Yuki Heriyanto ¹ Moses Glorino Rumambo Pandin ² English Language and Literature
Study Program, Faculty of Humanities1 and Department of English Language and
Literature Studies, Faculty of Cultural Sciences2

UNIVERSITAS AIRLANGGA

Jl. Airlangga 4-6 Surabaya – 60285 Indonesia

Yuki.heriyanto-2020@fib.unair.ac.id dan Moses.glorino@fib.unair.ac.id

BANGSA TANPA NASIONALISME :

JULIA KRISTEVA : YOGYAKARTA; 2021; 978-623-305-175-0; 132

INTRODUCTION:32

This book, entitled Nation Without Nationalism, was created to show how important tolerance is between nations and the people in them, the many issues of SARA that exist in our homeland, namely Indonesia, make this writer seem to want to show many people that we can become a better person. well and be a dignified people.

In particular, this book responds to the generation by the Nazis in Germany and Europe, this book aims to channel the author's thoughts to readers, especially Indonesian readers. What is very striking about this book is, Julia Kristeva discusses the racism that exists across the country, and the relationship between psychoanalysis and nationalism.

The importance of reviewing this book is because a nation without nationalism is a book that discusses and gives us views on the cruelty of racism and provides a reflection of the nation's commitment.

The information provided is very much historically about French national identity; Charles de Gaulle's complex ideas involving the "nation" and his dream of a unified Europe.

HASIL RESENSI/REVIEW:

This Citizenship book with the title "Nation Without Nationalism" is a work that contains the problem of tolerance and also talks about world equality with the fullness of racism and xenophobia, where xenophobia itself is a fear experienced by a person towards foreigners or other people other nations that are foreign to them. This book is dedicated to the entire community, meaning that all groups from teenagers to people who have aged can consume this book. Especially, for people who are obsessed with history and state sovereignty. In this book, we discuss the existence of racism, where people are very concerned with the origin of a citizen, and compare them with one another. With this racism, it is very much thought about and also discussed about the future of this nation if the things that are important to the community are origins and race, not concerned with unity and

many other things. Thus, this book is very good and fulfills the needs of the reader's mind, so that they have broad thoughts and thoughts for the nation in the future.

In the book "Nation Without Nationalism" is presented very interesting information through many things that we can instill in the reader. As in the first chapter, which discusses racism, where it is very questionable the importance of distinction in a nation. And in this chapter, it is explained that hatred towards other people who are not from race, who is culturally different from themselves, and is distinguished personally, economically and culturally is a very unusual thing, where this thought is an ancient and primitive thought that society Bring it up until now, this will only instill irrationalism and irrationality in humans which will make this nation sink and not fly.

And there will also be a feeling of self-hatred which in the end it will make a person pull himself into a darkness, solitude even into things that torment himself because of these unusual thoughts. And in the second chapter of this book, it is explained about an atopic trait, namely alienation and utopia, namely harmony without strangers, which refers to the word "national", how there is a national word if there are still atopic and utopic characteristics. And the history of France and Europe where they really need a long time to change people's thinking to become a society that has flexible thoughts and can advance politics, economy and national sovereignty.

This book has an impact and influence on readers, especially at a time when today's society is still very narrow-minded about foreign nations, which is in stark contrast to the progress of the times which are based on technology and foreign cultures. In an era like this, the nature of nationalism and respect for differences is very important for all circles of society, because in this modern era, more things are needed so that people can mingle with foreigners and citizens of other nations without thinking about their origins. economy, skin color, race, culture and so on, in order to have wider connections. With this book, it is very influential in changing people's mindsets about it, where nationalism and mutual respect are big things that must be instilled in every human being and also by reading this book, the mind will be wider and knowledge about history will be more. .

In the influence of this book, people will understand very well about the impact that occurs if people still continue the thought patterns that are considered primitive and ancient, with a high public awareness after understanding the contents of this book, the community will be better able to advance this nation, especially For the young generation who will continue the progress of the nation, where most of them do not understand very well about the important side of nationalism and also citizenship, the nature of love for the country or nation or culture is indeed important but must be balanced with mutual respect between cultures, between tribes, races and religions. also between nations.

The evidence that can be found in this book, is not clear evidence, but proof of sovereignty

about life that is implied in very interesting sentences. In the first chapter on the discussion on "What is the future of the nation" the author discusses the crisis of values and also individual fragmentation has reached the point where we know who we are and where we will be in accordance with the second and third precepts of Pancasila, where the second principle reads "Just and civilized humanity" and the third precept which reads "Indonesian Unity", with which he gives a snippet of the sentence, "I don't know who I am, or even if I did, I am part of the forerunner of my nation and religion, that's why I follow them."¹ Such is the monologue of contemporary Hamlet, and he is a rare man who does not worship the ultimate refuge to atone for personal turmoil. And he also wrote that in the years to come we may see the disappearance of concern for individual freedom, which is one of the significant legacies in the Declaration of Human Rights and Citizens of the Country, for subjective, intimate, nationalist, and religious protectionism interests that would freeze potential - the evolutionary potential of men and women, reducing them to the need for identification of the groups from which they belong. In the second chapter of this book there is one of these sentences which includes excerpts from Montesquieu, Part XIX, chapter 4, the book "The Spirit of The Law" as follows "Humans are governed by several things: Climate, religion, law, principles the principles of government, things in the past, there are customs of etiquette; as a result, a general esprit is Formed."

