

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Indonesia is a great nation with many cultures, languages, tribes, religions, customs, and values. One such value is nationalism, which is very important for the Indonesians. The concept of nationalism in Indonesia is rooted in a love for the homeland and the country. The application of nationalism in Indonesia aims to promote the development of the nation, fostering a sense of love, obedience, and willingness to sacrifice among its citizens for the country. Nationalism has existed in Indonesia since the 19th century, and at that time, nationalism meant a struggle carried out by the Indonesian people to expel and fight against colonizers (Wulandari, 2018). Nationalism in Indonesia is an aspect of Pancasila's values. The inculcation of the nationalism value is very large for all groups of people, including the agencies or institutions included in it (Barker, 2008, as cited in Mutiani et al., 2023).

The movie *Habibie & Ainun* by Faozan Rizal is one of the movies based on the novel *Habibie & Ainun*, which tells about the life journey and true love story of former Indonesian President BJ Habibie and his wife Ainun Habibie. The movie narrates the true love story of Indonesia's third president, B.J. Habibie, and his wife, Ainun, which unfolds like a modern-day fairy tale. *Habibie & Ainun* leave a message of Nationalism and nostalgia for our pride as Indonesians when Habibie and Indonesia successfully conducted the first test flight of the N250 airplane. This message is reinforced by the display of the original footage of the first flight.

Faozan Rizal is an Indonesian movie director and cinematographer, known for his work in movies such as *Habibie & Ainun* (2012), *Hujan Bulan Juni* (2017), and

Abracadabra (2019). He started his career as a cinematographer before transitioning into directing. His directing style often includes a strong visual focus, and he has received several awards for cinematography. Faozan's movies usually explore personal sacrifice, love, and national identity, blending emotional storytelling with technical artistry.

The writer chose this topic due to their interest in exploring how movies, as an audiovisual literary work, can be an effective medium for promoting and reflecting national values. The movie *Habibie & Ainun* not only presents a romantic biographical story, but also displays a strong spirit of patriotism and love for the country, especially through the figure of B.J. Habibie. In the era of globalization and the growing influence of individualism, understanding and embracing the nationalism value is crucial for maintaining the identity and national spirit of the younger generation.

In addition, this research contributes to the development of literary criticism by including aspects of ideology, especially nationalism, in the interpretation of movie narratives. By analyzing values such as devotion to the nation, the spirit of self-sacrifice, and national pride reflected in movies, it is hoped that this study can inspire the younger generation to foster a sense of pride in the homeland and appreciate the sacrifices of national figures raised in popular culture. Thus, movies are not only entertainment, but also a tool for strengthening national identity that is relevant in the modern era.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

This study focuses on two research problems, which are analyzed in Chapter Four as follows:

1. What types of nationalism are represented in the movie *Habibie & Ainun*

2. What are the purposes of nationalism as depicted in the movie *Habibie & Ainun*?

1.3 Objective of the Study

The objective of this study derives from the statement of the problem. Therefore, two objectives will uncover the problem. They are as follows:

1. To analyze the types of nationalism represented in the movie *Habibie & Ainun*.
2. To analyze the purposes of nationalism as depicted in the movie *Habibie & Ainun*.

1.4 Scope of the Study

According to the statement of the problem and objective of the study, the writer limits her research to be analyzed. It focuses on the types and purposes of nationalism values that are reflected in the main character, B.J. Habibie. The writer wants to highlight how the spirit of nationalism is portrayed through his dialogues, actions, and decisions, which are influenced by his dedication to the country. This study is not concerned with cinematic techniques or historical accuracy, but instead emphasizes how nationalism is conveyed through the narrative structure and characterization within the movie script.

1.5 Significance of the Study

The significance of the study is divided into two types, namely, theoretically and practically. Theoretically, this study can serve as a reference for future writers who are interested in exploring the representation of nationalism in literary and audiovisual works. It contributes to the development of literary criticism, particularly in understanding how ideological values such as nationalism are portrayed through

narrative, character development, and dialogue in a movie. It also enriches the field of literature by integrating nationalism studies into the analysis of modern media like movies.

