

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. The Background of the Research

Language is known as a communication tool in the form of a symbolic system produced by human speech. Language consists of a collection of words each words has a meaning. Namely the abstract relation between words a symbol with objects or concepts represented by a collection of words a vocabulary.

Language and humans are interrelated with each other because without human, language cannot develop properly. Language also gives its own enthusiasm in literary works such and stone and copper for sculpture, paint for painting and sound for music art. Unless a human being has a physical or mental disability, he or she will be born with the capacity for language: the innate ability to speak a language, or in the case of someone who is deaf, to sign a language. (Meyer,2009,p.21)

According to Mario Klarer (2014: 1) literature is referred to as the entirety of written expression, with the restriction that not every written document can be categorized as literature in the more exact sense of the word. The definitions, therefore, usually include additional adjectives such as “aesthetic” or “artistic” to distinguish literary works from texts of everyday use such as telephone books, newspapers, legal documents, and scholarly writings. (2014,p1).

Nationalism personal is high dedication by the nation to its country that is demonstrated through individual or community attitudes and behaviour. And then, Nationalism in school Planting the spirit of nationalism needs to be done in schools, this is because that school is a place of education and formation of the spirit and spirit of the young generation that will determine the future of the Indonesian in the future. In addition, a large number of young generation successors of the Indonesian nation are still students in schools so that if the school is able to provide nationalism education to strengthen the character of the Indonesian nation, it will be safe in the future.

It is important to rise the spirit of nationalism for the students in Indonesia.in order to fulfil the goal of education for NKRI. The children will more know about Indonesia and have the sense of belonging to Indonesia.

Religious nationalism is the relationship of nationalism to a particular religious belief, dogma, or affiliation. This relationship can be broken down into two aspects: the politicization of religion and the influence of religion on politics or a form of nationalism in which the state gains political legitimacy from religious equality.

Nationalism in nation is a variation in citizenship nationalism, always combined with ethnic nationalism. Nationalistic feelings are strong so they are given the advantage of overcoming universal rights and freedom.

Sample in the history, On July 4, 1927 Soekarno established the PNI (Indonesian National Party) to fight for Indonesian independence. As a result, the Dutch put him in Sukamiskin prison, Bandung on December 29,

1929. He was categorized as a dangerous prisoner. Young Bung Karno was so eager to fight for independence. But since being imprisoned, Bung Karno's communication with his comrades almost broke.

After going through a very long struggle, and had to experience several imprisonment and exile, finally Bung Karno and Bung Hatta proclaimed the independence of the Republic of Indonesia in 1945. He also formulated Pancasila as the basis of the Unitary Republic of Indonesia.

Soekarno was born in Blitar, East Java 6th June 1901 during his life was known to serve the country which was then occupied by Dutch and then Japan. Sukarno was born with the name Kusno Sosrodihardjo, his father's name Raden Ayu Soekemi Sosrodihardjo a teacher in Surabaya, East Java, his mother's name Ida Ayo Nyoman Rai comes from Bulelen, Bali.

When he was a kid, Sukarno lived with his grandfather in Tulung Agung, East Java at the age of 14 years, a friend of his father named Oemar Said Tjokroaminoto invited Sukarno to live in Surabaya and was sent to Hoogere Burger School (H.B.S) there while reciting in Tjokroaminoto place. In Surabaya, Sukarno meet with the leader of Sarekat Islam, the organization led by Tjokroaminoto at the time.

Soekarno then joined the Jong java (Java Youth) organization graduated H.B.S in 1920, Sukarno went to Technische Hoge School (now ITB) in Bandung, and graduated in 1925. When in Bandung, Sukarno interacted with Tjipto Mangunkusumo and Dr.Douwesdekker. Who was then the leader of the national Indische Partij Organizations. Sukarno's role and

struggle during the Japanese occupation are as the Chair of the *putera* and flight to build and revive everything that has been destroyed by the Dutch. Successfully preparing people mentally for Indonesia independence. Leading the line of pioneers. Protesting Japan with Moh.Hatta regarding the promise of independence promised. As a result Chuo Sangi in was chaired by Sukarno to begin preparing for independence, although this was only a Japanese attempt to be seen trying to free Indonesia. Propose the basis of the state, Chair the PPKI and the nine Committee, draft the constitution, Formulate the proclamation and proclaim Indonesia.

