

**DANISH HEROISM IN FACING IMPERIALIST NAZI AS
PORTRAYED IN LOUIS LOWRY'S *NUMBER THE STARS***

THESIS

By:
Ulya Darojah
NIM 15320197



**DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH LITERATURE
FACULTY OF HUMANITIES
UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI MAULANA MALIK IBRAHIM MALANG
2020**

DANISH HEROISM IN FACING IMPERIALISM NAZI AS PORTRAYED IN LOUIS LOWRY'S *NUMBER THE STARS*

THESIS

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By:

Ulya Darojah
NIM 15320197

Advisor:

Dr. Hj. Istiadah M.A
NIP 1966091019910322002



**DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH LITERATURE
FACULTY OF HUMANITIES
UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI MAULANA MALIK IBRAHIM
MALANG
2020**

STATEMENT OF AUTHORSHIP

I state that the thesis entitled **Danish Heroism in Facing Imperialism Nazi as Portrayed in Louis Lowry's *Number the Stars*** is my original work. I do not include any materials perviously written or published by another person, except those ones that are cited as references and written in the bibliography. Hereby, if there is an objection or claim, i am the only person who is responsible for that.

Malang, February 07, 2020

The reseacrher



Ulya Darojah

NIM. 15320197

APPROVAL SHEET

This is to certify that Ulya Darojah's thesis entitled **Danish Heroism in Facing Imperialism Nazi as Portrayed in Louis Lowry's *Number the Stars*** has been approved for thesis examination at the Faculty of Humanities, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang, as one of the requirements for the degree of *Sarjana Sastra* (S.S).

Malang, February 07, 2020

Approved by

Head of Department of English Literature

Advisor



Dr. Hj. Istiadah M.A

NIP. 1966091019910322002

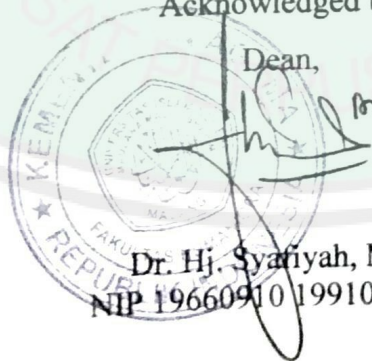


Rina Sari, M.Pd

NIP. 197506102006042002

Acknowledged by

Dean,



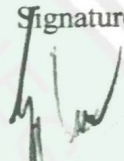
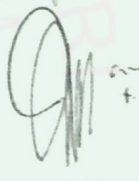

Dr. Hj. Syafiyah, M.A.
NIP 19660910199103 2 002

LEGIMATION SHEET

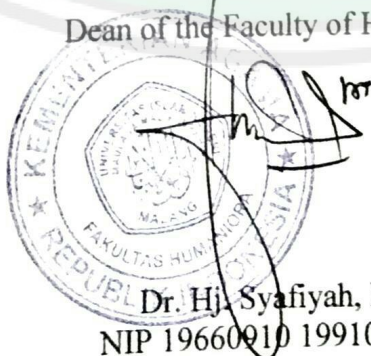
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Malang , November 12, 2019

The Broad Examiners

- | | | Signature |
|--|--|---|
| 1. <u>Dr. Syamsudin, M.Hum</u> (Main Examiner) : | |  |
| NIP 196911222006041001 | | |
| 2. <u>Asni Furaida, S.S., M.A</u> (Chair) : | |  |
| NIP 19880711201802012182 | | |
| 3. <u>Dr. Hj. Istiadah, M.A.</u> (Advisor) : | |  |
| NIP 1966091019910322002 | | |

Approved by
Dean of the Faculty of Humanities



Dr. Hj. Syafiyah, M.A.
NIP 19660910 199103 2 002

MOTTO

Hubbul Wathon Minal Iman



DEDICATION

This thesis is dedicated to;

My father Nur Hidayat, who always support me, encourage me, and my best advisor.

My mother Mutmainah, who always give me the best attention and affection, and always motivate me to become a better person.



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Alhamdulillah, I would like to thank into Allah SWT, the most Gracious and the most Merciful. Allah is the one who has been giving me His mercies and blessings to my life. Second, I would like to deliver *sholawat* and *salam* to Muhammad SAW who has brought light of love to the lives of his people.

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I do aware that i have a lot of mistakes and weakneeses of this research that I conduct. Therefore, I wish that everyone who read this thesis can give me advice, critic and suggestion for the betterment of this research in order to help the future researcher who conduct much better researches in this field of study.

Malang, February 07, 2020



Ulya Darojah

ABSTRACT

Darojah, Ulya. 2020. *Danish Heroism in Facing Imperialism Nazi as Portrayed in Louis Lowry's Number the Stars*. Minor Thesis (*Skripsi*) Department of English Literature, Faculty of Humanities, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang

Supervisor: Dr. Hj. Istiadah, M.A

Keywords: Heroism, History of Danish, Nazi Imperialism.

This study aims to analyze the Danish heroism of *Number the Stars* written by Louis Lowry. The objective of this study is to analyze the forms of heroism using the theory of heroism brought by Vera Norman. In this study the author only focuses on discussing the form of heroism carried out by Danish. Theoretically, this study intends to be able to develop theoretical knowledge of literature about forms of heroism in the novel *Number the Stars* by Louis Lowry. Practically, this study is useful as a reference and example for readers who are interested in examining heroism, especially the heroism of Danish.

This study is included in the type of literary criticism because the writer interprets and analyzes a literary work. The second theory and approach is new historicism. It focuses on the factors that influence Danish in carrying out heroic acts during the Nazi imperialism. The data is taken from sentences, dialogues, and paragraphs in the novel *Number the Stars* written in 1998 and several Danish history books in 1941. The researcher takes some data on the novel *Number the Stars* by identifying which Danish actions can be categorized as forms of heroism and the author analyzes the data with descriptions related to the theory.

The results of this study indicate that; (1) the form of hero in the novel is Medieval Heroes type with 5 forms of heroism that occur in the *Number the Stars* novel such as loyalty to the leader, empathy for fellow citizens, courage, rebellion, and intelligence. (2) Lowry wrote this story based on a lot of inspiration from the circumstances that occurred at that time which influenced the people of Denmark to carry out heroic acts during the Danish occupation. Suggestions for future researchers who are interested in the same novel can use a different topic, namely patriotism in the novel *Number the Stars*.

ABSTRAK

Darojah, Ulya. 2020. *Kepahlawanan Danish Dalam Menghadapi Penjajahan Nazi yang Tergambar Pada Novel Number the Stars oleh Louis Lowry*. Skripsi Jurusan Sastra Inggris, Fakultas Humaniora, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang

Pembimbing : Dr. Hj. Istiadah, M.A

Kata kunci : Heroism, History of Danish, Nazi Imperialism.

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis kepahlawanan Danish pada sebuah novel yang ditulis oleh Louis Lowry. Objektif dari penelitian ini untuk menganalisis bentuk-bentuk kepahlawanan dengan menggunakan teori heroism yang dibawa oleh Vera Norman. Dalam penelitian ini penulis hanya fokus membahas bentuk kepahlawanan yang dilakukan oleh Danish saja. Secara teori penelitian berkeinginan untuk bisa mengembangkan pengetahuan teoritis literatur tentang bentuk kepahlawanan dalam novel *Number the Stars* oleh Louis Lowry. Secara praktik, penelitian ini berguna sebagai referensi dan contoh bagi pembaca yang tertarik untuk meneliti kepahlawanan terutama kepahlawanan rakyat Denmark.

Penelitian ini termasuk dalam jenis kritik literature karena penulis menginterpretasikan dan menganalisis sebuah karya sastra. Studi ini menggunakan new historicism sebagai pendekatan dan teori kepahlawanan dari Vera Norman dan fokus kepada faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhi rakyat Denmark sehingga melakukan aksi kepahlawanan selama penjajahan oleh Nazi. Data-data diambil dari kalimat-kalimat, dialogue, dan paragraf pada novel *Number the Stars* yang ditulis pada 1998 dan beberapa buku sejarah Denmark tahun 1941. Penulis mengambil data pada novel *Number the Stars* dengan mengidentifikasi manakah tindakan Danish yang dapat dikategorikan sebagai bentuk kepahlawanan dan penulis menganalisa data-data dengan deskripsi yang berhubungan dengan teori.

Hasil dari penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa; (1) bentuk kepahlawan yang ada dalam novel adalah jenis Medieval Heroes dengan 5 bentuk ciri kepahlawanan yang terjadi pada novel *Number the Stars* seperti kesetiaan terhadap pemimpin, empati terhadap sesama warga negara, keberanian, pemberontakan, dan cerdas. (2) Lowry menulis cerita ini banyak terinspirasi oleh keadaan yang terjadi saat itu yang mana itu mempengaruhi rakyat Denmark untuk melakukan aksi kepahlawanan selama penjajahan Denmark. Saran untuk peneliti selanjutnya yang tertarik dengan novel yang sama dapat menggunakan topik yang berbeda yakni patriotisme pada novel *Number the Stars*.

الملخص

درجة، عليا. 2.19. بطولة دغماركية في مواجهة استعمار النازي موضحة في رواية "Number the Stars" عن لوييس لوري (Louis Lowry). البحث العلمي. قسم الأدب الإنجليزي، كلية الإنسانية، جامعة مولانا مالك إبراهيم الإسلامية الحكومية مالانج.

المشرفة: الدكتور الحاج إستعادة الماجستير.

الكلمات المفتاحات: البطولة، تاريخ الدغماركية، الإمبريالية النازية

يهدف هذا البحث لتحليل وطنية الدغماركية القبلية في أحد الرواية عن لوييس لوري (Louis Lowry). الهدف من هذا البحث هو تحليل أشكال البطولة باستخدام نظرية البطولة التي قدمتها فير انورمان (Vera Norman). في هذا البحث، تركز الباحثة لتحليل شكل الوطنية التي تطبقها الدغماركية القبلية فقط. نظريا، يكون هذا البحث دراسة بحثية عن نوع الوطنية في رواية "Number the Stars" عن لوييس لوري (Louis Lowry). عمليا، ينفذ هذا البحث لأن يكون مرجعا و مثالا للقراء المهتمين لأن يبحثوا الوطنية، خاصة، وطنية الدغمارك.

يكون هذا البحث النقد الأدبية لأن تصف و تحلل الباحثة الأعمال الأدبية. تستخدم هذا الدراسة تاريخية جديدة كنهج نظرية البطولة من فير انورمان (Norman) وتركز على العواصم التي تؤثر على الشعب الدغماركي لقيام بأعمال البطولة خلال الاحتلال النازي. البيانات تؤخذ من الجمل و المحادثة و الفكرة في رواية "Number the Stars" الذين يكتبون في السنة 1941 والعديد من كتب التاريخ الدغماركية في عام 1998. تأخذ الباحثة البيانات من رواية "Number the Stars" عن طريق التحديد عن أفعال الدغماركية القبلية الذين يصنفون كشكل الوطنية ثم تنصفهم إلى الموضوع المناسب. ثم تحديد الباحثة البيانات بالأوصاف المتعلقة النظرية.

و يظهر حاصل البحث أن: (1) الأشكال البطولة في الرواية هي أنواعا بطالا لعصور الوسطى (2) أشكال البطولة التي تتحدث في روايات "Number the Stars"، مثل لولا، للزعيمو التعاطف مع إخوانهم المواطنين والشجاعة والتمرد والذكاء. (2) يكتب لوري (Lowry)

هذا القصة الكثير من الإلهامنا الظروف التي تحدث تنفيذ لكا الوقت التي أثرت على شعبدنا كالمقيام بأعمال البطولة خلال الاحتلال الدغماركي. يمكن للباحثين المستقبليين المهتمين بالرواية نفسها أن يستخدموا موضوعا مختلفا، ألا وهو الوطنية في رواية "Number the Stars".