Practically, this study can help readers and viewers develop a deeper appreciation of national values as depicted in movies, especially for the younger generation. It can serve as a medium to cultivate love for the country, raise awareness of national identity, and reinforce a sense of patriotism through relatable storytelling. Moreover, it encourages critical thinking about how cultural products like movies can influence civic attitudes and strengthen unity among citizens.

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Sociology of Literature

The sociology of literature views literary works not merely as works of art but as cultural products that are born and developed in a particular social context. Literature reflects various social dynamics, including ideology, conflict, and the process of societal change. Faruk (2017) mentions that literature is a social institution that emerges from interactions with the historical and cultural conditions that surround it. Literary works, in this case, become a medium between the author's expression and the collective consciousness of the society in which they are created.

The relationship between literature and society is reciprocal. Damono (2018) asserts that literary works are influenced by the author's social setting-such as the political situation, class structure, and dominant ideology-but on the other hand, literature is also able to shape the reader's perspective, feelings, and critical awareness of social reality. This dual role makes literature not only a mirror of society but also an agent of social change.

Griswold (2020) expands this understanding with the concept of the “cultural diamond”, which places literature as an important node in the interaction between the social world, culture makers, and audiences. In this framework, literature serves to construct and disseminate meaning in society while absorbing changes in cultural attitudes, power relations, and identity construction.

In conclusion, literature not only functions as a work of art but also as a part of social life that mutually influences society. It is born out of certain social, political, and cultural conditions, and at the same time, can shape people's way of thinking, values, and consciousness. Literature serves as a bridge between the author's personal experience and the wider social reality, while also playing a role in creating social change and shaping cultural identity.

2.2 Nationalism Value

One of the nations with the biggest populations worldwide is Indonesia. Every one of these Indonesians is supposed to possess nationalistic principles that can be applied to protect the country if an internal or external threat materializes. The nationalism value is the belief that each person should have the utmost loyalty to their nation-state. People who exhibit loyalty, patriotism, and profound love for their nation and country exhibit nationalism in their thoughts and actions. In this regard, nationalism's worth motivates people to prioritize the needs of the country over their own or their group's interests and to develop a sense of pride in their nation's identity, culture, history, and accomplishments. Sacrifice is another aspect of nationalism when a person is prepared to contribute their everything to preserve the integrity and advancement of the country (Mustari, 2014).

Nationalism value is one of the most important values in the life of the nation and state. Given that nationalism is a manifestation of love and respect for the country and state, this virtue is particularly important for the younger generation. A sense of pride in one's national identity, an understanding of the value of preserving state sovereignty, and an obligation to support the advancement of the country are all components of nationalism. This value serves as the cornerstone for fostering a feeling

of national cohesion, bolstering social cohesion, and teaching a service-oriented mindset in the next generation. The younger generation may take the lead in preserving the integrity and stability of the country in the face of globalization's problems by being taught the importance of nationalism (Dwi, 2020).

Before independence, nationalism existed and developed through various movements, such as the Youth Pledge. In the era of globalization and individualism, the current generation has become increasingly disrespectful of national values, so understanding the history of nationalism is essential to enhance its spirit and contribution to national sovereignty. The article also discusses the difference between the concepts of “nation” and “state”, as well as the role of Indian nationalism in fostering Indonesian identity (Alfaqi, 2016).

2.3 The Types of Nationalism

Many scholars argue that nationalism comes in many forms. Nationalism can manifest in aspects of citizenship, ethnicity, culture, religion, or ideology, and can emerge as a popular (non-state) movement or as an official part of state ideology. According to Sigit Sapto et al. (2021), various forms of nationalism are categorized based on the definitions used by the state.

