A BRIEF STUDY OF CHARACTERS IN ANDREA HIRATA’S
NOVEL  LASKAR PELANGI

A PAPER

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Medan, June 2009

RIZKY ARIZMA

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ABSTRAK.


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I INTRODUCTION

1.1 The Background of Study

Literature, According to Rees (1973: 9) is writing which express and communicates though feelings and attitude towards life. Novel is one of human literature creation. According to Kenedy (1991 : 203) novel is a book-length story in prose, whose author try to create sense while we read, we experience actual life. The novel is a picture of real life and manners and of the time in which it was written. Some of them are fiction (unreal) and some are nonfiction (real), in nonfiction novel, the authors present actual people and events. Good novels bring a message to the reader who read it.

Laskar Pelangi is one of famous novel in Indonesia. It was written by Andrea Hirata (Ikal). It consists of four series they are: Laskar Pelangi, Sang Pemimpi, Endersor and Mariama Karpoov. The novel is very interesting and very meaningful.

I’m very impressed with the story of Laskar Pelangi. There are many messages that we can get from the story about their friendship, and their spirit to study. I feel the story and the theme are very interesting, tells about his childhood, the old school and his friend that always keep spirit in their study, the friendship between ikal, Lintang, Mahar, Kucai, Harun etc,. And the struggle of Buk Mus to keep the Muhamadiyah School.
Why I choose to analyze the characters? Because characters are very important in a story. Characters make the story become real and interesting. Without characters the novel is nothing, and from the characters the readers can get the meaning of a story. Beside that the characters of the main characters in *Laskar Pelangi* are very unique and good to followed by the reader.

**1.2 The Scope of the Study**

There are many things that can be analyzed about this novel, and there are many characters in this novel, so I limited the study only for the main character of *Laskar Pelangi* (Ikal, Lintang, and Ms Mus) and the minor characters (Mahar, Harun and Sahara).

**1.3 The Objective of the Study.**

I write this paper because I’m very interesting about this novel, and I want to analyze the characters of *Laskar Pelangi* (Lintang, Ikal and Ms. Mus) and want to fulfill one of requirement in order to complete my education in D-III English Department.

**1.4 The Significance of the study**

- To analyze the characters in *Laskar Pelangi* novel.

- In order the reader wants to read *Laskar Pelangi* novel.

- To make the reader know the characters in *Laskar Pelangi*. 

- As an introduction for the reader who hasn’t read Laskar Pelangi novel

1.5 The Methods of Writing

In writing this paper, I read the novel several times and analyze the characters. After that I select the quotation that related to the characters. I use library research. In Library search I find the books which are relevant with my topic from the library to enrich my data. In internet, I browse the information that can enrich my information and which are relevant with my topic.
2. INTRINSIC ELEMENT IN A NOVEL.

A literature has some elements to support it, for example intrinsic elements. But in this chapter, I just explain about the intrinsic elements. Intrinsic elements in a literature consist of: theme, characterization, plot, point of view and settings.

2.1 Theme

According to Stanton and Kenny, theme is the meaning that implied in a story. In order to decide the theme of the novel, the reader should have a clear definition of theme itself. Theme is a general basic idea that supports literature, and it is implied in the texts as semantics structure and connected with similarities and differences. (Nurgyantoro, Burhan.1998 : 67)

Theme is filtered from the motif found in the literary works itself, which decide the presence of events, conflict, and certain situation. Theme becomes a basic development of whole story, so it must represent the whole part of story of the novel. The reader should conclude the whole story to find out the theme of literary work, which has a wide and abstract generalization.
2.2 Characterization

Another intrinsic element is characterization. Characterization is the description of clean image about someone who appears in a story. It has wide meaning that characters, because it is including the problem that is the person of the story. Whereas characters just refers to the person in the story. A character is the people appear in a narrative drama, and the readers interpret it as the person who has a moral quality and certain tendency such as being expressed in what they did. Characters occupy strategic position as the carrier and the teller of messages, moral or something to the reader intentionally (Nurgyantoro, Burhan.1998: 165). Character in a novel can differentiated into several kinds of the based on point of view. Based on the differences point of view, a character can be categorized into several at once, foe examples main character-protagonist and main characters antagonist.