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter explains the research background, research questions, research objective, and significance of research, scope and limitation, definition of key terms, previous studies, and research design.

A. Research Background

Those who are called heroes are not those who have more human qualities than other humans. They have the same biological characteristics as humans in general. However, a hero is a person who lives obediently following the rules, follows the ideals of honor, and courage. However, endurance in a world that is sometimes cruel, often stressful, and always painful.

Heroes are those who have a consistent capacity to act that goes beyond the norms of men or women. The contrast between what might be heroic in action and what identifies the hero in the purest sense of the term is important. Moral and physical identification, configuration of rare traits and striking style of action mark themselves as possessing excellence, excellence. In defeating and surpassing himself, the hero becomes a model of higher potential for his clan, his people, and even for humanity in general. (Lash 5)

This research has one big topic that found by the author to be told the most dominant, is the action taken by Danish. Resistance by the Danish aims to protect his country, limit Nazi rule, to save the genocide of Jewish people in Denmark. Their actions included sabotage, bombing and the transfer of Jewish people, one of which was to Sweden. This brave action certainly threatened their safety as well as their relatives. Even for those who are young, willing to spend their youth to be guerrilla and ready with a very big risk, those who do it all because of a high sense of concern for the country and others. For those

who think they can still live side by side with Nazi regulations, they will obey and do nothing. However, in this novel Lowry is very enthusiastic in writing those who contributed to this event. Given that each individual has different definitions and characteristics for heroism. Hence, the researcher chose to raise the theme of heroism in this study to find out the forms of heroism displayed in the novel.

The novel entitled *Number the Stars* was written by Lowry with the main character of a 10-year-old child. Courageous, caring, willing to sacrifice, and intelligent characters support researcher to raise the theme of heroism as the main topic of discussion in this study. The heroism displayed by Lowry is very interesting to discuss because it is usually easier for us to find hero figures in adults but here Lowry focuses more on the heroic side of a 10-year-old child. The brave attitude of the child is told many in the novel. One of them was her courage in facing the Nazis when she was about to send her uncle's lunch. She was intercepted and had been suspected with a handkerchief that was stored under a napkin. Even so, she managed to get past the army and her sniffer dogs so that a handkerchief containing a human detecting potion reached her uncle's hands. The intelligence of a hero is also very important to support the success of his vision. From this intelligence Lowry managed to bring the true story with a unique narrative story. The uniqueness of the tactics presented is very helpful in strengthening the heroic character of each of its characters.

Lois Lowry is one of the most popular children story writers in America. She wrote many fictional stories such as the story of World War II depicted in the *Number the Stars* novel (Lowry, 1986). Lowry won the prestigious Newbery award through the 1989 historical novel *Number the Stars*. This novel tells a story of the struggle of Denmark by the Nazis during World War II. This novel is inspired by factual reports about a Danish woman Lowry met in Maine. In exploring the story that she will write, she conducted extensive historical research and even travels to Denmark to feel what her character is in the book (Lowry, 1987).

In Lowry's novel entitled *Number the Stars* told about Jewish relocation, the main character a ten-year-old Annemarie Johansen and her family were attracted to the resistance movement, bringing Jewish from Denmark to Sweden who was neutral. Newbery committee chairman Caroline Ward was quoted by the School Library Journal: "Lowry created unsteady tension and tension from Annemarie's point of view, a child who showed the true meaning of courage ". Annemarie Johansen befriended a little girl who was a Jewish was named Ellen. She and her family helped to hide Ellen from the Nazis when they began gathering Jewish. Annemarie also finally helped Ellen and her family escape from Denmark.

Number the Stars tells about Annemarie Johansen life in Copenhagen 1943 which in a complicated situation that hit her lives from home, school, lack of food, and the presence of Nazi soldiers. When the Nazis wanted to relocate all Jewish in Denmark, the Johan's family accepted Annemarie's

friend Ellen Rosen and asked Ellen to pretend to be part of them. The little ones, Ellen and Annemarie, were required to think quickly when three Nazi officers came to Ellen late at night and suspected why Ellen was not blond, like her sister. Through the eyes of a little girl, Annemarie, we see resistance as evidence of the patriotism of the Danish people when they succeeded in smuggling almost the entire Jewish population of nearly 7,000 to cross the sea to Sweden (Lowry, 2012).

This novel written based on the events that occurred in 1943 about the relocation Jewish by Nazi in Denmark. This novel was written by Lowry based on the actual event directly experienced by her friend named Annalise. The novel is dedicated to they who lived in Copenhagen during the long years of the German occupation. Therefore, this research is suitable to use the New Historicism approach by Stephen Greenbalt.

In some historical books, Danish surrendered to Germany since 1940. The tragedy relocation of Jewish people happened around 1943. It is called as tragedy because actually this is not just relocation. The Nazis planned to slaughter Jewish in Denmark. In this work, the author showed how Danish effort in facing imperialism from NAZI army. Moreover, their heroism also reflected on how they keep Jewish people from relocation to NAZI's camp, which is actually to torture and kill them. Therefore, the Danish tried to move them clandestinely and massively to Sweden. It succeeded, in remembering that many Jewish were saved from Nazi. For this reason researcher is interested

in knowing the historical facts of the event, finding the factors influenced heroism by Danish in facing the imperialism.

New history is the school of literary criticism that has a relationship with the author's historical, social and cultural context in the period of time the work was written. This theory assesses that literature is a written result of an event which describes the time, place and circumstances of the author. So, literary works need to be reviewed as a reflection of the life and time of the author. As stated by Guerin et al. (2005), they look at literary texts especially. If they do not see it in depth, literature is a reflection of the life and times of its authors. In addition, this literary criticism assumes that the most important thing a critic must know is to know and understand the history of the writer in addition to analyzing literary texts, because history is an integral part of the text. Supporters of historicism only believe that the elements of the story such as the theme and characterization written are the inspiration of the community for a certain period. Another consideration is that literature is a result of human thought and history so it is not more objective but subjective.

New history is a development of old historicism. As stated by Charles E. Bressler (1994, p. 128), "history functions as a literary background". The historical-old approach makes the literary object a very important product of beauty while its historical background occupies a secondary position. In old historicism, literary texts were assessed as a reflection of the historical background written in the text. If old historicism assesses history as linear, new historicism is linearly opposed, and finds that history is often broken,

disturbed, and even contradictory. Old Historicism uses history as something that is narrated objectively so that it is worthy of being trusted, while New Historicism defines history as a text in general which can be greatly influenced by power, subjectively, and in the risk of historian prejudice.

The starting point for this article is the claim that Lowry's novel is intended for children's readers with treats of various forms of colonialism showed by heroism which form of defense as proof of the love of their country considered too heavy to be offered to the children. A review of this novel by Erin Blokemore in 2017 discussed in paying attention to how the impact of war on children who involved in history itself. Blokemore argues that Lowry also needs to consider how a war that affects so much psychically or physically a child because they experience it themselves. Although it has been written for several years but is still the 37th bestseller in 2016, it shows that children are so enthusiastic about it even though it is a frightening experience. In the end, this book can inspire the children to know the actual conditions and the day after the war.

The researcher takes 3 previous studies that raise a great theme of Heroism. First is the thesis from Alik Alhakamul Khusna, which raised the issue of heroism in the novel *The Old Man and the Sea* by Ernest Hemingway. Khusna used documentation technique, and descriptive with evaluation and interpretation for analytic methods. He also used a Marxist approach in his research. Second, research by Sawira and friends analyzed forms of heroism in *The Quest of Kadji* by Lin Carter. They used qualitative methods by Krathwohl

and heroism theory from Vera Norman. The last is research from Hartini Selian and friends. The study raises the theme of heroism in Rudyard Kipling's *The Jungle Book*. They used descriptive qualitative methods by Haughman. The issue of heroism is very much discussed in novels. However, heroism has never been discussed in the novel *Number the Stars*. The approach used in this research is New Historicism because in writing this novel Lowry was inspired by many real events experienced directly by his best friend.

B. Research Questions

This research is undertaken to answer the following questions:

1. What kind of heroism reflected in *Number the Stars* novel?
2. What are the factors influenced heroism done by Danish in *Number the Stars* novel?

C. Objective of the Study

The objectives of this study are:

1. To describe heroism issue in the novel *Number the Stars*.
2. To identify factors influenced heroism done by Danish in *Number the Stars* novel.

D. Significance of the Study

This research is expected to give some contributions both theoretically and practically. Theoretically, this research may develop theoretical knowledge of literature about heroism issue in *Number the Stars* by Louis Lowry. Practically, this study is also expected to be useful for readers also other researchers who need information about heroism of Danish in the novel. This research also can

be used as reference for the readers who are interested in learning about heroism especially Danish heroism during World War II.

E. Scope and Limitation

The scope of this study is about heroism of Danish in *Number the Stars* novel. Researcher focuses on the action of Danish in facing Nazi imperialism. However, Denmark became one of the nations which being colonized by Nazi. This research does not discuss the other topic except heroism. Another aspect that really needs to discuss for another researcher is Danish patriotism. Moreover, in this novel the researcher also find some factors in the circumstances portrayed in the novel and compare it with the history of Denmark imperialism by Nazi.

F. Definition of Key Terms

Heroism:

Heroic conducts especially as exhibition in fulfilling a high purpose or attaining a noble end. (Merriam-Webster Dictionary)

New historicism:

New historicism is a method of literary criticism which emphasizes the historicity of a text by relating it to the culture, society, or ideology in a given time. (Merriam-Webster Dictionary)

Imperialism:

Imperialism is a system in which a rich and powerful country controls other countries, or desire for control over other countries. (Collins Dictionary)

G. Previous Studies

To support this research, researcher took 3 previous studies that discussed the same topic, heroism. First is a thesis from Alik Alhakamul Khusna. This study aims to describe the issue of heroism in the novel *The Old Man and the Sea*. The author uses descriptive research in this study and the object of this study is a novel entitled *The Old Man and the Sea* which was written by Ernest Hemingway. The data of this study are texts categorized as a form of Heroism reflected in Ernest Hemingway's *The Old Man and the Sea* (1952). The data collection technique used is the documentation technique. The analytical method used in this research is descriptive with evaluation and interpretation. The following analysis results are obtained: First, Ernest Hemingway's novel *The Old Man and the Sea* is one of the great works of fiction which includes ideas and it gives us a message. The meaning of this message refers to understanding, respect for the principles of true human essence, in the characteristics of life, such as social, political and economic life.

Second, through the study of all these systematic analyzes Khusna determined that Santiago was deeply hurt in Hemingway's work *The Old Man and the Sea*. In the story of an old fisherman who is rated by many readers, it is considered as a tragic hero where it is his greatest strength that makes him collapse. The dilemma seems rather hopeless.

Third, a very brilliant situation by Hemingway as a writer is very interesting for several reasons: Hemingway argues that most of his writings are one or more still directly related to his individual life. Ernest Hemingway's

writings represent a way of life that shows his view toward the role of the human protagonist. Hemingway's beliefs about life are usually referred as Hemingway's code. And, finally, Khusna must continue to speculate about how Hemingway spent much time about the role of human that he understood, besides the role of humans by social order during his lifetime and which was still dominant after his death in 1961.

