

AN ANALYSIS THE MAIN CHARACTERS AND THE PLOT IN THE NOVEL OF BACHARUDDIN JUSUF HABIBIE'S HABIBIE AND AINUN

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Abstract

The aim of this research was to find out the main characters and the plot in “Habibie & Ainun”. This research used qualitative research method. The instrument used in this research was non-test instrument. The main characters in this novel were Habibie and Ainun, who had similar characters. They were genius, smart, romantic, caring, lovely, faithful, patient, responsible, religious and hard worker. This novel told about Habibie and Ainun’s love story. They faced all of the problems and obstacles both in Germany and in Indonesia. They could still pass all the obstacles through the power of their love. Until the end of the story when Ainun got ill until death, their power of love could be seen through the story. The plot was progressive telling the story from the beginning until the end.

Keywords: Habibie and Ainun; Main Characters; Plot.

INTRODUCTION

Literature is a personal expression of feeling, including experience, idea, motivation, and confidence in the concrete description by using language. According to Wiyatmi (2006:15), “Sastra pada umumnya dipandang sebagai karya imajinatif yang memiliki kaitan dengan istilah belles letters (“tulisan yang indah dan sopan”, berasal dari bahasa Perancis)”. Based on the statement, the literature is a work of imagination which is beautiful. The literary work can bring us to the world of dream and take us away from reality. The literary work is born from the author's appreciation of the reality that the world cannot be separated from the knowledge and experience of the authors, and all that exists around the author bring encouragement and inspiration. In addition, there are many kinds of literary works they are drama, poetry, and novel.

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Novel is a part of the literature. It is the representation of human condition against the effort to reach the purpose of living. The novel expresses some aspects of human's love, life and existence because it tells about human activities and describes what happened in surrounding. Kenney (1966:103) states "Novel is generally thought of as containing about forty five thousand words or more". So novel is longer narrative than short story and novella. In other words, the novel tells story and contains some important elements

In analyzing a literary work, we have to consider the elements of the literary work and to be aware of its detail as a work of art. The literary work has two main elements which can be analyzed. They are intrinsic and extrinsic elements. Semi (1998:31) states "The intrinsic element of a literary work includes elements which establish a literary work inside. The elements are theme, plot, setting, character and characterization, and figure of speech". For that reason the analysis of any kind of literary work needs a good knowledge about literary elements. In other works, intrinsic element refers to setting, plot, theme, character, and point of view. The extrinsic element refers to social and psychological condition in a society. Thombroni (2008:17) states "Unsur-unsur ekstrinsik dalam prosa fiksi biasa berupa nilai-nilai agama, aliran politik, dan juga kepentingan ekonomi sang pengarang. Meskipun hanya aspek luar, tetapi biasanya karya prosa fiksi akan lebih berbobot bila mengandung aspek ekstrinsik yang kuat pula". Then, extrinsic elements are elements which come from the outside of the intrinsic element.

The most importantly intrinsic element that will be very useful in comprehending the whole story is plot. Plot is the arrangement of events in a story. According to Aminuddin (2002:83), "The definition of plot in the literary works commonly is a series of story which is formed by some stages of event until they produce a story that is presented by the actor or actress". Furthermore, Hills in Koesnosoebroto (1988:28) says "Story, in the old sense of *Tell me a story* means plot". Those quotations try to explain that plot and story are the same, but actually they are not. Story and plot required curiosity of the reader. The readers must have a great curiosity and have always tried to look for what happen next after something happened in the story. According to Nurgiyantoro in Ramlah (2011:11)

Plot in a story can be divided into three, namely:

- a. Alur maju (*Progressive Plot*), adalah alur yang susunan peristiwa yang diceritakan dari awal sampai akhir.
- b. Alur mundur (*Regressive Plot*), adalah alur yang susunan ceritanya dimulai dari akhir cerita setelah itu baru awal cerita.
- c. Alur gabungan (*Flash Back*), adalah penggabungan alur maju dan alur mundur.

In addition, structure of plot can be divided into three parts. They are beginning, middle, and ending of the story. In the beginning, the author introduces the reader to the setting, the characters, and the situation (conflict) they find themselves. The middle or complication is supposed to describe internal or external conflict. Usually between protagonists and antagonists characters, the ending is the resolution. It is supposed to make clear all the problems. Perhaps, it will tell what actually happen to all characters in the story.

