PERCY'S EFFORTS TO FIND THE LIGHTNING BOLT

IN RICK RIORDIAN'S *THE LIGHTNING THIEF*

A THESIS

**Submitted as a Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Sarjana
Degree of English Department Faculty of Arts and Humanities
State Islamic University of Sunan Ampel Surabaya**

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DECLARATION

This thesis contains materials which have been accepted for the award of bachelor of English Department, Faculty or Arts and Humanities, UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya. And to the best of my knowledge and belief, it contains no material previously published or written by other person except where due reference is made in the text of the thesis.

Surabaya, June 28th 2018

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This thesis attempts to analyze Rick Riordian's novel entitled *The Lightning Thief.* This novel tells about Percy who is accused as the lightning thief by Zeus, the god of sky in Greek mythology. He must find the lightning bolt to be free from the accusation. This study focuses on Percy as the main character. The purpose of this thesis is to describe Percy's characterization and his efforts to find the lightning bolt. Besides that, it is also to reveal the effects of Percy's effort through the story in the novel. Based on the discussion above, this thesis applies hierarchy of needs by Abraham Maslow and new criticism as supporting theory. This thesis applies the descriptive qualitative method in conducting the research.

The result of this study shows that Percy is characterized as kind, loyal, brave and tricky. Percy has fulfilled all his needs from the lowest needs to the highest needs. He can find the lightning bolt and successfully proves that he is not the lightning thief. The impacts of Percy's success to find and return the lightning bolt are: Percy is free from the accusation as the lightning thief and he is more confident to live in mortal world. Besides that, the war can be avoided, Percy can save his mother.

Keywords: Effort, Self-Actualization.

INTISARI

Lidora, Irine Thalia. 2018. *Percy's Efforts to Find The Lightning Bolt in Rick Riordian's The Lightning Thief.* Skripsi. Jurusan Sastra Inggris, Fakultas Adab dan humaniora, Universitas Islam Negeri Sunan Ampel Surabaya.
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Skripsi ini mencoba untuk menganalisis novel dari Rick Riordian yang berjudul *The Lightning Thief.* Novel ini menceritakan tentang Percy yang diduga sebagai pencuri Petir oleh Zeus, dewa langit di dalam mitologi Yunani. Percy harus menemukan petir tersebut untuk bebas dari tuduhan. Skripsi ini fokus kepada Percy sebagai tokoh utama di dalam novel. Tujuan dari skripsi ini adalah untuk menggambarkan sifat dari Percy dan usahanya untuk menemukan petir. Serta juga mengungkapkan dampak dari usaha yang dilakukannya di dalam novel. Kajian ini menggunakan teori kebutuhan dari Abraham Maslow dan teori kritik sastra baru sebagai teori pendukung. Metode yang digunakan adalah deskripsi kualitatif

Hasil dari penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa karakter Percy di dalam novel yaitu: baik hati, setia, berani dan cerdik. Percy telah memenuhi semua kebutuhannya dari kebutuhan yang paling rendah hingga kebutuhan yang paling tinggi. Percy telah berhasil menemukan petir serta membuktikan bahwa dia bukan pencuri petir. Atas keberhasilannya setelah menemukan dan mengembalikan petir, Percy bebas dari tuduhan sebagai pencuri petir dan lebih percaya diri untuk hidup di dunia manusia. Selain itu, perang dapat dihindari dan Percy bisa menyelamatkan ibunya.

Kata kunci: Usaha, Aktualisasi Diri

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of The Study

In the romantic period, the definitions of literature begin to develop. It is becoming virtually synonymous with the 'imaginative' (Eagleton 16). The meaning of imaginative literature is defined as a " fiction", an artistic, verbal "imitation of life" (Welleck and Warren 25). Christopher New has similar opinion about it, he argues that there are senses of 'imagination' and its cognates which are relevant to literature (76). He also reveals that fiction is often described as imaginative literature because the author is original, he invents characters and events. Therefore, it can be concluded that literature is an art activity in written work which deals with author's imagination. Here, fiction is any literary narrative such as prose or verse, which is invented instead of being an account of events that in fact happened (Abrams 94).

