



**WOMEN'S RESISTANCE DURING WORLD WAR II IN FRANCE
REFLECTED IN HANNAH'S *THE NIGHTINGALE***

A Final Project

**Submitted in partial fulfillment to the requirements
for degree of *Sarjana Sastra* in English**

by

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I Marvella Jayanti Yudistira hereby declare that this final project entitled *Women's Resistance During World War II in France As Reflected in Hannah's The Nightingale* my own work and has not been submitted in any form for another degree or diploma at my university or other institutions. Information from the published and unpublished work of others has been acknowledged in the text and a list of references is given in the references.

Semarang, February 2020



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MOTTO AND DEDICATION

Strength and growth come only through continuous effort and struggle

Napoleon Hill

To:

*My beloved parents Muhammad Yudi and
Alm. Yeti Isyuni*

My brother Jodi Bagus Yudistira

*My little sister Magdalena Agustin
Yudistira*

Myself for being tough and patient.

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First, I would like to express my highest gratitude to Allah SWT, because of his blessing, love, health, and mercy I am able to finish this final project. The final project entitled **“Women’s Resistance During World War II in France As Reflected in Hannah’s *The Nightingale*”** is submitted as the requirement for accomplishing an undergraduate degree in English Department, Faculty of Languages and Arts, Universitas Negeri Semarang.

Second, I would like to express my sincere thanks to my advisor Maria Johana Ari Widayanti, S.S., M.Si., for her advice, guidance, and suggestion for me to finish this final project. I also want to express my special thanks to all lecturers who have given me lot of knowledge during my study, also to the staff and librarian of English Department of Universitas Negeri Semarang.

Third, I would like to express my deepest thanks and sincere love to my beloved family as my support system. To my father Muhammad Yudi and my mother Alm Yeti Isyuni. Also for my brother Jodi Bagus Yudistira and my little sister Magdalena Agustin Yudistira. Thank you for the support and unstoppable prayers for me during my studies.

I also deliver my love and thanks to all my friends from English Literature rombel 1. Also, my best friends who accompany me from the beginning I started this final project until I finished it. And to everyone who gave me support that I could not mention one by one.

This final project is far from perfect but I hope that it will be useful not only for the researcher but also for the readers. For this reason, constructive suggestions and critics are welcomed.

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ABSTRACT

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Keywords: women resistance, liberal feminism, *The Nightingale*.

The bad condition during World War II where German occupied France makes French women do resistance towards German. The study was conducted to discover about women's resistance during World War II in France described in Hannah's *The Nightingale*. The objective of this study is to explain how women resistance reflected in the novel. In this study, the writer used descriptive qualitative research as the methodology and feminist literary criticism as the approach focused on liberal feminism by John Stuart Mill. The result of this study shows that there are resistances done by the main characters in the novel which are categorized into three aspect based on Liberal Feminism by John Stuart Mill. First is woman equality where woman joins into resistance, woman becomes a leader, and woman gets appreciation from society. Second is woman self development where woman become a brave woman The third is woman emancipation where woman rescues half Parisian Jews children. The resistance carries by the main characters in the novel show about the idea of liberal feminism in order to get freedom from colonialism.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

The bad condition during World War II where German occupied France makes French women do some resistance towards German. Resistance is an action that commonly happens in every state. It happens and carried out by individual or group of society because the presence of injustice situation in the government system. Furthermore, oppression, frustration, human discrimination, violence towards other race, and gender inequality can makes the act of resistance appeared (Windratama, 2019). Women's living during German occupation were miserable. They experienced colonialism practice from German soldier who invade French. When their men going to the war, women were left at home with their children and survive to still alive. Women at that time only have two choices. The first is accepting the condition and live under the commands of the enemy, and the second is resist against the enemy with a dangerous risk. According to Fishman (1991:58) during the German Occupation, women were acting as heads of their households, making decisions about housing and the family budget. Women had to raise their children alone, impose discipline, and decide about educational plans. Households had been disturbed and women had to assume increased responsibility in order to survive. During a period of crisis under the Occupation, "women's role as protector of the family included taking such

extraordinary measures as working outside the home for the sake of the family.

According to Tarrow (1994) stated that the social movement or resistance can take effect on the economic, political, and social or even can overthrow injustice government system. In accordance with the feminism theory, resistance become the key for women in achieving equality and ending man domination. Scott (1990) argued that men ideas or concept are dominating the women's life, freedom and liberation. It means that many woman feel discriminated and oppressed which leads them in doing act of resistance. In the essence of human beings, there is always a desire to do their will freely without any coercion, pressure or threats from other parties. However, if someone's independence is deprived and their freedom is limited, there is a tendency for a person to do resistance. Especially, when not only the individual freedom is restricted but also the country is inhabited, then as a citizen they will try to take their right of freedom from occupation. Not only men who struggle to regain the independence but women also have the right to do the same. Even though women are considered as weak creature but it does not make women can not do anything. Even women can do the same as men or more.

In relation with the definition of resistance and feminism which helps women to get equality and human rights, there are many novel author who inspired in creating a literary work especially novel related to these issue. One of them is American writer Kristin Hannah. In this study, the researcher used a novel by Kristin Hannah entitled *The Nightingale*. The novel

told about two sisters named Isabelle Rossignol and Vianne Mauriac who live under German occupation. The novel takes place in France, where World War II begins and French colonized by Germany. At that time French men who have given command to protect the country they left their house and their family and go to join the military. While all of the French women, they only stay at home and waiting for their husbands come back from their duty. Women at that time were so tortured, they lived under Nazi pressure. Nazi soldiers came to each of the houses and billeted there. In the *The Nightingale* novel portrayed the role of women who contribute to politics and engage in war to get freedom from the grip of colonialism through the main characters in the novel. There are two main female characters who show their resistances against the oppression. This novel is realistically portrayed the role of the main characters named Isabelle and Vianne who fought to live amid German colonization. Today, it easily remember that the French women who have contributed greatly to the positive transformation of the French society and have won recognition and have taken their positions along with men, as actors who contribute to French independence.

Based on the explanation above, it concerns with the idea of feminism. According to Simon de Beauvoir (on Bressler, 1999:182) feminism can be defined as a women's movement to achieve equality as men, in many aspects such as social, political, economic, and also education. Beauvoir's text declares that both French and western societies are patriarchal, controlled by males. Beauvoir believed that the male in these societies defines what it means to be

human, including, therefore, what it means to be female. Because the female is not male, Beauvoir asserted, she becomes “the Other” an object whose existence is defined and interpreted by the male, who is dominant in society. Always subordinate to the male, the female finds herself a secondary or nonexistent player in the major social institutions of her culture such as the church, government, and educational systems. According to Beauvoir, a woman must break the bonds of her patriarchal society and define herself if she wishes to become a significant human being in her own right and defy male classification as the Other.

In accordance with this issue, literary work could give the reflection of information about several things that happen in real life including resistance. In this case, *The Nightingale* novel gives some knowledge especially about women’s resistance during World War II in France. Knowing that *The Nightingale* background setting are set between 1939 and 1945 during Nazi government. The author, Kristin Hannah surely want to give the reader awareness about the woman effort and resistance in France at that time during Nazi government through her work. Therefore, it become good idea for researcher in conducting research about woman resistance during World War II in the novel as interesting topic that should be analyzed, and even using liberal feminist theory in order to support the research.

1.2 Reason for Choosing the Topic

The study is entitled Women’s Resistance During World War II in

France as Reflected in Kristin Hannah's *The Nightingale*. This topic is chosen because of some reasons.

First, *The Nightingale* is a novel from the first New York bestselling author Kristin Hannah. This novel is told about women condition during World War II in France where at that time France was colonized by Germany. From the story itself there are two main female characters named Isabelle Rossignol and Vianne Mauriac who struggle to live under the German occupation.

Second, I choose the topic about women resistance because the novel clearly described about the resistance of women at that time through all of colonialism practice that happened to them. Any kind of bad treatments happened to the main characters in the novel, and they struggle to do some resistance to get freedom over colonialism. The kinds of resistance done by the main characters leads the researcher choose and focus about discussion of women resistance that described in the novel *The Nightingale*.

Third, since this novel is talking about women resistance and the main characters are women, so it concerns with feminism. As a woman, I am really interested in researching about feminism. It can open our eyes about how women resistance in the colonialism era and what women should do when they faced the the same problems. This novel can give motivation and inspiration for women to be brave when they face some problem. The researcher also want to proof that women can be a hero and inspirational figures, women can take men's roles and participate in any sectors, like politic, social, and education.

Last, there were no previous studies that talk about the issue of women

resistance in the novel *The Nightingale* by Kristin Hannah. So the researcher choose the topic to get new findings and new knowledge about women resistance during World War II in France as reflected in Hannah's *The Nightingale*.

1.3 Statements of the Problems

In this research I would like to analyze women resistance during World War II in France that are reflected in *The Nightingale* focusing the discussion on the problem, there is:

1. How is women resistance during World War II in France described in Hannah's *The Nightingale*?

1.4 Objectives of the Study

Therefore, the objectives of this research is:

1. To describe women resistance during World War II in France is reflected in Hannah's *The Nightingale*.

1.5 Significance of the Study

The aims of this study are :

1. First, to give a comprehensive understanding of feminism in literary works. This study is also useful to be a reference on understanding and analyzing literary works using liberal feminism theory.
2. Second, this study can give some motivation to the readers especially

for women. Women are not weak creatures. Women are strong human it proved that women can participate in many sectors and women also can take men's roles.

1.6 Outline of the Study

This final project is divided into some chapters and sub-chapters which are related to the issues.

Chapter I is the introduction. It consists of the background of the study, reasons for choosing the topic, statement of the problems, objective of the study, significance of the study and the outline of the study.

Chapter II is review of related literature. It contains review of previous studies, theoretical reviews, and theoretical framework.

Chapter III is the research methodology that consists of research design, object of the study, role of the researcher, type of data, procedure of collecting data and procedure of analyzing data.

Chapter IV is the findings and discussion. It discusses the analyses of the data to answer the problems based on the previous subchapter.

Chapter V is the conclusion and suggestion. Bibliography and appendices are enclosed at the end of the final project.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

Chapter 2 presents the theory underlying the study. This chapter consists of review of previous studies, theoretical reviews, and theoretical framework.

2.1 Review of Previous Study

The Nightingale is a popular novel by New York best-selling author Kristin Hannah. It makes some researchers interested in analyzing the issues in the *The Nightingale* novel. There are some studies that have been done related to the novel *The Nightingale*.

First is the study entitled *The Interpretation of Nazi's Ideology in Kristin Hannah's The Nightingale* conducted by Ike Dewi Lestari and Erika Citra Sari Hartanto (2017). In this study, the writer used new historicism approach to analyze Nazi discourse. The aims of this study is to search the author's implied message of the novel, to describe the socio-political conditions of World War II represented in the novel, and also to explain the Nazi ideological side interpreted in the novel on discourse certain. Second, the study entitled *French Women Discrimination and Their Responses During The World War II In Hannah's The Nightingale* conducted by Arfianing Ratri (2018). This study aims to identify the kinds of French women discrimination, and the way they respond to discrimination in Hannah's *The Nightingale*. The researcher uses feminist literary criticism to answer the objectives above.

Women resistance is an interesting issue to analyze. There are some studies that discuss about women resistance. First, the study entitled *The Main Character's Resistance to Patriarchal Ideology in A Golden Web* novel conducted by Virgi Marlani Ibnatul Karimah (2017). This study concern to the main character's resistance to patriarchal ideology using feminism approach. Second, the study entitled *Woman Resistance Against Nazi Regime Reflected In Markus Zusak's The Book Thief: A Liberal Feminist Theory* conducted by Farras Windratama (2019). The research aims to investigate woman resistance against Nazi Regime in *The Book Thief* novel written by Markus Zusak. In analyzing *The Book Thief*, this research using the liberal feminist theory and theory of resistance of James Scott which includes public resistance and hidden resistance.