Other novelist like Scott, introducing each of their major people by a paragraph describing detail or physical appearance and another analyzing of moral and psychological nature. But this form of block characterization may reduce an introductory label. Or the label may turn into a device of mimic or pantomime-some mannerism, gesture, or saying as in the Charles Dickens, English novelist (1836-1870), recurs whiners the characters reappears, serving as emblematic accompaniment

Generally, there are two kinds of characters in the novel, they are main character and peripheral character
2.2.1 Main Character and Peripheral character.

By reading a novel, the readers usually face several characters that appear in the story. But each character has different roles. Based on the role and level of importance. There is an essential character being appeared continuously. So, it seems to dominate the story which called main characters (central characters). Main characters are the characters that are emphasized in the novel. A main character appears in most of the story, either as subject or object. In certain novel, main characters always appear in almost each event and can be found in each page of novel. On the other hand, there are characters that appear once or something in the story, and maybe relatively in short portion, which is called peripheral character. Peripheral characters is the characters that is supported the main characters and held an important role to the story of a novel.

2.2.2 Protagonist and Antagonist.

Based on the character’s appearance can differentiate into protagonist and antagonist. Protagonist is the character that is admired by the reader, popularly he is called as a hero because he always does ideal role and the rules and the values in society. The readers often identify themselves with this character, give sympathy and emphasis, and involve themselves in this character emotionally.

2.3 Setting

When the reader reads a novel, actually they are facing a world that had been completed by the character and the events in the novel. But of course, those
things are less complete because the characters need living space, place and time, like human’s living in the real world. In other hand, novel not only needs characters, story and plot, but also setting. Setting usually directs to the definition of place, connection of time and social environment where the event happens. Setting gives the basic of story correctly and clear. The setting is important to give realistic impression to the readers, created a certain situation at a glanced is really happened. So, the readers feel easier to create their imagination and participation to criticize the story.

2.3.1 Setting of place

Setting of place directs to the location where the event happened in a story. The use of setting which certain name should reflect the geographical condition of place. Each place must have their characteristic, which differentiate with the others. The description of the place is important to give impression to the readers, because they will consider that the events are really happened in the place of the story.

Setting of place in a novel usually consists of several locations and it will move from one place to another place because there’s a development of plot and characters. Setting of place is decided by the accuracy of description, function, and the unity with another setting’s elements.
2.3.2 Setting of Time.

Setting of time is related to the problem of when the event happens in a story. The problem of when is usually connected with factual time, that has connection with Historical events. The readers try to understand and enjoy the story based on the period.

2.3.3 Setting of Society.

Social setting directs to the problem which are related to the behavior of social life in certain place and certain time in a novel. Social setting has connection with the system of social life that contains many problems in complex scope; it can be habits, costumes, religion, ideology, and the way of thinking.
2.4 Plot.

Plot is important element of fiction or literary work; even most of the readers consider it as the important element among the other element of a novel, such as characterization, theme, point and point of view.

Stanton stated that plot is the story that consists of events order, but each event is connected by causality. (Nurgyantoro, Burhan.1998 : 127) one event is caused or caused the others. Meanwhile, Kenny stated that plot is the events shown in a story, which are arranged according to causality. The existence of the plot it self depends on three essential elements; event, conflict, and climax. Event can be meant by a change of one situation to the other. Conflict is a dramatic thing, directed to competition between two balanced powers and show action – reaction.

Event and conflict usually have a close relation. They can cause each other, actually conflict is event. There are certain events that can be happened as the result of conflict happened.

According to Stanton, climax happens when the conflict had reached level of the highest intensity, and it can be avoided. It means that climax must be happened because it is the meeting point between two or more situations, which are contrary and it decide how the problem will be solved, (Nurgyantoro, Burhan.1998:127)

Plot of the story contains the element of time order; either it is given explicitly or implicitly. Therefore there are earlier event, next event and the last
event of the story. However, plot in a novel seldom serves events order chronologically and harmoniously, but it can be started and ended by any event. So, that the first step can be in the beginning of the story or text, and it also can be wherever the authors want.

According to Tasrif, there are five steps in a plot; the introduction step is the opening of the story, giving earlier information, which is useful for the base of the base of the next step. Second, the step of generating circumstances begins when the conflict happened at the first time and it will develop or being developed its intensity. Third, the step of rising action is conflict that happened in previous step will become more developing and become developed intensity. The external and internal conflicts, contras among the interest, problem, and characters which tend to climax, cannot be avoided anymore. Forth, step of climax when conflict and contras that happened to the characters reached culminating point. The main characters as subject and object of conflict will realize the climax. A long fiction maybe has more than one climax. The last step is the denouement, it is the step which conflict and contras reached climax, which has being solved and made clear. (Nurgyantoro, Burhan. 1998 : 149)
2.5 Point of View.

