A BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF CHARACTERS IN ANDREA HIRATA’S NOVEL “SANG PEMIMPI”

A PAPER

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ABSTRAK

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The writer,

Mawaddina Rahmaini D.
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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 The Background of Study

Novel is concern with characters. Character is essential element in the story. It portrays what attitudes that they usually have when they are in certain situation. A story cannot exist without characters and they are powerful to make the story seems alive and real. Characters also closely related to the plot, because characters are doing action.

The writer has chosen Andrea Hirata’s Novel *Sang Pemimpi* as the subject matter of this paper. It tells about a two energetic men. Ikal and Arai. They have dreams and they work hard for reach their dreams, related to the title, the dreamer should be catch their dream by work hardly.

The novel has chosen because this novel is very interesting novel. The major character of this novel was amazing; it was giving a meaningful message to the readers especially for people who need motivation in their life.

1.2 The scope of Writing

The writer believes that there are many important aspects of the novel that can be discussed, but in this paper, the writer will talk one of them, that are character. The writer will concentrate on analysis of character in two parts:
major character and minor character. Than the summary which will help the readers what the story about.

1.3 The Objective of Study

The writer has three purpose of this study. First, is to analyzes and to describes the major characters that can be found in Andrea Hirata’s Novel Sang Pemimpi. There are more than ten character in Sang Pemimpi Novel, but she only makes character in to two parts, as a major character are Ikal and Arai, and as a minor character are Jimbron, Nurmal, Laksmi, Ikal’s Father, Mr mustar, and Mr. Balia.

Second, is one of requisite to complete my study in Diploma three English Program Study. The last is to give information to the readers about major and minor character in Sang Pemimpi Novel.

1.5 The Method of Writing

In this paper, the writer read the novel for many times in order to be able to identify and the analyze characters in the novel itself. Besides reading the novel, the writer makes a conclusion; in this paper, she chooses the method of writing is descriptive method of analysis. As additional source, it applied from the library research and searched the information from the internet to complete this paper.
After reading this paper, the writer hope that it can add the reader’s knowledge about the story, which is in it, and get something new from this. The writer also hopes that the writer can take a good one from this.
2. CHARACTERS AS ONE OF THE INTRINSIC ELEMENTS OF LITERATURE

In this chapter, I will discuss about one of intrinsic elements of literature that is characteristic. I will give the definitions and explanation about the characteristic.

Character is an essential element in the story. It portrays what kind of person one is and what attitudes that they usually have when they are in certain situation. A story cannot exist without characters and they are powerful to make the story seems alive and real.

Character is the author’s way of describing people to another character. Characters are directly related to the plot because characters are doing action, while action forms the plot of literary work, as can be seen in this quotation:

“Characters are the people presented in dramatic of narrative works, who are interpreted by the reader as being endowed with the moral and dispositional qualities that are expressed in what they say the dialogue and what they do in the action,” said M.H. Abrams (Nurgiyantoro, 1998:165)

The discussion about character with every character, in many cases, is more attractive to people than the matter of plotting. Nevertheless, it does not
mean that we can ignore the element of plot, because the explanation character and characteristic function, in a story, as bearer of messages, mandate, morality or intended to be delivered to readers or watchers depends on the plotting. In some fiction, the character will present the fictive character and real one.

As indicated in several of our story analysis, a character of the chief developments in modern fiction has been in the increasing emphasis upon characteristics. Many of stories set in other categories in this collection could as easily have been stressed here, with slight shifts in tone and attitude.

“The reasons for the emergence of character are complex, but not the least is the discovery and the development of psychoanalysts have revealed more and more about the inner reserves of the individual, authors have naturally enough found new areas to research.” (Leo Hamalian and Frederick Karl, 1967: 2)

2.1 Major Character and Minor Character

There is a character which is grouped as important and forward continuously that is thought to determine the large part of story, and on the other hand there is character which is only put forward one several times in story and perhaps it is relatively in short portion of story. The character mentioned first is the major and the second is minor character.
2.1.1 Major Character

We usually face several that are appeared in story. Nevertheless, each character has different role. Based on the role and level of importance, there are essential characters being appeared continuously and it is called major character.