Next research is by Sawira, Jumino Suhadi, and M. Manugeren. This research was conducted using a qualitative descriptive method conducted by Krathwohl (2010), and the theory of heroism used in this study was proposed by Kohen (2010). There are three forms of heroism shown by Kadji, the protagonist in the novel: courage, sacrifice, and suffering. The purpose of this study uses a qualitative descriptive method is to describe, explain and validate matters relating to data taken from the novel. From the results of the research it can be seen that in his research Kadji focuses on enemies who made sacrifices and suffered but because of their courages everything was resolved to obtain maximum results.

The results of this study indicate that among all the characters in the novel *The Quest of Kadji* by Lin Carter, Kadji's character always appears with heroic actions and he is the main character in the whole storyline of the novel; therefore he is the protagonist in the novel. In this novel Kadji is portrayed as a true warrior who cannot be replaced either by praise or something materialistic. For him his youth was not chaos and it could be taken as a guarantee for him in connection with the achievements he had obtained, namely to resolve all the

enemies of his country. Kadji has a lot of courage displayed in the novel, and he has also been through a life full of struggle and self-sacrifice.

The third previous studies came from Hartini Selian, Jumino Suhadi, and M. Manugeren. This study raises the theme of Heroism in a Rudyard Kipling's *The Jungle Book*. There are three topics discussed in this study: providing protection, defending rights and gratitude which are categorized as heroic characteristics. This research uses the Descriptive Qualitative Method by Haughman (2009) that qualitative research is a form of social inquiry that focuses on the way people interpret and understand their experiences and the world in which they live. In the novel Kipling provokes childhood fantasies with his stories about Mowgli, lost in the jungles of India as a child and then adopted by the wolf family. Mowgli grew up rigorously about the law of the jungle, loyalty, and accustomed of murder.

His daily adventures are not spared from his friends and enemies such as the jungle people, Cobras, panther, bear, and tiger. That experience helped hone Mowgli's strength and intelligence and certainly sharpened the imagination of every reader. In addition he also learned about character. Since Mowgli was child, he learned the value of manners, and thought that life is all about playing and there is no work. It leads to unexpected problems, and that unwise actions can have devastating consequences.

By introducing Mowgli in the 'all animals' world which is often dangerous, modern humans see the reflection of this problem presented in a more subtle light. One day Kipling led the children down the path to adventure by

imagining it along the way. The value displayed by Kipling about Mowgli is 'doing for oneself' and 'learning who to trust'. The story in this novel is dominated by the topic of justice towards interactions between animals and humans. Kipling presents animals with their own language and customs and he performs tricks that are neat enough to arrange the lines between animal characters behave generally like human and can be relied upon by being 'pure minimal'. Some characters in the novel such as Mowgli, Father Wolf, Mother Wolf, Hathi, and Bagheera have performed heroic actions. The heroism that Kipling presents in the novel takes the form of protection, defense of rights and gratitude. These characteristics are the basic attitude of a hero. Although almost all characters are animals, but everything about the story centers on humanity.

H. Research Method

Research method discusses about the method which are used by researcher. It is followed by research design which explains about approach and theory, the data source, data collection which explains the steps in collecting the data, and the last is data analysis that explains the steps in analyzing the data.

1. Research Design

This research is a literary criticism. It used literary approach for criticizing a literary work, *Number the Stars* by Louis Lowry. Literary criticism is a practical application of literary theory and literary works. Literary criticism is the analysis of literary text through various lenses that

highlight authorial stance, purpose, and perspective (Guerin: 1999). The researcher tries to analyze some topics in the novel. This analysis focuses on Danish heroism in the *Number the Stars* novel. To criticize this novel, the researcher applies theory of heroism.

This research uses the New Historicism approach. New Historicism is one of the methodologies used to study literary texts specifically in works that have links to contexts outside the work such as actual event that related with the work. This is a theory which put forward by Stephen Greenblatt in the twentieth century and his main principle is the interpretation of literature in environmental matters from which it arises. Here are Greenblatt (1982) outlines four principles of New Historicism:

1. Literature is history-oriented which means that all literary works are products of many social and cultural circumstances and forces.
2. Literature is another historical vision.
3. Literature cannot go beyond history and continue to be shaped by social and political forces. Literary texts are the product of the ideology of the age in which they are written down.
4. Literature must be interpreted in terms of its historicity because history forms everything in literature.

Historicism is defined as "literary works which can help us understand the time at which they were set - realist texts in particular provide imaginative representations of specific historical moments, events or periods; however, fictional texts are subordinate to historical accounts."

While new historicism is defined as "texts literature is bound by discourse and other rhetorical structures; they are part of the history written."(Muller, 2013: 2)

2. Data Source

The data is taken from *Number the Stars* novel and history book of Denmark 1941. The researcher takes the data in the form of sentences from the characters. This novel was published in 1989 by Houghton Mifflin Harcourt, United States. This book was printed contain 149 pages and 17 chapters.

3. Data Collection

The technique used to collect the data is documentation technique that tries to collect data from the written records (books, articles, archives, etc.) that are related to the problem (Moleong, 1990: 113-114, 131). There are some steps: (1) the researcher reads the whole of the novel to understand the story. (2) After that the researcher re-read the novel for the second to find the data and information related with form of heroism and history of Denmark imperialism by Nazi in the *Number the Stars* novel and (3) the researcher writes and classifies those data and information.

4. Data Analysis

Method of analysis used in this research is descriptive with evaluation and interpretation. Descriptive analysis is an explanation of the relation between the data (Moleong, 1990: 6). The last step then is drawing a conclusion to answer the problem, which has been stated on the objective of the research. The conclusion derives from the explanation of the pattern from the descriptive codes and the general idea of it.

I. OUTLINE

1. Chapter I: Introduction

- A. Research Question
- B. Research Questions
- C. Objective of the Study
- D. Significance of the Study
- E. Scope and Limitation
- F. Definition of Key Terms
- G. Previous Studies
- H. Research Method

2. Chapter II: Review on Related Literature

- A. Heroism
- B. Forms of Heroism
- C. New Historicism Approach

3. Chapter III: Analysis and Discussion

- A. Kind of Heroism Reflecting in *Number the Stars* Novel
- B. Factors Influenced Heroism in the Story

4. Chapter IV: Conclusions and Suggestions

A. Conclusions

B. Suggestions

Bibliography



CHAPTER II

REVIEW ON RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter provides the definition and elaboration of theories that are going to be used to analyze form of heroism.

A. Heroism

The word hero comes from ancient Greeks. It literally means protector or defender. Most dictionaries define the word "hero" refers to men, like leaders in a character's story, but for the first time in Greek mythology the hero portrayed a woman, from a priest to Aphrodite, the goddess of love. The idea that is often raised about the hero in the story is to sacrifice his life to realize his ideals. The dictionary definition of a hero resonates with Greek myths. This refers to people with great courage and strength, they are appreciated for their courage, and for individuals who are known for their "courageous achievements or noble goals," or prominent people known for their achievements. So we not only need approach for the definition of a hero (Imane: 2014).

In the handbook of *Heroism and Heroic Leadership* by Scott T. Allison, George R. Goethals, and Roderick M. Kramer, the writers do not determine the characteristics of a hero, or an outline of what makes a person said to be a hero. In addition, the writers mentioned that some of the concepts mentioned are not static. Therefore, the researcher thinks it is important to remember that heroism hangs in the eye of the beholder, different people have different heroes, but when we consider a person's name as a hero and see how

the hero is portrayed in literature, play, and film, it becomes quite clear what the main dimensions are. In simply, a hero is someone who does moral act.

According to Propp (2008: 87), heroism is a moral concept. So that nature can only be owned by certain people. Hero is not the most formidable but he who is not daunted in the face. A hero is an individual who has a high moral status and superior ability for the realization of goals and knows no fatigue in the face of a strong antagonist. He also believes that a hero is related but not identical with a man of morality, achievement, or role models. A moral person is a person who is committed, not bound, and never obeys. Achievers are people who have gotten what they want objectively that promotes life, and people who have succeeded in making their goals come true. An example, a rational achiever can be a role model and a hero who can be more than that.

According to Kohen, first characteristic of heroism is shown through the attitude of courage. Courage is not something that arises from the heart or suddenly comes when an emergency occur. Courage is also not something that can be given through learning. Courage is a way of life which means without reason and encouragement we always do. Those who are said to be brave can be seen from their actions. However, courage is also not only a title that can be obtained by surviving in a bad situation (McCain, 2010: 76).

In addition definition of a hero based on a dictionary, is a person with different characteristics in every people mind. Heroes' characters are built on literary works, fictional myths, and reality and are mostly presented as people

who serve the purpose of many people's lives. However, a hero can be good or bad. Usually the hero character is accompanied by admiration from others. People who admire someone may be seen as a hero to someone who is admired. Heroism is not a learned trait, but is naturally known from birth. A hero is a person who turns compassion (personal virtue) into a heroic act (civil virtue). In other words they put themselves forward to serve humanity. Heroes are as individuals or groups of people who take action in the interests of others in need, or defend integrity or moral reasons (Kohen, 2010: 45).

B. Forms of Heroism

The theory of heroism uses in this study is the theory of heroism from Vera Norman. The following theoretical explanation was taken online through a Fellowship of Reason website supported by Amazon.com which was adapted from a presentation given at the February 2003 FORUM. She divided Heroism into 4 forms; Classical Hero, Medieval Hero, Romantic Hero, and Modern Hero.

As world life gets more sophisticated, there is also a wide variety of people's judgments about who their heroes are. Today's heroes are no longer just those who resemble the heroes of *Homer Iliad* and *Odyssey* like Achilles, or Antigone Sophocle, or even later Roman heroes from the protagonist *Virgil's Aeneid*, Aeneas, manipulating the beautiful Queen Dido to take advantage of her because we as modern people will not only find goodness but also things that are not principled. The following is an explanation of each form of Heroism according to the Norman vein:

A. Classical Heroes

The first form of heroism is Classical Heroes. The main characteristics of the classical heroes of Greek and Roman epic literature are the birth of a kingdom or even, like Titan Prometheus, half human, God called. He has to do extraordinary task.

- He is a noble character who is close to a perfect ideal but for a fatal flaw.
- Character suffering is physical.
- Death must occur in an unusual way.
- The hero fights for his own honor; his actions become the property of the community only after his death.

The idea of virtue implicit in these characteristics was inspired by the philosophy of his day. For example in the Republic of Plato, Aristotle's Ethics, and Marcus Aurelius's meditation that arises is the view that people with good character are qualities that have existed since they were born, heroes only for certain people such as a handful of slaves, craftsmen, and small farmers who do not have the interest to study ethics and cannot successfully transform themselves into heroic types. If described the virtues include the nature of courage, pride, honor, justice, and greatness whereas things that must be avoided are such as shame, cowardice, insolence, ignorance.

B. Medieval Heroes

The next form of heroism is the Medieval Heroes which emerged in the place of the medieval heroic literature. He was a Knight, a post-biblical construction, different from Greek/Roman heroes by operating in a number of different virtues from his other friends. In the stories of *King Arthur and the Knights of the Round Table*, although it is actually a romantic reconstruction of ancient stories, it is sufficient to be a reference to give a picture of the Teutonic Knight about the values of what makes a man a hero. In addition to the list of justice, courage, honor, and others from Aristotelian, new Christian ideas about the sacred are added. However, right now virtue is no longer limited by the values it means open to anyone. Even commoners could be called heroic if he adopted the knight's code of ethics. Following are the main characteristics of the Knightly Teutonic code as exemplified by Roland, Parsifal, and Don Quixote.