Point of view is one of the elements in a novel which classified as literary device by Stanton. However it does not mean that the role of viewpoint will influence the story. The form of point of view will influence the reader’s reaction about the fiction in many things as well, point of view directs to the way of telling the story in a novel. It is the way or perception which is used by the author as a device to appear character, action and many kinds of event, which form the story in a fiction to the reader. So, point of view truthfully is the strategy, or technique that is chosen by the author intentionally to tell his idea and the story.

Point of view is the technique that is used by the author to find and tell the meaning of his artistic works to the readers. The authors expect that the reader can accept his technique. Point of view has psychological connection to the readers. The readers need clear perception about the viewpoint. The readers understanding of a novel will be influence by a clear point of view. Point of view is not only considered as the way of dramatic, but also considered as serving thematic definition. Because a novel offers values, attitude, and live perception through point of view.
CHAPTER III

A BRIEF STUDY OF CHARACTERS IN LASKAR PELANGI

There are ten in person *Laskar Pelangi*

1. Ikal, the main character.
2. Lintang, is a son of a fisherman, he goes to school by bicycle.
3. Mahar, young man of great talent.
4. Sahara, the only girl student in Muhammadiyah School, best friend of Harun.
5. Trapani, the young boy who only lives with his mother
6. Borek, the students who always disturbs his friend
7. Kucai, the chairman of the class.
8. A Kiong, the only Chinese student in this school
9. Syahdan, the man who desires to be an actor.
10. Harun, the boy is the 10th student and makes the school still existed
3.1 The Main Characters

3.1.1 Ikal

The main character in Laskar Pelangi. A Malay Belitong kid. He is the son of miner worker. He is a dreamer. He school in Muhammadiyah School, he always keeps spirit in his study. He is Lintang’s chair mate, they are chair mate because both of them have curly hair. He also has a desires to be a writer. In Muhammadiyah School he has many friends one of his best friends is Lintang, he also admires Lintang because of his cleverness as quoted bellow:


When he does his assignment to buys some chalk in a small shop, he meets his first love, a Chinese girl and he falls in love with her. Since he meets that girl he always wants to buys some chalk everyday in order to meets his girl. Whereas before he meets the girl, he hates his assignment to buys some chalk. As quoted bellow:

“Maka aku mengerahkan segala daya dan upaya, memohon sepenuh hati, agar tugas membeli kapur itu diserahkan padaku, kalu perlu kapur tulis untuk
He usually buys some chalk with Syahdan, and from Syahdan he knows the name of the girl, the girl’s name is A-Ling, she is the cousin of A-Kiong, their classmate. He always sends poems to A-Ling, but he is not longer to know A-Ling because that girl moving to Jakarta, with her aunt as quoted bellow:

“A-Ling sudah pigi Jakarta.. Nanti dia terbang naik peswat pukul 9. Ia harus menemani bibinya yang sekarang hidup sendiri, ia juga bias mendapat sekolah yang bagus disana ...”.
(Andrea Hirata, 2008.297-298)

He is very sad and hopeless at that time, even he is sick because he feels lonely. And he starts to forget A-Ling and change his interest to Endersor, a village in England as quoted bellow:

“.. dan di sembuhkan oleh sebuah desa bernama Endersor di tempat antah berantah di Inggris sana dan diceritakan melalui sebuah buku ajaib”.
(Andrea Hirata, 2008.335-336)

12 years later he works in a post office as a mail sorter. He also writes some book and recommends it to the publisher. He has a nephew that always entertains him in his busy time, her name is Eryn Resvaldy Novella, and she is a smart, religious beautiful and kind person, as quoted bellow:

Hanya Eryn Resvaldy Novella satu-satunya hiburan dalam hidupku. Ia cerdas, agamais, cantik dan baik hati. Dia berusia 21 tahun belakangan ini aku memanggilnya Award... (Andrea Hirata, 2008.443)
One day he accompanies Eryn to do a research in Bangka Island near from his village. And he very happy to accompanies her, because he can comeback to his village. and in 1987 he got Belitong not as welfare as when he was a little boy, and he meet his old friend in Belitong. In Belitong he meets Lintang, A-kiong that has change his religious view and married with Sahara, Harun, Kucai, Syahdan, and he shocks when he knows the condition of Trapani, Trapani had a *Mother Complex*.