A major character is a character that is emphasized to tell the story. The major character always appears in most of the story, either as subject or as object. This character decides the development of the plot and story. A major character is also a complex one, and some adjectives will be needed to describe it. Therefore, it takes the important role in a story.

2.1.2 Minor Character

On the other hand, there are characters that appear once or sometimes, and maybe relatively in short portion, it is call minor character. Different from the major character, minor characters take a small role in a story. It only appears when there is direct or indirect parallelism with the major character in the story.

2.2 Protagonist and Antagonist

From the function of performance character, it can be distinguish to protagonist character and antagonist character.

When read a novel, the reader always identification their selves with the certain character. Give sympathy or empathy; sometimes involve their selves emotionally with the character.
2.2.1 Protagonist

Protagonist is a character who is loved by the audience. He or she likes a hero and the audience always gives sympathy emphasis. The term “hero” does not mean someone who is brave or noble, heroes’ maybe good or evil, low or highborn. It can see in this quotation:

“Protagonist is character who is admired by the readers or watchers, popularly or she called as a hero because he or she always does ideal role and follows the rules and values in society,” said Altenbern and Lewis (Nurgiyantoro, 1998:170)

A protagonist is the main character in the story. The protagonist present something that is adjusted with our perception and expectation and that is why we will recognize him or her because he or she has similarity with us. In short words, everything felt, thought and done by the character represents us. The self-identification toward the character is an empathy given by the readers or watchers. A fiction must have a conflict and a pressure had by the protagonist.
2.2.2 Antagonist

Antagonist is a character that always makes a conflict. The antagonist can be said as opposite of the protagonist directly or indirectly. But the conflict which is always has by the protagonist is not only caused by the antagonist. It can be caused by the other factors outside someone individually, such as disasters, accidents, neighbourhood and the others higher power. The cause of conflict that is not made by a character is called antagonist force. (Nurgiantoro, 1998:178-179)

“An antagonist is the character who opposes to the protagonist; the person that helps cause conflict for the protagonist. The protagonist may be another person, an animal, the environment, the self-internal.” (E.M.Foster, 1990:101).

2.3 Round and Flat Character

2.3.1 Round Character

Round character is a character that shows many different facts; often presented in depth and with detail. The basic of trait of round character are that they recognized, change with, or adjust to circumstances.

“The round character –usually the main figure in a story –profits from experience and undergoes a change or alteration, which may be shown in an action or actions, the realization of new
strength and therefore the affirmation of previous decisions, the acceptance of a new condition, or the discovery of unrecognized truths.” (Robert, 2003:133).

Because round of they usually play a major role in a story. Round characters are often called the hero or heroine. Many main characters are anything but heroic, however, and it is therefore preferable to use the more neutral word protagonist. The protagonist is central to the action, moves against an antagonist, and exhibits the ability to adapt to new circumstances.

To the degree that around characters are both individual and sometimes unpredictable, and because they undergo change or growth, they are dynamic.

2.3.2 Flat character

Flat character is a character that usually has only one outstanding trait or feature. In contrast, flat characters do not grow. They remain the same because they may be stupid, insensitive, or lacking in knowledge or insight. They end where they begin and are static, not dynamic. However, flat characters are not therefore worthless, for they usually highlight the development of the round characters.

Sometimes flat characters are prominent in certain types of literature, such as cowboys, police, and detective stories, where the focus is less on character than performance. Such character might be lively engaging, even though they do not develop or change. They must be strong, tough, and clever enough to perform
recurring tasks like solving a crime, overcoming a villain, or a finding a treasure.
The term stock character refers to characters in these to the degree that stock
characters have many common traits; they are representative of their class, or
group. Such characters with variations in names, ages, and sexes, have been
constant in literature since the ancient Greek.