Wiyanto (2002:27) states “Karakter atau perwatakan adalah keseluruhan ciri-ciri jiwa seorang tokoh dalam cerita. Seorang tokoh bisa saja berwatak sabar, ramah, dan suka menolong. Sebaliknya, bisa saja tokoh lain berwatak pemberani, suka marah, dan sangat keji”. So, we can say that character is personality or traits. Character is one who is involved in the story. There are two kinds of characters who are described in literature. They are characters based on personalities and characters based on roles. Both of them always appear in a story. In characters based on personalities, Burroway in Usman (2004:49) defines “A flat character is one who has only one distinctive characteristic, exists only to exhibit that characteristic, and is incapable of varying from that characteristic. A round character is many fected and is capable for change”. Based on the statement, the writer concludes that flat character is stative which is unchangeable in every scene or event while round character is not.

The writer was interested in choosing Bacharuddin Jusuf Habibie’s Novel “Habibie & Ainun” as the topic of her research. We know that novel is fiction but this novel is the real story and ever happened. Moreover, the reason why the writer chose to discuss the main characters of this novel was because this novel was created by the third President of Indonesia who wrote his love story with Hasri Ainun Habibie, his wife. This novel presents Habibie and Ainun beautiful love story that will make many people feel touched when reading it. By reading this novel, we will understand about pure love of a couple human beings.

The writer formulated the problem statement in the following questions: 1) *How are the characters presented by Bacharuddin Jusuf Habibie and Hasri Ainun Habibie in “Habibie & Ainun”?* 2) *How is the plot in the novel “Habibie & Ainun”?* The objective are to describe how the main characters and to describe the plot presented by Habibie in his novel “Habibie & Ainun”.

METHODOLOGY

The writer used qualitative research method in her research. Qualitative method means the writer explains the result of analysis in the form of words and sentences. In relation to this statement, Roberts (1999:45) states:

Qualitative research is based on an interpretive epistemology, meaning that knowledge is generated and shaped through interaction between those involved in the research process. Qualitative methodologies are concerned with how the researcher can explore and analyze whatever it is he or she believes can be known, and are based upon prior epistemological assumptions.

Referring to this quotation, it can be stated that qualitative method focuses on describing to the main issue which is limited in this research which analyzing a certain literary works more detail. The writer used non-test instrument in gathering the data. It was library source relating to the topic analysis of the main characters and the plot in “Habibie & Ainun” by Bacharuddin Jusuf Habibie. In collecting the data, the writer used the technique of contents analysis. In this research, first of all, the writer had to read the novel repeatedly, and the entire novel was used as research material. After that, the writer identified the parts of the story with regard to the main characters. Finally, the writer determined the elements of the story relating to the main character.

In analyzing the data, the writer did some steps. Firstly, the writer read the novel “Habibie & Ainun” written by Bacharuddin Jusuf Habibie repeatedly. Secondly, the writer analyzed the main characters and plot of the novel. Thirdly, the writer read some references which are relevant with the research. Finally, the writer searched some sources from the internet.

RESULTS

In order to understand about the characters, the writer just focused on the main characters which became the central figures in the story. That is why the writer analyzed the main characters (Habibie and Ainun) based on the personalities. Habibie and Ainun are the main characters in this novel. It is caused by this novel told about a love story between Habibie & Ainun from the beginning until the end. Habibie also became the good narrator who told the readers his experience in the story. According to the analysis which the writer had done, it can be concluded that Habibie and Ainun were included to the flat character. Habibie and Ainun had similar characters. We can see personalities between Habibie and Ainun in the following table:

Table 1: Personalities of the Main Characters

Bacharuddin Jusuf Habibie	Hasri Ainun Habibie
- Genius	- Beautiful
- Smart	- Smart
- Romantic	- Romantic
- Caring	- Caring
- Responsible	- Responsible
- Religious	- Religious
- Faithful	- Faithful
- Hardworker	- Patient
- Lovely Husband	

According to the analysis that the writer did in her research, Habibie used “Progressive Plot”. In novel Habibie & Ainun, Habibie started when Habibie and Ainun as the main characters met again after 7 years they never met. Then, Habibie told all of the events which happened chronologically from the beginning to the end of the story.

DISCUSSION

Habibie and Ainun are included to the flat character. Flat characters are essentially undistinguishable from their group or class. Therefore they are not individual, but representative. Usually they stay the same; they are static, and not dynamic like round character. They are not developed, and because they are not central to the plot they do not change or grow (Robert and Jacobs:1989).