One of literary works is novel. It is a fictional prose narrative and having plot that is extended by the characters, speech, and action. As an extended narrative, the novel is distinguished from the short story and from the novelette, its magnitude permits a greater variety of character, greater complication of plots (Abrams 190). This study takes a novel as the research object because novel is a fiction that comes from author's imagination and has complex storyline than the other literary works such as poem and short story.

In this study, the researcher chooses *The lightning thief* novel by Rick Riordian as her research object. Rick Riordan was Born on June 5, 1964, in San Antonia, Texas, U.S. He lives in Boston with his wife and two sons. He becomes bestselling author of over twenty novels for young readers, including the Percy Jackson series, the Kane Chronicles, the Magnus Chase series and the Trials of Apollo. Their two sons who inspire his Percy Jackson series as bedtime story. His oldest son, Haley is the model for Percy since he is dyslexic. Then, Greek mythology is one of the only subjects that interested in school. Motivated by Haley's request, Rick Riordian starts to write *The Lightning Thief* (Rickriordan.com/about/).

The Lightning Thief novel tells about a twelve years old boy named Percy who is dyslexic. He is a student at Yancy Academy, a private boarding school in upstate New York. Percy lives normally as human and does not know that he is demigod. But his life completely changes after he is attacked by his teacher who changes to be monster. After the incident, Percy must live in Half-blood camp for his safety. In that place, he knows that he is demigod. Besides that, he also knows that Zeus accuses him as the lightning thief. Then, Zeus will declare a war if the lightning bolt is not returned by the summer solstice that is June twenty-first. Therefore, Percy must do a trip to find and return the lightning bolt.

In *The Lightning Thief* novel, although Percy is described as demigod but he has basic needs, like human or common people. Percy lives in mortal world with his mother who is human. Percy still needs food, drink, sleep, love and even he can die. Since Percy is accused as the lightning thief, the only his desire is just to

find the lightning bolt to show that he is not the lightning thief. For Percy, to find the lightning bolt is the top of his needs because he wants to free from the accusation. Besides that, he wants to save his mother who is arrested by Hades and prevent the war.

Based on the explanation above, The researcher chooses *The Lightning Thief* novel as the research object because she is interested in Percy as the main character and how his efforts to find the lightning bolt. Moreover, it is not easy for him to find the lightning bolt because many monsters and his enemies try to kill him. But Percy never gives up to the condition, he still tries to find the lightning bolt although he does not know how the result of his effort.

The researcher thinks that Percy has the needs which must be fulfilled in his trip to find the lightning bolt. So, in order to understand Percy's efforts to reach his goal, the researcher uses Abraham Maslow's hierarchy of needs theory. There are five levels of need: The first level is physiological needs, the second level is safety needs, the third level is love and belongingness needs, the fourth level is esteem needs, and the last level is self- Actualization needs. Besides that, the researcher also uses new criticism theory as supporting theory. This research tends to analyze Percy's characterization, his efforts to find the lightning bolt and the effects of his effort found in the novel.

1.2 Statement of The Problems

Based on the background of the study above, the writer is interested in analyzing the problems which are formulated as follows:

1. How is the characterization of Percy in *The Lightning Thief* novel?

2. How are the efforts of Percy to find the lightning bolt?

3. What are the effects of Percy's effort to find the lightning bolt?

1.3 Objectives of The Study

Based on the statement of the problems that are stated above, the objectives studies are:

1. To describe the characterization of Percy in the novel.

2. To describe Percy's efforts to find the lightning bolt.

3. To find out the effects of Percy's effort to find the lightning bolt.

1.4 Scope and Limitation

In accordance with the objectives of the study, this study focuses on Percy as the main character in the novel. The analysis tends to describe: First, Percy's characterization. Second, Percy's efforts to find the lightning bolt. The last, the effects of his effort to find the lightning bolt. Dealing with the research questions above, this research uses Abraham Maslow's hierarchy of needs theory to analyze Percy's efforts to find the lightning bolt. Besides that, new criticism is used to analyze Percy's characterization in the novel.