- A hero may have a common birth.
- Fighting is a test of maturity and loyalty to the lord of ongoing liege.
- A man can be said to have a good moral character if he has characters such as holiness and obedience (although that is not so important because perception is more important than actuality).
- Must show compliance with the hierarchy. Must follow knighthood rules, dress, politeness, and complicated code of conduct.

- Wages of war in the name of the principle of liege lord war are no longer the land grabbing or to pay respect

The function of Prince Machiavelli's consideration as an illustration of the realism philosophy behind the heroic ideas of the middle Ages through the Renaissance. Machiavelli told the Prince that chaos was an enemy of politeness so that the hierarchy of order had to be maintained in order to create a good life. For that they are all said to be strong and reliable. In addition, a prince must be strong because sometimes he must do something he does not want because it violates morals. Even one day he could have to sacrifice the innocent in order to preserve the greater good for a greater amount. Therefore individuality gives way to the concerns of the state, and the hero becomes a good soldier in the name of the ruling dynasty.

C. Romantic Heroes

Romanticism suggests that heroes are rebels. In creating a new view of the Byronic poets, Wagner's operas, Goethe's Faust and Young Werther have ignored all old conceptions of formal moral codes to be loyal to certain codes. This is given only to a number of other very large souls or their fellow sufferers who are sensitive to limiting and insular society in their insistence on making social rules.

It is time to cover for the old idea and replace it with a new idea to the sacred status. In fact, it can later be like the idea of human rights that spurred the revolution in America and in France. The hero is devoted to

his country - nationalism - or even devoted to the idea that there should be no nation at all. These are the characteristics of a romantic hero:

- Not focused on birth and class: individuals go beyond society
- The battle is internal: it is a psychological war won by "the struggle to be me".
- Moral codes are eccentricities that make their own rules
- Passion is beyond individual control
- Self-knowledge is valued more than physical strength or endurance (physical courage is not valued)
- The hero is moody, isolated, and introspective.
- Loyalty is for certain projects and to other communities of like-minded people

D. Modern Heroes

Modern heroic is like example such as those in film noir. What is appreciated by people who oscillate in a world that has no reason for its existence. This can disappear at any time, when language, mathematics, history, and all objects, created by humans or discovered by them and are considered only symbols of desperate humans in a world where no form or matter is known to have reality or immortality. What are the characteristics of modern heroes, the answers are below:

- He is just trying to survive
- The war is against the absence of meaning: the battle is to create meaning and value.

- Heroes, portrayed as calm, stubborn people, are never surprised by events
- Heroes will most likely be harassed and damaged as enemies.
- Internal struggle is addicted to drugs, alcohol, sex, and money. The external struggle is with corruption in government, the military, and schools - formal organizations.
- There is no sense of togetherness. The hero lives for a small circle.

This heroic notion is similar to anti-hero as exemplified in the noir genre, for members are more likely to define themselves in a classic/romantic hero combination.

C. New Historicism Approach

New historicism is a school of literary criticism that has a relationship with the historical, social and cultural context of the author in the period of time the work was written. This theory assesses that literature is a form of written results of an event which describes the time, place and condition of the author. So, literary works need to be reviewed as a reflection of the life and time of the author. As stated by Guerin et al. (2005) looked at literary texts especially, if they did not look deeply, literature is a reflection of the life and times of the author. In addition, this literary critic assumes that the most important thing that a critic must know is to know and understand the history of the writer besides analyzing the literary text, because history is an integral part of the text. Proponents of

new historicism believe that the elements of stories such as themes and characterizations written are the result of inspiration from the people in certain periods. Another consideration is that literature is the result of human thought and history so that it is not more objective but subjective.

New Historicism is a development of old historicism. As stated by Charles E. Bressler (1994, p.128), "history functions as a literary background". The historical-old approach makes literary objects a very important product of beauty while its historical background occupies a secondary position. In old historicism, literary texts are valued as a reflection of the historical background of the writing of the text. In fact, there is not much difference between the new historicism and the old historicism if it is traced from many previous perspectives. If the old historicism assesses history as linear, while the new historicism is opposed to linear, and finds that history is often corrupted, disturbed, and even contradictory. Old Historicism uses history as something that is narrated objectively so it is worthy to be believed, while New Historicism defines history as a text in general which can be strongly influenced by power, subjectively, and at the risk of historians' prejudices.

CHAPTER III

ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION

In this chapter, researcher gives an overview about heroism and historical background that influenced Danish to act heroism in the novel. The researcher presents the data contain kind of heroism revealed in Lois Lowry's *Number the Stars*. It begins answering the first research question is about kind of heroism and the second question is some conditions that influenced heroism done by Danish in the novel.

A. Kind of Heroism Reflected in *Number the Stars* Novel

The dictionary definition of a hero resonates with Greek myths. It refers to people with great courage and strength. They are appreciated for their courage for individuals who are known for their "courageous achievements or noble goals," or prominent people known for their achievements. In a study conducted by Samira, Jumino Suhadi, and M. Manugeren stated that heroism has a broad definition because the hero for each person is different. A hero can be someone who does both good and bad. This depends on the perspective and purpose of someone to that person. Someone could be judged as a hero but could not be for someone else. The attitude of heroism is not something that can be learned but the nature of heroism is a trait that exists from birth from someone who is then realized in the form of heroic actions.

Heroism is a broadly defined characteristic. A hero can be good or bad, and once a hero does not mean always a hero. The characteristic of being admired is a leading quality in heroism. If one is admired by another, chances are this individual is seen as a hero to the one admiring. Heroism is not a learned trait, but rather it is naturally known from birth. (Samira, Suhadi, Manugeran, 2017:121)

Such a broad definition of heroism gives birth to many characteristics of heroism for each individual. The characteristics that appear in individuals already exist in themselves from birth. It is not a quality that is deliberately regulated but a quality that arises from a conscience. Because of that freedom, each individual has the right to determine what characteristics and who their hero is. So that individuals easily state who the hero is for their lives.

A person can be said to be a hero if they do something considered as an act of heroism, for example, willing to sacrifice, putting personal interests under the public interest, give up time, energy, and thoughts or even property to help solve other people's problems, etc. People finish it with the awareness of the heart that deserves to be an example by some others.

A hero has faced it all: he need not be undefeated, but he must be undaunted. A hero is an individual of elevated moral stature and superior ability who pursues his goals indefatigably in the face of powerful antagonist(s). A hero is related but is not identical to a moral man, to an achiever, to a role model. A moral man is one who possesses an unbleached commitment to reality and who never indulges whims. (Manugeran and friends, 2017)

In addition, the actions of someone who is commonly referred to as the action of a hero are brave. The courageous attitude shown can be in the form of courage against physical evil or rebellion against injustice. The brave attitude is certainly due to urgent circumstances. However, a hero will immediately act as a rescue effort without thinking about whether his actions would threaten his life or not. A hero certainly does this not solely for his own interests but also the interests of others. They face it tough because they deserve to be called a hero.

Before someone does an action that is identified as an act of heroism, the person has a feeling that is sensitive to the situation. They act not for requests from individuals or groups but they are very good at reading the situation so that it moves their hearts to make salvation in all its forms. In another sense a hero has a high sensitivity.

According to Campbell, a hero is someone who is “looking for something” (heroism p.25) and physically goes to get something and this involves a physical and spiritual act and therefore a change. This definition could include a lot of things and many people, but for the purpose of this class, a hero is someone who goes out to discover something. Every person has his/her own definition of a hero. Some people describe a hero as a brave person who saves someone's life and others describe as hero as a person who creates something useful for human.

After finding something that is felt out of place they will be moved to make changes for the sake of the balance of environmental conditions. The actions they take can involve physical or spiritual actions and of course this concerns the interests of many people. The goal to be achieved by them is

nothing but a balanced state that does not harm the lives of other individuals, the closest thing is to do something for the life of a valuable person in the life of the hero.

This novel tells about the courage displayed by the main character a 9-year-old girl namely Annemarie. Since the Nazis' plan to relocate and kill Jewish in Denmark was known by resistances, their struggle began. Peter was someone who carried out a revolt against Nazi imperialism in secret with his friends. Even his lover, Lise who is older sister of Annemarie was dead because she escaped from Nazi army before her wedding day was held. So here is the struggle of Annemarie and her family began by saving Ellen's family, Annemarie's neighbors in the apartment. The forms of actions taken by Danish people in protecting their country are example of heroism action. In this analysis, the researcher classified some theme of heroism occurred in the novel such as loyalty to leaders, empathy to fellow citizen, struggle, bravery, and smart. From those themes, the researcher classified this heroism as Medieval Hero based on Vera Norman theory.

1. Loyalty to the leader

The first form of heroism is Danish to the leader loyalty. It can be seen from some data obtained from the novel below:

"The boy looked right at the soldier, and he said, 'All of Denmark is his bodvguard.'"

The word all of Denmark in the above dialogue means Danish. And the word bodyguard here means to protect his country from anything

that threatens the country's sovereignty. So from this statement it can be concluded that their love as a Danish citizen is ready to risk anything and even his life in order to protect and defend his country when the sovereignty of his country was threatened by colonialism. Therefore, this act can categorize as hero because Danish showed their loyalty to their leader.

Other data that shows loyalty is one of dialogue from papa's character:

"It is true. Any Danish citizen would die for King Christian, to protect him."

It is showed that whoever the Danish people are willing and brave to risk their lives in order to protect King Christian, King of Denmark. It proves that the sense of heroism is not only demonstrated through the protection of the country but also its leaders.

Papa sighed. "We are such a tiny country," he said. "And they are such an enormous enemy. Our king was wise. He knew how few soldiers Denmark had. He knew that many, many Danish people would die if we fought."

Heroism may owned by citizens to their country. The figure who is not surprised if he has a heroic attitude is a leader. In the text above said that King Christian considered the state of the country and its citizens if he tried to fight the Nazi occupation. Denmark is not a large country and does not have sufficient equipment of war and able to

fight the Nazis if he chooses to rebel, the country will suffer severe damage because Denmark has a territory that is not too broad. In addition, the lack of instruments of war will cause many casualties. All this was done by King Christian to protect the country and its people.

All data has shown how loyalty to the leader is categorized as heroic action. Even, though they are people who should get protection from their leader or country. However, they are willing to be protectors for leader. The actions they take can be categorized as heroic acts.

2. Empathy to fellow citizens

The second form of heroism is Danish empathy to fellow citizens. There are five data that showed in the novel. First, the data comes from Papa's dialogue below:

Her father shook his head. "We don't know where, and we don't really know why. They call it 'relocation.' We don't even know what that means. We only know that it is wrong, and it is dangerous, and we must help

Initially the Nazis named their plan 'relocation' which they would take to a place they called camps. However, Danish felt something suspicious so they plan to save them quietly. Although they who are not Jewish, not relocated by the Nazis but they were very concerned and felt obliged to save them. This is because they are bound by a sense of unity that is a fellow Danish citizen. Their empathy breeds a

high caring attitude which tends to form heroes because they put aside their own safety.

The second data comes from the narration addressed to Annemarie as below:

And now she—and all the Danes—were to be bodyguard for Ellen, and Ellen's parents, and all of Denmark's Jews.

In addition, a form of love to the country and its leaders lead someone to do heroic action. In this novel is also shown heroism act in the form of love to fellow citizens. The Nazi occupation was not only about controlling several companies, access information, but they also had a mission to kill Jews in Denmark. In the novel told that the main character Annemarie has best friend and neighbor. They are Jewish people. After knowing Nazi's plan to relocate Jewish to the camps, Annemarie and her family tried to save them. This form of empathy to fellow citizens is one of characteristic of a hero.