2.4 Typical and Neutral Character

Based on the reflecting story character toward human real life, story
character can be distinguished into typical character and neutral character. Typical
character is the character that shows less individuality and more jobs’ quality or
something represented. Typical character is the description, reflecting or
performance toward person or a group of tied people in a committee in real world.
The description is indirectly and not whole and reader guess it based on
knowledge, experience, and their opinion toward the character in real world and
their understanding toward story character in fiction world.

In another side, the neutral character is the story character that has
existence for the story. He/she is the real imaginer character who lives in fiction
world. He/she presents for the story even he/she the owner of the story, action of
story. Their presence does not represent or show something out of themselves one
who is from real world. At least, the reader gets difficulty to guess it as the
represented because there is no evidence of reflecting from reality.
The characterization of story character typically can be seen as reaction, opinion, accepting, guessing of composer toward human character in real world. The opinion may sound negatively as seen in teasing, critical, and even caricatured story.

The typical characterization, which is not concerned with intentional and implicit meaning that told by the composer to the reader. The composer not only gives reaction or opinion through that typical character, but also shows their attitude toward character, character’s problem or its own action at once.

Typical character in a novel maybe only one or some people, for example the main character or peripheral character. The typication of character does not need involve all their presence even it is impossible. There is only little aspect concerns with their self. For example, their reaction and action about something. The problem or conflict their faces, the action and word, the particular actions, etc.

The stylisation in other side does not only show she/he has life attitude but there is character who has attitude, characteristic, action, problem, event, etc who told in a novel which has the similarity characteristics happen in real world. Thus, typical character has characteristic such as life, however life like character is not certain typical character.
3. A BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF CHARACTERS IN “SANG PEMIMPI” NOVEL

It is not easy to analyze a novel. We need to do some steps to get a good analysis. We have to read the novel for several times, so it will help us to understand the story of the novel easily. The last, we make the conclusion of our analysis to get theme of the film.

In this chapter, the writer is going to analyze characteristics of “sang pemimpi” novel. So it can prove that the character of the novel is good to be known and without addition and reduction.

Character in movie took an important role to determine the genre of the novel. Character can easily help the author to convey the themes of the main ideas as well as view to the reviews. An author uses character to identify the people in the novel by using the dialogue and monolog. It portrays what kind of the person is and what attitude he or she usually has when he or she is in certain situation. A story cannot stand alone without character and it will be powerful to make the story seems alive and real.

3.1 Major Character

There are two major characters on “Sang Pemimpi” written by Andrea Hirata. The major characters are Ikal and Arai.
3.1.1 Ikal

Ikal is a senior high school student at Magai. He works as “kuli ngambat” for his school expense. He is smart, diligent, active, and charitable. He has kind-hearted authoritarial. He is sprint runner. He loves his father and mother very much. He has two close friends, Arai and Jimbron. Moreover, he cares about them.

Because of there are no senior high school in their village, they must go to Magai to continue their study. At Magai they work as “kuli ngambat” and they can hired a tight inn at quay.

He loves her parents very much, so he does not want to make his parent disappointed. Therefore, he works hard as kuli ngambat that require him to wake up early before subuh prayer. As can be see in this sentence:

“Every morning at 2 a.m, with a single stick of bamboo, we are tottering when shoulder a variety of sea creature to provide at the market. After that, we can go to school as soon as possible.” (Andrea Hirata: 70)

In addition, he makes his father rightfully proud of him with his achievement at the school. He always does endeavour to give avant-garde to his father. Avant-garde is only for first until tenth rank in that school.
“My father sat at seat number three. The audience gave applause when my father called by Mr. Mustar, to accepted my school report card, and then Mr. Mustar asked him to occupied the seat number five, for Arai.” (Andrea Hirata: 93)

But one day, when he dreams about his future, he becomes a worrywart. He was dream that he and his close friends, Arai and Jimbron is only being a restaurant employee. He thinks that it is the real future for them. Therefore, he thins that it is not necessary to study hard if they will only being a restaurant employee. As we see in this quotation:

“Now, I become a pessimistic. Lazy for study. My run not power again if I went to school or return home. No more positive think in my mind. What is the advantage for me to dizzy for settle binomial theorem, if I cannot continued my study after senior high school.” (Andrea Hirata: 144-145)

Because of it, his achievement down drastically. He presents his father to sit at number seventy-five. Mr. Mustar, the deputy of headmaster and Arai were very angry with him. As can we see in this quotation:

“That is the limit! Person like you is decent to be the same with Malin
Kundang. You think who you are. Do you think that you can defend your achievement if you lazy to study in senior high school that has tight rivalry?”

Mr. Balia is fierce people, but everyone know that he was really cares about us, his students.

“Now you had kicked far from avant-garde!”

He observed me furiously. Angry, and there was disappointment in his gaze.

“I have posted invitation card for your father, you can imagine how his feeling now?”

“I think your father will not come.”

“Do you know nothing that can make your father happy except to take your school report card?”

“He lays hope on you, Ikal.”

“Ahh, your father... he wears his best clothes just for you Ikal. He will not wear his best clothes if he invited by regent.” (Andrea Hirata: 148-149)

Ikal is so sad, he regret his deed. Then he is cry eyes out.

Moreover, Arai also angry with him. As can see in this quotation:

“Did you satisfy now?” Arai was very angry with me.

“Does it do you want? Hurt your father?”
“What is wrong with you, Ikal? Where is your spirit? Your dreams?
“I want you to know, people like us have nothing except spirit and dreams, and we will fight to the last man for our dreams.”
“Without dreams, the people like us will die.” (Andrea Hirata: 153)

When Arai is angry at Ikal, his father is leaving them, but they can still see Ikal’s father. Ikal is jerky because Arai’s statement, he still looks up his father going away. Suddenly, he runs after his father. He can follows his father. And he replaces his father to row the bicycle until they arrive at home. Ikal loves his father so much.

They have finished their study at senior high school, they bend on go to Java Island, Jakarta. As can see in this quotation:

“We must roam, until arrive at Java. Although our savings is not enough, it does not matter,” Arai is really sure with this planning. (Andrea Hirata: 216)

When they arrives at Jakarta, they work to scraping a living, because their savings was use up.

At least he continues his study at University of Indonesia. After he graduates, he sits for a fellowship of bachelor. And he gets the fellowship of bachelor. As can see in this quotation:

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“For months, I and Arai go pita pat to waiting for examiner the fellowship of bachelor. Every day we wait mails from postman anxiously. Finally, this evening…

“Postman!” my mother said. Moreover, when the postman came, my father was clearing something of weeds at the yard. My father takes the mail immediately. He gave the mails to us. We decided to open the mails after maghrib prayer. After maghrib prayer, my father and my mother sat on living room. I know my father is panic but he tried to be calm. I take my letter and sat on the staircase of our home. My father and mother followed me and sat at beside me. I could not open the letter so I asked my mother to open it. My mother opened that letter slowly. She stunned into silent pondering, her eyes glistened with tears. At the moment, I know that I passed the fellowship examination. My father smile conceitedly.

“Alhamdulillah,” they said repeatedly.” (Andrea Hirata: 269-270)
3.1.2 Arai

He is an ambitious man. He is somewhat mischievous, diligent, and strong. He is care about Ikal. He is Arai is a senior high school student at Magai, the same school with Ikal. He loves his friends. He will do everything to makes his friends happy. He ever works hard ungrudgingly to make Jimbron happy. As can see in this quotation:

“The capacious of ocean could be measure, but the capacious of heart who knows. That is Arai. Two months Arai worked hard on suppression of capo that storied he was stern, and it is only for Jimbron.” (Andreara Hirata: 183)

“Arai was laypeople. The man like him always clash with the parker, make a big fuss over because of two hundred rupiah’s.” (Andrea Hirata: 23)