The types of nationalism are :

a. Civic nationalism (or civil nationalism)

Civic nationalism is defined as a concept that emphasizes the importance of the active participation of all people in the life of the nation. Membership in a nation is not determined by ethnicity, religion, or cultural heritage, but rather by an individual's awareness of and commitment to universal values such as democracy, justice, equality, and human rights.

b. Ethnic Nationalism

Ethnic nationalism, or ethnonationalism, is a form of nationalism rooted in the cultural, historical, and ethnic identity of a people group. In this concept, the political legitimacy of a state comes from the cultural or ethnic similarities that form the basis of a nation's togetherness. Membership in the nation is hereditary, meaning that a person becomes part of a particular nation based on blood heritage, culture, or ancestral identity.

c. Romantic Nationalism

Romantic nationalism, also known as identity nationalism, is explained as a form of nationalism rooted in the idea that the state is a natural manifestation of the soul, identity, or spirit of a nation. This concept emphasizes that the nation is an organic entity that has a distinctive character, culture, and history that distinguishes it from other nations. Political legitimacy in romantic nationalism stems from the belief that the state is an authentic expression of the collective identity of a nation or race.

d. Cultural Nationalism

Cultural nationalism is defined as a form of nationalism that places a shared culture as the primary source of political legitimacy and national identity. Unlike ethnic nationalism, which is hereditary, cultural nationalism is more inclusive as it does not rely on biological attributes such as skin color, race, or lineage. Instead, national bonds are built through commonalities in language, traditions, values, and cultural practices shared by the people.

e. State Nationalism

State nationalism is described as a form of nationalism that is a variation of civic nationalism but often combined with elements of ethnic nationalism. In this

concept, the nation is considered a collective community responsible for contributing to the state's maintenance, stability, and strength. State nationalism emphasizes that the existence and survival of the state depend on the active participation of the people as a unit with emotional, social, and political ties.

f. Religious Nationalism

Religious nationalism is explained as a form of nationalism in which the political legitimacy of a state is based on the religious similarities among its citizens. In this concept, religion becomes the main foundation that unites people and builds the collective identity of a nation. The state is seen as a place to implement the values, teachings, and laws of the religion adhered to by the majority of the population.

According to Drew (2023), the concept of nationalism can take many forms, depending on the context, historical background, and socio-political dynamics. 14 different types of nationalism, each representing a unique way of understanding and expressing national identity.

Here is a brief explanation of the 14 types of nationalism:

a. Civic nationalism

A more liberal kind of nationalism, known as civic nationalism, defines the country not by race or bloodlines but by its shared principles and dedication to civic democracy. Ethnic nationalism, which maintained that a country should be defined by its racial or ethnic character, gave rise to this kind of nationalism in Europe throughout the 18th and 19th centuries.

Instead, civic nationalists maintained that if a person shared the nation's beliefs and customs, they may all be considered a part of it, regardless of their

background. Since it guaranteed that every citizen would be treated equally under the law, this inclusive concept of nationality played a crucial role in the growth of contemporary democracy.

b. Cultural nationalism

A kind of nationalism known as cultural nationalism holds that a country's common culture, not its ethnic background, defines it. Cultural nationalists often work to uphold and maintain their country's culture, frequently by promoting the arts and traditional values. By encouraging pride in the country's past and accomplishments, cultural nationalists may also aim to strengthen a feeling of national identity.

c. Economic nationalism

Economic nationalism is a school of thought that supports protecting a country's economy over globalization. Proponents of economic nationalism believe that a country should focus on producing the goods and services it needs domestically, rather than importing them from other countries. This can help the country become more self-sufficient during times of war or other times of disruption. It is a form of defensive nationalism designed to protect the nation-state, rather than a belief in the country's superiority.

d. Ethnic nationalism

Of all nationalisms, ethnic nationalism is the most blatantly racist. It is the idea that a country ought to be homogeneous in terms of ethnicity. Ethnic nationalism's fundamental tenets include that one ethnic group is superior to all others, that ethnic groupings cannot coexist peacefully, and that a country would function best when it is made up of just one ethnic group.

e. Expansionist nationalism

According to expansionist nationalism, a country should use force to enlarge its borders. Through colonization, it promotes the annexation of nearby nations and the settlement of its citizens there. Otto von Bismarck, the German Chancellor of the 19th century, was the most prominent proponent of expansionist nationalism, which he employed to bring the German-speaking states together.

f. Linguistic nationalism

The belief that a nation should be identified by its shared language is known as linguistic nationalism. Other kinds of nationalism, on the other hand, could emphasize a common culture or ethnicity more than this. Linguistic nationalism frequently contends that a common language is an essential component of a country's identity and that it is required for social cohesiveness and communication.