As mentioned in the result, Bachruddin Jusuf Habibie is a genius man. He got his doctoral degree in Germany and became the Third President of Republic Indonesia. He was the cleverest man in Indonesia. All can be seen by these following statements based on his best seller novel:

1. *“Hebat dokter Ainun bertunangan dengan seorang Diplomat (Dipl.) Inggris (Ing.) yang tinggal di Jerman dan “berkaliber” Arab (Bacharuddin Jusuf Habibie). “Kenalkan dengan ”Arabiernya” (orang Arab dalam bahasa Belanda)!! (H&A:12)*
2. *Aktivitas diperusahaan HFB meningkat dan penuh dengan tantangan. Banyak yang kagum atas prestasi nyata yang saya tunjukan, namun ada juga beberapa orang yang iri. Hanya dengan bekerja keras saya dapat atasi persaingan saya menghadapi teman-teman saya yang berbakat pula. (H&A:52)*

The following statements describe how the way Habibie loved Ainun with some romantic situations:

1. *Pada hari ulang tahun Ainun yang ke-25 pada tanggal 11 Agustus 1962, saya hadiahkan mesin jahit. Mesin itu saya serahkan kepada Ainun sambil berkata: "Maafkan kemampuan saya hanya ini saja". Ia mencium saya dan menjawab: "Kamu sudah memberi saya yang lebih indah dari semuanya yang kamu tidak dapat bayangkan". (H&A:20)*
2. *Setelah operasi ke 11 kalinya keadaan Ainun membaik lagi sehingga hari Rabu tanggal 12 Mei 2010 tepat pukul 10.00 pagi, saya sudah disamping Ainun bertanya: "Ainun tahukah hari ini hari apa?" Ainun mengangguk. "Hari pernikahan kita selama 6 Windu atau 48 tahun". Ainun mengangguk sambil tersenyum memandang dengan wajah yang cerah namun tetap sedih. Saya mencium dengan hati-hati dan mesra bibirnya sambil berbisik: "Selamat Hari Ulang Tahun Pernikahan kita ke-6 windu atau 48 tahun. Saya selalu akan mendampingimu di manapun Ainun berada. Jiwa, roh dan batin kita sudah menyatu dan manunggal sepanjang masa." Ainun mendengarkan sambil meneteskan air mata, namun tetap dengan senyuman yang selalu kurindukan. (H&A:289:291)*

Beside Habibie was romantic man, he was also a caring person. It can be seen from these lines:

1. *Di Jakarta saya tetap mengantar dan menjemput Ainun ke dan dari bagian penyakit anak di RSCM sedapat mungkin saya laksanakan. (H&A:11)*
2. *Agar Ainun cepat dan bebas bergerak, kami membeli mobil Renault R4. Ainun sangat bahagia dan puas dengan pekerjaannya dan pemasukan kami bersama lumayan. (H&A:61)*

Habibie was a responsible person, he always did his job by his own self and oriented for his family and country. It can be seen from some lines as follow:

1. *Syukur Alhamdulillah semua berjalan lancar dan tugas saya dapat selesai sesuai rencana, jadwal dan kontrak dengan perusahaan Talbot. Kami bersyukur pada Allah SWT karena kepada Ainun dapat saya serahkan pemasukan tambahan, untuk persiapan bayi kami. (H&A:28)*
2. *"Maaf, saya tidak akan berikan untuk dikopi. Setelah Anda fotokopi, keesokan harinya hasil fotokopi paper saya mungkin sudah beredar di Hongkong atau Glodok. Saya tidak dibenarkan mengambil risiko rencana ini diketahui secara rinci oleh orang lain", jawab saya. (H&A:115)*

From all of the dialogues and the situations which Habibie described on his novel, it can be concluded that Habibie was a kind of person who genius, smart, romantic, caring, responsible, religious, faithful, hard worker, and lovely husband.

Hasri Ainun Habibie was a girl who grew up in an educated family. Ainun was known as a beautiful and smart girl, it can be seen on these lines:

1. *Reaksi spontan saya: "Ainun, kamu cantik, dari gula jawa menjadi gula pasir!" (H&A:2)*
2. *Wajah dan perilakunya hanya terkenang seperti 7 tahun yang lalu. Bahwa Ainun telah berkembang menjadi seorang wanita yang cantik dan dokter tamatan Universitas Indonesia. (H&A:6)*

Ainun's enviable attitude was loyalty to her husband. She always made her husband happy with her attention, a sense of romance and loyalty. Besides that, she also was a religious girl. It can be seen on these lines:

1. *Akumulasi pengalaman dan bakat Ainun yang diterapkan dengan keyakinan atas interpretasi ajaran agama seperti tertulis dalam Alquran, sangat memengaruhi perilaku kehidupannya, sebagai isteri dan mitra hidup bersama. Pasang surut berkeluarga di rantau telah mewarnai kehidupan kami dalam berkarya social pada umunya, khususnya bagi Ainun yang sebagian besar waktu dan karyanya diberikan untuk membangun keluarganya menjadi keluarga sejahtera, keluarga sakinah. (H&A:128)*
2. *Dengan sifat Ainun yang sangat religius selalu bersama saya puasa tiap hari Senin dan Kamis dan tiap hari membaca satu jus kitab suci Alquran. (H&A:158)*

Ainun was a religious woman. She always prayed and did fasting every Monday and Thursday. She also usually recited Al-Qur'an together with her friends at her house. It was the characteristic of a good wife.

All the quotations above showed us about Ainun's characters that she was very patient, romantic, and caring to Habibie. Ainun was a kind of a beautiful, smart, religious, faithful, and responsible girl. Besides that, not only she was a romantic, patient, and caring to her husband but also to her sons and her nation.

In this research, the writer found that the plot of this novel is progressive plot which the structure consists of beginning, middle, and end. The progressive plot is telling the story from the beginning until the end in sequence.

The beginning or usually exposition acquaints the readers with the situation in general. Usually, it introduces the characters, describes the background of the story and so on, describes the place and time of event, and suggests the basic line of the conflict.

In the beginning, it told about when Habibie continued his study in Germany, he got ill and back to Indonesia. In Indonesia, he met again Ainun in Ainun's house. They did not meet during 7 years. When they met, he felt in love with Ainun. It can be seen below how excited Habibie when he met Ainun:

Saya baru saja beberapa hari tiba di Indonesia dan sejak kemarin malam tiba dari Jakarta di rumah ibu saya di Jalan Imam Bonjol Bandung. Dengan menggunakan mobil ibu, saya dan Fanny berangkat menuju rumah keluarga Besari. Ternyata rumah keluarga besari yang kami tuju tidak lagi di Ciumbuleuit tetapi sudah pindah ke Jalan

Rangga Malela no. 11 B, yang hanya sekitar 15 menit dari rumah kami. Setibanya di rumah keluarga Besari, Fanny tanpa mengajak saya ikut ke dalam rumah, meninggalkan saya di mobil sambil mengatakan agar saya tunggu di mobil.

Hampir setengah jam saya menunggu, Fanny tidak kunjung datang. Dalam keadaan tidak menentu itu, saya keluar dari mobil dan mengetuk pintu sambil berucap Hallo, Hallo, Hallo, untuk masuk ke dalam rumah, sewaktu saya memasuki ruang makan, ternyata Ainun putri Bapak Besari duduk seorang diri, ia sedang menjahit dan bercelana panjang, "blue jeans".

Saya tidak menyangka bertemu dengan Ainun dan tampaknya demikian pula Ainun. Reaksi spontan saya: "Ainun, kamu cantik, dari gula jawa menjadi gula pasir!" Ainun kaget pula melihat saya yang lebih dari 7 tahun tidak pernah bertemu. Dengan tenang dan sambil tersenyum ia bereaksi: "Rudy, kapan kamu tiba dari Jerman?". (H&A:1-2)

The last night of Ramadhan made young Habibie always remember Ainun. Ainun's eyes gave his power to make their love in rightful marriage. Engagement and wedding process were quite fast, but the wedding process was done with the certainty of the soul and the power of love which was pure, holy, true, perfect and eternal, and they believed that Allah would always accompany them. They were sure to settle down together in overseas (Germany) because Habibie's three-month leave will be over.

Beberapa minggu setelah pertemuan pertama kami, saya jelaskan kepada Ainun bahwa akhir bulan Mei saya sudah harus kembali ke Jerman. Cuti 3 bulan saya berakhir. Apakah Ainun bersedia mendampingi dan bersama di rantau membangun keluarga sakinah, jauh dari pengaruh keluarga Besari? Di rantau, di masyarakat yang berbudaya dan berperilaku lain. Kami beberapa kali diskusikan masa depan kami dan berkesimpulan untuk menikah sebelum cuti 3 bulan saya berakhir. Kami menyanggupi bersama untuk menghadapi segala tantangan dimanapun kami berada. Kami berkeyakinan bahwa cinta yang murni, suci, sejati, sempurna dan abadi kami, Allah SWT selalu mendampingi kami dalam perjalanan membangun keluarga sakinah. Kami sepakati untuk bersamaan masing-masing. (H&A:10-11)