Another heroic action comes from a narration in which Annemarie is on the verge of uncertainty whether she is truly ready with the consequences she will receive if she participates in the Jewish rescue mission as written in the novel below:

Would she die to protect them? Truly? Annemarie was honest enough to admit, there in the darkness, to herself, that she wasn't sure

The sacrifice made by Danish in saving Jewish certainly has a huge risk that is life. However, in this novel the main character that is still 10 years old can be mature, responsible, and dare to take risks. All of that categorized as heroism act.

The next data showed by effort from Annemarie's family to save Ellen like in the dialogue below

"We couldn't take all three of them. If the Germans came to search our apartment, it would be clear that the Rosens were here. One person we can hide. Not three. So Peter has helped Ellen's parents to go elsewhere. We don't know where. Ellen doesn't know either. But they are safe."

The initial step to rescue the company is to separate Ellen from her parents. They had not been present at the celebration of the feast. Ellen was hidden in Annemarie's house while her mother and father were hidden by Peter. Ellen was hidden by posing as Annemarie's sister, Lise, because of physical similarities when Lise was a child. It was certainly very risky if the Nazis managed to find them, their lives were at stake. Their sacrifice is a form of heroic action and empathy to fellow citizen as evidence of their heroism.

In the dialogue below showed the effort of Peter and Uncle Henrik when they wanted to relocate Jewish people to Sweden by boat.

"We got there quite quickly, even though it was still so dark and it was difficult for the Rosens, not knowing the path. Henrik was there waiting, on the boat, and he took them aboard and down below so quickly to the cabin that they were invisible in an instant. He said the others were already there; Peter got them there safely, too."

First Jewish people who will be saved are going with Peter then followed by Mama. After that they will go under the cabin to hide before Uncle Henrik comes. If they departed through the path that Uncle Henrik used to pass, they would meet Nazi soldiers who were guarding there. So they have to walk to the pier separately and pass a road that is not supposed to be traversed. That is Denmark's struggle to save Jewish from relocation, their care for others is an example of heroic action.

Those are some examples of empathy to fellow citizens made by Danish in the effort of preventing Nazi army in 'relocating' Jewish people in Denmark. The action taken by Danish is a form of high concern that not everyone has. Therefore, the amazing empathy can categorized as a characteristic of a hero.

3. Courage

The third type of heroic act is courage. Hence, there are six data.

First, courage comes from Annemarie as in the text below:

Annemarie remembered how her father had said, three years before, that he would die to protect the king. That is her mother would too. And Annemarie, seven years old, had announced proudly that she also would.

Doing something for the country, as a form of love and empathy to all elements in the country, should not be due to compulsion or demands. As explained in the statement above, a 7-year-old child feels obliged because she has a responsibility to protect the country. It shows that Annemarie's character is heroic.

The next data comes from Uncle Henrik's dialogue that clearly stated that Annemarie was very brave to be involved in.

"I think that is not true," Uncle Henrik said. "I think you are like your mama, and like your papa, and like me. Frightened, but determined, and if the time came to be brave, I am quite sure you would be very, very brave."

Actually the Danish who were not involved and had problems with the Nazis would have survived their target of murder. However, that was not a consideration for those who dare to take risks and even risked their lives by fighting against Nazi policies. Their courage is one of the forms of heroic action to save their country.

Uncle Henrik's statement about brave and reliable Annemarie is supported by the following data:

Annemarie took the packet from her mother's hand and stood. "I will take it," she said. "I know the way, and it's almost light now. I can run like the wind."

Again that in this story Annemarie is presented as a very heroic at a young age. Her innocence displayed as if she understands well she done. Feelings that are generally owned by young children are lost because of the circumstances that occur in the country. The risk that threatens her life is no longer a barrier to save his country. Therefore, her act called as heroic action.

The success of the business was done by Annemarie was answered by the data in the form of dialogue below:

"I wasn't sure," he said. "But now"—he eyed the basket in his hands—"because of you, Annemarie, everything is all right."

And then it was continued that the effort made by Annemarie to deliver the package to Uncle Hendrik was successful. In order to fool the Nazis' suspicion of her mission, Annemarie had to pretend to be a silly little girl so they thought she was an innocent child who was asked to deliver her uncle's lunch. And the package arrived at her uncle to save Jewish people.

The following dialogue explains Annemarie's innocence toward what had been done by her was amazing. This dialogue strengthens the assessment that Annemarie is truly a brave girl:

"But," he went on, as his hands moved with their sure and practiced motion, "I will tell you just a little, because you were so very brave."

"Brave?" Annemarie asked, surprised. "No, I wasn't. I was very frightened."

"You risked your life."

"But I didn't even think about that! I was only thinking of—"

He interrupted her, smiling. "That's all that brave means—not thinking about the dangers. Just thinking about what you must do."

Of course you were frightened. I was too, today. But you kept your mind on what you had to do. So did I. Now let me tell you about the Rosens.

In a conversation between Annemarie and her uncle, it was shown that one form of heroism carried out by them was Courage. Dare to do something right, dare to deter anyone who threatens the independence of the country, dare to take risks and even threaten his own safety and life. They are true heroes who dare to act without regard to the risks they will get, but they only think about what they have to do that is freeing their country from the shackles of colonialism. Because the state is not only limited to the people who play a role in government but whatever and whoever element of the founding of a country.

In addition to the character Annemarie, Peter is also shown with an amazing character. He is depicted in the novel as the brain of the Ellen and other Jewish families' relocation through the Annemarie family. At the end of the story, Lowry put his name on the map because he died caught by the Nazis.

Peter Neilsen was dead. It was a painful fact to recall on this day when there was so much joy in Denmark. But Annemarie forced herself to think of her redheaded almost-brother, and how devastating the day was when they received the news that Peter had been captured and executed by the Germans in the public square at Ryvangen in Copenhagen.

The paragraph above explained that in the last chapter Peter Nielsen finally died because he was captured by the Nazis and sentenced to death. This is where Peter's struggle with his friends stopped. The sense of love and heroism that he really proved through the resistance he carried out had secretly such as paid off some places that the Nazis wanted to control. Peter and friends were destroyed those places by themselves. Therefore, Nazi would not exploit their country more and more. Moreover, rescue effort to Jewish from 'relocation' was known by Peter and friends even though not all Jewish have survived. The death of Peter and his friends is not in vain. Their struggles will always be remembered by the Danish people. This risk is never thought before that one day there are two possibilities that will happen to them by being caught then executed or survived and enjoying independence. However, they eliminate the risk and only think about what needs to be done for their country.

Those are some forms of courage that are displayed through characteristics categorized as heroic action. Courage is based on caring and not expecting anything in return.

4. Struggle

The next hero character is struggle. There are several forms of struggle carried out by Danish such as destroy naval fleet, destroy truck, car, and building.

The next evening's newspaper had told the sad truth. The Danes had destroyed their own naval fleet, blowing up the vessels one by one, as the Germans approached to take over the ships for their own use.

The situation in Denmark caused Danish to be unable to put up a direct fight so they carried out a rebellion quietly. On the statement above shows that people who have a naval fleet chose to destroy it rather than be ruled by the Nazis. They could have cooperated with the Nazis while still letting government's control, but they chose to rebel as a form of resistance because it had usurped the country's independence. The rescue efforts of the Ellen and other Jewish families are also evidence that they have a sense of heroism because they love to Danish citizens. They hide their identities in order to successfully move Jewish people to Sweden. The following data is contained in the story.

The second struggle is to destroy trucks, cars, and buildings. This is one of the methods carried out by the Resistance besides destroying the naval fleet

Papa had explained when she overheard the word and asked. The Resistance fighters were Danish people—no one knew who, because they were very secret—who were determined to bring harm to the Nazis however they could. They damaged the German trucks and cars, and bombed their factories. They were very brave. Sometimes they were caught and killed.

The sentence above seems to answer the question of who is carrying out the rebellion quietly so far. This sentence answers that they are secretly people means there is no one knows their identity. They are willing to sacrifice their lives to fight the invaders who exploit their country because they will be killed if they get caught. Therefore, Papa's act is reflection of heroic action.

In addition, Danish bombed a weapons manufacturing plant in order to thwart the Nazi plan as told in the narrative below

News of sabotage against the Nazis, bombs hidden and exploded in the factories that produced war materials, and industrial railroad lines damaged so that the goods couldn't be transported.

In this story, Lowry describes one of the quiet revolts carried out by Danish that occurred in the story one of which is described in sentence above. There was news that bombings had happened in several places which were under control by the Nazi. Danish staged a rebellion when they were complacent at night, and then the next day they learned that

there had been an uprising last night. This was done by the Danish as a form of rejection Nazi imperialism of his country. This resistance is said to be an act of heroism because of their courage to rebel from the oppression that the Nazis committed in order to recognize the sovereignty of their country.

We have already discussed the forms of resistance that Lowry wrote in the novel. On the other hand it becomes evidence of the heroic action carried out by Danish to save the country.

5. Smart

The last hero character is smart. In carrying out a particular mission one must have tactics so that the mission runs successfully. The following data will explain the intelligence used by Danish in their heroic actions.

"So, Henrik, is the weather good for fishing?" Papa asked cheerfully, and listened briefly. Then he continued, "I'm sending Inge to you today with the children, and she will be bringing you a carton of cigarettes."

After they escaped from the Nazis last night, the next day they left for Uncle Henrik's house on the grounds of going fishing. The sentence above is Papa's conversation with uncle Henrik on the phone. And Papa also said that mama would bring a carton of cigarettes. However, fishing and a carton of cigarettes are not the real meaning. They were up to something there to rescue Ellen.

One trick that is used is to use a password on certain terms as below:

"Yes, just one," he said, after a moment. Annemarie couldn't hear Uncle Henrik's words. "But there are a lot of cigarettes available in Copenhagen now, if you know where to look," he went on, "and so there will be others coming to you as well, I'm sure."

In the next conversation papa said that only one carton of cigarette would be brought by Mama, so researcher assumed that a carton of cigarettes here was Ellen or Jewish people. They will make a rescue and most likely it will invite other Jewish people who want to be saved.

The next tactic occurred during the disguise of Aunt Birte in order to outwit Nazi that would be brought to Sweden.

"Well, girls," he said, "it is a sad event, but not too sad, really, because she was very, very old. There has been a death, and tonight your Great-aunt Birte will be resting in the living room, in her casket, before she is buried tomorrow. It is the old custom, you know, for the dead to rest at home and their loved ones to be with

It was in the paragraphs that followed which explained what plans Uncle Henrik had made to save the Jewish people. They will come to disguise as family members who attended the ceremony to pray for Great-aunt Birte who died before being buried.

Pretending not to know about saving Ellen and other Jews could be a rescue tactic for young children like Annemarie. Here is the narration in the novel.

But she didn't. She understood that she was protecting Ellen the way her mother had protected her. Although she didn't understand way her mother had protected her. Although she didn't understand what was happening, or why the casket was there—or who, in truth, was in it—she knew that it was better, safer, for Ellen to believe in Great-aunt-Birte. So she said nothing.

The lie by bringing the coffin to Hendrik's uncle's house would certainly be one of the rescue plans carried out by Uncle Henrik. Even though Annemarie knew that Great-aunt-Birte never existed, she chose to remain silent and follow the plan. It would be more difficult to act brave for Annemarie if she knew what was really going to happen. But things will be easy if she doesn't know anything.

Other lies about Aunt Birte also occur as told in the dialogue below

Mama walked quickly across the room, directly to the casket, directly to the officer. "You're right," she said. "The doctor said it should be closed, because Aunt Birte died of typhus, and he said that there was a chance the germs would still be there, would still be dangerous.