Critics counter that linguistic oppression and prejudice can result from language nationalism. They also note that forced assimilation into a single language would be unfeasible and may be detrimental, given many countries are already bilingual.

g. Left-wing nationalism

According to left-wing nationalism, a country's distinct identity must be protected from the capitalist and imperialist aspirations of other countries by embracing socialism and left-wing principles. The working class must take the lead in this fight, according to left-wing nationalists. Marxist groups and organizations have frequently been associated with left-wing nationalists.

h. Liberal nationalism

According to liberal nationalism, a nation-state should uphold Western ideals, such as democracy and liberalism, inside its boundaries. This is frequently

accomplished by implementing illiberal policies. For instance, in the francophone world, liberal nationalists have passed legislation restricting people's ability to wear religious clothing in public places. Here, the underlying idea is that since religions are illiberal, they shouldn't be accepted in a liberal society.

This kind of liberalism is so violent that it has twisted into an illiberal ideology. Because they think the free market is the most effective means of fostering economic growth and development, liberal nationalists also frequently favor a small role for government in the economy.

i. Liberation nationalism

A political philosophy known as "liberation nationalism" arose in the middle of the 20th century in reaction to the process of decolonization. Liberation nationalists contend that every country should be free from foreign rule and have the right to self-determination. Liberation nationalists want to establish a sovereign state and gain independence for their nation. Liberation nationalists have frequently aimed to advance autonomous social and economic development inside their nations.

j. National conservatism

National conservatism supports the preservation of traditional institutions and values, including the nation-state, the family, and religion. Additionally, they frequently want an assertive foreign policy and a powerful military. This kind of nationalism seeks to maintain a society's traditional culture and is very resistant to change.

It might show up as an anti-immigrant sentiment based on the notion that immigration brings about change and diversity. Since a globalized world results in the importation of many cultural ideals, it is also dubious of globalism. On the

other hand, proponents of national conservatism contend that its focus on upholding traditional values can aid in preserving such traditions, which may safeguard their families and children.

k. National Socialism

Early in the 20th century, national socialism often abbreviated as Nazism became a popular political philosophy in Germany. The extreme type of nationalism known as national socialism is based on the idea that the Aryan people are destined to govern the globe and that they are superior to all other races. A fervent believer in racial purity, national socialists used anti-Semitism and eugenics to try to establish an Aryan society in Germany.

l. Pan-nationalism

Pan-nationalism is a type of nationalism that transcends national boundaries to envision nations based on ethnic background. It aims to undermine and redraw the boundaries of nations. This type of nationalism is particularly popular in colonized nations where superimposed boundaries were drawn against the will of local ethnic groups.

m. Religious nationalism

The belief that a common religion should define and unite a nation is known as religious nationalism. Religious nationalists may advocate for laws that actively uphold the prevailing faith and encourage non-Muslims to convert (or be expelled) from the nation.

n. Romantic nationalism

Romantic nationalism promoted a country's return to a fictitious past when it was ostensibly more idealistic than it is now. It frequently manifests as an emotional bond with recognizable icons, such as old buildings or traditional attire.

Romantic nationalists frequently minimize the significance of other civilizations to advance their own culture, language, and ideals. This can occasionally result in racist or xenophobic sentiments toward people from different communities.

2.4 The Purpose of Nationalism

According to Permanto (2012, cited in Fauziah & Dewi, 2021), “Nationalism is defined as the knowledge that every Indonesian person is a member of the country and must love and protect it. The ideology of the Indonesian nation, known as Pancasila, reflects the country's nationalism.”