The middle, rising action, or complication is the term that related to the role of the middle of the story. It is supposed to describe all the troubles in the conflict. The middle of the story was about Ainun must follow her husband to get doctoral degree by migrating to Germany after getting married and honeymoon. In Germany, it was not easy for her to live in a small apartment in Oberfortsbach, a small village on the outskirts of West Germany; she was very patient with the situation. In this novel, the author also described their lives and their daily activities. The story also illustrated about Habibie's effort to save money by walking home for about 15 kilometers even in heavy snow.

Di Aachen saya tinggal di jalan Preußweg no 123, sebuah apartemen kecil terdiri dari kamar tidur, kamar tamu, dapur kecil dan kamar mandi, di atas garasi untuk tiga mobil keluarga.

[...]

Gaji saya termasuk semua tunjangan DM 1.300,-- (sekitar 680 Euro) bersih. Jauh lebih dari cukup untuk hidup seorang diri tetapi sangat terbatas untuk sebuah rumah tangga baru.

Mengingat ruang gerak di apartement sangat terbatas dan harga sewa permeter persegi tinggi, maka kami memutuskan untuk pindahkeluar kota Aachen dimana sewa permeter persegi jauh lebih rendah sehingga dengan biaya yang sama kami dapat menyewa suatu apartement yang lebih dari dua kali besarnya dibandingkan dengan apartement sebelumnya yang terdiri dari dua kamar tidur, kamar tamu, kamar kerja, kamar mandi, dapur dan gudang kecil.

Yang menghubungkan Oberforstbach dengan Aachen adalah bus wilayah yang tidak sering datang. Di sini rumah tangga kami mulai. Pagi sekali saya berangkat ke kantor dan meninggalkan Ainun seorang diri dengan dana yang sangat terbatas. Saya kembali larut malam dan kadang-kadang berjalan kaki karena tidak ada bus lagi atau harus menghemat. Untuk mempersingkat waktu, saya berjalan dengan payung, mantel, dan sepatu yang diberi alas kertas sebagai alas kaki yang dapat membantu isolasi. (H&A:17-20)

After living in Germany in a very long time, Habibie increasingly respected and was able to contribute a lot in the development of aircraft there. After completing his doctoral degree, he got a high position with great responsibility. He moved from Oberforstbach to Hamburg for doing the job. Working in the HFB, his work had increased.

Sejak tanggal 1 September saya bekerja di Hamburger Flugzeugbau HFB dan Ainun sibuk menyesuaikan diri dengan lingkungan baru. Kami pindah dari desa Oberforstbach dekat Aachen ke Hamburg kota besar di Jerman Barat, dengan prasarana yang jauh lebih baik dan sempurna, membutuhkan waktu untuk penyesuaiannya. Demikian pula halnya dengan lingkungan pekerjaan saya yang berubah dari suasana perguruan tinggi ke suasana industry.

[...]

Pimpinan HFB, khususnya Herr Wocke sangat memperhatikan cara dan sistem yang saya terapkan dalam menyelesaikan masalah, khususnya bidang pengembangan dan penerapan teknologi canggih di MBB Munchen Ottoburn. Bahkan atas inisiatif Herr Wocke, saya mendapat izin resmi dari yang berwenang untuk dapat diikutsertakan pada semua proyek, termaksud yang sangat rahasia. Oleh karena itu, saya makin sering mondar mandir antara Munchen dan Hamburg. Tantangan pekerjaan terus meningkat dan menarik. (H&A:45-59)

When Habibie was busy working in the end of 1973, he got a call from the Ambassador in Germany because there was a man named Ibnu Sutowo wanted to meet him in one of the cities in Germany. When he got the information, he admitted that he did not recognize the figure of the founder Pertamina named Ibnu Sutowo. Habibie was surprised when he was yelled by Ibnu Sutowo, but he preferred to be silent. However, all of words by Ibnu Sutowo was true. That is the reason why he decided to fly and returned to Indonesia.

Beberapa detik kemudian, saya berhadapan dengan tokoh bertubuh kecil, langsing, cerah, berwarna kulit coklat tua dan bermata tajam, kritis, tegas penuh dengan karisma dan percaya diri yang tinggi, Dr. Ibnu Sutowo.