Third, the study entitled *Women's Resistance towards the Patriarchal Culture System in Geni Jora Novel by Abidah EL Khalieqy and Jalan Bandungan by NH.Dini* conducted by Rinche Wahyuli Martha published on 2018. The purpose of this study was to describe the forms of women's resistance to the patriarchal culture in the novel system *Geni Jora* by Abidah El Khalieqy and *Jalan Bandungan* by NH. Dini. Fourth, the study entitled *The French Women's Resistance During World War II In Anthony Doerr's All The Light We Cannot See* conducted by Putri Rachmawati published in 2019. The final project is focussed on the movement organization that formed from events depicted in a novel Anthony Doerr's *All the Light We Cannot See*. The final project is aimed at analyzing the success of resistance movements during

World War II in the novel which will be analyzed.

Women struggle also become common issue to analyze. There are some studies that discuss about women struggle. First, the study entitled *Women Struggle: A Critical Analysis of Woman at Point Zero and The Color Purple* conducted by Sundus Quyoom (2017). The writer was using comparative and analytical methodology which was trying to build a bridge to fill the gap that women no matter of what country or race belongs, is connected to each other through the pain which is caused discrimination based on gender. Second, the study entitled *The Struggle of African Women in Selected Works by Ngugi Wa Thiongo* conducted by Sayed Sadek (2012). This article treats the various aspects of the resistance mechanism devised by Ngugi wa Thiongo in order to empower African women in a male-dominated society. Third, the study entitled *Ma's Struggles Reflected in Emma Donoghue's Room* conducted by Dwi Fajar Sari Annisa (2018). The purposes of this research are to find out and explain the kinds of struggle experienced by Ma as the main female character and to reveal the significant meaning of Ma's struggle. This study viewed from feminist perspective.

Fourth, the study entitled *The Struggles of The Female Protagonist Against The Oppression in Room A Novel by Emma Donoghue* conducted by Ikhtiarina Putri S. (2018). The purposes of this study are to analyze the struggles of the female protagonist against oppression, to explain the effects of oppression on the female protagonist character, and to know how she overcome the oppression. The writer uses feminist theory and patriarchal

theory to analyze the female protagonist's struggles against the oppression.

Fifth, the study entitled *Woman Struggle from Church Doctrine as Reflected in Virginia Woolf's The Mark On The Wall* conducted by Nanik Andriyani (2016). This study aims to explain how the woman struggle is toward Church doctrine and to describe how women figure are in the view of patriarchy system as reflected in Virginia Woolf's *The Mark on The Wall*. The writer was using feminism approach to analyze the issues. Sixth, the study entitled *Women's Struggle for Duty and Career During American Civil War Era as Reflected in Louisa May Alcott's novel Little Women*, conducted by Dini Sheta Medya (2012). This research was purposed to analyse the women's struggle for duty and career during American civil era as found in Louisa May Alcott's novel *Little Women*. This study was qualitative study using feminism and sociological approaches as the theories

Women's oppression also become common topic to discuss. There is some researchers who interested to analyze women's oppression as the topic of their research. First, the study entitled *Women Oppression Through Domestic Violence in Nicholas Spark's Safe Heaven: A Feminist Literary Criticism* (2015) conducted by Amillatulaila Susanti. Women's oppression through domestic violence in the novel examined using feminist literary criticism focusing on liberal feminism. The main purpose of this criticism is to reveal the main female character's struggle toward the oppression and reveals how the patriarchal ideology operates. Second, the study entitled *Women's Oppression Reflected in Paulo Coelho's "The Spy" Novel: A Feminist Perspective* (2016)

conducted by Dya Nur Ayni. This study aims to analyze women's oppression in Paulo Coelho's *The Spy* novel by using a feminist perspective. Third, the study entitled *The Impact of Oppression Toward Women Seen Through Two Women Characters in Khaled Hosseini's A Thousand Splendid Suns* conducted by Steffani Amanda Anggi Riany (2017). The objectives of this research are to analyze what oppressions do the two women characters suffer, and the second is to analyze the impact do the oppressions give to the characters in the novel.

The next a study entitled *The Opression Against Women in Eastwood's Changeling* conducted by Dina Appriliana (2018). This research focuses on the oppression experienced by Christine Collins and the other women patients in the Los Angeles County Hospital Psychopatic Ward. The first objective of this research is to examine the conflicts appearing in the film. The second objective describes the opressions experienced by Christine Collins and the other women patients in the asylum. The third objective discover the reasons behind those oppressions and describes the actions of Christine Collins and the other women patients in the asylum toward those oppressions. This research uses socialist feminist approach. The next paper entitled *Oppression to Women in Shirley Conran's Crimson Novel (1991): a Feminist Literary Criticism* conducted by Silvi Oktaviana Ika Handayani (2018). The study aims to explain the aspect of lesbian of the main character that occured in *Crimson* (1992) novel by Shirley Conran using feminism theory.

The next paper entitled *Women Oppression in Sleeping With The Enemy Movie: A Liberal Feminst Approach* (2007) conducted by Intan

Febrianti. The aims of this research to analyze how oppression is reflected in *Sleeping with the Enemy* movies based on Liberal Feminism approach. The result shows the relationship between film and social phenomena in America. It was explained that woman oppression in the movie is a representation of real condition of woman in America who was very dominance in subordinate place. The next study entitled *The Woman Oppression as the Effect of Patriarchal System in Kate Chopin's The Awakening* conducted by Lia Marliawati (2015). The purpose of this study is to analyze the factors of the changing the main character relation to the effect of woman oppression in Kate Chopin's *The Awakening*, and second to analyze the effects of woman oppression in Kate Chopin's *The Awakening*. This study was using Marxist feminist theory.

The next study entitled *Analyzing The Potrayal of Patriarchal Oppression Towards The Female Characters in J.K. Rowling's The Casual Vacancy: A Reflective Post-Feminist Critics* conducted by Nurliana Fitri and Erni Suparni (2017). The purposes of this study were to analyze patriarchal system abuse and oppression towards the female characters in the novel. The next study entitled *Power and Gender Oppression in Luren Weisberger's The Devil Wears Prada and Seth Graham Smith's Pride and Prejudice and Zombies* conducted by Erliska (2017). The purposes of this study to analyze the power that exercised in *The Devil Wears Prada* and *Pride and Prejudice* and *Zombies*. Second, to analyze how power operates gender oppression, and third to analyze how power plays an important role in gender oppression in the novel. this study was using Marxist Feminist approach and Young's

theory of gender oppression.

The next study entitled *An Analysis of Female Oppression in Nawal El Sadawi's Woman at Point Zero* conducted by Gloria Ada Fwangyil (2012). This study examines the type of oppression women face from infancy to adulthood as portrayed in Nawal El Sadaawi's *Woman at Point Zero* and the measures taken by the women to free themselves from the shackles of male domination and oppression. It concludes that female oppression is at the detriment of women and the society; therefore, it should be discouraged and completely eradicated. The next study entitled *Vinegar Tom: Women's Oppression through Patriarchal- Capitalist Dominations* conducted by Zahra Khozaei Ravari (2010). The purpose of this study is to investigate the oppressive forces of capitalism on working and middle class women and the oppressive forces of patriarchy including both men and women over these two kind of classes in the society of Caryl Churchill's *Vinegar Tom* (1976). The last study entitled *Women's Oppression As Seen in Musical Epic Movie: Les Miserables* conducted by Jeni Diana Wati (2014). This research analyzed how woman oppression described in this movie and how Islam viewed the women oppression. The writer used Marxist Feminist theory. The result of this research showed that women were more oppressed in the family than in the society.

There are also common issue to be discussed that is about women discriminations. Here are some studies that discuss about women discrimination. First, the study entitled *The Discrimination Against Women*

Reflected in Novels Entrok, Maryam, and Pasung Jiwa by Okky Madasari conducted by Sumarah Suryaningrum, Sarwiji Suwandi, and Herman J. Waluyo (2019). This research aims to find out the discrimination against women in Indonesia reflected in novels *Entrok, Maryam, and Pasung Jiwa* written by Okky Madasari. This research was a descriptive qualitative research using feminism approach.

Second, the study entitled *Discrimination Towards Women Who Wear The Muslim Headscraf* conducted by Sonia Ghumman and Ann Marie Ryan (2013). This study aims to analyze discriminations toward individuals who wears religious attire encounter during the hiring process. Third, the study entitled *South African Women Ministers' Experiences of Gender Discrimination in the Lutheran Chruch: A Discourse Analysis* conducted by Ursula Froschauer (2013). The purpose of this research was to uncover women ministers' experiences of gender discrimination in the Lutheran Cruch by using discourse analysis.

There are also some research which using feminism approach as a concept of theory to analyses some issues about women. There are some study that using feminism as the approach. First, the study entitled *Reflection on Feminism in Jane Eyre*, conducted by Haiyan Gao (2013). Jane Eyre is one of famous work written by Charlotte Bronte. In this paper the writer points out that Jane gradually becomes a feminist in pursuing independent and equality and true love.

Second, the study entitled *An Analysis of Feminist Reflected in the*

Film The French Lieutenant's Woman, conducted by Siyu Gao (2014). This paper aims to reveal feminism through the main character Sarah who in the social context demonstrated bravery and determination of striving against traditional customs, pursuing after true love and defending against her freedom. Third, the study entitled *Feminism as Reflected in Margot Lee Shetterly's Hidden Figures Novel*, conducted by Apriliantini A.M. Jaha and Sri Mulyani Darmastuti (2018). The purposes of this research are to find out and explain the kinds of gender discrimination experienced by women in the novel and to identify the idea of feminism reflected in the novel.

Fourth, the study entitled *Liberal feminism Values in Kate Chopin's Story of An Hour*, conducted by Panji Ari Kusuma (2015). This research was focusing on analyzing the intrinsic elements especially on the main character, conflicts, and the extrinsic element on liberal feminism values by using Tong's framework. Fifth, the study entitled *Liberal feminism as Reflected in The Main Character of Joy Movie*, conducted by Raqhuel Villy Permata Eidelweis (2018). The purpose of this research is to analyze liberal feminism in Joy movie. The writer analyses intrinsic and extrinsic elements to show liberal feminist value that reflect in the main character.

Sixth, the study entitled *Woman Ambitions as Reflected in Chalene's Lyric I've Never been to Me and the Correlation with the Feminist Followers*, conducted by Yuni Astuti (2009). This research analyses of ambitions in woman's life. This research were using feminism approach to reveal the answers to the problems of the study. Seven, *Feminism in Abidah El*

Khalieqy's Novel Perempuan Berkalung Sorban conducted by Cici Hafsa Sipahatur (2018). The aims of this research are to reveal feminism reflected in *Perempuan berkalung sorban* and to describe kinds of feminism found in the novel.

The next study entitled *Woman's Image in Charlotte Perkins Gilman's The Yellow Wallpaper and Fadia Faqir's Pillars of Salt A Feminist Approach*, conducted by Maria R. Rafadel (2010). This study presents a critical study of two literary works by applying a feminist approach. It examines the image of woman as portrayed in the short story of the American writer Charlotte Perkins Gilman, "The Yellow Wallpaper" (1892) and in the novel of the Anglo-Arab writer, Jordanian-born Fadia Faqir, *Pillars of Salt* (1996). Last, the study entitled *The Life of Afghan Women as Reflected in Hosseini's A Thousand Splendid Suns* conducted by Dewi Nurhayati (2012). This research is about the life of Afghan women as reflected in the novel. The purpose of this research is to find out how the life of Afghan women is as described by the main characters. This study is a descriptive qualitative study using feminism as the approach to analyze the issue.

Based on some study above, it can conclude that there are many issues to discuss related with women such as women resistance, women oppression, women struggle, women discrimination and they were using feminism approach to analyze those issues. Those research above are have similarity with my research. Some research were discuss the same issue with mine that is about women resistance but in the different novel, and they also using the

Feminism approach which it is the same approach that I use to analyze the issues in my research.

2.2 Review of Related Literature

In this chapter, a wide range of theories related to the research focus will be presented. The background information about feminism is also presented to be used as a tool to conduct this research.