1.5 Significance of The Study

This study is expected to give valuable contribution for English department students and the readers of literary works. First, the researcher hopes that this

study can be useful for the readers in order to understand the contents of this novel and how the Maslow's hierarchy of needs and characterization study are applied in this research. Second, this study can be used as reference, especially for students of English Department in State Islamic University of Sunan Ampel Surabaya who wants to analyze another aspect of this novel or another novel by using hierarchy of needs theory and new criticism theory. Then, the researcher also hopes that the reader can learn from the main character in the novel: about his efforts to face the problems that appear in his life. Percy is the main character who never gives up to reach his goal. So, through this research, the readers also learn how to reach a goal in life.

1.6 Method of The Study.

This subchapter consists of four main discussions, there are research design, data source, data collection, and data analysis.

1.6.1 Research Design

This study applies descriptive qualitative to describe and uncover the data which relate to the statement of the problems. The qualitative approach is used because this research analyzes the data descriptively based on Maslow's hierarchy of need theory and new criticism theory. As Bodgan and Biklen explain that the qualitative research is a descriptive study. The data are collected in form of words or pictures rather than numbers (5).

1.6.2 Data Source

The primary data source of this research is *The Lightning Thief* novel by Rick Riordian and secondary data sources are taken from e-books and thesis that relate with the analysis. The data are some narrations and conversations in the whole of the novel which relate to objectives of the study.

1.6.3 Procedure of Data Collection:

In collecting the data, the research follows some steps:

1. Reading the whole of *The Lightning Thief* novel by Rick Riordian.

2. Reading and understanding some books or e-books about characterization study and Abraham Maslow's hierarchy of needs theory.

3. Underlining, understanding and identifying the narration and conversation in *The Lightning Thief* novel by Rick Riordian that related to the statement of the problems

1.6.4 Data analysis

After collecting data, the researcher analyzes the collected data into some steps that are explained as follow;

1. Analyzing the data about Percy's characterization using new criticism theory

2. Analyzing the data about Percy's efforts to find the lightning bolt using Abraham Maslow's hierarchy of needs theory

3. After the researcher analyzes Percy's efforts in the novel, she analyzes the effects of Percy's effort to find the lightning bolt.

4. Making conclusion based on the result of data analysis.

1.7 Definition of Key term

1. Effort: Physical or mental activity needed to achieve something (Cambridge dictionary).

2. Demigod: Half human and Half God (Riordian 100).

3. Half-Blood Camp: The place for demigod training facility (Rioridian 75).

4. Lightning bolt: The weapon or the symbol of power of Zeus (Riordian 141).

5. Olympus: The home of the gods in ancient Greek mythology (Riordian 78).

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Theoretical Framework

The second chapter consists of two theories that is used to analyze *The Lightning Thief* novel. The theories are Abraham Maslow's hierarchy of needs theory and new criticism theory as supporting theory.

2.1.1 New Criticism

The new criticism is an Anglo-American variety of formalism that emerged in the early decades of the twentieth century and dominated teaching and scholarship until the early 1960s (Castle 122). It involves the careful analysis of a literary text's craft. Ignoring any historical context, any biographical information about an author, any philosophical or psychological issues, or even any of a text's political or moral messages (Gillespie 172). According to Tyson in his book *Critical Theory Today*, new criticism called close reading. It focuses on the reader's attention on the literary work as the sole source of evidence for interpreting the text (136). So, the term of close reading means that the reader needs to focus only on the text or literary work and does not need to think about the background of the literary work making. Tyson also explains, "closely read,"

or explication is all the evidence provided by the language of the text itself: its images, symbols, metaphors, rhyme, meter, the point of view, setting, characterization, plot, and so on are called formal element. The formal element is important, it is needed to understand the meaning of the text itself in order to interpret the text (137).

In simple definition, new criticism theory is used to analyze a text or literary work based on close reading method. It means that new criticism only focuses on the text itself without attention to the author's background etc. By reading closely to the text, it helps the reader to understand formal elements in the text or literary work more clearly and deeply. Based on a formal element that is mentioned by Tyson, this study only focuses on characterization of Percy Jackson as the main character in Rick Riordian's *The Lightning Thief.*

2.1.1.1 Character

A character in a novel or play is not a real human being and has no life outside the literary composition. It is just illusion of reality that has been created by the author (Tyson 62). Like a human being, the character has own characteristic. It can be known by his or her attitude and personality in the text or literary work. As Abrams says that characters are the persons represented in a dramatic or narrative work who is interpreted by the reader as being endowed with particular moral, intellectual, and emotional qualities by inferences from what the person says and their distinctive ways of saying it (the dialogue) and from what they do (the action) (32-33).