### 3.1.2 Lintang

A smart little boy, the son of the fisherman, he comes from poor family. His father must bearer 14 children. He is Ikal best friend and Ikal’s chair mate. He comes from Tanjong Kelumpang beside the other his house is very far, he must drives his bicycle until 80 of kilometers. He is the proud in the school, his friends proud of him. He makes Muhammadiyah school wakes up from weakness. He afraids of the crocodile, if he go to school there are many big crocodile across the street, so he must waits until the crocodile move from the street.

He just lives in a little shelter, with his family. There only six things in that house that is: some pieces of a plaited mat and pillow, prayer rug and Al- qur’an., little cupboard that the mirror was broke, fire place and kitchen equipment, washing clothes, and six little cats. As quoted bellow:
“Benda di rumah itu ada enam macam : beberapa helai tikar lais dan bantal, sajadah dan Al-Qur’an, sebuah lemari kaca kecil yang sudah tidak ada lagi kacanya, tungku dan alat-alat dapur, tumpukan cucian, dan enam ekor kucing yang sipasangi kelintingan sehingga rumah itu bersuara gemerincing sepanjang hari.”
(Andrea Hirata, 2008.99)

Only his father alone is living his family that consists of 14 persons. He just can learn after the mid night because his house is very noisy, difficult to find a quiet place. For him, learning is an entertainment that makes him forget all of his life difficulties. He is the diamond in Muhammadiyah School, he is the inspiration for his friends.

He can answer all the question, event, the difficult question that even Ms. Musher selves doesn’t know the answer. He smart but he isn’t arrogant, he also teaches his friend, especially when Ms. Mus not attend to the class, he explains something new that can add their knowledge. He also teaches his friend with patience. He also interests and always found something new. He always gets the first rank in his school. The lower mark in his school report card is eight, it is on art subject, the perfect mark in art subject is belong’s to Mahar. He always appreciates his friends, never show off to his friend, he desires to be a mathematician. If it is become true, he will be the first Malay Mathematician, really a great desire. He makes his school win a contest and brings some appreciation to his school. He makes his school more valuable in people’s eyes.

He also successes to makes his school famous, and because of him Muhammadiyah School be the first village school that win the contest, and he loose the student
from PN school that is the famous school in Belitung, until he makes Ms Mus and his father touched.

But what a pity when in junior high school, his father dies, as the first son he must works to living his family. So that he must leaves his school. His friends and Ms. Mus were very sad; imagine a clever student like him, must leaves school because of financial problem. Class is not same without him, they lost one of their best friend. Best friend that always spirit in his school, the student that make Muhammadiyah proud. They lost their light. They lost their genius friend. Ikal and his friend cry to dismiss him. 12 years latter he becomes a truck driver, but he still has a brilliant thinking. Even he just a truck driver, he still thanks to God, at least he not be the fisherman like his father.

3.1.3 Miss Mus

A Malay woman that has a desire to be a teacher and determine to continue her father’s K.A Abdul Hamid desires, her farther is one of the pioneers of Muhammadiyah School. Her full name is N.A Muslimah Hafsari. A clever teacher that has serve from this school for five years, and his uncle Mr. Harfan had serve for this school for 32 years. She is a kind and friendly person and she teaches all of the lesson her self. After teaches the entire lesson, she also continues her job to receives sewn until mid night, to makes a living, to support her life and her sister’s life. She just has a piece of SKP (school of woman skill)
She also charismatic teacher and has a wide view of live. She always reminds her student to pray, as quoted bellow:

“Shalatlah tepat waktu, biar dapat pahala lebih banyak”, demkian Bu Mus selalu menasihati kami.
Bukankan in kata-kata yang diilhami surat An-Nisa yang telah diucapkan ratusan kali oleh Khatib? Tetapi jika yang mengucapkannya Bu Mus kata-kata itu demikian berbeda, begitu sakti, berdengung-dengung didalam kalbu.”
(Andrea Hirata, 2008.31)

She always gives the spirit to her students whose not comfort with the condition of their school, she ensures that what ever the condition of the school, they will be a clever student. For Ikal and his friend Miss Mus is a hero, she is a guide and an inspiration, she can solves the problem wisely, that can be seen when Kucai boring with his job as the chairman of the class. She asks all of the student to vote their choice. And all of the student choose him except his self and wisely she give Kucai advice about how magnificence the people whose be a leader as quoted bellow