Actually, Ikal and Arai are relative. His grandmother is Ikal’s grandfather full sister from my mother side. The unfortunate boys, when he is in the first class of primary school, his mother was dying. His mother is dying when born his young sister. When he is in the third class of primary school, his father is dying. Arai becomes an orphan. After his father died, he lives with Arai’s family. As we see in this quotation:
“I remember a few days after his father died, my father and I pick Arai up by Copra truck. That evening, he has waiting for us. (Andrea Hirata: 24)
His worried face became free of worry noticeably. I help him to bring his books and we leave that poor house.” (Andrea Hirata: 25)

Arai is brother all at once Ikal’s close friend. He always protect to Ikal. He will do everything to protect Ikal. As can see in this quotation:

“He chase after the kite for me, picking pomegranate only for me, teach me how to swim, dive, and plait the seine. I always find sweets, brown sugar, and even toy in my pocket after I wake up. Arai make it for me secretly.” (Andrea Hirata: 32)

Although his feeling has broken, but he always positive of thinking and has high minded. The sadness is visible to him, if he recites Holy Koran.

Because Arai is open-minded people, he has mentality to always know and keep on asking, he become the clever boy. He always wants to try the new thing.

Ikal regards Arai as a person who had the lofty mind; he can see beautiful things behind something. A beauty that only can find in dreams. Therefore, Arai is the real dreamer.
Aria is an optimist people. He always thinks optimistic. He tries to catch his dream maximally.

His optimist attitude can see in his hassle to gets Nurmala’s love. He learns to sing, whereas he cannot sing. It is only to get interest from Nurmala. He does not stop to try-to-try. Although, Nurmala does not interest to him. But as we know, Arai is not to yield an inch.

Arai is the kind people, but he ever makes naughtiness. When he follows communal prayer at mosque and the leader of communal prayer is Taikong Hamim, he always pillories him. As can see in this quotation:

“If Taikong Hamim is the leader of communal prayer and when the last reading of Al-Fatiha, then Arai continued with long howling tones like wolf wants married. “Aaammmmmmmiiiiinnnn...aammmmi iiin” Arai screamed, drop Taikong Hamim’s authority. This crime is safety according to Arai, because Taikong cannot find who the doer is.” (Andrea Hirata: 64)

When they go to Jakarta, they separated because Ikal accepts to work at the post office. But when he interviews for fellowship of bachelor, he meets with Arai. They come to home together to wait the announcement of the fellowship oh bachelor.
At least he passes the examination of fellowship, same with Ikal. As can see in this quotation:

“We move from living room. From the threshold, we see Arai face tears swollen. He hugged his parents photograph and the announcement letter. We still at the threshold when he was saying softly, “I pass the exam…” (Andrea Hirata: 271)

3.2 Minor Character

There are many character that appear in sang pemimpi novel. However the writer will choose some of them according to the importance the importance of their role that influence the major character and the story itself.

3.2.1 Jimbron

He is an orphan boy. He is Ikal and Arai close friend. He lives with Ikal and Arai at Magai. Ikal and Arai know him at mosque. He is unadorned. He is stammer, but he is not always like that. He stammers, when he gets panic or enthusiastic. If he feels comfortable, he speaks like normal person. He has chubby body. His face like a baby, melancholy baby.
His stammer related to piteous story. He used to speak normally like general children. His mother dying when he was in fourth class of primary school. He is very close and depends with his father. One day, when he go on a trip with his father, his father gets heart attack. He tries to help his father, but his father cannot be helped. When they come into clinic, his father was dying. Since that incident, he was stammer.

He obsessed about horse, he knows all about horse. And he is very sensitive when talk about horse. As can see in this quotation:

“Jimbron like horse very much. According to some people in our village, it related to a movie that he watched. In the movie, there is a man bring someone who sick by ride a horse until he can be save. I think, Jimbron consider that his father can be saved if he brings his father to the clinic by horse.” (Andrea Hirata: 62)

He loves a girl, her name is Laksmi. He loves her secretly. Laksmi is also an orphan girl. Her family were dying when they were at a trip to go home. Chinese people, the factory of gelatine owners adopted Laksmi. Since her family die, she sad every day. And about years, she never smile.