Kata yang diucapkan pertama kali sebagai berikut:

“Mengapa saudara masih berada di rantau sementara saudara-saudaramu membanting tulang untuk membangun bangsanya. Saudara ikut membangun bangsa lain. Saudara harus malu dan segera ikut bergabung dengan saudara-saudaramu menempa masa depan yang lebih baik bagi Indonesia yang kita cintai!!!”

Kata-kata itu menyentuh hati saya dan memberi resonansi dengan amplitude yang besar dan sangat dalam berdampak ke perasaan saya. Saya tidak mampu bereaksi dan berontak karena perasaan malu menyelimuti jiwa saya akibat kata-kata yang menusuk, pedas tetapi tepat sekali. Tidak sepatah katapun saya ucapkan.

[...]

Pak Ibnu berkata lagi. “Saya ini seorang berpendidikan ilmu kedokteran yang harus memimpin program pembangunan yang dibiayai oleh perusahaan perminyakan Pertamina. Saudara Habibie berpendidikan ilmu rekayasa yang mampu mengembangkan dan menerapkan teknologi. Jikalau saya bandingkan dengan diri saya dan Pak Harto, seharusnya saudara lebih mampu mengerti semua ini. Oleh karena itu Dr. Habibie harus pulang ke Jakarta”. (H&A:70-71)

After Habibie and Ainun returned to Indonesia, Habibie became an executive officer of the new state-owned aviation enterprise – Industri Pesawat Terbang Nusantara (IPTN) – which was then famous for its N-250 or Gatotkoco, local brand of airplane.

Kamis, 10 Agustus 1995, adalah hari bersejarah bagi bangsa Indonesia. Hari itu menandai kesuksesan putra-putri Indonesia mengadirkan teknologi canggih di Bumi Pertiwi. Hari itu kita membuktikan bahwa kita sesungguhnya mampu berdiri sejajar dengan bangsa-bangsa lain yang lebih dulu menguasai teknologi canggih, teknologi dirgantara, teknologi pesawat terbang.

Saat yang dinanti-nantikan dengan berdebar akhirnya tiba. Tepat pukul 10.08 WIB di Bandara Husein Sastranegara, Bandung, prototype pesawat N-250 meluncur dilandasan pacu. Puluhan ribu pasang mata, seperti menahan nafas menanti detik-detik N-250 Gatotkoco lepas landas.

[...]

Dengan anggun, N-250 menjelajah angkasa Jawa Barat dan Laut Jawa dengan kecepatan tinggi (high speed fly pass). Para undangan, termasuk sekitar 250 wartawan dalam dan luar negeri, dapat mendengar dan melihat perkembangan uji terbang pesawat N-250 melalui pengeras suara dan TV monitor. Para undangan VIP yang terdiri dari pejabat tinggi, menyaksikan uji terbang itu dari lantai 9 menara control.

Setelah berputar-putar sekitar satu jam, pesawat kembali ke Bandara Husein Sastranegara. Tepat pukul 11.10 WIB pesawat N-250 mendarat dengan mulus. Saat roda pesawat menyentuh landasan pacu, para pengunjung dan undangan kembali bertepuk tangan dan memanjatkan puji syukur kepada Allah SWT.

(H&A:162-166)

Afterward, Habibie became a Research and Technology Minister, a Vice President and then a President in 1998-1999 after the fall of Soeharto. Habibie stepped down from the presidency in October 1999 as soon as the people’s Consultative Assembly (MPR) rejected

his presidential report. After stepping down, he thought it was the time to focus on his wife. Ainun had taken care of him wonderfully for most of her life as his wife.

Ainun yang saya kenal sejak 48 tahun yang lalu, tetap Ainun dulu, perhatiannya kepada suami, ketulusan, kejernihan wajah dan pandangannya yang meneduhkan hati, tidak ada yang berubah dalam sikapnya, pada posisi dan jabatan apapun dipikul dan diamanahkan Allah SWT kepada saya, suaminya.

Ketika saya sudah tidak menjabat lagi sebagai Presiden, untuk beberapa waktu, memang kami harus bermukim diluar negeri. Ini kami lakukan untuk terapi pengobatan penyakit Ainun, diberbagai sanatorium dan di rumah sakit.

Bulan November 1998, setahun setelah Ainun dioperasi, terjadi sesuatu yang memprihatinkan.

[...]

Pada hari Sabtu pagi tanggal 20 Maret 2010, tiba-tiba Ainun merasa sakit, perutnya mules dan terus mau muntah saja.