2.2.1 Novel

Based on Enclopedia Bitanica written by Anthony Burgess, novel is an invented prose narrative of considerable length and a certain complexity that deals imaginatively with human experience, usually through a connected sequence of events involving a group of persons in a specific setting (available at <https://www.britannica.com/art/novel>).

There are many genre of novel. Based on Writer Digest University there are fiction categories and genres include adventure story, biographical novel, ethnic fiction, fictional biography, gothic, historical fiction, horror, juveniles, mainstream viction, nonfictional novel, popular fiction, psychological novel, romance novel, thriller, and young adult (available at <https://resources.writersonlineworkshops.com/resources/definitions-of-fiction-categories-and-genres/>).

Historical fiction novel is one of genre novel which is interesting to read. According to Shirley Markman, historical novels are stories set in the

past and often focus on a time period of historical importance. The story's significance itself is often one told by the author not only so that the reader can get absorbed into the character development and storyline but more so to give the reader a feel and understanding of a different time in history (available at <https://www.goread.com/articles/smaman38383/why-you-should-read-historical-fiction/>).

From explanation above, the novel *The Nightingale* by Kristin Hannah classified as historical fiction novel. This novel told about the story during World War II on the year 1940. By reading historical fiction novel it can give the reader knowledge about history in the past and understanding the world for more global.

2.2.2. Character and Characterization

According to Nancy A. Wood, character is an evaluation of a particular individual's moral qualities. It can also imply a variety of attributes including the existence of lack virtues such as integrity, courage, fortitude, honesty and loyalty, or of good behaviors or habits. When someone is a moral character, it is primarily referring to the assemblage of qualities that distinguish one individual one individual from another (available on <http://ezinearticles.com/?What-is-Character?&id=1828510>).

According to John (1968: 161) states characterization as the presentation of the character nature, image creation or illustration of one who becomes the characters in the story. More simply define, characterization is the

creation of imaginary persons so they seem lifelike. There is an idea about how the reader can understand the story through the identification of characters. If the reader identifies the main character early in the story, he/ she will understand more accurately the intricate relationship among the characters and consequently gain a full appreciation of what they do and what they say.

2.2.3 Plot

Plot is a literary term used to describe the events that make up a story, or the main part of a story. These events relate to each other in a pattern or a sequence. The structure of a novel depends on the organization of events in the plot of the story. Plot is known as the foundation of a novel or story, around which the characters and settings are built. It is meant to organize information and events in a logical manner. When writing the plot of a piece of literature, the author has to be careful that it does not dominate the other parts of the story (cited from <https://literarydevices.net/plot/>).

There are five elements of plot based on literary devices

(<https://literarydevices.net/plot/>) :

1. Exposition or introduction

This is the beginning of the story, where characters and setting are established. The conflict or main problem is introduced as well.

2. Rising action

Rising action which occurs when a series of events build up to the conflict. The main characters are established by the time the rising

action of a plot occurs, and at the same time, events begin to get complicated. It is during this part of a story that excitement, tension, or crisis is encountered.

3. Climax

In the climax, or the main point of the plot, there is a turning point of the story. This is meant to be the moment of highest interest and emotion, leaving the reader wondering what is going to happen next.

4. Falling Action

Falling action, or the winding up of the story, occurs when events and complications begin to resolve. The result of the actions of the main characters are put forward.

5. Resolution

Resolution, or the conclusion, is the end of a story, which may occur with either a happy or a tragic ending.

2.2.4 Setting

Setting is the time and place (or when and where) of the story. It's a literary element of literature used in novels, short stories, plays, films, etc., and usually introduced during the exposition(beginning) of the story, along with the characters. The setting may also include the environment of the story, which can be made up of the physical location, climate, weather, or social and cultural surroundings. There are various ways that time and place indicate setting. Time can cover many areas, such as the character's time of

life, the time of day, time of year, time period such as the past, present, or future, etc. Place also covers a lot of areas, such as a certain building, room in a building, country, city, beach, in a mode of transport such as a car, bus, boat, indoors or out, etc. The setting of a story can change throughout the plot. The environment includes geographical location such as beach or mountains, the climate and weather, and the social or cultural aspects such as a school, theatre, meeting, club, etc (cited from <https://literaryterms.net/setting/>).

Setting is an environment or surrounding in which an event or story takes place. It may provide particular information about placement and timing, such as New York, America, in the year 1820. Setting could be simply descriptive, like a lonely cottage on a mountain. Social conditions, historical time, geographical locations, weather, immediate surroundings, and timing are all different aspects of setting. There are three major components to setting: social environment, place, and time (cited from <https://literarydevices.net/setting/>).

2.2.5 Feminism

Feminism can be defined as a women movement to achieve equality as men, in many aspect such as social, political, economic, and also education. Bressler (1998: 180) explained that feminism has several assumptions, the first assumption is that men who are either unconsciously or consciously have oppressed women. Men are just allowing woman little or no voice in any kind of part of their society. The second, men are not giving voice and value to women's opinions, responses, and writing. Men have therefore suppressed the

female, defined what it means to be feminine, and thereby devalued, devalued, and trivialized what it means to be woman. The third, as the effect, men have made women the “nonsignificant other”. Feminism wants to change the degrading view of women so that women will realize that they are not a “nonsignificant other” but valuable person who is possessing the same privileges and right as every man.

The definition is supported by Simon de Beauvoir (on Bressler, 1999:182). Beauvoir’s text declares that both French and western societies are patriarchal, controlled by males. Beauvoir believed that the male in these societies defines what it means to be human, including, therefore, what it means to be female. Because the female is not male, Beauvoir asserted, she becomes “the Other” an object whose existence is defined and interpreted by the male, who is the dominant in society. Always subordinate to the male, the female finds herself a secondary or nonexistent player in the major social institutions of her culture such as the church, government, and educational systems.

According to Tyson (2006: 92) also gave more understanding about the feminist’s several important assumptions. First, women are oppressed clearly by man (patriarchy) economically, politically, socially, and psychologically. Patriarchal ideology is the primary means by which they are kept so. Second, in every part where patriarchy reigns, woman is other. Women are objectified and marginalized. Third, patriarchal ideology is deeply rooted as standard of rule logic, thinking by educational, political,

cultural, legal and business institutions. Fourth, gender refers not to men or women anatomy but to their behaviour as socially programmed men and women. Women behave like a woman not because it is natural for women to do so but because they were taught to do so. Fifth, all feminist activity has a main goal to change the world by promoting women's equality. Last but not least is that gender issues play a part in every aspect of human production and experience. Start from that assumption, the feminist movement occurs to find out and reach a justice condition that should have belonged to women.

As an ideological movement, Feminism is categorized into three waves based on the period. Arivia (2003: 84) in the book *Filsafat Berperspektif Feminis*, wrote that the first wave began in the late 18th century. It was concerned in acceptance, equality and suffrage movement for women. It was established as a point that women are human beings and should not be treated like property. The second wave emerged in the wave of World War II. The central focus of the second wave was on total gender equality which means women as a group having the same social, political, legal, and economic rights that men have. The third wave of feminism emerged in the beginning of 1990s. This third wave occurred as the response of the second wave's failure to incorporate the voices of many young women, non-heterosexual women and women of colour. According to Tong (2009: 1-9), feminism is divided into several theories; liberal feminism, radical feminism, Marxism and socialist feminism, multicultural, global, and postcolonial feminism, ecofeminism, existential feminism, and psychoanalytic feminism.

Feminism's goal is to change degrading view of women so that all women will realize that they are not "nonsignificant Other," but that each woman is a valuable person possessing the same privileges and rights as every man. Women, feminists declare, must define themselves and assert their own voice in the areas of politics, society, education, and the arts. By personally committing themselves to fostering such change, feminists hope to create a society where the male and female voices are equally valued (Bressler, 1999:180).

2.2.5.1 Liberal Feminism

According to Baehr (2013), Liberal Feminism is a theory to place women to have individual freedom. This theory states that freedom and equality are rooted in rationality and separation between the private and public worlds. Every human being has the capacity to think and act rationally, as well as women. The root of oppression and reluctance to women is due to the fault of the woman herself. Women must prepare themselves so that they can compete in the world in the framework of free competition and have an equal position with men (available at <https://plato.stanford.edu/entries/feminism-liberal/>)

Mujianto (2010:102) stated that liberal feminism movement seeks to integrate a more liberal view of power structures and try to understand inequality between the sexes as phenomena constructed socially and culturally. Liberal feminism seeks to build various feminist analysts who include the conception of a female audience for popular culture that is not too divorced.

the main point is trying to include a theoretical framework that includes class, race, ethnicity and other important social divisions.

The root of liberal feminism theory rests on freedom and equality of rationality. Women are rational beings, their abilities are the same as men, so they must be given the same rights as men. The problem lies in the product of state policies that are gender biased. Therefore, in the 18th century there were frequent demands for women to get the same education, in the 19th century many attempts to fight for the opportunities for civil and economic rights for women, and in the 20th century women's organizations began to be formed to oppose sexual discrimination in the political, social, economics, and personal. Liberal feminism wants to free women from oppressive gender roles. This role refers to the social roles inherent in women which are justified in placing women lower than men in all social field (Bressler, 1999:188).

There are many of liberal feminist figure, one of them is John Stuart Mill with his book entitled *The Subjection of Women*. Mill states some argument in his book about women equality, women emancipation, and women self development.

2.2.5.1.1 Woman Equality

.Liberal feminism by Mill argues about women equality where Mill said that liberal feminism evolved out of liberalism. It is a version of liberalism that claims a similar kind of individual rights for women and the equality of women and men is realized, not enough to be given the same

education but also must be given the opportunity to play a role in the economy and guaranteed civil rights which include the right to organize, freedom of opinion, right to vote and personal property rights, as well as other civil rights. Another contribution to their thinking is both emphasizing the importance of education, right, and equality.

According to Mills (1986: 147) states that the inferior position of women is founded in custom and general feelings. This is no reason at all. History has shown how regard for a person is directly proportional to his power, and history also has shown us the trend toward abolishing the subjection minorities or slave groups. Men do not know women, women are dangerously ignorant regarding the influences which form human character. Remove the necessity for women to marry and give them education to support themselves, and they can become equal in performance to men. The legal position of women is incredibly bad, relieved only by the accident of men's behavior. The moral position of women is low, in servitude to brute appetites and whims. The power men have over women corrupts society, and the influence women have over men is generally selfish and contrary to social progress. Great good would arise from equality, and women must be given occupational and rights quality and civil rights.

2.2.5.1.2 Woman Self Development

Liberal feminism according to Mills, also point out about woman self development. Mill stated that Liberal Feminism includes concepts and

principles of liberal feminism, such as equality, autonomy, justice, self-development, women's emancipation and the law of marriage. Mill argues about woman self development where it means to give woman a chance to develop their faculties and determine their life freely based of their desires and their logical thinking as a human being.

"I deny that any one knows or can know, the nature of the two sexes, as long as they have only been seen in their present relation to one another. Until conditions of equality exist, no one can possibly assess the natural differences between women and men, distorted as they have been. What is natural to the two sexes can only be found out by allowing both to develop and use their faculties freely (Mills, 1986: 273).

Mill attacks the argument that women are naturally worse at some things than men and should, therefore, be discouraged or forbidden from doing them. He says that we simply don't know what women are capable of, because we have never let them try one cannot make an authoritative statement without evidence. We can't stop women from trying things because they might not be able to do them. An argument based on speculative physiology is just that, speculation. Whether women can do them or not must be found out in practice. In reality, we don't know what women's nature is, because it is so wrapped up in how they have been raised. Mill suggests we should test out what women can and can't do by experiment. Mill's also calls the "intuitive perception" (Mill, 1986: 273). Mill argues that this kind of perception encourages people to find the truth based on their own observation and enhancing their faculties. Mill compares human beings with a tree which requires growing and

developing itself on all sides, according to the tendency of the inward forces which make it a living thing.