To prevent Aunt Birte's lies from being revealed, Mama immediately approached the casket and made an excuse that Aunt Birte had a dangerous disease. That means that it is feared if the casket open,

Aunt Birte's disease will spread to others. This lie was made in such a way because the possibility contained in the casket was not someone's body but stuffed with folded blankets and clothes. Mama was determined to lie for the Jewish rescue plan to run smoothly. Henrik and the others have a plan to move them to Sweden using Henrik's boats used for fishing.

Ingenuity in the rescue efforts of the Jewish were also carried out by Danish like Papa's dialogue below:

But Papa shook his head. "She was with Peter and others in a cellar where they held secret meetings to make plans. Somehow the Nazis found out, and they raided the place that evening. They all ran different ways, trying to escape."

In the paragraph above shows how the resistance deliberately gathered to make a strategy of rebellion secretly. However that does not mean the Nazis stayed silent to see the uprising that occurred. If it's like that they can only run away and scatter. If they are caught they will surely be put to death and if they escape they will probably be shot. The risk of life is no longer something to be considered. As proof of their love for their country, they did it in the form of an action that was a rebellion in secret. So, they can carry out these attacks on an ongoing basis.

There is something most important in the effort to avoid detection of Nazi sniffer dogs to find out where humans are. The data is below:

"Now, thanks to Peter, we will each have such a handkerchief, each boat captain. When the soldiers board our boats, we will simply pull the handkerchiefs out of our pockets. The Germans will probably think we all have bad colds! The dogs will sniff about, sniff the handkerchiefs we are holding, and then roam the boat and find nothing. They will smell nothing."

Another form of Heroic action is shown through the character of the fishermen who want to work with the resistance to move the Jewish to Sweden. The drugs have been owned by each ship so that when the Nazis tried to inspect the ship with their trained dogs, the boat captains only needed to take a handkerchief out of their pockets. That way their dogs won't be able to smell anything. If the fishermen do not want to be invited to cooperate in this mission, then the resistance will have difficulty moving the Jewish to Sweden. The only way to go to Sweden is that when the fishermen go to sea. Of course, it will threaten the fishermen if they were known by Nazi. So, this is a form of patriotism towards fellow citizens carried out by fishermen.

Detection by sniffer dogs is needed because Jewish who will be brought to Sweden are hidden by fishermen in a room under their boat. The following data is in the novel:

"Many of the fishermen have built hidden places in their boats. I have, too. Down underneath. I have only to lift the boards in the right place, and there is room to hide a few people. Peter, and others in the Resistance who work with him, bring them to me, and to the other fishermen as well. There are people who hide them and help them, along the way to Gilleleje."

In the explanation of the dialogue it was explained that the way the rescue carried out by the fishermen to move the Jewish people to Sweden was to make a hiding place under the ship that could only be filled by a few people. And it was Peter and friends struggle who sent the Jews to the fishermen to take to the harbor early in the morning when they were about to go fishing. Such was Danish's ingenuity in hiding Jewish people who would be moved to Sweden.

The latest data tells how Peter got a handkerchief who works to fool the senses of smell of Nazi army dogs in searching for human existence. The following data is in the novel.

Uncle Henrik nodded. "The dogs are trained to sniff about and find where people are hidden. It happened just yesterday on two boats. Those damn dogs, they go right through dead fish to the human scent."

"We were all very, very worried. We thought it meant the end of the escape to Sweden by boat."

"It was Peter who took the problem to scientists and doctors. Some very fine minds have worked night and day, trying to find a solution"

One day when the Nazi were checking the fishing vessels, their dogs smelled the smell of humans at the bottom of the ship. Then, the fishermen thought that this rescue plan would end. However, Peter tries to find a solution by approaching a scientist to find a solution so that the smell of human existence is fooled by the smell of Nazi army dogs. A scientist tries to provide a solution of a powder that is placed on a handkerchief. Not only a high sense of care that must be possessed by a hero but also in doing something a hero needs bright ideas and careful consideration so that the effort can be carried out according to expectations. The dialog above shows that one of the characteristics present in a hero is smart.

These are all forms of ingenuity carried out by Danish as an attempt to portray so that all forms of rebellion were unknown to the Nazi. Starting from the use of another designation for Jewish people, their hiding under the ship, to the stage of making magic powder that they put on a handkerchief to dull the sense of smell of Nazi sniffer dogs. All the ingenuity is very necessary for a hero in developing a strategy in this case as an effort to save Jewish so that it can be done well.

After we have already discussed the forms of heroic action that portrayed from the Danish in facing Nazi imperialist, we can conclude that this form of heroism is categorized as Medieval Heroism. It is because the heroism in the novel fulfills several criterias such as characters in the story tries to bring order in their countries to create a good life. So to realize this situation, they

must be strong and reliable. In addition, they sometimes have to do something that violates morals. In fact, one day he could have to sacrifice the innocent in order to preserve the greater good for a greater amount. Therefore, all of the things done by Danish are evidences of their love to their country, in order to defend the sovereignty and integrity of the country itself.

Thus, it can be concluded that the Danish efforts to defend their country can be categorized as a form of heroic action because they defend their country without considering many things such as their life. Even, they do it voluntarily without coercion and do not expect compensation. Of all the characteristics shown Danish effort really needs to be appreciated as a hero.

B. Factors Influenced Heroism in the Story

To answer what factors that influenced heroism happened in the *Number the Stars*, the researcher applying New Historicism theory from Stephen Grennbalt as approach in this research. This section will discuss about factors that influence heroism occurred in the story. Knowing background of the story, researcher will find what circumstances influenced Danish act like a hero. For this reason, the writer needs New Historicism as an approach. New Historicism is a literary critic that has an interest in the historical, social and cultural context of the writer in the period of time the literary work was made. This criticism assumes that literature is the result of the time, place and condition of the author or as a reflection of the life and time of the author. Guerin and friends (2005) assumes that the main task of a critic in using this

approach is to understand the history of the writer besides analyzing the literary text, because history is an integral part of the text.

In addition, New Historicism believes that the themes and characterizations developed in the text are a reflection of the community in certain period of time. So, here is a discussion of how the conditions at that time behind the writer in creating the story. There are some conditions are similar and correlate with the real condition in Denmark during 1941-1943.

Based an article entitled *Denmark and the Holocaust* by Carroll Rittner, on April 9 1940 when Nazi Germany invaded Denmark, the Royal Danish Army did little resistance. While the Royal Navy surrendered without firing shots. Initially, the negative response from Danish to Germany was expressed through passive resistance, or against "cold" not by open resistance, armed resistance, or sabotage of the countries occupied by Germany in Europe.

Denmark was the only country which given the right of autonomy to still be able to carry out their activities even though it remained limited. The Danish government tried to ensure that throughout the occupation there would be no difference in the treatment of Jewihs in Denmark. The proof is that Jewish were not forced to wear the Yellow Star of David, were not separated or isolated, and were not banned in restaurants, public places, schools, theaters, did not confiscate their property, and they were never dismissed from their jobs, not limit their activities day or night.

The activities of the Jewish community remained undisturbed by the presence of German troops. Even, the reality is that democratic Denmark has been defeated and occupied by a foreign country. Danish began to ask Jewish whether they were among those who could maintain a democratic way of life or not. Therefore, Danish felt that the state of their country was increasingly pressed.

Hal Koch (1904-1963), a theologian and professor of church history at the University of Copenhagen, argued that fascism and Nazism were a danger to democracy in a country. After the April 1940 invasion and occupation, Koch decided to give a series of lectures, open to the general public. He realized that Denmark had special features compared to other German conquered countries. Koch even supported a "negotiating policy," but he became more aware that Denmark must pay a "high price" for the autonomy granted by Germany.

Koch found in the language of biblical morality the principles of civil virtue. These principles raise certain questions: Am I the guardian of my brother/sister? Who is my neighbor? What are the limitations and obligations? What is the relationship between individual actions and the common good? What is the relationship between acting as Danish and understanding as citizens? Examining the biblical traditions so familiar to Danish, Koch highlighted this as a form of public interest. He helps people to elevate what is embedded in their Bibles, and their ideas are universally

accepted. He tried to emphasize the self-understanding of Danish who hold themselves and about democratic values as well as ideals in their society.

The author will describe several events in the Danish history book which are discussed in Lowry's novel. Although these events are not entirely same as the events caused by Nazis occupation which is causing Denmark to take some actions that reflected as a hero. Here are some events in Denmark written by Lowry in her novel:

1. Underground Newspaper

Based on the book entitled *Hitle's Savage Canary A History of the Danish Resistance in World War II* by David Lampe, on May 1941 in Hillerod, twenty miles north of Copenhagen, a newspaper was published but stopped in July. But when Russia joined the Allies in June 1941, the Danish Communist Press was banned, but another press like Land og Folk appeared. During the first war period, Land og Folk made editions in twenty-one cities in Denmark and in five different parts of Copenhagen secretly. This news paper was operating for a long time during the war because its production was completely hidden. The production was so perfect that it was unknown which many talked about the Danish Communists throughout the war.

In July 1942 for the first time by young friends Arne Sejr published *Studenternes Efterretningstjenste* (roughly, 'Student Enlightenment Service'). One of the most prominent cells in the Resistance, a group of students has several members with several vulnerable age groups. Some

are older than twenty-five, and most are around twenty-one. At first their newsletters were published irregularly, but in 1943 they were regularly published every two weeks. In 1943 they dared to engage small pre-war Copenhagen news owners to connect with journalists across the country. It is similar with the event in the novel when Peter informed Annemarie parents that Nazi wants to relocate Jewish people to some camps. That information has gotten from his friends who joined in underground newspaper.

By early 1944, *Studenternes Efterretningstjenste* had reached a peak circulation of 120,000 copies. The latest accurate war news is published in secret newspapers along with maps and taking pictures. However, when editors are arrested they are tortured and sometimes executed, but the newspapers continue to be published in attics and caves, in country villas and in city flats and offices. Circulation of individual newspapers sometimes reaches 150,000 copies, and during the war more than 600 such newspapers published a total of about 26 million copies.

In addition, Copenhagen, at another time, had several hundred Resistance newspapers. The newspaper will be sent and will be distributed again by trusted people, posted under the guise of letters, bills, or advertisements, the newspaper is carefully read and then forwarded. There's even a cookbook - not an ordinary recipe book but a homemade formula for explosives and instructions for sabotage.

On August 29, 1943, Dr. Werner Best, a chief administrator of the Nazis in Denmark, said at a meeting of the Danish Press Representative in Copenhagen: "Every editor will be held accountable for his life for endeavoring for the people's minds...". Børge Outze, a crime reporter in a large Copenhagen newspaper, began carrying a gun. Outze has covered many first-rate stories The Germans will not allow them to be printed, and he is tired of telling stories with innuendo. Illegal Press seems like the only media left, but it is poorly coordinated. Outze decided that the Resistance needed a central news agency, so he created Information, which was the only underground press service in various Nazi-occupied countries. Outze also wants to send Information published overseas, so Information establishes a Stockholm bureau.

Some information are too secret even for the underground press, but they still tell the Resist editors in the media the same way that secret press conferences help editors in free countries keep in touch with military operations. An elaborate code system is organized so that daily bulletins are open, colorless stories will be understood by the recipient. At least six Resistance papers every day reprint the entire bulletin. The others only print quotations from him. Germany knows that information exists and often finds it. But they did not remain silent, they tried to continuously destroy it, and four Information staff was executed by them during the years of occupation.