In addition, Permanto (2012, cited in Fauziah & Dewi, 2021). also explains that the purposes of nationalism include:

- a. To cultivate and strengthen affection for the homeland, state, and country.

This entails encouraging a strong feeling of national identity and emotional ties among the populace. Strong patriotism increases a person's likelihood of upholding national ideals, defending their nation's sovereignty, and making constructive contributions to national progress. Love for one's country entails respecting and preserving its history, customs, and culture. It also entails a readiness to defend the nation from both internal and external challenges and to assist in its advancement. By fostering a stronger sense of national identity, people are more likely to uphold their allegiance to their nation, respect its institutions and laws, and cooperate to bring about prosperity and unity.

- b. To create a peaceful and harmonious interaction between people and society.

When everyone in society can build strong communication, recognize individual diversity, and promote the principles of unity, harmonious relationships may be formed. Tolerance and empathy must also be given top priority for all

members of society to feel appreciated and welcomed. As a result, a social environment that is harmonious, wealthy, and united will be established, allowing everyone to live side by side in safety and comfort.

- c. To foster and fortify a sense of fraternity among a nation's residents.

Regardless of differences in socioeconomic standing, religion, culture, or nationality, everyone in society has to be able to build positive connections with others. Furthermore, the most important factors in fostering brotherhood are empathy and tolerance for others. People may create a quiet and harmonious environment by encouraging a sense of compassion and unity. This will bolster a nation's sense of togetherness and promote social stability.

- d. An endeavor to eradicate extremism and unreasonable demands made to the government by communities or citizens.

Ensure that people's wants and concerns are recognized and suitably handled, which involves encouraging open communication between the public and the government. Governments may stop citizens from feeling alienated and frustrated, which frequently results in extreme demands or actions, by enacting laws that support social justice, equality, and economic welfare.

- e. An endeavor to cultivate an attitude of selflessness for the country, state, and homeland.

This entails motivating people to put their nation's development and well-being ahead of their interests. A profound awareness of the common good, in which people contribute to the security and development of society not just for their profit but also for the benefit of the community and country as a whole, is necessary to cultivate selflessness.

- f. To defend a state, country, and homeland against assaults by adversaries who pose a threat to the state, both domestically and internationally.

This covers both non-physical defensive strategies, like fostering national unity, bolstering law enforcement, and maintaining social cohesion, and physical defense strategies like using armed troops. A nation needs to be ready to defend itself against dangers that might come from inside, like terrorism or civil disturbance, or from beyond, such as military attack.

One concept that fosters love, devotion, and pride in the country is nationalism. It is crucial for fostering solidarity among individuals from diverse origins and for constructing a sense of national identity. Nationalism encompasses both the spirit of independence and defense and the establishment of a sovereign, independent, and developed nation. According to Kusumawardani and Faturochman (2004), nationalism has several important purposes, including:

- a. Providing National Identity

Nationalism is used to define a country's identity that sets it apart from other countries. Every nation has a distinct idea of what it means to be a nation, shaped by its values, history, and culture.

- b. Uniting Various Elements of Society

Ethnic, cultural, and religious distinctions are all brought together by nationalism, which serves as a glue. This is crucial for fostering citizen solidarity and togetherness.

- c. Protecting the Rights and Duties of Citizens

Nationalism seeks to safeguard citizens' rights and responsibilities while also making sure that no one is subjected to tyranny by the state or other people.

d. Promotes State Awareness

Prioritizing national interests over individual or collective interests is encouraged by nationalism, which cultivates civic pride and awareness.

e. Builds Broader Loyalty

Nationalism aims to shift people's allegiances from restricted ones (like religious or tribal) to more general ones toward the country.

f. Upholding Sovereignty and Freedom

Nationalism served as a driving factor during the independence movement to combat tyranny and defend national sovereignty.

g. Promoting Economic Development

Nationalism may also contribute to economic growth by enacting laws that safeguard the country's financial interests and guarantee the security and comfort of its people.