2.2.5.1.3 Woman Emancipation

Liberal feminism by Mill emphasizes on women's emancipation to extending women's opportunities for self-development and to encouraging socially responsible attitudes (Mills, 1986: 274). Women are brought up to act as if they were weak, emotional, docile a traditional prejudice. If the society tried equality, they would see that there were benefits for individual women because woman they would be free of the unhappiness of being told what to do by men. And there would be benefits for society at large. It would double the mass of mental faculties available for the higher service of humanity. The ideas and potential of half the population would be liberated, producing a great effect on human development.

Mill justifies the necessity of women's emancipation mainly by the need to create room for each individual (which means not only men, but also women) to develop their personal inclinations and talents, so as to realise the maximum of their personal happiness and as a consequence, contribute to development of the whole society. It is not difficult to identify the utilitarian principle of maximum happiness in the background of such argumentation; for it is the well being of the maximum number of people which Mill uses to demonstrate the disutility of women's oppression and exclusion from public life. Other principles which are central of his argumentation are central of his

argumentation are the liberal principle of equality and freedom, the principle of equal opportunities, and the principle of free individual choice. Accordingly, since human beings are equal, the fact that someone is born a woman should not determine her lifelong status and position in society but it shall decide the person's position through all life (Mill, 1984:274).

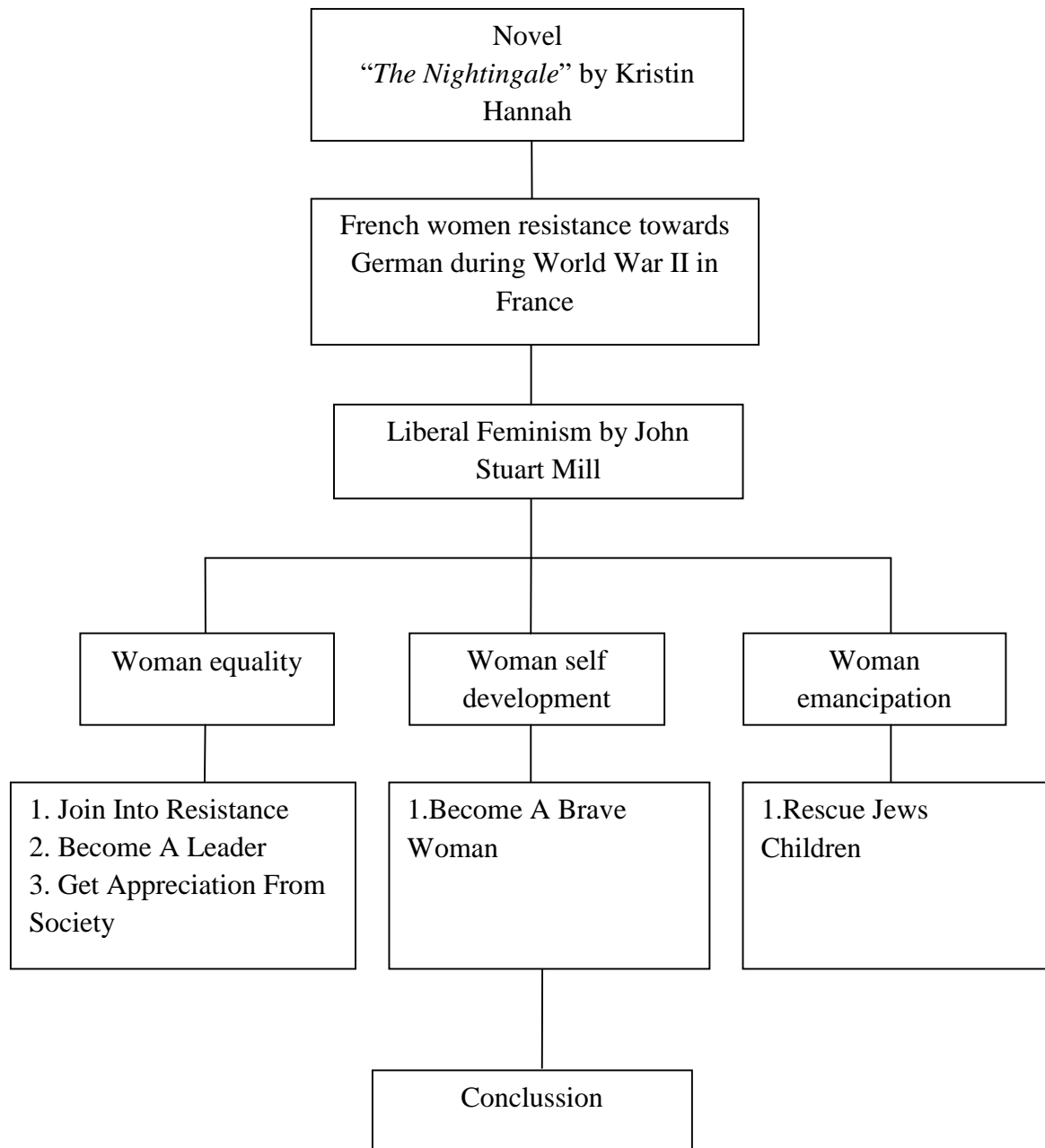
2.3 Theoretical Framework

The theoretical framework would be used in this study is based on library research and reading literature books and sources that related to the topic. In this study, the theories would be used to construct are the theory of novel, character, feminism, and resistance.

Novel is the main object of this study. In the novel there are elements called character, and in the novel *The Nightingale* the main characters are women, and the women characters became the central concern of the researcher. In conducting the study the writer will focus to analyze the resistance that done by the main characters in the novel. In this research the writer uses theory of liberal feminism by John Stuart Mills. Liberal Feminism is a theory to place women to have individual freedom, not only in educational sector but also in politic and women must have civil rights. This theory is the applicative theory to analyze Kristin Hannah's *The Nightingale* which in this novel shows about the struggle of female characters to resist against oppression that happened to women during World War II in France.

The framework analysis is the study based on reading literature books and sources related to the topic. From books and some resources, that use to

choose the theory to analyze the topic. For more easily understanding the conceptual framework, it is important to show the analytical framework. It shows bellow :



CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Chapter III presents the methodology of the research. This chapter contains research design, object of the study, types of the data, roles of the researcher, procedures of collecting data, and techniques of the data analysis.

3.1 Research Design

This research was classified into descriptive qualitative study because the data are in the form of words, clauses and sentences. This study would involve interpretational qualitative data and would be interpreted and reported descriptively.

Descriptive qualitative research is a textual description, this method essentially parses in the form of words, not in the form of numbers. In qualitative research the researcher only uses verbal language that is very important, because interpretation and conclusion are taken verbally. A qualitative method as a research procedure that produces description in the form of written or oral words and behavior of the characters observed. According to Vanderstoep and Johnston (2009:210), descriptive qualitative textual analysis involves the identification and interpretation of a set of verbal or non-verbal signs. Furthermore, interpretation can be analyzed from the perspective of the historical or cultural context in which the text was created.

Descriptive qualitative research methodology is the best method to analyze issues about social living conditions in novels. The researcher decides to use this method in analyzing issues in Kristin Hannah *The Nightingale* novel which is dealing with women resistance during World War II in France as depicted in the novel.

3.2 Object of the Study

The object in this research is divided into two, material object and formal object. The material object of this study is a story of novel entitled *The Nightingale* written by Kristin Hannah. This novel is a first New York Times Bestseller Book, Wall Street Journal Best Book of the Year, and soon to be a major motion picture. *The Nightingale* is a historical fiction novel that was published in 2015 by St. Martin's Paperback. This novel has 535 pages which are divided into 39 chapters. This novel is about two sisters named Isabelle Rossignol and Vianne Mauriac who are living under the occupation of Germany during World War II in France. Here they experience colonialism practice from Germany where their freedom is limited and also oppressed. Since the condition became more worse Isabelle and Vianne do some resistance towards Germany in purpose to get freedom from colonialism.

Then, the formal object is the study of the novel seen from the resistance that done by main characters in the novel. There are many data related to women resistance reflected in the novel. Therefore, the researcher

would use Feminism approach focused on the theory of liberal feminism by John Stuart Mill to analyse the resistance on the women characters in the Hannah's *The Nightingale*.

3.3 Roles of the Research

In this research, the writer's roles are data collector, data analyzer, and data interpreter.

a. The Data Collector

As a data collector, the researcher read *The Nightingale* novel by Kristin Hannah. Moreover, the researcher also put the highlight in some parts in the novel as the data of this research. The data sources are taken from any books, articles, essays, and journals related to the research topic.

b. The Data Analyzer

As a data analyzer, the writer analyzed the collected data in term of qualitative research method

c. The Data Interpreter

As a data interpreter, the writer analyzes the data and interpreted the data in order to find out the final solution of the problems stated in the research questions. Here, the researcher applies the approaches and theories presented in the theoretical background. The interpretation of the data will be explained in the chapter four.

3.4 Type of Data

There were two types of the data that the researcher used in analyzing this research, it will be explained below :

3.4.1 Primary Data

The Primary data were taken from the novel *The Nightingale* by Kristin Hannah. The data were collected in the form of words, phrases, sentences and dialogues between the characters in the novel.

3.4.2 Secondary Data

The secondary data were the supporting data which used to analyze the object of this research and also the issues that will be analyzed in the novel *The Nightingale* by Kristin Hannah. The data can be found in books, journals, articles, internet and anything related to the novel and the topic of this research.

3.5 Procedure of Collecting Data

To obtain data and information that needed in this research, the researcher use collection technique as follows.

3.5.1 Reading

The first step that the researcher does to collect the data in this research is reading novel. the researcher reads the novel *The Nightingale* by Kristin Hannah carefully and repeatedly in order to get better understanding about the problems appeared in the novel, and also to find out the proof to answer the research questions about women oppression.

3.5.2 Identifying

The next step after reading the novel is identifying the data. The data were taken from phrases, sentences, dialogues between the characters, and any other data that can be found in the novel. The researcher underlined the important data related with the issues and take a notes the finding data.

3.5.3 Inventorying

The next step after identifying the data, the researcher listed the data by using table. The table consist of columns of data number, quotation from the novel, the page of the data, and the problem answer. The example of the table can be seen below:

Data No	Category	Page & Paragraph	Citation	Interpretations

3.5.4 Selecting

The next step is selecting the data. Here the researcher selected the most relevan data out of many classified data. Only the most relevan data were used to answer the problems.

3.5.5 Reporting

The last step is reporting the data. The data that had been identified and selected were reported in appendices.

3.6 Procedure of Analyzing Data

According to Given (2008:185) there are six steps used in analyzing the data: organizing and preparing the data, reading through all the data, categorizing the data, giving the description, interrelating description and interpreting the meaning of description.

1. For organizing and preparing the data, the researcher wrote all the data in the novel related to the main character's effort.

2. Reading all the data is the second technique to find the major topic of the data. In this research, the researcher found that kinds of problem related to women's oppression and their efforts.

3. Categorizing the data is third technique. In this research, the kind of problems were the kinds of oppression of female character were categorized into five kinds of oppression: exploitation, marginalization, powerlessness, cultural imperialism, and violence. The second is the female characters efforts to face the oppression.

4. Giving the the description is the fourth step, here the writer gives the description about the data that had been categorizing into some categories.

5. The next step interrelating description, here the writer makes interrelation between the description and the data that had been categorized.

6. The last step is making interpretations relating to the data that had been categorized and sorted based on the researcher's comprehension about

the theory.

CHAPTER IV

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

This chapter presents the answer to the research question stated in chapter one. This analysis using Liberal Feminism by John Stuart Mill as the concept theory. The quotations from the novel *The Nightingale* will be added to support the analysis in this chapter.

4.1 Women Resistance as reflected in Hannah's *The Nightingale*

In the novel *The Nightingale* there are two main female characters who resist against colonialism practice that happens to them. Isabelle Rossignol and Vianne Mauriac show their resistance in the different way. Here the resistance that done by Isabelle and Vianne are categorize into three aspect based on Liberal Feminism theory by John Stuart Mill, there are; woman equality, woman emancipation, and woman self-development.