One summer day, the staff gathered at Tivoli, an amusement park in the center of Copenhagen. Someone had told the Nazis about the meeting, and the police had captured all the staff except Outze. Outze tried to get out of the crowd and escape through one of Tivoli's many entrances. Outze went to see Stig Jensen, a Danish journalist, one of the underground operators, a man who was responsible for almost all types of Resistance activities from the beginning to the end of the Nazi occupation.

Information maintains a post office box in Copenhagen and with the help of Resistance agents who are employed by the state telephone service and are also given confidential telephone lines. Whenever a staff member or their contact is captured by Germany, the office is moved and the telephone number has changed.

During Nazi imperialism, based on the actual event, Danish has many mass media publishing which operates secretly. It comes from some circle of societies such as, students, politicians, and Danish citizen. Meanwhile, in the novel we only find the resistance from Danish citizen. The researcher argues that Lowry only want to show the resistance from the civil society. Civil society is the simple one to make reader who mostly children easy to understand kind of resistance that happened in Denmark at the time.

A condition in which the information is controlled by the colonial state has caused the colonies not able to disseminate political conditions and tactics to facilitate resistance efforts. This is also told in the novel by Lowry as did Peter who spread the news of the Nazi attack. This certainly greatly helped the rescue effort because Peter knew of the Nazi plan before it was implemented in his country. Of course, to get this information is not easy because Peter et al attempt to secretly sabotage some of the communication device connections where for their ingenuity they can launch a heroic mission in saving Jewish prematurely.

2. Danish Resistance

It also taken from the article entitled *Denmark and the Holocaust* by Carroll Rittner, around April 1940 and August 1943, Denmark's attitude towards the German occupation underwent a significant transformation. Germany is increasingly demanding that Denmark no longer wants to compromise, to engage in "negotiating policies," which only rely on passive resistance and "could shoulder". In the fall of 1942, the Danish resistance movement began to gain support. In the summer of 1943, activities of sabotage, retaliation, strikes and riots began often to be displayed openly. In fact, Germany began to limit Danish food needs. It was same with the condition that faced by Annemarie and her family that their difficult to have a coffee in the morning or just bread with butter.

On August 28, 1943, Dr. Werner Best, told the Danish Government that it was in an "emergency." Germany made a ban on holding public meetings for more than five people, strikes and financial support to carry out attacks. They also impose a curfew of 8:30. In addition, Germany also seized firearms and explosives, press censorship was imposed, and the Danish special court made its own regulations. The penalty for Sabotage is the death penalty. It happened to Peter and friends who caught by Nazi. They got death penalty and be witnesses by Denmark people.

The amount of resistance made by Danish did not necessarily make the Nazis silent. Nazi tries to catch anyone who tries to resist the mastery that is done over Denmark. After successfully arresting they will be given a sentence of hanging. The Nazis then took it to a large court to be exhibited to all Danish people. This is like what happened to the characters Peter et al who are told in the novel.

The resistance from Danish happened because Nazi exploitation toward Denmark was nastier. It was normally fro Danish to pretend the sovereignty of their country. Nazi starts to limit some harvest, information access, and also some factories. The authority of Denmark becomes threatened as the citizen who has love to the country will do some resistances to cramp the Nazi imperialism.

3. Jewish Relocation

Still based on the article, at the end of September 1943 news of the coming German Action reached the Jewish through Danish political leaders who were warned by Georg F. Duckwitz, attaché of the German embassy for shipping affairs in Copenhagen. On the eve of Rosh Hashanah, Wednesday, September 29, 1943, Rabbi Marcus Melchior told his congregation that Germany was planning a mass gathering of Jewish the following day, when the Nazis knew the family would gather in their homes for a holiday. "The situation," Rabbi Melchior said, "is very serious. We must act immediately." When the news spread, non-Jewish" spontaneously started doing what they were doing could help. Friends and even foreigners hide Jewish in their homes and hospitals, churches and monasteries in Copenhagen and up and down the east coast of Denmark.

Every group there protested the German effort to make the Jewish determined. Political parties also spread the issue through publishing underground newspaper articles. Nearly all countries responded to German threats endangering Jewish, including Denmark's official State Church, the Lutheran Church. The same condition happened in the story that Peter told to the Annemarie's parent that Nazi start to relocate Nazi to the camp.

Ninety percent of the Danish population is a member of the Lutheran Church between 1940 and 1943, the Danish Lutheran Church took a decisive step to combat anti-Semitism and put Jews within the confines of the "universe" of concern. When the crisis - the coming gathering of Jews - came September-October 1943, the Church was ready. The Bishop of Copenhagen, Hans Fuglsang-Damgaard (1890-1979) prepared written statements which he signed on behalf of all Danish Lutheran bishops. It was sent to German occupation officials and sent, through theological students, on Saturday, October 2, 1943 to all churches in his diocese. On Sunday, October 3, the protest was read out in Lutheran churches throughout Denmark. The Danish Lutheran Church helps gather people together and provides an immeasurable amount of assistance - from hiding people and collecting money, food, and resources for them.

Almost all rescue operations were successful - nearly 8,000 Jews in the Danish Philippines were rescued - but there were some failures. Although, this news was known by Jewish, but some of them still not believe that it was Nazi's alibi.

On the night of October 6, 1943, in the attic of the Church of Gilleleje it became a Jewish hideout of about 80 people located in a fishing village north of Copenhagen. But unfortunately they were betrayed, captured and deported. Even so the tragedy at the Church of Gilleleje is an exception to the "spontaneous" assistance given to Jewish

by Danes, where the Holocaust failed, and it must be known that Jews are in a condition where "boundary obligations" so that fellow human beings are obliged to help each other and save. That is because most Danish people place themselves always connected with others through the human side, not vice versa as individuals who are living in the world without feeling divided to be "us" and "them". Thus, they who care and sympathy to Jewish people will help them to hide in some place like Annemarie and her family did. They hide Ellen and her family in her uncle's home and save them to Sweden.

Another alternative reason underlying Denmark to help Jewish voluntarily is because they hate the Germans; because they want to outwit Germany; and because they did not want a Nazi genocidal policy that tried to be implemented in Denmark. However, there are also important roles of civil and religious institutions in moving Danish to take action. In addition, there is the role of the Danish Lutheran Church in carrying out the mission of executing Jewish in Denmark during the Holocaust.

Since the beginning of 1940 not only Denmark, all countries occupied by Germany took their civil rights such as Norway, the Netherlands, Belgium and France. The suppression of Jews in Germany was also carried out against Jewish in their colonies, including in Denmark which also deprived of civil rights. German authorities begin building ghettos. In all the areas that Germany occupied, they forced

Jewish to enter the ghetto or be deported to polish territory around Lublin. Then they will gather the Jews and that will make their deportation efforts at a later stage easier. At that time the Jews had to do forced labor. All the conditions for committing genocide were in the spring of 1941. Thousands of Jewish had been deported and killed. For those who continue to live but are isolated, forced to live in unhygienic conditions and are severely short of food.

In February 1940 a ghetto was established in the industrial city of Łódź a ghetto was established in February 1940 which would function as a ghetto model for Germany. This ghetto has several facilities but forced labor is part of life in the ghetto. Instead of Germany choosing representatives for the Jewish population who were willing to be responsible for governing the internal government as the Jewish Council (Judenrat), but until the fall of 1941 the reality was that the massacre of Jewish occurred everywhere. Even then the victims were women and children. This suppression was dealt with by Heinrich Himmler, Reichsführer SS, and Reinhard Heydrich, head of the Security and Security Services Police (SiPo and SD) whereas men are ordered to do forced labor in Latvia and Lithuania. Worse, women and children were killed systematically. As happened in rural areas, many Jewish were killed with the help of local anti-Communist militias.

In September or October 1941, the decision to kill all Jewish must be taken at the highest level and made by Nazi officers who took action that reflected the views of the Führer. This would not be unthinkable without widespread, killing anti-Semitism. Heinrich Himmler is responsible for the overall supervision of Endlösung. Reinhard Heydrich was given the task of coordinating implementation. The SS officer and Regierungsrat Adolph Eichmann, head of the IV B 4 sub department of the Reichssicherheitshauptamt (Main Office of Security, RSHA), were responsible for the deportation of Jewish organizations outside the Reich and the Soviet Union. On January 20, 1942, the Wannsee Conference was held in Berlin, where Heydrich informed prominent officials from ministries and administrative bodies in the East about policies against Jewish. However, in reality what was present was telling about the need to collaborate in the killing of all European Jewish.

Heydrich, assisted by Eichmann, spoke of the need to eradicate the Jewish. For example, eventually they will become driven by the colony to the east. Denmark enjoys a semi-independent status thanks to an agreement with Germany. When German people began to persecute the Jewish in Denmark in another side resistance was successfully evacuated 7,000 (out of a total of 8,000) Jewish safely to Sweden. Other Danish Jewish were deported to the resistance camp, just one of the stops on the way to the extermination camp. It recalls as when Peter

said to Mama and Papa that Jewish people will relocate to camp-camp. It means 'something' that Nazi will do a massive murder to Jewish in Denmark.

Actually the word 'relocation' is like wrapping from evil motive of Nazi to slaughter Jewish people in Denmark. The researcher argues that Danish will not be quite if Nazi tried to intimidate Jewish people in Denmark. In another side, due to underground newspaper the resistance know that Nazi also do same thing in some countries who is being imperialized. Therefore, Danish resistances do effort to remove some Jewish people to other countries. And some effort to remove Jewish people to Sweden was arranged brilliantly. Danish was really love to their country even to the fellow citizen.

The events above are also told in the novel *Number the Stars*, which is the topic of Jewish relocation much told in the novel. Besides that, the main issue that caused Danish's heroism. Lowry gives a large portion in pouring this issue in the story. The massacre of Jewish people in the name of relocation is enough to make Danish compelled to carry out heroic action. Actually, the heroic action carried out by Danish is very dangerous for them. Those who do not feel called upon in this rescue certainly think twice about interfering in the concealment until the transfer of Jewish to Sweden. In fact, among them already know what consequences will be received if the Nazis managed to catch it.

4. Sabotage and Attacks

The stated history on book entitled *Hitler's Savage Canary, A History of Danish Resistance in World War II* by David Lampe (2010), one day the citizens of Esbjerg, Aalborg, and Odense, began to dare carry out strikes and resistance because more and more days Nazi imperialism become brutally in Denmark. Then on August 28, Germany issued an ultimatum for the Danish Government such as Sabotage and all its incitement, attacks on Wehrmacht units or sole members, possession of firearms or explosives would soon be put to death on September 1, 1943. Refusing to accept these conditions, the Danish Government chose to resign for not agreeing to these conditions and immediately establishing secret diplomatic relations with Washington, London and Moscow. So that Denmark no longer needs to apologize to the West for a Government that is too weak to reject German requests.

At the end of 1941, sabotage operations were first carried out in Copenhagen when a small group of men filled a cigar box with a mixture of calcium chlorate and sugar, covered with wax paper. A few drops of acid, eat through paper, and blow up the powder. However, if the saboteur wants to be more careful it will use two layers of wax paper. So, often the booming explosion that happens every day in Copenhagen gives a meaningful moral value to the Danish people who are loyal, although at first they did not agree with the forms of violent resistance. Copenhagen has two main sabotage groups, BOPA and

Holger Danske. Although both work independently but they have the same goal. Holger Danske and BOPA had taken a joint action when the Resistance decided to attack more than twenty German Army gasoline dumps in Copenhagen.

Initially the group was called KOPA ('Communist Partisans'), but non-Communists increased membership to around 150 people then it became BOPA ('Borgerlige Partisaner' - roughly, 'Middle Class Partisans'). That's because almost all BOPA men are in their twenties or younger, and they are moving independently and their plans are mostly successful. They are mostly working class young people. They assume that their task is easy. BOPA was engaged in large-scale industrial sabotage but did not receive explosives dropped from the air from England until the end of 1944, so this group systematically plundered the Danish military and Wehrmacht Shop for weapons and explosives.