“Memegang amanah sebagai pemimpin memang berat, tapi jangan khawatir, banyak orang yang akan mendoakan. Tidakkah ananda sering mendengar di berbagai upacara petugas sering mengucapkan Do’a : ya Allah lindungilah para pemimpin kami?”(Andrea Hirata, 2008. 73)

She accepts all of her student just the way they are, she understands the condition of her students. If her students do the good things she always gives
them praise. She also proud to have 10 good student, especially Lintang, she is very proud of him, she never meet a smart student like Lintang before. Sometimes she gets confuse to answer some question from Lintang, but she enjoys it. He always gives the spirit to her students. She is a wise teacher. She loves her students and understands her student. He never gives up to keep the Muhammadiyah school exist.
3.2 The Minor Characters

3.2.1 Mahar

A Malay boy, he has a talent especially in art. He also a handsome boy. He also the proud in his school just like Lintang. If Lintang smarts in mathematics, he smart in art. He has a nice voice and he can plays the music equipment nicely. He sings with his heart. He is a film director, a singer, a choreographer, talented scenario writer, a talented story teller, an estimated poem reader and a painter. If there is no teacher in the class, Mahar usually reads a poem, or sings a song in front of the class. His friend assembly and listen to him, if he sings a song or reads a poem. He is so imaginative. He is a fan of illogically and all the things that related to the paranormal.

He has an imaginative think. He knows all of the fairy tale, he also believe that aliens are real. He always gets the high mark in art, the highest mark that only he can get that mark. He never lack of idea, his creativity is un expectable, unique, unusual and fresh. His head is full of crazy ideas.

He directs and creates the little theatre in Muhammadiyah School, and with his advices he and his friend make a little group band. Sahara plays electro, Mahar plays guitar, Samson plays standing bass, Ikal and A-kiong play tambourine, Trapani plays drum and flute, at first, Harun wants to plays drum, but he does not knows the rhythm, so with the persuasions of Mahar, he be the carrier of the drum. He is a talented arranger, he expert to choose songs and adapt it into their simple instrument. Mahar named his band Repubik Dangdut, the name that
gave inspiration to their music. A-kiong is his followers. He admires Mahar as if Mahar is his teacher. Some times his friends think that she is a loudmouth. He also be the director, and he asks A-Kiong as his assistant in independence day. He looks for inspiration for several days. He realized that his school expect on him. His brilliant ideas make our school win the carnival. His friend and Ms. Mus is very proud of him. His friend admired him, because he makes our confidence increase. Mahar is very close with Flo. One day he joins and be the chairman of an organization named societ the Limpai, a group of people that love with the mystic. But because he always busies with the activity of societ the Limpai, his mark in school getting lower, so Ms. Mus advices him, but finally he can passes the examination. Until one day he disperses the Societe the Limpai. Mahar’s story always educated.

He also not finishing his study because of the cost, life is unfair. He just has a Senior High School certificate. He can’t continue his study because as the only child he must take care of her mother that sickly, because his father was died. He just expects the summons from the province government, but it doesn’t work. So, he just writes the Malay culture articles His articles interesting for some people, and he trusted to make documentation of the traditional children games, and grown up to another field, like art, language and that open his change to do a cultural research and make a chance for him to writes some books, by that books, he be the cultural informant. Now, he busy with teaches and organizes several cultural activities.
3.2.2 Harun.

The last student who make the Muhammadiyah School still exist. Because of him, Muhammadiyah get 10 students. He has mentally backwardness but he is a kind person, he is the child who’s stuck in the adult body. When he accepted in Muhammadiyah School he is 15 years old. He cannot writes but he still accepted in Muhammadiyah school, because in Belitong SLB only exist in Bangka Island. He is Sahara’s best friend. He always happy. He is a well mannered, silent and smiles readily man. He is also a funny and pleasant friend. His hair style is just like Chairil Anwar, and his clothes always neat. He looks like an officer than a student.

His hobby is eats tamarind candy. He can’t get the writing or reading lessons. If Miss Mus explain the lessons, he raises his hand and asked “When is the Idul fitri holiday?” and with patient Miss Mus answer “it’s nearly”. If the rest time, Harun and Sahara sit under the *fillicium* tree. He also tells the story that he has three little kitten and has three stripes.

When Miss Mus asks our desire, he answers that he desire to be Trapani one of his class mate. He likes the crowded place. If 12 year ago he is a child who’s stuck in the adult body, now he is an adult man that stuck on child mind.

