells stepped in front of the formations of spearmen. They gave a signal; the long pikes bristled into the air, and the formations started forward toward the enemy. Hamish glanced back at Wallace; both men knew the spearmen were the bait here. When they had discussed their strategy around the campfire the night before, Hamish had said, “As soon as we move forward, William, you must ride to the rear of the battlefield. If this feint with the schiltrons doesn’t work, we will be butchered and there is not one thing you could do about it. So at least let me know, know, when we try it, that if it doesn’t work, you’ll still be alive. For our hopes will live only as long s you do.” Wallace had nodded even while feeling he could never deserve such a fiend. Now, as he saw Hamish and his father lead their most loyal Highlanders into battle, William dismounted from his horse and drew his broadsword. He took a place among the Highlander swordsmen, looked back at Hamish. Hamish’s blue eyes were burning bright. His brows knotted into a furious knot. Then he threw back his head and laughed.” (Wallace, 1995 : 180)*

William Wallace led the Scottish army with a plan that helped them prevail in combat. Wallace observed the British soldiers frightened, rushing frantically, and crushed in the mountainside. The Scottish army also experienced victory, which the Scots had not experienced in a century. Wallace observed the results of the conflict: dead bodies on the battlefield, soldiers in disarray, piles of corpses on the bridge, and blood-stained bridges. Before everything could fall apart, William was carried out by his men. In addition to the populace, even the nobles took that tune. *Wal renda! Rent, rent, rent!* “Wal— LACE!” Scotland is yelling. The nobles openly expressed their admiration for the tactics that had prevailed in the conflict. They frequently refer to it as if it were a separate living being that had emerged from those who had originally created it. Thinking about it in this way makes them more at ease because admitting the opposite would imply that the noble people are at the very least equal to the nobles, if not superior. At this moment William shows his brilliance again to fight the British. He needs the good strategy that the British will never thought they will do that. This because William and his friends were out of number and lack of battle equipment unlike the British who have the complete equipment, so William must be smarter to win the battle. By this, William could be said a hero of Scotland.

Overall, the aforementioned remark demonstrates that William Wallace was instrumental in the fight to promote Scotland's independence from England. He was also renowned for his tenacity and bravery in the fight for Scottish independence.

Heroism

Heroism is behavior that shows a fighting attitude that has hope or the quality of dedication and sacrifice for the nation. Heroic values can be shown from loving the motherland, willing to sacrifice, patriotism, exemplary, hard work, democracy and responsibility then integrated into life. Every novel certainly has heroic values that can be instilled (Sudarmanto, 2009).

Heroism is the action of a hero about the attitude of one's own by showing the soul or nature of courage, mightiness, willingness, and gallantry. 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. The heroic spirit itself shows characteristics such as courage, responsibility, and being willing to sacrifice. Such heroic attitudes are aimed at the common good (Tandean, 2015). The spirit of leadership is formulated for heroes in playing an active role in the development of all their respective fields. Thus, the citizen becomes a hero for himself or society.

Heroism contains many elements that make it up like sensitivity/caring, sincerity, love, sacrifice, patience, responsibility, sense of unity, never give up, alertness, etc. Heroism is not only seen from a person's character but can also be seen from the situation or event that is experienced.

Heroism does not always occur in extreme situations, but also in everyday actions that involve caring for others, being willing to make sacrifices, having a spirit of leadership, empathy, courage and action. (Phil Zimbardo: 1971). Heroism is behavior that shows a fighting attitude that has hope or the quality of dedication and sacrifice for the nation. Heroic values can be shown from loving the motherland, willing to sacrifice, patriotism, exemplary, hard work, democracy and responsibility then integrated into life. Every novel certainly has heroic values that can be instilled (Sudarmanto, 2009).

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This means that the heroism is not just about person who fight the bad guy but it also can be in many forms. In the literary works, hero is always connected to the adventure genre. Here the main character called the hero because the main character always do the heroic thing to pass some obstacles

and challenges. The hero always struggling against the difficulty to complete the mission. The example is in *Shadow and Bone* novel, the main character is Alina Starkov. Based on the explanation before, Alina is called heroine because the novel is an adventure novel. In this case Alina was not struggling against the invader just like William Wallace but she was struggling against the Ravka who wanted to make her a powerful weapon because she is the most powerful Grisha in the story, a sun summoner. The other example is in the *Lord of the Ring*, the hero in this novel is Frodo Baggins where his heroic thing is not even fighting people or bad guy, his heroic thing is the hard work he did during the journey to the Mount Doom of Mordor where he must throw his ring so Sauron will disappear from the world.

Heroism does not always occur in extreme situations, but also in everyday actions that involve caring for others, being willing to make sacrifices, having a spirit of leadership, empathy, courage and action. (Phil Zimbardo: 1971). This means every person can be a hero. It is not always about fighting the bad guy because there are many elements that build heroism as explained in the previous paragraph. For example our parents are the hero of our life because they willing to carry us until we grew up. The other is a teacher can be said as hero because they teach their student to be the good person and useful for many people.

According to Poerwadarminta (2005) heroism has the characteristics of a hero, namely courage by becoming big because of the right goals. The value of heroism in the novel has a connection between character and soul showing several aspects of courage, willing to sacrifice and chivalry. These heroic values are something that can be emulated which is integrated in real life (Schulte, 2008).

Heroism is generally defined as an act of helping others that is done even if doing so results in personal sacrifice and loss. Various studies on heroism show that heroism can occur because the hero has positive character qualities or virtues (virtues). In this case, each person may have a subjective perception of what the hero's virtues are. However, from various literatures, the authors found 3 core virtues of heroism, namely: courage, competence and morality act.

In heroism, the main criterion is real action that is carried out not for oneself or a small group, but for the greater good of others. Heroic behavior is a moral behavior that contains universal virtues, producing goodness for the wider community (greater goodness). Regarding morality, it is necessary to distinguish between moral feeling, moral thinking and moral behavior. According to Freud (1933), moral feelings are related to the superego, or feelings about what is right and what is wrong. Therefore, if we violate the value rules, then there will be feelings of guilt; On the contrary, there will be a

feeling of joy and satisfaction if we are able to carry out behavior that is in accordance with the values we believe in. Moral feelings form conscience (conscience).

It needs to be understood, not all moral thoughts will result in moral actions, and not all moral actions are the result of moral thinking. According to Baumeister and colleagues (2007) moral behavior is more influenced by the ability of self-management (self-regulation), especially on internal self-barriers because it has the ability to inhibit. Inhibition is the ability to suppress responses that usually arise (inhibition), for example: when faced with difficulties, the response that easily arises is to give up, then the ability to inhibit is the ability to suppress the desire to give up when faced with difficult situations. Various studies have also found that inhibition is a predictor of success as well as heroism. The ability to resist temptation is also an important virtue of heroism.

CONCLUSION

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.

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