However, Denmark is increasingly having trouble getting these materials due to increased German Alertness, and BOPA members decide to buy explosives through legal channels. However this route was also difficult because no industrial explosives were permitted to be produced in Denmark during the occupation. Eventually the BOPA people claimed that they needed explosives for the work of industrial destruction in Denmark through letters addressed to the occupying authorities. In the novel we have Peter and friends did sabotage. For instance, they always know what will Nazi do to the Danish. Mean

while in the explanation above we know that there are some groups of sabotage.

Sabotage attacks cannot be carried out by unarmed people, both Holger Danske and BOPA; they use weapons stolen from the German Army and also from the Danish military. In 1944 BOPA chose a strange solution to the problem of its weapons such as some weapons when it was in Denmark, and Stig Jensen lent one of them to the BOPA leaders. Then the gun was taken to a garage in Lyngbyvej, the main street on the northern outskirts of Copenhagen, where the blacksmith studied weapons carefully.

Even though the clandestine production line was operating, it was not that Copenhagen was closely monitored by German forces. BOPAs stole rifle barrels from Danish Army's landfill, and more than four hundred of their weapons were successful. In additions, BOPA is trying to produce naval torpedoes to be launched into German shipping at the Danish port. Then they tested the first prototype in the channel leading to Funnen Harbor in Odense instead of Copenhagen, where some Resistance men slipped to the water's edge at dusk and launched a ship-shaped missile that was four feet long. In fact it drove just below the surface of the water directly towards the German Navy ship.

After the first wave of sabotage carried out in Copenhagen, the German occupation authorities told the Danish police that they needed extra vigilance. Germany was persuaded to provide Danish Police with

a list of every Danish factory likely to be sabotaged. Then the Germans were asked to give police pictures a complete picture showing the disposition of guards and guards, and the vulnerable points in these places. Although some Danish police collaborated with German volunteers, in reality from the beginning others ensured that all Nazi security information was available for BOPA and Holger Danske. The fire brigade, the harbor, and the city technical offices also helped saboteurs, so the attack was made as far as possible. Thus, before the Forum was attacked, Søndergaard and Lillelund went to Frederiksberg City Hall to get a complete picture of the exhibition building. Most of the sabotage attacks must be carried out during the day to surprise Germany because there is a curfew in force. Holger Danske often disguised himself as a police or Nazi credential while BOPA people often appeared as club members or boy laborers.

Initially there were no saboteurs experienced in handling explosives. Until the end of the war Holger Danish was the only one trained as a parachutist dropped by the British. But the group could not find a place that could be used to experiment with explosives in Denmark, while new techniques must always be done with action. To equip underground forces that would descend and fight during liberation, Denmark secretly produced rockets and launchers similar to the American bazooka, but these weapons were never used by saboteurs. Hal Børge, the leader of the BOPA at the time of Danish

liberation, actually got an authentic American bazooka which he later used to destroy the German gas tank. But he lacked the target. He fired a few more rockets but had to leave in a hurry because he was chased by German guards, without scoring a direct hit. It was too late if it was felt during the war when BOPA had access to British explosives they were given some mine limpet.

One night in March 1945, a diver wearing a frog suit stolen from the Danish Navy entered the Port of Copenhagen and successfully installed more than 400 pounds of mines on a German ship. However, this mine failed to explode, before the end of the war BOPA succeeded in using this limpet successfully. BOPA does not monopolize unusual weapons. Holger Danske was very organizing and meticulous in his actions that saboteurs must retreat under fire to protect Danish from danger. Danish made several armored cars, sandwiching armored guards between normal Ford V-8 sedan doors. This works specifically in bullet proof operations because it can be pulled from the rear window and the steel curtain is lowered to protect the car's tires. In the novel, Lowry did not tell more who did the attack and bombing. But they always operated in the night. The next day the news will post in underground newspaper.

One of brilliant tricks toward Nazi imperialism is that sabotage some institutions which controlled by Nazi then Danish will do attacks which strike on the target. In the actual event said that there are some

people sabotage information about Nazi plan. Meanwhile, in the novel only stated that there are some Danish resistance does spy to the Nazi. The researcher argues that because in the novel Lowry only tells about the resistance which comes from Danish citizen. Meanwhile, in the history toward they who join in sabotage are they who have role in those institutions'. It is too complicated to write down and read by children.

That explanation of the sabotage was carried out by Danish at the time. They even made a gathering and gave it a name. The similarity of sabotage between historical facts and Lowry's novel is sabotage of information channels. In the novel, Peter only said that he obtained information from his fellow rebellion that the Nazis would relocate Jewish people. Their ingenuity to think sabotaging information channels shows one of the characteristics possessed by a hero. The purpose of their information sabotage was so that they could take earlier action to avoid the plan of Nazi occupation. After knowing in advance about the relocation plan, the Annemarie family immediately acted to evacuate the Rosenns family and arrange a strategy to move it to Sweden by ship. Finally, the Rossens and several other Jewish who believed in the location plan were saved.

5. Resistance by providing weapons of war

Resistance by providing weapons of war stated in history book entitled *Hitler's Savage Canary, A History of Danish Resistance in World War II* by David Lampe (2010). To the Danish Resistance, the Special Operations Executive at Baker Street plans to deploy weapons, explosives and other equipment into the postal state. Even before the Sneum flight, Ebbe Munck, a Copenhagen journalist, had set up a liaison office in Stockholm which would be the main link between the Danish Resistance and S.O.E. In early 1943, Munck's friends in Denmark had already prepared a group to receive the goods.

Initially most of the North Jutland farmers, waiting in a quiet place, then signaled the aircraft flying low with an electric torch and then collected several tons of material that was deployed on them with twenty feet parachute. Then disperse them immediately before the German occupation forces suspecting the incoming aircraft.

Stig Jensen, a Copenhagen journalist at Sealand who was one of the first full-time Resistance men in Denmark, who arranged air receptions. A young customs inspector named Anton Jensen in Jutland, who later changed his name legally to 'Toldstrup', he was the chief organizer. When he saw a pretty good opportunity about the potential of the Danish Resistance, the British tried to make as many drops as possible, and Jensens began regularly to manage the possibilities. A few drops of air are deployed on small islands in Denmark, regarding transportation

is not always a problem except that sometimes the container falls into the sea and can only be taken back during the day. If German troops or local farmers emerge near the drop point, the receiving group will do so not send their Morse code to the aircraft, and the plane will return to England.

In Sealand, at night in the winter of 1944 Stig Jensen's troops had gone for a reception, and when they heard a low plane, Jensen gave his signal. Instead of the container going down, the tracking bullets suddenly attacked the Resistance. Then Danish took refuge in the drainage ditch, and a few minutes later the British plane arrived and then there was a battle in the air. With waist-high water, Jensen's group peeked into the air battle above them. The British plane caught fire, the flight crew and Danish paratroopers was carrying had to surrender. Jensen was then able to get officers from the airplane to a safe place, but those who were not assigned were brought by the Germans. Danish paratroopers spent their nights hiding in a haystack nest, and returned to Copenhagen in the morning.

However, most of their meetings were successful. Here again evidence of Danish ingenuity. Sometimes they use the doctor's car because they can travel freely. In North Jutland a hearse often traverses the countryside at night, the items they carry are hidden using flowers and bouquets. But it is also very risky, because it will invite

conversation which will be easily heard by Germany, and Germany will try to find and capture it.

Besides the smuggling of goods carried out, a rebellion also carried out Toldstrup forces. They were carrying explosives hidden under a pile of wood in a truck, even though they were eventually discovered by German road patrols. So, the problem encountered at that time was transportation of how to carry these goods without making anyone suspicious. Eventually one of the Toldstrup Troops found the perfect solution. The Resistance Army bought large moving vans, and they operated from auction to auction, arguing that they bought several dozen old furniture. But Resistance soldiers hid their explosives and weapons in the front of the van, while the furniture would be tightly packed in the back.

One time the Germans tried to open the door and as a result some furniture fell into the street. Germany has stopped this van many times but has never been able to find hidden contraband. People whose identity resistance is certainly easily known by their neighbors, because it cannot be kept secret, especially if they live in a small village like Jutland. But they still had a way so that the villagers would not leak it to the Germans. They will not hesitate to threaten by pointing a gun at residents so they want to keep their mouths shut. Finally the Resistance army was free to unload and receive items dropped open in front of residents' shops. In the novel, Lowry was told that Danish people also

carried out bombings on the docks and factories controlled by the Nazis. In addition, Danish also carried out attacks, in which the weapons and explosives they used were shipping in cooperation with the British as explained above.

The similarity between the other events in the novel with the historical facts discovered by researchers is the resistance carried out by bombing the jetty and ships that the Nazis wanted to control. Based on the history book, explained that the Danish get a supply of war equipment from the UK which sent secretly at night using a helicopter. The purpose of sending the equipment itself was to support and maximize Danish's resistance to the Nazis. Danish conditions which were completely restricted by the Nazis made it difficult for them to have complete equipment for war. This is very supportive of their hero action.

Another concealed fact which unwritten in the novel is that, how Danish can still do bombing and attacks meanwhile Nazi also controlled weapons of war in Denmark. It is because Denmark was helped by England who providing weapons of war. The researcher argues that it is not only about bilateral between England and Denmark but it is about politic game. The researcher called is about alibi from England to fight German through Denmark.

From the explanation above, it can be concluded that Lowry wrote some of the events and conditions in the story of Danish during the occupation such as sabotage, clandestine resistance, secret newspapers, conditions of Danish society based on the real condition.. However, because this novel is intended for children's readers, the language and events in the story are described in simple terms.



CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

After analyzing the data using New Historicism as approach and theory of heroism by Vera Norman, researcher comes to the last chapter which consists of conclusion and suggestions. The conclusion deals with the results of the analysis of the research and suggestions deals with recommendations to the next researcher who interest use *Number the Stars* novel as the object of research.

A. Conclusion

The results of the analysis, first is the characteristics of heroism appear in the novel are loyalty to the leader, empathy to fellow citizens, courage, struggle, and smart which categorized as Medieval Heroism. The characters in the novel aim to protect their country and they do not expect anything for the sacrifice they made. So, the characters appreciated as a hero. Second, researcher found several factors which influencing Danish to do heroic action. Those are underground newspapers, Danish resistance, Jewish relocation, sabotage and attacks, and providing weapons of war.

B. Suggestions

From the previous analysis, it can be concluded that Danish effort to pretend Denmark categorized as heroic action and some factors influenced Danish to do is that the real condition in the country. Even though not everyone will do the same thing like the characters in the novel, hence they are very appreciated as heroes.

The value which the researcher got from this research is we must be brave in prioritizing the interests especially. However, only a few people are moved to do heroic actions, because basically heroic actions give more sacrifice to those who do. In addition, the authors get the meaning of the value of the unity of the motherland and citizens despite different beliefs, they still have the right to be protected as citizens. Moreover, the act of heroism can be seen from those who strive to save the sovereignty of their country, and they deserve to be called a hero.



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Ulya Darojah was born in Pasuruan on February 25, 1997. She graduated from SMKN 1 Pasuruan in 2014. During her study at the Vocational High School she active in Kader Cinta Lingkungan (KCL) in sie composting. She started her higher education in 2015 at the English Letters Department of UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang and finished in 2019. During her study at the University, she joined Advanced Debate Community (ADC) and Karawitan Raden Said.