4.1.1 Woman Equality

Woman equality means to place woman to get the same right as men in many aspect of life. As Mill has said that liberal feminism evolved out of liberalism. It is a version of liberalism that claims a similar kind of individual rights for women. In the novel *The Nightingale* woman equality shows within the main character in the novel, Isabelle Rossignol. She shows her resistance towards German by joining into French resistance and also she becomes the leader in creating an escape rute for downed British airmen. Here the resistance carries by Isabelle Rossignol shows about women equality where

woman get the same right as man in political sector which are woman can join into resistance, woman can be a leader and woman also gets appreciation from society. Below are the quotations as the data to support the analysis about woman equality.

4.1.1.1 General Description of Isabelle Rossignol

Isabelle Rossignol is an eighteen years old girl. She is the second daughter of Julien Rossignol. Her elder sister was Vianne Mauriac. Her mother has died when Isabelle still four years old. After the died of their mother Isabelle and Vianne were entrusted by his father to a stranger and live in the Le Jardin. Then finally both Isabelle and Vianne were separated, because Vianne married with Antoine and moved to Carriveau, while Isabelle continues her life, she went to some female boarding school. Isabelle is impetuous and has run away from or been expelled from several schools. Isabelle has just been expelled from another school and goes to Paris to convince her father to allow her to live with him. When Paris was occupied by German, Isabelle was sent by her father to Carriveau to live with Vianne. As told in the novel, the characteristic of Isabelle clearly described. Isabelle is a brave girl and stubborn. It proves from the strong desires of Isabelle who wants to join the war to defend France.

- (1) “You read too much,” Christophe said, chewing on a stalk of hay. “What is that, a romantic novel?” She rolled toward him, snapping the book shut. It was about Edith Cavell, a nurse in the Great War. A hero. “I could be a war hero, Christophe.” He laughed. “A girl? A hero? Absurd.” Isabelle got to her feet quickly, yanking up her hat and white kid gloves. “Don’t be mad,” he said, grinning up at her. “I’m

just tired of the war talk. And it's a fact that women are useless in war. Your job is to wait for our return." (*The Nightingale*, 2015: 33)

The quotation above shows that Isabelle is really a brave girl. She wants to be a hero like a female heroine the name is Edith Cavell, a nurse in the Great War. Edith Cavell becomes an inspirational figure of Isabelle. Even though people underestimate that a woman can't be a hero, but Isabelle still has faith that woman can be a hero in the war. Isabelle did not want to be another woman who just stays at home and waiting for their man to come back from the war. Isabelle wants to fight together with the men to defend France.

- (2) "I want to stay and fight, Papa. To be like Edith Cavell." He rolled his eyes. "You remember how she died? Executed by the Germans." "Papa, please." Enough. I have seen what they can do, Isabelle. You have not." "If it's that bad, you should come with me." (*The Nightingale*, 2015: 40-41).

The quotation above shows that Isabelle is a girl who is stubborn and brave. Isabelle told her father about her willingness to fight on the battlefield, but Isabelle's father refused that. Even though being rejected by his father, it doesn't make Isabelle flinch and undo her desire to fight. Isabelle continues to struggle despite the very dangerous risks. As her father said that Edith Cavell died because she was executed by the Germans.

- (3) "I'm going off to the war. I don't care what anyone thinks. I'll drive an ambulance or roll bandages. Anything." "Oh, for heaven's sake, Isabelle. Paris is overrun. The Nazis control the city. What is an eighteen-year-old girl to do about all of that?" I am not hiding out in the country while the Nazis destroy France. And let's face it, you have never exactly felt sisterly toward me." Her aching face tightened. "I'll be leaving as soon as I can walk." You

will be safe here, Isabelle. That's what matters. You must stay." (*The Nightingale*, 2015: 76).

Not only her father who refused Isabelle's desire to join the war but also her sister does. The quotation above shows the dialog between Isabelle and Vianne. Isabelle said that she wants to go off to the war as soon as she can walk. Isabelle's body was hurt and her leg was aching because of her trip to Carriveau. But Vianne did not agree with Isabelle's wants. Vianne thought that an eighteen-year-old girl couldn't do anything on the battlefield. Vianne asked Isabelle to stay with her and Sophie in Carriveau.

According to Mill's theory of liberal feminism, he assumes that an educated woman can make her become an independent woman and have equality as a man. It shows toward Isabelle that she is an educated woman. Even though she is a little bit arrogant and has been expelled three times from different schools but Isabelle still has an intelligent as an educated woman. Isabelle also likes to read book, it is shown that she read book about Edith Cavel, a hero in the great war and make her an inspirational figure. Isabelle has courage, independent and intelligent than not other uneducated women have.

4.1.1.2 Join Into Resistance

Eventhough Isabelle is not allowed by her father and her sister to join the war but it did not deter Isabelle's intention to contribute to the war. Isabella still has a strong desire to do rebellion towards German, no matter what the way she takes. She just wants to contribute to defend the France. The spirit of

feminism shows within Isabelle. Isabelle took the tough decision to join into the French communist resistance at Carriveau under the command of Charles de Gaulle. This shows about woman equality where woman given a chance to contribute in political sector. Isabelle take the dangerous way by joining into French resistance as a form of patriotism towards the state in order to save people from the suffering of colonialism.

- (4) The text was an open letter to Marechal Petain that expressed criticism of the surrender. At the end it read, "*Nous sommes por le general de Gaulle.*" We support General de Gaulle. "Well?" Henri said quietly, and in that single word Isabelle heard the call to arms she'd been waiting for. "Will you distribute them?" "Me?" "We are communists and radicals," Henri said. "They are already watching us. You are a girl. And a pretty one at that. No one would suspect you." Isabelle didn't hesitate. "I'll do it." (*The Nightingale*, 2015: 123).

In the quotation above it shows about woman equality where Isabelle given a chance by Henri Navairre to join into the resistance. Henri is the leader of communist group resistance in Carriveau, he met with Isabelle when she was chalking on German poster. Henri takes Isabelle to the headquarter of the group resistance and asked Isabelle why she was doing that thing. Then Isabelle explains that she support on General de Gaulle to slide down the Vichy government under the command of Marechal Petain. Then Henri pulled out a sheaf of papers which contains an open letter to Marechal Petain that expressed criticism of the surrender and also contains support for General de Gaulle. In the quotation above Henri offered to Isabelle, would she distribute those papers or not. Without a doubt Isabella accepted that offering. It means

that Isabelle has decided to join into the resistance with communist and radicals people in Carriveau. This job will put her in danger because if she were caught by The Nazis it will be punishable by death.

- (5) “I have a letter very important that needs to be delivered to our contact in Paris. Unfortunately, I am being watched closely these days. As is Didier.” Oh” Isabelle said. “I thought of you,” Didier said. “Me?” we need you to stay in Paris and be our...letter box, as it were. In the coming months there will be many such deliveries. Your father has an apartment there, oui?” She lifted her chin and looked him in the eyes. “I will do this.” (*The Nightingale*, 2015: 169-170).

In the quotation above, it shows about woman equality where Isabelle given a responsibility in her group resistance to be a letterbox. There are many groups of people who join in resistance in many places in France. So they need to communicate and share information toward each other by letters. Isabelle has given a new job in her group resistance. She will go to Paris to deliver letters from Carriveau. She will stay in Paris to do another important job as a letterbox. Isabella with her encouragement decided to accept this job. She would risk her life in a more dangerous way than before.

- (6) “You will need false papers. A new identity. We will get that for you, but it will take some time.” Isabelle drew in a sharp breath. She had been accepted! A sense of destiny seemed to fill the room. She would do something that mattered now. She knew it. (*The Nightingale*, 2015: 207).

The quotation above shows about woman equality where Isabelle has been accepted in group resistance and become a person that matter in her group resistance. Isabelle has been successfully distributing the tracts for months. She also will be given a new false identity paper to keep her save doing her job.

This false paper is a new identity for Isabelle. She will be given a new name as Juliette Gervaise. The false paper will be useful for Isabelle, it will be the protector when the worst happens to her.

- (7) In the past six days, Isabelle had left Paris four times. She'd delivered packages in Amboise, Blois, and Lyon. She'd spent more time in trains station than in her father's apartment. (*The Nightingale*, 2015: 211).

The quotation above shows that Isabelle did her job as a courier as well. In one week she had left Paris four times. She had delivered packages in Amboise, Blois, and Lyon. Isabelle spent more time in the train's station than in her father's apartment. This shows that Isabelle was an independent, brave, and strong woman. Isabelle takes a decisions to put herself in a dangerous work collaborated with French resistance. Isabelle doing this not only for her own sake but for others. Isabella wants freedom over her country and French people who suffer because of German oppression.

4.1.1.3 Become A Leader

Woman equality here shows where Isabelle becomes the leader in creating escape route for downed British airmen and take them into British consulate in Spain. At that time, Britain, Spain, and America were France allies. They cooperated to defeat German. Britain as France's ally had bombed the some area in France repeatedly in the last few months and there were many British downed airmen falling from the skies using parachute. Some of them were caught and prisoned by the German, and few of them can save

themselves. Below are the data to support the analysis about woman equality where Isabelle becomes a leader.

- (8) Isabelle had their full attention. “This is Lieutenant Torrance MacLeish of the RAF. Pilot. I found him hiding in the bushes near my apartment last night.” And you brought him here,” Anouk said, lighting a cigarette. “He needs to get back to Britain,” Isabelle said. “I thought—” “No,” Anouk said. “You did not.” (*The Nightingale*, 2015: 234).

In the quotation above shows that Isabelle found a downed airman near her apartment, and she decided to help him. Isabelle brought the airmen to her resistance group. She discusses to her friend's resistance that she needs to get back the airman in Britain. But her friend resistance rejected that idea because it was too dangerous. Everyone knew the penalty for helping British airmen. It was announced on billboards all over town, the helper will be imprisonment or death.

- (9) “Are you a fit man, Lieutenant?” she said in English. “Could you keep up with a girl on a mountain crossing?” I could,” he said....“I’ll take him to the consulate in San Sebastián. From there, it will be up to the Brits to get him home.” (*The Nightingale*, 2015: 237).

In the quotation above shows about woman equality where Isabelle insisted on convincing her friend resistance that she could be brought the airman to get back in Britain. Isabelle wants to lead the airman across the Pyrenees on foot and get them into Spain to the British consulate. Here woman equality proved by Isabelle that woman can be a leader if she given a chance to do things based on her desires and her logical thinking. Especially, Isabelle is an educated woman. She had been two years in Swiss finishing

school and learned English so she can speak English with the British airmen. It makes easier to Isabelle to communicate and give the command to the British airmen. Mill also argued that an educated woman can make woman have the equal position with man, here Isabelle as an educated woman she proves that she can be a leader.

- (10) On this cool October morning, her life would change. From the moment she boarded this train bound for Saint-Jean-de-Luz, she would no longer be Isabelle Rossignol, the girl in the bookshop who lived on the Avenue de La Bourdonnais. From now on, she was Juliette Gervaise, code name the Nightingale. (*The Nightingale*, 2015: 246).

In the quotation above shows about woman equality where Isabelle has given a new chance to brought the British airmen to British consulate in Spain by climbing the Pyrenees. She is believed by her group resistance to be the leader in this important mission. She also given a new identity as Juliette Gervaise so the real identity of Isabelle can not detected. It will protect her when she passes German security. Isabelle also got a code name “The Nightingale” to give the information and communicate with her group resistance by telegram.

- (11) They left the cottage and filed onto the uneven terrain of the goat pasture outside. The sky was lit by a weak blue moon. “Night is our protection,” Eduardo said. “Night and speed and quiet.” He turned, stopped them with a raised hand. “Juliette will be at the back of the line. I will be at the front. When I walk, you walk. You walk in single file. There is no talking. None. You will be cold—freezing cold on this night—and hungry and soon you will be tired. Keep walking.” (*The Nightingale*, 2015: 256).