Sewaktu Ainun sedang di dalam tabung MRI, kami melihat gambar paru-paru Ainun pada monitor TV. Paru-paru bagian kanan warnanya putih sedangkan bagian kiri sepertiga putih. "Mengapa begini dokter? Apa alatnya rusak?" Tanya saya.

Jawab Dr. Pulunggono: "Yang putih berarti ada cairan Prof".

Saya lalu bertanya: "Mengapa warna putihnya ada yang tidak jelas? Ada yang abu-abu gelap, kurang gelap dan putih. Ini artinya apa? Mengapa begini?"

Dr. Plunggono menjawab dengan sangat berhati-hati: "Saya bukan ahlinya Prof. saya hanya ahli MRI".

Lalu saya berkata: "Menurut textbook anda kalau ada gambaran seperti ini, artinya apa?"

Dr. Pulunggono menjawab dengan nada amat hati-hati dan sopan: "Kanker ovarium stadium 3 atau 4, Prof".

Waktu sudah sekitar pukul 13.00 dan hanya 6 jam lagi pesawat kami ke Singapura akan berangkat.

Setelah saya selesai mempersiapkan ini, Ainun keluar dari ruang tabung MRI. Sambil menengok ke Dr. Pulunggono dan saya, Ainun bertanya: "Bagaimana hasil pemeriksaan? Kan sama seperti kemarin?". Kami diam sejenak dan memperhatikan hasil pemeriksaan alat MRI.

Ainun dengan wajah dan mata sedih dan bingung bertanya: "Apa rencana Papa?"

Ia mengikuti penjelasan saya yang saya akhiri dengan berkata: "Rencana kita besok tanggal 24 Maret 2010 untuk berlayar dengan kapal samudra Queen Victoria saya batalkan. Nanti malam pukul 19.00 Ainun dan saya bersama Ilham dan isterinya beserta Sigit dan Budiadi pendamping kami akan berangkat ke Munchen". (H&A:185-273)

The end or resolution is supposed to make clear all the consequence of action. Perhaps it will tell what finally happens to all characters in the story, perhaps it will point out the moral of the story, and knit up any of loose end and plotting.

In the end of this story, the author told about Ainun in hospital until she was in another dimension. It was starting from Hasri Ainun Habibie who has admitted to hospital of Ludwig Maximilians University, Klinikum Gro `hadern, Munich, Germany. Ainun was under the supervision of the director of the Hospital, Prof. Dr. Gerhard Steinbeck, who was

also heart disease specialists, and he had undergone surgery nine times, and four times of the operation were major operation. The rest was an exploratory operation. At 17:05 pm in German time, on Saturday May 22, 2010, Ainun died at the age of 72 years, after 45 years of living together with Habibie.

Hari Jumat tanggal 21 Mei 2010 sekitar pukul 11.00 pagi, saya dipanggil Prof. Dr. Steinbeck, Prof. Dr. Bruns dan Prof. Dr. Zwissler untuk membicarakan mengenai keadaan Ainun. Setelah saya mendengarkan penjelasan panjang lebar mengenai keadaan Ainun, mereka minta persetujuan saya untuk mengoperasi Ainun saat itu juga.

Saya menyampaikan kepada mereka: “Anda sudah operasi isteri saya 12 kali dalam 4minggu dan hasilnya makin memprihatinkan. Apakah jikalau isteri saya dioperasi lagi anda dapat menggaransi keadaan Ainun lebih baik?Jikalau anda memberi garansi membaik saya dapat menyetujui isteri saya dioperasi lagi untuk ke 13 kalinya”.

Jawaban mereka: “Kami tidak dapat memberi garansi”.“Kalau demikian apa gunanya Anda operasi isteri saya lagi. Saya serahkan kepada Tuhan YME.Saya hanya memohon kepada anda semua untuk tidak memberi beban rasa sakit kepada isteri saya. Demikian putusan saya.”

Setelah itu mereka bernafas lega dan saya bertanya:

“Anda bertiga Professor dan pakar dalam bidangnya masing-masing. Apakah anda membenarkan kebijaksanaan saya? Apakah Anda semua dalam keadaan seperti saya akan membuat kebijaksanaan yang sama?”

Mereka serentak menjawab: “Kebijaksanaan Professor Habibie sudah benar dan tepat. Apabila kami dalam keadaan Professor Habibie, maka kami akan mengambil kebijaksanaan yang sama. Kemungkinannya sedikit isteri Anda dapat tertolong”.