Jimbron always go to the gelatine factory in every Sunday morning. He becomes volunteer to help Laksmi conveniently. He washes butter tin can without asked by Laksmi. He often brings some mangos and hair ribbons. For years, he tries to take Laksmi out from her sadness. But Laksmi like a person who her soul
was in prison. Every time Ikal and Arai try to discuss about Laksmi with Jimbron, in order to he is not live in hope, he is buried. As can see in this quotation:

“I just want to makes she smile…,”
Jimbron said hardly. (Andrea Hirata: 81)

He also cares about his close friends, Ikal and Arai. When they want to go to Jakarta, he gives them both of the horse moneyboxes. One for Ikal, one for Arai.

3.2.2 Mr. Mustar

He is an establisher of senior high school where Ikal, Arai, Jimbron school. But he changes become an antagonist teacher.

Actually, he is a kind teacher, but one day he changes becomes a monster because his only one son was not accepting in that school. The school that establish by him. His son NEM is not enough to enter to the school.

Mr. Mustar will not give a pardon to every student who makes a mistake by contravene the school rules. His discipline was well known.

One day Ikal, Arai, and Jimbron break one of the school rules. That is, watch a film at theatre. As can see in this quotation:

“When I, Jimbron, and Arai was sitting in our veranda, the theatre employee was sticking the new
Actually, Mr. Mustar has warning off his entire students, in order to do not wasting time to watch movie. It is better to use the time for study. But, as we know Ikal, Arai, and Jimbron are still young for think the right thing, they are only doing everything that they want. Therefore, they decide to watch the movie, with the consequence.

They do every way to get the seat in that theatre, but they cannot easily to enter the theatre. Finally, with hard effort, they can enter to the theatre and watched the film.

When they watching the film, at the middle of film, Mr. Mustar come to them suddenly. Then, Mr. Mustar calls us away. He really angry with them. As can see in this quotation:

“Before he leaves us, he still can threaten us. The threat that make us cannot sleep two nights later, “do you want to know what is world hell like? You can see at the school on Monday morning, bandit!!” (Andrea Hirata: 114)
3.2.3. Mr. Balia

He is the headmaster of senior high school and the teacher of literature. He is a kind man. He is a consistent person. The wise headmaster. He wills not tolerance with the collusion. Even though with the founder of that school, Mr. Mustar. As can see in this quotation:

“Nothing; there is no exemption! There is no compromise, there is no katabelece, and there is no special access to sell the pass order. This is happened with this nation, too much hanky-panky!”

“Sir, you ought to allocution can be not receiving your son as opportunities for showing at audience that consistence us manage this school. Minimum NEM is 42. Full stop!” (Andrea Hirata: 9)

Mr. Balia is one of student’s favourite teacher. He makes his students spirit for study. As can see in this quotation:

“But, reach school, all fatigue of instantaneous uses vanished, evaporate sipped by this looker men fascination, our headmaster at the same time literature teacher: Mr. Drs. Julian Ichsan Balia.
His posture is medium, clean husk, approximately 170 cm, he always
comes up runes, because he loves the profession, think much of science, and moreover, very esteem the pupils. Every his representation reckon accurately because he also understanding he is center of universe in front of class and because he teach literature, estuary all waiting times.” (Andrea Hirata: 70-71)

He also makes Ikal, Arai, and Jimbron have a dream to school in France

3.2.4 Ikal’s Father

He is very care to education of his sons, he is demure one, patient, always smiled, have never complained. Although his father cannot defray his school fee, his father always gives support to their Ikal, his son. When the time to school report card, he always prepare the best appearance. He always rightfully proud to his sons Ikal and Arai. Have far affection flavor excessive compared by pretend man that just speak of the mouth. As can see in this quotation:

“Its proof, if the day division of notification, my father took two-day leave from the work in installation of wash of tin, wasrai. Day division of my notification is red-letter day for him. Without many word, first day, he spent the shoe which Space brand. Put to the sun the of crocodile husk
shoe. Then the belt is plastical but imitate snake motif. Put to the sun, also the stocking, a couple of thick football stocking to knee, bottle green.” (Andrea Hirata: 70-71)

Everything draws up him for taking school report card of Ikal and Arai.
4. THE CRITICAL COMMENTS FOR “SANG PEMIMPI” NOVEL

“Andre is a words artist “
Nicola Horner, a journalist in London, contributor guardian and an expert of Malay literature.

“It is full of fun compare with Laskar Pelangi, he said. Just let it flow, touch, brighten, ridiculous, full of consciousness and far from act like a teacher”
Ahmed Syafi’I maarif, an intellectual and ex general leader of PP Muhammadiyah.

“For a specific literary work with an intelligence and very touch delivery. Name of Andrea Hirata may be guarantee”
Ahmad Tohari, a novelist Ronggeng Dukuh Paruk.

“Awesome”! Andre is successful practice a magic in to my soul. He has an ability to arrange the words in order to enchant his reader.”
Hernowo, senior editor and author of Mengikat Makna.
5. CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

5.1 Conclusion

Novel is one of the literature creations that have realistic quality. Somenovels are fictitious and some are based on true stories. In general, novel is the author’s conception about social sphere. Beside that, read a novel is influential for the reader’s life, because we can understand as well as realize the real condition and life of the story in the novel.

From the discussion in the previous chapter, I would like to conclude the analysis of the character in Andrea Hirata’s novel Sang Pemimpi.

Sang Pemimpi, written by Andrea Hirata, serve several characters. The writer only conclude it in two parts; there are major character and minor character. The major character at Sang pemimpi is Ikal and Arai.

There are more than ten characters as the minor character at Sang Pemimpi, but the writer only makes 4 minor characters. They are Jimbron, Mr. Mustar, Mr. Balia, and Ikal’s father.

Jimbron. He is an orphan boy. He is Ikal and Arai close friend. He lives with Ikal and Arai at Magai. Ikal and Arai know him at mosque. He is unadorned. He is stammer, but he is not always like that. He stammers, when he gets panic or enthusiastic.
Mr. Mustar is an establisher of senior high school where Ikal, Arai, Jimbron school. But he changes become an antagonist teacher.

Mr. Balia is the headmaster of senior high school and the teacher of literature. He is a kind man. He is a consistent person. The wise headmaster. He wills not tolerance with the collusion.

Ikal’s Father is very care to education of his sons, he is demure one, patient, always smiled, have never complained.

5.2 Suggestion

After reading Andrea Hirata’s novel Sang Pemimpi, I hope that the readers and the watchers can understand about the story. I hope that the readers and the watchers get more knowledge by topic, because this novel make us spirit. I would like to give suggestion for the readers; I also expect that the readers will be interested in reading and discussing Andrea Hirata’s novel. This novel tell about the energetic man who do everything to reach his dreams, it can make us spirit to reach our dreams, and believe that our dreams will come true, if we work hard.

I realize that this paper is far for being perfect and there are still other intrinsic elements of film such as theme, plot, and setting and the extrinsic elements. I hope that there is a writer who completes this paper because the story of Sang Pemimpi is very interesting to read.
REFERENCES


http://sastrabelitong.multiply.com

http://google.com

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Summary

*Sang pemimpi* is a rebound of enchant life story and will make you believe with the power of love; believe with the power of the dream and sacrifice. More than it, it will make you believe with God. Andrea will brings you wander to break through the corner of your mind where you will find the different sight about destiny, intellectual challenge, and happiness, and the sadness all at once.

This novel appears comical in the first, like a usual teenager mischievous, but then, without your consciousness, the story and characters in this novel make you interest. Thrust you with the refined joke, but has a philosophy affect. The mean of struggle in poor life and the strong dream in story about two major characters in this novel Arai and Ikal. So that, you can see to yourself with hopeful, and refuse the hopeless and weakness.