The quotation above shows about woman equality where Isabelle do a hard mission along with British airmen and Eduardo as their guide to climb Pyrenees. This is not an easy job as well, this is a dangerous work for a woman to be a leader, but Isabelle proves that she is a strong woman and brave that she can do this mission. In the quotation above tells that Isabelle with the airmen started to climb the Pyrenees in the night. There was so cold and dark but they should keep walking even though they were freezing, tired, and hungry.

- (12) When darkness fell again, she redoubled her efforts to keep morale up. Even though she felt sick to her stomach with fatigue and parched with thirst, she kept going. If anyone of them got more than a few feet away from the person in front of him, he could be lost forever in this frozen darkness. To leave the path for a few feet was to die. (*The Nightingale*, 2015: 259).

In the quotation above shows that Isabelle is really struggling here. She felt sick to her stomach with fatigue and thirsty but she could keep walking. If anyone of them got more than a few feet away from the person in front of them, they could be lost forever in the frozen darkness.

- (13) “I brought you four downed airmen from Paris,” Isabelle said proudly. “We took the train south and then walked across the Pyrenees” (*The Nightingale*, 2015: 267).

The quotation above shows about woman equality where Isabelle proves that she can be a leader and she successfully made her first trip to take back the British airmen to British consulate in Spain. After struggling for four days and three nights against the cold, hunger and thirst. Isabelle is proud, she could take back the four airmen to the British Consulate in Spain.

- (14) “That’s eighty-seven airmen you’ve brought us in the past eight months, Isabelle,” (*The Nightingale*, 2015: 291).

The quotation above shows about woman equality where Isabelle have done a dangerous mission in the past eight months, and she had been brought eighty-seven airmen to the British consulate in the past eight months. She did her job very well. She shows that a woman can be a leader and do hard works like a man. Isabelle’s struggles proves that women can take men’s role if they are given the opportunity to develop and act according to her intuitive perception, where this perception encourages people to find the truth based on their own observation and enhancing their faculties. Also, in the later stages of her life, through the process of self- development which is an idea of liberal feminism, Isabelle did not want to be another women who just stayed at home while waiting their men come back from the war and do nothing. She does not want to behave like most women in her society but rather wants to follow her own desires and nature. This view of Isabelle is similar to Mill’s liberal view about avoiding imitating what others do and follow. She wants to experience life with a new outlook, which is expressed in her desire to undertake a kind of growth and individual autonomy by her own definition of life.

4.1.1.4 Get Appreciation From Society

Women equality in the novel *The Nightingale* seen where woman get appreciation from the society as a hero who has contributed in France independence. Not only man who can become a hero but woman also proves

that she also can be a leader and hero in the war. It proves from the quotations below.

(15) *Please join us at the AFEES reunion in Paris, on May 7, 1995.*

The fiftieth anniversary of the end of the war.

For the first time, families and friends of passeurs will come together in gratitude to honor the extraordinary "Nightingale," also known as Juliette Gervaise, in the grand ballroom of the Île de France Hôtel, in Paris. 7:00 P.M. (The Nightingale. 2015: 361)

The quotation above shows about the invitation letter of the fiftieth anniversary of the end of the World War II, where it shows that the anniversary wants to honor the extraordinary "Nightingale" also known as Juliette Gervaise. This appreciation purposed to honor Isabelle Rossignol as "The Nightingale", where she has successfully to make an escape route to help downed British airmen. The struggle of Isabelle really has a great contribution towards French independence. That's way people give an honor and appreciation towards Isabelle Rossignol's struggle. The invitation letter accepted by Vianne where Vianne asked to come in Paris to attend the anniversary of France independence. Vianne as the sister of Isabelle, she will represented Isabelle as the Nightingale in that occasion.

(16) "Isabelle Rossignol died both a hero and a woman in love. She couldn't have made a different choice. And all she wanted was to be remembered. So, I thank you all, for giving her life meaning, for bringing out the very best in her, and for remembering her all these years later." I let go of the podium and step back. The audience surges to their feet, clapping wildly. I see how many of the older people are crying and it strikes me suddenly: These are the

families of the men she saved. Every man saved came home to create a family: more people who owed their lives to a brave girl. After that, I am sucked into a whirlwind of gratitude and memories and photographs. Everyone in the room wants to thank me personally and tell me how much Isabelle meant to them.

From the quotation above it shows that woman is appreciated from society, where Vianne gives speech as the ambassador of Isabelle in front of people who were victims in the World War II at that time. The audience shows their respect towards Isabelle where she avowed as a hero. They also really thankful because of the Isabelle's brave and struggle have made people save from the war and can create a new life. Eventhough Isabelle was died, but she remembered as a hero in the World War II as "The Nightingale" who have save the downed airmen and create an escape route climbs the Pyreenes. Isabelle remembered as a hero who has contribute to the France independence. She has save another people's life even with dangerous risk that made her being prisoned in Ravensburk camp and she suffered when she was in there until she finally died because of pneumonia that attack her since she being prisoner. This is shows about woman equality where woman get an achievement and also appreciated in the society because of her struggle has given big impact toward people in large.

4.1.2 Woman Self Development

According to Mill, liberal feminism includes concepts and principles of liberal feminism, such as equality, autonomy, justice, self-development,

women's emancipation and the law of marriage. Mill argues about woman self development where it means to give woman a chance to develop their faculties and determine their life freely based of their desires and their logical thinking as a human being. Woman self development in the novel *The Nightingale* shows within Vianne Mauriac where she has done a change between herself from a coward woman becomes a brave woman.

4.1.2.1 General Description of Vianne Mauriac

Vianne Mauriac is the elder daughter of Julien Rossignol. She is the wife of Antoine Mauriac and the mother of Sophie Mauriac. Vianne's mother died when she was 14 years old, leaving her and Isabelle to be raised by her father. Her father was unable to take care of her and Isabelle. They left in the Le Jardin, to be raised by a stranger. Vianne quickly became involved with Antoine and eventually, the two were married. Then she moved to Carriveau to live with her husband and her daughter.

As told in the novel, Vianne has a different character with her sister Isabelle. Isabelle is a brave and stubborn girl. While Vianne is a coward and type of person who follows the rules. Vianne did not want to risk her life and Sophie, so she just keeps quiet and does everything that German wants.

- (17) "Why do we have to give them our radio, Maman?" Sophie asked. "It belongs to Papa." We don't," Isabelle said, coming up beside them. "We will hide it." We will not hide it," Vianne said sharply. "We will do as we are told and keep quiet and soon Antoine will be home and he will know what to do." "Welcome to the Middle Ages, Sophie," Isabelle said (*The Nightingale*, 2015: 94).

The quotation above proves that Vianne has a different character with Isabelle. German gave new rules to people in Carriveau that all radios will turn to them. No one allowed to hide the radios, if there were someone who hiding it, will punishable by death. In the dialogue, Isabelle said that they would not give the radio to the German, but they will hide the radio. But Vianne rejected Isabelle's idea. Vianne said that they should do whatever as told by the German and keep quiet until Antoine come home. The dialogue proves that Vianne is a person who follows the rules. She is not rebellious person as Isabelle. Vianne did not want to take dangerous risk toward her life and Sophie.

4.1.2.2 Become A Brave Woman

Woman self development in the novel *The Nightingale* shows through the main character in the novel Vianne Mauriac. In the first of the story Vianne Mauriac describes as a woman who is coward and weak. She just follow the rules from Germany and waiting for her husband to come back from the war without doing any resistance. But after she experienced some accidents that make her felt so useless. She started to do a change within herself. After years she was suffering from German occupation and saw German atrocities against people in Carriveau. Vianne's courage began to emerge. Below are the quotations to support the analysis about woman self-development where Vianne Mauriac becomes a brave woman:

(18) Vianne sat back down, waiting. At seven thirty, she retrieved

the heavy black shawl that hung from a hook by the kitchen door. ***Be brave, she thought. Just this once.*** (*The Nightingale*, 2015: 313)

From the quotation above it shows about woman self development where Vianne thought to herself that she should be a brave for this time, because as told in the first story of the novel that Vianne is a coward woman who just follow the rules of German. Here in the quotation shows that Vianne wants to do a resistance towards German. Vianne will help her best friend Rachel who is a Jew to escape to the Free Zone, so they are not being deported to the concentration camps in Germany. This is the first resistance that done by Vianne. She shows about woman self development from a coward becomes a brave woman.

(19) “I need identity papers. You were the only person I could think of who might be able to help me.” He frowned. “That’s a dangerous request, Madame. For whom?” “A Jewish child in hiding.”.... “I hear Sturmbannführer Von Richter is billeted with you. He was here first. He’s a dangerous man. Vindictive and cruel. If he caught you—”:**“What can we do, Henri, just stand by and watch?”**.“**You remind me of your sister,**” he said. (*The Nightingale*, 2015:409).

From the quotations above it shows about woman self development where Vianne has a thought that she should do something that matter. She thought that she can not just stand by and watch the cruelty of German and do nothing. From the quotation tells that Vianne asked Henri to give her false identity papers for Jews children in hiding. This is a dangerous request because if German know about this it will put Vianne in a dangerous risk and she will got severe punishment. The resistance that done by Vianne it shows that she is a

brave woman just like her sister Isabelle. Vianne really shows a change between herself from a coward woman who just follow the rules becomes a brave woman that do something matter in order to save other people's life.

4.1.3 Woman Emancipation

According to Mills' theory of liberal feminism. Liberal feminism emphasizes women's emancipation to extending women's opportunities for self-development and to encouraging socially responsible attitudes. Woman emancipation here done by Vianne Mauriac. She shows her resistance towards German by emancipating to rescue half Parisian Jews children from orphaned.

4.1.3.1 Rescue Half Parsian Jews Children

Woman emancipation in the novel *The Nightingale* shows within Vianne Mauriac where she take the risk to resist against German by rescuing half Parisians Jews Children. At the first Vianne take a risk to save her best friend's son Ari because his mother is being deported into concentration camps in Germany. Vianne also becomes the leader on rescuing half Parisian Jews Children from orphaned. The quotations below will show the proves of Vianne Mauriac who save Jews children.

(20) Rachel stopped, turned to Vianne. "Take my son," she whispered. The crowd jostled them. "Take him. Save him," Rachel pleaded. (*The Nightingale*, 2015: 326).

The quotation above shows about woman emancipation where Vianne take a risk to save her bestfriend's son Ari. Rachel asked Vianne to save her son while she is being deported in concentration camps in Germany along with

others Jews. Ari was born in France and he is under fourteen and German is not deporting French Jews. But it is not impossible if German will deport all Jews, regardless of age or place of birth. And if they do, it will be dangerous for Vianne to have a Jew in her house. It is illegal to hide Jews and the punishment is deportation. Vianne could not refuse to help her best friend and her son. Rachel asked Vianne to take her son Ari and save him. Vianne took Ari and save him in her house. She was risking her life to help her best friend's son.

- (21) All summer long, Vianne hid Rachel's son in Le Jardin. She made sure never to venture out with him, not even to garden. Without papers, she couldn't pretend he was anyone other than Ariel de Champlain. (*The Nightingale*, 2015: 338).

The quotation above shows about woman emancipation where Vianne save Ari and hide him in her house. She hides Ari for all summer long in her house and never take Ari to venture out to the town, not even in her garden's house. Vianne did this thing to Ari because Vianne wants to keep Ari safe. Ari has not had identity paper as a Parisian, so it will be dangerous if Vianne takes Ari to go out. She was afraid if she goes out with Ari people will suspect and put Ari in danger. Vianne really concern about Ari's life and she want to save her alive just like she protect her daughter. Here Vianne has showed about woman wmanicipation where she tries to save another's people live.

- (22) "You are the leader of this now, and if we are risking our lives for one child, we may as well try to save more." Mother got abruptly to her feet. She hooked her arm through Vianne's, and the two women strolled the perimeter of the

small garden. “No one here can know the truth. The children will have to be coached and have paperwork that passes inspection. And you would need a position here—perhaps as a teacher, *oui*, as a part-time teacher. That would allow us to pay you a small stipend and would answer questions about why you are here with the children.” (*The Nightingale*, 2015: 398).