Susah sekali bagi saya untuk menahan emosi sehinggaterpaksa menangis di depan para Professor sambil mengatakan: “Jika sampai waktunya isteri saya akan tidur untuk selama-lamanya, maka jangan perhatikan monitor denyutan jantungnya kepada saya. Saya pernah melihat itu ketika Ibu yang melahirkan saya meninggal di rumah sakit di Singapura 20 tahun yang lalu. Saya takut menjai histeris sedih.Tolong hindari itu.”

Ir. Andina membaca Alquran sedangkan saya mengelus tangan dan kepala Ainun sambil berkata pasrah Ainun: “Serahkan kepada Allah. Sabar, terima, ikhlas, dan pasrah Ainun.Allah selalu bersama kita.Ainun dan saya manunggal”.Berulangkali saya sampaikan itu.Bergantian dengan bacaan Surah Al-Faatihah, Al Ikhlas dan An-Naas.

Sekitar pukul 16.00, adik saya Fanny bersama putra saya Thareq dan Widya isterinya bergabung dan duduk bersama dekat tempat Ainun berbaring.

Pukul 17.20, Professor masuk keruangan dan matanya memandang mata saya, sambil mengangguk memberikan tanda detik-detik terakhir Ainun di dunia kita dan Ainun akan sebentar lagi pindah ke alam dan dimensi lain. Ketika itu saya bisikan di telinga Ainun berkali-kali: Asyhadu anlaa ilaaha ilallah wa asyhadu anna Muhammadar Rasullullah.

Tepat pukul 17.30 waktu Munchen, Ainun dengan tenang dan damai pinah ke Alam dimensi lain diiringi doa yang datang dari getaran nurani saya dan saya bisikan ditelinganya.

[...]

Sejak Ainun dinyatakan telah “tidur untuk selama-lamanya” berpindah ke “alam dan dimensi baru”, dalam kesedihan dan terbawa duka sangat dalam yang saya rasakan, pernyataan belasungkawa dan turut berduka cita mulai saya terima. Pernyataan itu, baik melalui telpon, pesan singkat maupun yang disampaikan secara langsung datang dari penjurur Tanah Air maupun dari luar negeri, antara lain di Muenchen dan warga yang tinggal disekitar Muenchen.

Kini tinggal saya sendiri berada dalam dunia yang terasa sudah gelap. Saya sering mengatakan kepada siapa pun bahwa kepergian Ainun, telah membuat “jiwa saya kehilangan sebelah”. Begitu lama saya merasakan kekosongan jiwa. Bagaimana hal itu tidak terjadi pada saya, jika Ainun, isteri yang saya sayangi dan cintai adalah bagian dari diri saya, dan saya adalah bagian dari diri Ainun. berbulan-bulan kepergian Ainun, saya lewatkan dengan malam-malam yang terasa hambar dan kosong.

Sampai hari ke – 100 Ainun pindah ke “alam dan dimensi baru”, tiap hari saya ziarah ke makam Ainun dengan membaca surat Yasin dan tahlilan di Taman Makam Pahlawan Kalibata. (H&A:293-311)

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

After analyzing the data, the researcher comes to the conclusions that the main characters are Habibie and Ainun, who have similar characters based on the personalities. Habibie’s characters are genius, smart, romantic, caring, responsible, religious, faithful, hardworker and lovely husband. Ainun’s characters are beautiful, smart, romantic, caring, responsible, religious, faithful, and patient. Both of them also have flat characters because their characters are not changeable in every event.

The plot of this novel is progressive plot that exposition and rising actions are the beginning of the story; climax is the middle of the story while falling action and resolution are the ending of the story. In the beginning, it started from Habibie returned to Indonesia and he met Ainun again in Bandung and married her. The middle of the story is when Habibie and Ainun were heading back to Aachen Germany. The story also told about their life struggle in Germany which is not as easy as in Indonesia. Habibie got a mandate from Soeharto for coming back to Indonesia and made an airplane. Also he stepped down from the presidency in October 1999 as soon as the people’s Consultative Assembly (MPR) rejected his presidential report. After stepping down, he thought it was a time now to focus on his wife because Ainun got ill. The ending of the story is when Ainun was in hospital until she was in another dimension. She died at the age of 72 after 45 years of living together with Habibie.

In connection with conclusions above, the writer would like to give some suggestions. First, students who are interested in learning literature should read a lot about literary works, such as a novel, in which they can get some moral values. Second, teachers

should use some strategies in teaching literary work as one of the lessons at school so that students can enjoy studying and reading literary works, especially novel.

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