“We will not destiny!” Arai yelled.

“We will go to France, wander Europe until Africa. Whatever has done!”
Biography of Andrea Hirata

Andrea Hirata, born at Belitong, although his major study is economic, he likes science, physic, biology, chemistry and astronomy, and of course literature. Edensor is Andrea's Hirata novel after the best seller novels Laskar Pelangi and Sang Pemimpi. Andrea is more identify himself as an academic and backpacker. Now he is in middle way to catch his dream to life in Kye Gompa, a high village in the world, in Himalaya. Andrea graduated from economic department university of Indonesia. He gets a Uni-Europe scholarship for Master of Science in De Paris University’, Sorbonne, France and Sheffield Hallam University, United Kingdom. Andrea’s thesis in economic telecommunication gets an award from both of university and he graduated with cum laude grade. The thesis has adopted in Indonesian language and one of the first economic telecommunication theory book who is written by Indonesian. The theory book has come out as a scientific reference. At this moment, Andrea lives in Bandung and still works in the center office of PT. Telkom. His hobby is going on ‘komedi putar’. To has communication with Andrea, through www.sastrabelitong.multiply.com
BukuBaru: Sang Pemimpi

Judul buku: Sang Pemimpi
Penulis: Andrea Hirata
ISBN: 979-3062-92-4
Penyunting: Imam Risdiyanto
Harga: Rp. 38.000,-

SINOPSIS

Sang Pemimpi adalah sebuah lantunan kisah kehidupan yang memesona dan akan membuat Anda percaya akan tenaga cinta, percaya pada kekuatan mimpi dan pengorbanan, lebih dari itu, akan membuat Anda percaya kepada Tuhan. Andrea akan membawa Anda berkelana menerobos sudut-sudut pemikiran di mana Anda akan menemukan pandangan yang berbeda tentang nasib, tantangan intelektualitas, dan kegembiraan yang meluap-luap, sekaligus kesedihan yang mengharu biru.

Tampak komikal pada awalnya, selayaknya kenakalan remaja biasa, tapi kemudian tanpa Anda sadari, kisah dan karakter-karakter dalam buku ini lambat laun menguasai Anda. Karena potret-potret kecil yang menawan akan menghentakkan Anda pada rasa humor yang halus namun memiliki efek filosofis yang meresonansi. Karena arti perjuangan hidup dalam kemiskinan yang membentuk dan cita-cita yang gagah berani dalam kisah dua orang tokoh utama buku ini: Arai dan Ikal akan menuntun Anda dengan semacam keanggunan dan daya tarik agar Anda dapat melihat ke dalam diri sendiri dengan penuh pengharapan, agar Anda menolak semua keputusasaan dan ketakberdayaan Anda sendiri.

“Kita tak kan pernah mendahului nasib!” teriak Arai.
“Kita akan sekolah ke Prancis, menjelajahi Eropa sampai ke Afrika! Apa pun yang terjadi!”

TENTANG PENULIS

Andrea Hirata Seman adalah si Ikal yang diceritakan dalam buku ini. Ia berpendidikan S1 dari Universitas Indonesia dan S2 dari Sheffield Hallam University (SHU), Inggris. Ia sempat melakukan riset di Université de Paris.

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Sorbonne, Prancis dan risetnya itu, yang juga dikisahkan dalam buku ini, mendapat penghargaan khusus dari SHU. Hasil riset tersebut telah ditulis Andrea dalam buku berbahasa Inggris dan telah diterjemahkan ke dalam bahasa Indonesia. Andrea lahir di Belitong dan sampai saat ini masih bekerja di kantor pusat PT Telkom di Bandung.

KEUNIKAN SANG PEMIMPI:

1. Ditulis oleh pengarang novel Laskar Pelangi yang fenomenal.
4. Isinya komikal, mengharukan, dan inspiratif.