(<https://www.akupaham.com/biografi-soekarno/>)

The writer gives two samples for the above data:

1. Every citizen has an obligation to foster a spirit of “**nationalism**”, can provide the best for their country, based on what they have and according to their abilities. (C.1 P. 27. L. 146).

The “Nationalism” word above is from Soekarno’s voice, spoken in his sights that all of the Indonesian people must possess nationalism in their lives for their country, means as their spirit based on what he has in accordance with his abilities. Nationalism is needed by a nation, whether it is safe or war. Nationalism must grow, must be studied and practiced personally in the nation's nation.

2. Voluntarily who also as **the PNI party and partindo teach the interests of the state more prioritized** than the interests of the party (C. 1. P. 31. L. 72)

Soekarno, who was also the founder **of PNI and Partindo taught how the interests of the state were prioritized** over the interests of the party

Soekarno was not included in any party and did not enter the party he made, he did not include or mix work or political parties.

Through the above explanations and samples, the writer chosen the title of the paper "*Analysis of Soekarno Autobiography through Nationalism Approach*".

B. Question and Scopes of the Research

1. Questions of the research

The Problem can be mentioned in detail as the following questions:

- A. What kinds of the nationalism forms found in the autobiography of Sukarno written by Sigit Aris Prasetyo?
- B. What do those nationalism forms mean where and when Soekarno those facts did?
- C. What do the words of the nationalism elements mostly exist in autobiography of Soekarno?

2. Scopes of the research

In this research the analysis just focuses on how to analyze the nationalism elements which consist in many words written in the Autobiography of Soekarno by Sigit Aris Prasetyo. The writer tries to find many nationalism words in the book and wants to analyse those words through nationalism approaches. The theories used are: 1. *Nasionalisme, Negara-Bangsa, Dan Integrasi Nasional Indonesia: Masih perlukah?* (Singgih Tri Sulistiyono) 2. *Semangat Nasionalisme Dalam Puisi Indonesia Sebelum Kemerdekaan.* (Maini Trisna Jayawati) By classifying and analysing those nationalism words spoken by Soekarno, we can understand not only the meaning of the words but also we can understand the struggles of Soekarno for this country.

C. Objective and Significant of the Research

1. Objectives Of the research

Based on the problem the research mentioned above, the objectives of the research are described as follows:

- a. To know the kinds of the nationalism forms found in the autobiography of Sukarno written by Sigit Aris Prasetyo?
- b. To know the meanings of those nationalism forms and the place and the time where Soekarno did those facts?
- c. To find out the words of the nationalism elements mostly exist in autobiography of Soekarno.

2. Significances of the research

a. For the writer

To fulfil complete the writer's paper of bachelor degree of English literature STBA-JIA. The writer can understand the meaning of nationalism broadly, can get more knowledge in literature especially to analyze the nationalism political in autobiography.

b. For the reader

The writer hopes that this paper can be a reference for the reader to know more about the ideas of Soekarno about Nationalism and to get to know the figure of the first President of the Republic of Indonesia to enrich our scientific discourse on Nationalism.

D. Operational Definition

1. Analysis

Data is short hand for "information," and whether you are collecting, reviewing, and or analysing data this process has always been part of Head Start program operations. By closely examining data we can find patterns to perceive information, and then information can be used to enhance knowledge

2. Literature

Is a creative activity that is born from the human itself that directly relates to the expression of the soul and emotions of a person so that it appears in a

work of art in the form of language, oral, and written and not bound to public sources.

3. Autobiography

Is a story about one's personal life that poured through writing and written directly by the person to tell everything that happened in the course of their life until now and to be a motivation for another.

4. Nationalism

Is love for the state to defend and protect the state from the bad things that can cause divisions within the state.

5. Political

The process of forming and sharing power in society which includes real decision-making processes, especially within the country

E. Systematization of the Research

The systematic of the research means to present the research well edited composition. This research is divided into five chapters as follow:

Chapter I is Introduction which explains about the background of the research the question and scopes of the research, objective and significant of the research, operational definition and the systematization of the research.

Chapter II is Theoretical description which consists the definition of Analysis, the definition of autobiography, the definition of Nationalism, the definition of politics, the definition of ideology, and the definition of leadership.

Chapter III is Methodology of the research which contains about the method of the research: time and place of the research, kind of the research, procedure of the research, technique of the data collection, technique of the data analysis, and sources of the primary and secondary.

Chapter IV is Analysis data which shows about the data description, data analysis, and interpretation of the research findings.

Chapter V is Conclusion which gives the conclusion, suggestion (relates to significant of the research).