From the snippet of the sentence the author compares again the general esprit with the Volkgeist on pages 66-63 in the second chapter, he can define a nationality, namely in the second point "Being endowed with logical diversity whose diversity must be maintained without the possibility of having one dominant social strata (logical) that dominates the other. other. So, law determines the actions of citizens but non-law determines morals (inner behavior) and manners (outward behavior). Considering this social polylogy implies the expansion of the private sphere, but also and consequently the expansion of private law,⁶ by which legislators guarantee the free exercise of morals and manners, which are believed to, and conversely, reduce the practice of legislators and lead to the general (i.e. as determined by law) to be put in a concrete form to the particular (to guarantee individual freedom, should I say "nation"?—or rather esprit général). Thus, not only is the rigidity of the strong, biological, total, ancient, immovable concept of nation ruled out (once its existence is recognized, especially under the guise of our dependence on climate), but the idea of citizenship becomes relative: "People, in the state that kind of thing, would become a confederation, instead of being a citizen." In the first chapter, pages 13-14 of the book "A Nation Without Nationalism", it is also explained that the nature of the British subject, presented by the 1945 British Nationality Act and made difficult by a nation that gained independence, means that a person's nationality (whether male or female) in respect of international law does not imply that the person is a foreigner in another Commonwealth country, particularly in the United Kingdom of Great Britain

and Ireland. However, several recent laws, such as the Commonwealth Immigrants Act of 1962, the second law of 1968, and the third law of 1971 that distinguish between “partial” and “non-partial” citizens, have created a situation things get a little messy: there are a number of British citizens who cannot freely gain access to parts of the Commonwealth and in particular to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. The British Nationality Act 1981 only prevents, in such circumstances, from defining British citizens.

In the third chapter, pages 79-80, which discusses "Nation and words" he elaborates on the statement made by de Gaulle, One could deny that medievalism or romanticism colored the idea of a nation: a union of faith and love ("I do not believe in love". man who inspires much more loyal allegiance as well as more formidable devotion”), which, he told an astonished John Foster Dulles, was more important than the ideological dispute against the free world with communism. And again, “There would be no Western world,” as for nations—there was no doubt about their existence... From there he decolonized the French Empire and marched from the Atlantic to the Ural mountains, going to Beijing. One cannot help but realize how de Gaulle's concept of a nation has now triumphed and is still not stricken with fatigue.”

For the style, organization and size of this book, it is very suitable for the needs and also the content contained in this book, the style of this book is very supportive for all people to be more interested in reading it, from the cover image, the language style is very appropriate. With the current situation, the language style that is very unified in the mind can make people have more interest in knowing more about the contents of this book, and also the method used in organizing between one chapter and another is very neat so that the contents of the book can be read. enter into people's minds, especially the main target is the millennial generation who will continue this nation, where this young generation is very difficult to be told to read, but with a good organizational system in the book it will make it easier for readers to understand it. For the size of this book, it is very relative, not too thin and not too thick, where if the book is too thick it will make the reader lazy to start reading the book, with content that can be fairly complete with the size and thickness of the book, it will be considered very relative and suitable for people who have high curiosity, but lack interest in reading.

Regarding the studies, facts and ideas contained in the book “Nation Without Nationalism”, if nothing was overlooked or ignored by the author, there are only a few content or sub-chapters in the book that are only briefly told which make people curious about the broad content. However, other than that, the facts and ideas presented are very well organized, and make it easier for readers to understand the contents of the book, because the book also shows both in terms of citizenship, nationalism, race, and even religion is also explained in the book. so that the studies obtained and

raised in the book have reached a good limit.

The book "Nation Without Nationalism" by Julia Kristeva is very important to read and dedicated, especially to young teenagers, books like this must be read, to make the next generation of this nation more positive, and smarter in facing a development. era. By reading this nationalism book, especially by organizing the book in an attractive title, it will be easier to understand the content and meaning and the lessons contained in the book's contents. Where each chapter and also the sub-chapters contained in the book contain very varied and interesting topics so that readers will be addicted to reading the book. The language used in the choice of words in this book is also not too heavy and very contemporary.

As a result, reading the book "Nation Without Nationalism" will further advance the minds of the nation's children, foster a sense of tolerance and also nationalism, by reading this also avoids racism and Xenophobia in society, because if these things still exist in the current era then this nation will not develop.

For, the weakness in this book is that there are too many sub-chapters that are interesting but not related to the previous topics so that the reader will think twice about reading the sequel, even though they are curious. and there are some words and sentences that are less effective. So, it will be a little confusing for readers in interpreting the sentence.

In this book, it has reached the maximum limit of a book to be read by everyone, because in addition to the interesting content, the language style that is easy to understand will be an important advantage in a book. However, here it is very necessary to pay attention to the layout of the sub-chapters in each chapter, and the continuity between one sub-chapter and other sub-chapters, besides that the use of sentences must also be considered again, the sentences should be more effective so that the reader can interpret them more easily. In this book, it would also be nice if more evidence or special explanations were given in each chapter to make it easier for teenagers to better apply it and instill it in themselves.

**YUKI HERIYANTO¹ MOSES GLORINO
RUMAMBO PANDIN²
UNIVERSITAS AIRLANGGA**

REFERENCE

Kristeva, Julia (2021), "Bangsa tanpa nasionalisme", 1, 1-134

AUTHOR SHORT-BIODATA

Julia Kristeva is a literary critic, linguist and theorist who has dozens of very well-known works, such as "Power of Horror" and "Desire in language". Born in Silven, Bulgaria in 1941 but he lives and works in Paris, France, Continental Europe. The awards she won include the Holberg International Memorial Prize, the Hannah Arendt Award for Political Thought. Kristeva has worked with other philosophers in the Tel Quel group. Since then, Kristeva's theories on literary

texts, creativity, and language have been expanded into the fields of politics, sexuality, philosophy, and linguistic themes.