

INTISARI

Penelitian ini mengungkap sejarah keluarga Burhanudin Mohamad Diah (B. M. Diah) sebagai keluarga diplomat pada 1959 sampai 1966. Penelitian ini mendiskusikan strategi keluarga B. M. Diah membangun kenyamanan di posnya yang meliputi Praha, Budapest, London, dan Bangkok. Penelitian ini dikerjakan dengan metode penelitian sejarah yang memanfaatkan sejumlah sumber primer seperti sejarah lisan, dokumen ego, majalah dan koran sezaman, serta arsip tekstual maupun visual. Secara konseptual, penelitian ini mempergunakan “kenyamanan” sebagai alat analisis untuk melihat hal-hal apa yang dianggap nyaman dan tidak nyaman dalam perspektif keluarga B. M. Diah. Penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa dalam sejarah keluarga B. M. Diah, kenyamanan mereka telah terbentuk sejak berada di Jakarta. Namun kenyamanan tersebut mengalami krisis ketika keluarganya harus berpindah ke luar negeri sebagai keluarga diplomat. Penelitian ini mengungkap bahwa keluarga B. M. Diah melakukan sejumlah upaya untuk membangun kenyamanannya di pos diplomatik, seperti menempatkan posnya sebagai ruang nyaman atau rumah, berusaha menghadapi ketidaknyamanan karena adanya berbagai tantangan, berupaya membangun kenyamanan bagi anak-anak, hingga berusaha menemukan kenyamanan bagi tiap-tiap B. M. Diah dan Herawati Diah Sendiri. Penelitian ini berkesimpulan bahwa dalam konteks keluarga B. M. Diah, kenyamanan yang terbangun di pos diplomatik lebih berupa kenyamanan bagi anak-anaknya. Sementara bagi B. M. Diah dan istrinya, kenyamanan individual keduanya hanya bisa dirasakan di London, meskipun tidak dapat menggantikan kenyamanan yang pernah mereka rasakan di Jakarta.

Kata Kunci: kenyamanan keluarga, rumah, keluarga diplomat, Burhanudin Mohamad Diah (B.M. Diah).

ABSTRACT

This research uncovers the history of the Burhanudin Mohamad Diah (B. M. Diah)'s family as a diplomatic family from 1959 to 1966. This research discusses the B. M. Diah family's strategy to build comfort in their posts which included Prague, Budapest, London and Bangkok. This research was carried out using historical research methods that utilized a number of primary sources such as oral history, ego documents, contemporary magazines and newspapers, as well as textual and visual archives. Conceptually, this research uses "comfort" as an analytical tool to see what is considered comfortable and uncomfortable from the perspective of the B. M. Diah family. This research shows that in the history of the B. M. Diah family, their comfort has been formed since they lived in Jakarta. However, this comfort experienced a crisis when his family had to move overseas as a family of diplomats. This research uncovers that the B. M. Diah's family made a number of efforts to build comfort at the diplomatic post, such as placing the post as a comfortable space or home, trying to face discomfort due to various challenges, trying to build comfort for their children, and trying to find individual comfort for B. M. Diah and Herawati Diah itself. This research concludes that in the context of B. M. Diah's family, the comfort that was established at the diplomatic post was more in the form of comfort for their children. Meanwhile, for B. M. Diah and his wife, Herawati Diah, both of them could only feel their individual comfort in London, although it could not replace the comfort they had felt in Jakarta.

Keywords: family comfort, home, diplomatic family, Burhanudin Mohamad Diah (B.M. Diah).