In the quotation above shows about woman emancipation where Vianne collaborates with Madame Superior in the orphanage to save Jewish children from being orphaned because their mother were deported into concentration camps in Germany. Vianne will be the leader of this mission. The quotation above explains that there were more Jews who being deported. And there are also many Jewish children who left by his mother. The dialogue above is between Vianne and Madame Superior. Madame Superior said to Vianne that she will be the leader of rescuing French Jewish children. She said that the children will need a coach and new identity papers. She thought that Vianne will be given position as a teacher on the orphanage, so no one will suspect about why she were at the orphanage with the children. Women emancipation shows within Vianne where she contribute and play an active role in the society. When men fight on the battlefield, Vianne struggles in different way.

(23) I need identity papers. You were the only person I could think of who might be able to help me.” He frowned. “That’s a dangerous request, Madame. For whom?” “A Jewish child in hiding.” Hiding where?” I don’t think you want to know that, do you?” “No. No. Is it a safe place?” (*The Nightingale*, 2015: 407).

The quotation above shows about woman emancipation where Vianne take the risk to save more Jews children and she also tries to ask identity papers for Jews children in hiding so they have new identity as a Parisian, it will save them from being deported because German probably deport all of Jews regardless of any ages. All of the Jewish children need new identity papers to save their life from deportation. They will be given a new name as their new identity. In the quotation above shows that Vianne was talking with Henri Navarre. Vianne asked Henri to give her identity papers. Vianne explained to Henri that she needs those identity papers for a Jewish child in hiding. Henri said that it was a dangerous request, but Vianne will take the risk.

- (24) She took out her own identity papers and studied them in minute detail. Then she took out the family Bible and opened it. On every blank space she could find, she practiced forging signatures. At first, she was so nervous that her penmanship was unsteady, but the more she practiced, the calmer she felt. When her hands and breathing had steadied, she forged a new birth certificate for Jean Georges, naming him Emile Duvall. (*The Nightingale*, 2015: 412).

The quotation above shows about woman emancipation where Vianne really concern about the life of Jews children. Vianne tries to make identity papers for them. The quotation explains that Vianne is only given blank identity papers by henry so he should write the identity by herself. She learn how to write identity paper on the family Bible. In the first identity paper, she wrote a new birth certificate for Jean George. She gives a new name as Emile

Duval. Vianne do this work for other Jews Children in hiding. She also take a note about the real name and the new name as a remember if someday the children would come back to their family. Vianne's efforts to save Jews children really need to be appreciated. She can do this under the oppression that she experiences. She became a woman who is smart and brave to take risks. She also learne a lot about how she survived and became useful to others.

- (25) In the past eighteen months, as the war had escalated and Nazi aggression mounted, Vianne had found and hidden thirteen children at the orphanage. At first, she had canvassed the nearby countryside, following leads given to her by the OSE. In time, Mother had connected with the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee—an umbrella group for Jewish charities in the United States that funded the struggle to save Jewish children—and they had brought Vianne into contact with more children in need. (*The Nightingale*, 2015: 426).

The quotation above shows about woman emancipation that done by Vianne. She had found and hidden thirteen Jews children in the orphanage in the past eight months. Vianne and Madam superior also collaborated with Jews organization that funded the struggle to save Jewish children. Vianne succeses to become a brave woman and emancipate in the society. She proves that women could be a figure that is beneficial to society. Women not only become housewives but can also contribute significantly in saving the lives of others.

From all the quotations above. It shows that Vianne has a spirit of women emancipation. Vianne sacrifices her life and put herself in a dangerous risk to save the life of other people. She was struggling not for herself but for the state and the freedom of other people. As Mill's had said that liberal

feminism emphasizes women's emancipation to extending women's opportunities for self-development and to encouraging socially responsible attitudes. Vianne proves that she is a feminist figure who shows her women emancipation and contribute to encouraging socially responsible attitude with saving Jews children from deportation.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

Chapter five presents the conclusion of the discussion of the topic answering the research question of the study as analyzed in chapter four. In addition, this chapter also presents suggestions related to the topic of the study for the next researchers who are interested in the same topic, novel, theory, and approach of the research.

5.1 Conclusion

After the writer analysis on *The Nightingale* by Kristin Hannah based on Liberal Feminism by John Stuart Mill, it can be concluded as the following:

First, from the research question there are resistance that done by main characters in the novel which are categorized into three aspect based on liberal feminism by John Stuart Mill. The first is woman equality where the main character in the novel Isabelle Rossignol joins into French resistance collaborates with communist and radicals people under the command of General de Gaule. She also became the leader in rescuing the British downed airmen. Isabelle also get appreciation from France society where she scused as a hero in the war who has a great contribution towards France independence. Woman equality shows where woman get appreciation from society as a hero who contributed in France independence. Isabelle Rossignol got appreciation as “The Nightingale” a brave girl who has save many lives of people and

makes escape route into the Pyrenees to save others people life. Isabelle is avowed as a hero and invited in the annyversary of 55th French independence. The second is about woman self development here shows within the second main character that is Vianne Mauriac where she becomes abrave woman. The third is about woman emancipation, it shows within Viane Mauriac where she shows her resistance by rescuing half Parisian Jews children from being orphaned. She collaborates with Madam Superior on the orphanage in coaching the Jews children. The resistance that Isabelle and Vianne have done in order to get freedom not only for themself but also for other people and for France's independence. They show about women equality, woman emancipation and women self-development as the idea of liberal feminism.

5.2 Suggestion

Based on the conclusion above, the writer presents some suggestions based on the result of the study for further research related to the study.

First, after do analyzes about the issues of women resistance using feminism approach. This study can give the writer deep understanding about feminism approach especially towards liberal feminism theory. Since this research is focuses on women resistance against colonialism practice, so it can give some motivational values to the writer about women emancipation and women self development.

Second, the researcher suggests for the next researchers who are interested in analyzing *The Nightingale* novel by Kristin Hannah to analyze

different issues about women by using other Feminism theories like Radical Feminism, Existential Feminism, and so on. By using other Feminism theory, next researcher will find new findings.

Third, this study also can be a reference for the readers to dig up more and get information dealing with the book, theory, and approach. This research can be used as the references to enhance the knowledge about theory of literature especially about feminist perspective in order to give better comprehension in learning literature.

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APPENDIXES

APPENDIX 1

Women Resistance Described in Kristin Hannah *The Nightingale*

(Table of Research Question 2)

Data No	Characters and Categories	Page & Paragraph	Citation	Interpretation
1.	Isabelle Rossignol: Personality traits	Page : 33 Paragraph : 2	<p>“You read too much,” Christophe said, chewing on a stalk of hay. “What is that, a romantic novel?” She rolled toward him, snapping the book shut. It was about Edith Cavell, a nurse in the Great War.</p> <p>A hero. “I could be a war hero, Christophe.” He laughed. “A girl? A hero? Absurd.”</p> <p>Isabelle got to her feet quickly, yanking up her hat and white kid gloves.</p> <p>“Don’t be mad,” he said, grinning up at her. “I’m just tired of the war talk. And it’s a fact that women are useless in war. Your job is to wait for our return.”</p>	<p>Isabelle is a brave girl, she wants to be a hero like a female heroine the name is Edith Cavell , a nurse in the Great War. Edith Cavell become an inspirational figure of Isabelle. Eventhough people underestimate that a woman can’t be a hero, but Isabelle still has faith that woman can be a hero in the war. Isabella did not want to be another women who just stay at home and waiting for their man come back from the war.</p>
2.	Isabelle Rossignol: Personality traits	Page : 40-41 Paragraph : 4 &14	<p>“I want to stay and fight, Papa. To be like Edith Cavell.”</p> <p>He rolled his eyes.</p> <p>“You remember how she died? Executed by the Germans.” “Papa,</p>	<p>Isabelle is a girl who is stubborn and brave. Isabelle told her father about her willingness to fight on the battlefield, but Isabelle's father</p>

			<p>please.”</p> <p>“Enough. I have seen what they can do, Isabelle. You have not.” “If it’s that bad, you should come with me.”</p>	<p>refused that. Even though being rejected by his father, it didn't make Isabelle flinch and undo her desire to fight. Isabelle continues to struggle despite the very dangerous risks. As her father said that Edith Cavel died because she was executed by the Germans.</p>
3.	Isabelle Rossignol (Personality traits)	Page: 76 Paragrap h: 1-5	<p>“I’m going off to the war. I don’t care what anyone thinks. I’ll drive an ambulance or roll bandages. Anything.”</p> <p>“Oh, for heaven’s sake, Isabelle. Paris is overrun. The Nazis control the city. What is an eighteen- year- old girl to do about all of that?”</p> <p>“I am not hiding out in the country while the Nazis destroy France. And let’s face it, you have never exactly felt sisterly toward me.” Her aching face tightened. “I’ll be leaving as soon as I can walk.”</p> <p>“You will be safe here, Isabelle. That’s what matters. You must stay.”</p>	<p>Not only her father who refused Isabelle's desire to join the war but also her sister does. The quotation above shows the dialog between Isabelle and Vianne. Isabelle said that she wants to go off to the war as soon as she can walk. Isabelle’s body was hurt and her leg was aching because of her trip to Carriveau. But Vianne did not agree with Isabelle's wants. Vianne thought that an eighteen-year-old girl couldn't do anything on the battlefield. Vianne asked Isabelle to stay with her and Sophie in Carriveau.</p>
4.	Issabelle	Page 123	The text was an open	Isabella decided to

	Rosignol: joins the Resistance	Paragrap h 3 Line 3-5	letter to Marechal Petain that expressed criticism of the surrender. At the end it read, " <i>Nous sommes por le general de Gaulle.</i> " We support General de Gaulle. "Well?" Henri said quaetly, and in that single word Isabelle heard the call to arms she'd been waiting for."Will you distribute them?" "Me?" "We are communists and radicals," Henri said. "They are already watching us. You are a girl. And a pretty one at that. No one would suspect you."Isabelle didn't hesitate. "I'll do it."	join into the resistance with communist and radicals people in Carriveau. She decided to join because she thought that she couldn't just stay and lived with Vianne and also with the enemy. Isabelle was risking her life to join the resistance. She got a job to distribute propaganda papers in Carriveau. This job will put her in danger because if she were caught by The Nazis it will be punishable by death.
5.	Isabelle Rosignol: joins the resistance	Page 169-170 Paragrap h 4 Line 25	"I have a letter very important that needs to be delivered to our contact in Paris. Unfortunately, I am being watched closely these days. As is Didier." "Oh" Isabelle sai. "I though of you," Didier said. "Me?" "we need you to stay in Paris and be our...letter box, as it were. In the coming months there will be many such deliveries. Your father has an apartment there, oui?"	There are many group of people who join into resistance in many places in France. So they need to communicate and share informations toward each other by letters. Isabelle given a new job in her group resistance. She will going to Paris to deliver letter from Carriveau. She will stay in Paris to do another important job as a letter box. Isabella decided to accept this job. She risking her life in

			She lifted her chin and looked him in the eyes. "I will do this."	more dangerous way.
6.	Isabelle Rossignol: joins the resistance	Page 207 Paragraph 5-9 Line 13-28	<p>"You will need false papers. A new identity. We will get that for you, but it will take some time."</p> <p>Isabelle drew in a sharp breath. She had been accepted! A sense of destiny seemed to fill the room. She would do something that mattered now. She knew it.</p>	Isabelle has been successfully distribute the tracts for months. It seems like she has been accepted in the group resistance. Isabelle said that she will do anything to help the resistance. She become a person that matter in her group resistance. Isabelle needed a false paper to keep her save doing her job. This false paper is a new identity for Isabelle. She will given a new name as Juliette Gervaise. The false paper will be useful for Isabelle, it will be the protector when the worst happen to her.
7.	Isabelle Rossignol: joins the resistance	Page 211 Paragraph 4 Line 11-13	In the past six days, Isabelle had left Paris four times. She'd delivered packages in Amboise, Blois, and Lyon. She'd spent more time in trains station than in her father's apartment.	Isabelle did her job as a courir dengan baik. In one week she had left Paris four times. She had delivered packages in Aboise, Blois, and Lyon. Isabelle spent more time in train's station than in her father's apartment.
8.	Isabelle Rossignol: become a leader	Page 234 Paragraph 7 Line 13	Isabelle had their full attention. "This is Lieutenant Torrance MacLeish of the RAF. Pilot. I	Isabelle found a downed airman near her apartment, and she decided to help him.