The only girl student in Muhammadiyah School, her full name is N.A Sahara Aulia Fadillah binti K.A Muslim Ramdhani Fadillah. She is a stubborn girl. She is tall, slim, and wears a veil. She is also a care person. If some one disturbs her, sometimes she scratches that person. She is temperamental, but she is very clever. She is always honest to every people; she is very appreciating the honest. She never lies. As quoted bellow:

“sifat lain shara yang amat menonjol adalah kejujurannya yang luar biasa dan sangat menghargai kebenaran. Ia pantang berbohong. Walaupun diancam akan di campakkan ke dalam lautan api yang berkobar-kobar, tak satupun dusta akan keluar dari mulutnya.”

(Andrea Hirata, 2008. 75)

Her eternal enemy is A-Kiong. They fight and then forgive each other. She is Harun’s best friend. She is very soft with Harun. She always listens with patience if Harun tells a story to her. She has a magnificence desire that is he desires to be a struggler of woman right. She is smarts in geography. She is also a brave girl.

In 12 years later she married with A-Kiong that has change his name and religion to Moeslim His name now is Nur Zaman. They have five children, she and her husband Nur Zaman build a shop that named Sinar Perkasa. Sometimes if they have a free time, they visit their friend Harun
4. Conclusion and Suggestion.

4.1 Conclusion.

After analyzed the *Laskar Pelangi* novel, I take some conclusions as follow:

1. Character is a fiction or non fiction person who takes important role in literary embodiment. It may be a man or a woman that bring a story from the beginning up to the end.

2. The character is essential in literary works. Without it the story is not interesting. As important ingredient, character divides in to main characters and minor characters.

3. In *Laskar Pelangi*, there are three main characters, Ikal, Lintang and Miss Mus. They are all have a pleasant personality, and they are all is a very kind person.

4. All the characters in *Laskar Pelangi* are very educated and can be followed by other people.
4.2 Suggestion.

I suggest the reader to read this novel, because there are many messages that we can get from the story. And this novel is very interesting for those who are interested in literature, by reading this novel, hopefully that the reader can get and learn the moral messages from *Laskar Pelangi* novel.

I realize that the writing of this paper is far from being perfect, but hopefully this paper will help the reader to know the characters in a story.
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APPENDICES.

Comment for LASKAR PELANGI Novel

“I’m soluble with the deep empathy. Wonder if this novel is being filmed, it will wake up our nation soul that in suspends.”
Ahmad Syafii’i Masyarif, ex chairman of Muhammadiyah

“The story of Laskar Pelangi is very inspires Andrea wrote a novel that will arouse their spirit that always afflict the difficulties in education.:”
Arwin Rasyid, The director of Telkom and lecture in FEUI.

“A very arouse novel. Whoever read this will be motivated and feel sinfully if not be grateful in life.”
Andy F.Noya, The host of Kick Andy.

“Nothing can loose the pure and the sincere of love power. Deep love can give the positive energy that not just change somebody’s live but also lighten up the people live.
Kompas daily news paper.

“Among the news and television entertainment about school that not give enough inspiration, this book is the interesting choice. This book written in the spirit of reality in school life, untouched world, a spirit to survive in a touched humanity spirit.”
Garin Nugroho, Film maker.

“This a very touched story about the education world. With the simple figure, honest, full of dedication, thought, patience, resignation, piety (that) arrange beautifully and smart. Basically, poor are not connected with the folly and genius. As a social problem, the poverty must attach with the appropriate education methods. In this relation all participant should participate actively until built a monument around the money arrogancy and the power of material.”
Korrie Layun Rampan, Man of Letters and the chairman of commission I DPR of West Kutai.
BIOGRAPHY OF ANDREA HIRATA.

Andrea Hirata was born in Belitong, although his Major study is economics, he is very loves physics science, chemical, biology, astronomy, and also literature. Endersor is his third novel, after his best seller novels Laskar Pelangi and Sang Pemimpi. Andrea more identical his self as academician and *back packer*. Now he is trying to chase his another dream to live in Kye Gompa, the highest village in the world, in Himalaya. Andrea studies economics from University of Indonesia and get Uni Europe scholarship to study Master of Science in Universite de Paris, Sorbonne, France and Sheffield Hallam University, United Kingdom. Andrea’s thesis in economical telecommunication get the award from both university. He graduated *Cum Laude*. That thesis has been adapted in Indonesian language, and it is the first economical telecommunication that written by Indonesian people. That book has been published as an reference. Now Andrea lives in Bandung, and still working in central office of Telkom, Ltd.