			<p>found him hiding in the bushes near my apartment last night.”</p> <p>“And you brought him here,” Anouk said, lighting a cigarette.</p> <p>“He needs to get back to Britain,” Isabelle said. “I thought—”</p> <p>“No,” Anouk said.</p> <p>“You did not.”</p>	<p>Isabelle brought the airmen to her resistance group. She talks to her friend's resistance that she needs to get back the airman in Britain. But her friend resistance rejected that idea because it was too dangerous. Everyone knew the penalty for helping British airmen. It was announced on billboards all over town, the helper will be imprisonment or death.</p>
9.	Isabelle Rossignol: become a leader	Page 237 Paragraph 1-4 Line 1-17	<p>“Are you a fit man, Lieutenant?” she said in English. “Could you keep up with a girl on a mountain crossing?” I could,” he said.....“I’ll take him to the consulate in San Sebastián. From there, it will be up to the Brits to get him home.”</p>	<p>Isabelle insisted on convincing her friend resistance that she could be brought the airman to get back in Britain. Isabelle wants to lead the airman across the Pyrenees on foot and get them into Spain to the British consulate.</p> <p>Especially, Isabelle is an educated woman. She had been two years in Swiss finishing school and learned English. She could speak English with the British airmen. It makes easier to Isabelle to communicate and give the command to</p>

				the British airman.
10.	Isabelle Rossignol: become the leader	Page 246 Paragraph 1-2 Line 1-3	On this cool October morning, her life would change. From the moment she boarded this train bound for Saint-Jean-de-Luz, she would no longer be Isabelle Rossignol, the girl in the bookshop who lived on the Avenue de La Bourdonnais. From now on, she was Juliette Gervaise, code name the Nightingale.	Finally Isabelle has given a new chance to brought the airmen to Spain by climbing Pyreenes. She was not Isabelle Rosignol anymore but she was Juliette Gervaise. She got code name The Nightingale.
11.	Isabelle Rossignol: become a leader	Page 256 Paragraph 1 Line 1-8	They left the cottage and filed onto the uneven terrain of the goat pasture outside. The sky was lit by a weak blue moon. "Night is our protection," Eduardo said. "Night and speed and quiet." He turned, stopped them with a raised hand. "Juliette will be at the back of the line. I will be at the front. When I walk, you walk. You walk in single file. There is no talking. None. You will be cold—freezing cold on this night—and hungry and soon you will be tired. Keep walking."	Isabelle with the airmen started to climb the Pyreenes. They were guided by Eduardo. He was a goats herder who has experienced climbing the Pyreenes. They started to climb in the night. There was so cold and dark. They should keep walking even though they were freezing, tired, and hungry.
12.	Isabelle Rossignol:	Page 259 Paragraph	When darkness fell again, she	Isabelle was really struggling here. She

	Become a leader	6 Line 15-18	redoubled her efforts to keep morale up. Even though she felt sick to her stomach with fatigue and parched with thirst, she kept going. If any one of them got more than a few feet away from the person in front of him, he could be lost forever in this frozen darkness. To leave the path for a few feet was to die.	felt sick to her stomach with fatigue and thirsty but she could keep walking. If any one of them got more than a few feet away from the person in front of them, they could be lost forever in the frozen darkness.
13.	Isabelle Rossignol: become a leader	Page 267 Paragraph 2 Line 9	“I brought you four downed airmen from Paris,” Isabelle said proudly. “We took the train south and then walked across the Pyrenees—”	Finally, Isabelle and the airmen successfully made their first climb through the Pyrenees. Isabelle is proud to take back the four airmen to the British Consulate in Spain.
14.	Isabelle Rossignol: Become a Leader	Page 291 Paragraph 3	“That’s eighty-seven airmen you’ve brought us in the past eight months, Isabelle,”	Isabelle had been brought eighty seven airmen to the British consulate in the past eight months. She did her job very well. She shows that a woman can be a leader and do hard works like a man.
15.	Woman Get Appreciation from Society	Page 361 Paragraph 3	<i>Please join us at the AFEES reunion in Paris, on May 7, 1995. The fiftieth anniversary of the end of the war. For the first time, families and friends of passeurs will come</i>	The invitation letter of the fiftieth anniversary of the end of the World War II, where it is also shows that the anniversary wants to honor the extraordinary

			<p><i>together in gratitude to honor the extraordinary "Nightingale," also known as Juliette Gervaise, in the grand ballroom of the Île de France Hôtel, in Paris. 7:00 P.M. "</i></p>	<p>"Nightingale" also known as Juliette Gervaise. This appreciation purposed to honor Isabelle Rossignol as "The Nightingale", where she had succeeded to make an escape route to help downed British airmen of the Allied. The struggle of Isabelle really has a great contribution towards French independence</p>
16.	Woman Get Appreciation from Society	Page 526 Paragraph 4	<p>Isabelle Rossignol died both a hero and a woman in love. She couldn't have made a different choice. And all she wanted was to be remembered. So, I thank you all, for giving her life meaning, for bringing out the very best in her, and for remembering her all these years later." I let go of the podium and step back. The audience surges to their feet, clapping wildly. I see how many of the older people are crying and it strikes me suddenly: These are the families of the men she saved. Every man saved came home to create</p>	<p>woman is appreciated from society, where Vianne gives speech as the ambassador of Isabelle in front of people who were victims in the World War II at that time. The audience shows their respect towards Isabelle where she avowed as a hero. They also really thankful because of the Isabelle's brave and struggle have made people save from the war and can create a new life. Eventhough Isabelle was died, but she remembered as a hero in the World War II as "The Nightingale" who have save the downed airmen and</p>

			<p>a family: more people who owed their lives to a brave girl. After that, I am sucked into a whirlwind of gratitude and memories and photographs. Everyone in the room wants to thank me personally and tell me how much Isabelle meant to them.</p>	<p>create an escape route climbs the Pyrenees.</p>
17.	<p>General description Vianne Mauriac</p>	<p>Page : 94 Paragrap h : 1</p>	<p>“Why do we have to give them our radio, Maman?” Sophie asked. “It belongs to Papa.” We don’t,” Isabelle said, coming up beside them. “We will hide it.” We will not hide it,” Vianne said sharply. “We will do as we are told and keep quiet and soon Antoine will be home and he will know what to do.” “Welcome to the Middle Ages, Sophie,” Isabelle said</p>	<p>Vianne has a different character with Isabelle. German gave new rules to people in Carriveau that all radios will turn to them. No one allowed to hide the radios, if there were someone who hiding it, will punishable by death. In the dialogue, Isabelle said that they would not give the radio to the German, but they will hide the radio. But Vianne rejected Isabelle’s idea. Vianne said that they should do whatever as told by the German and keep quiet until Antoine come home. The dialogue proves that Vianne is a person who follows the rules.</p>

				She is not rebellious person as Isabelle. Vianne did not want to take dangerous risk toward her life and Sophie.
18.	Become A Brave Woman	Page 313 Paragraph 5	Vianne sat back down, waiting. At seven thirty, she retrieved the heavy black shawl that hung from a hook by the kitchen door. <i>Be brave, she thought. Just this once.</i>	Vianne thought to herself that she should be a brave for this time, because as told in the first story of the novel that Vianne is a coward woman who just follow the rules of German. Here in the quotation shows that Vianne wants to do a resistance towards German. Vianne will help her best friend Rachel who is a Jew to escape to the Free Zone, so they are not being deported to the concentration camps in Germany.
19.	Become A Brave Woman	Page 409 Paragraph 4	“I need identity papers. You were the only person I could think of who might be able to help me.” He frowned. “That’s a dangerous request, Madame. For whom?” “A Jewish child in hiding.”.... “I hear Sturmbannführer Von Richter is billeted with you. He was here first. He’s a dangerous man. Vindictive and cruel. If he caught you—”. “What can we do, Henri, just stand	Vianne has a thought that she should do something that matter. She thought that she can not just stand by and watch the cruelty of German and do nothing. From the quotation tells that Vianne asked Henri to give her false identity papers for Jews children in hiding. This is a dangerous request because if German know about this it

			by and watch?”.“You remind me of your sister,” he said.	will put Vianne in a dangerous risk and she will got severe punishment.
20.	Vianne: Mauriac :rescue half parisian-jews children	Page 326 Paragrap h 2	Rachel stopped, turned to Vianne. “Take my son,” she whispered. The crowd jostled them. “Take him. Save him,” Rachel pleaded.	Vianne rescue Rachel’s son.
21.	Vianne Mauriac: rescue half parisian-jews children	Page 338 Paragrap h 1	All summer long, Vianne hid Rachel’s son in Le Jardin. She made sure never to venture out with him, not even to garden. Without papers, she couldn’t pretend he was anyone other than Ariel de Champlain.	Vianne hid Ari for all summer long in her house. She never took Ari to venture out to the town, not even in her garden’s house. Vianne did this thing to Ari because Vianne wants to keep Ari safe. Ari has not had identity paper as a Parisian, so it will be dangerous if Vianne takes Ari to go out. She was afraid if she goes out with Ari people will suspect and put Ari in danger.
22.	Vianne Mauriac rescue half Parisian-Jews children	Page 398 Paragrap h 4	“You are the leader of this now, and if we are risking our lives for one child, we may as well try to save more.” Mother got abruptly to her feet. She hooked her arm through Vianne’s, and the two women strolled the perimeter of the small garden.	There were more Jews being deported. And there are also many Jews children who left by his mother. Vianne collaborated with Madam Superior to rescue more Jewish children in the orphanage.

			<p>“No one here can know the truth. The children will have to be coached and have paperwork that passes inspection. And you would need a position here—perhaps as a teacher, <i>oui</i>, as a part-time teacher. That would allow us to pay you a small stipend and would answer questions about why you are here with the children.”</p>	
23.	Vianne Mauriac rescue half Parisian-Jews children	Page 407 Paragraph 5	<p>I need identity papers. You were the only person I could think of who might be able to help me.” He frowned. “That’s a dangerous request, Madame. For whom?” “A Jewish child in hiding.” Hiding where?” I don’t think you want to know that, do you?” “No. No. Is it a safe place?”</p>	All of the Jewish children need new identity papers to save their life from deportation. They will be given a new name as their new identity.
24.	Vianne Mauriac rescue half Parisian-Jews children	Page 412 Paragraph 1	<p>She took out her own identity papers and studied them in minute detail. Then she took out the family Bible and opened it. On every blank space she could find, she practiced forging signatures. At first, she was so nervous that her penmanship was</p>	Vianne studied to write identity papers for Jews children in hiding.

			<p>unsteady, but the more she practiced, the calmer she felt. When her hands and breathing had steadied, she forged a new birth certificate for Jean Georges, naming him Emile Duvall.</p>	
25.	Vianne Mauriac rescue half Parisian-Jews children	Page 426 Paragraph 4	<p>In the past eighteen months, as the war had escalated and Nazi aggression mounted, Vianne had found and hidden thirteen children at the orphanage. At first, she had canvassed the nearby countryside, following leads given to her by the OSE. In time, Mother had connected with the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee—an umbrella group for Jewish charities in the United States that funded the struggle to save Jewish children—and they had brought Vianne into contact with more children in need.</p>	<p>In the past eight months, Vianne had found and hidden thirteen Jews children at the orphanage. Vianne and Madam superior also collaborated with Jews organization that funded the struggle to save Jewish children.</p>