According to Brown and Tomlinson, there are usually one or two main characters and some minor characters. Ideally, Sometimes the main character called the protagonist. It will be fully described, complex individual who has both good and bad traits, like a real person. Whereas, minor or secondary characters may be described in a less complete or partial manner. It means that the extent of description depends on what the reader needs to know about the character for a full understanding of the story. Some of the minor character's traits are described fully. Whereas, other facets of the character's personality may remain obscure because the purpose is to build the story and make it comprehensible (29).

This study focuses on Percy. He is Poseidon's son who does an effort to find the lightning bolt. In this novel, Percy becomes the main character because the story tells about Percy's life and his efforts to find the lightning bolt. Percy is presented as a complex character with many strengths and weaknesses. As brown and Tomlinson explain that the main character will be fully described, complex individual who has both good and bad traits. By analyzing the character widely, it helps to analyze the character of Percy easily.

2.1.1.2 Characterization

Holman says " In fiction, the author reveals the characters of imaginary persons. The creation of these imaginary persons so that they exist for the reader as real within the limits of the fiction is called characterization"(75). Meanwhile, Brown and Tomlinson state that characterization refers to the way an author helps the reader to know a character. The most obvious way an author can do this is to

describe the character's physical appearance and personality. In the most convincing characterization, the readers see the character through a combination of her own actions and dialogue, the responses of the characters to her, and the narrator's descriptions (29). According to M.H Abrams in his book *" A Glossary of Literary Terms",* There are two methods for characterizing the person in a narrative: showing and telling. In showing or the dramatic method, the author may show not only external speech and actions, but also a character's inner thoughts, feelings, and responsiveness to events. In the telling, the author intervenes authoritatively in order to describe, and often to evaluate, the motives and dispositional qualities of the characters (34).

Based on the explanation above, the characterization may give information to the reader in understanding the character by paying attention to the character's speeches, action, and comments of the other character. So, by using characterization, the researcher is expected to know and understand the character of Percy Jackson in the novel more clearly and deeply.

2.1.2 Abraham Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs Theory

Abraham Maslow is the founder and spiritual leader of the humanistic psychology movement. He was strongly critical of behaviorism and of psychoanalysis (Schultz 300). According to Maslow, human beings have two basic sets of needs that are rooted in their biology: deficiency (or basic) needs, and growth (or meta) needs. The basic needs are more urgent than the growth needs and are arranged in a hierarchical order (Ryckman 425). In the hierarchy of

needs, people cannot fulfill all the needs at the same time because only one need will dominate their personality. It will depend on which of the others have been satisfied. For example: when people feel hungry, certainly they are motivated to eat, they do not see beyond food because their primary motivation is to obtain something to eat. However, Maslow suggests that the order of the needs can be changed if there is an economic recession causes some people to lose their jobs, so the safety and physiological needs may reassume priority (Schultz 304).

Maslow's view of motivation rests on several basic assumptions. First, Maslow (1970) adopted a holistic approach to motivation: That is, the whole person, not any single part of the function, is motivated. The whole person is constantly being motivated by one need or another and that people have the potential to grow toward self-actualization. Second, motivation is usually complex, it means that a person's behavior may spring from several separate motives, for example; the desire for the sexual union may be motivated not only by a genital need but also by needs for dominance, companionship, love, and self-esteem. Third, people are continually motivated by one need or another. It means, when one need is fulfilled, it ordinarily loses its motivational power and then is replaced by another need. Fourth, all people everywhere are motivated by the same basic needs. It means although the people are in different culture, the needs for food, safety, and friendship are common to the entire species. And the final assumption concerning motivation is that needs can be arranged in a hierarchy. Maslow's hierarchy of needs concept assumes that lower level needs must be satisfied or at least relatively satisfied before higher level needs become

motivators. It means that the lower needs must be fulfilled before the higher level is fulfilled. Maslow classifies five hierarchy of needs; physiological needs, safety needs, love and belongingness needs, esteem needs, and self- actualization needs. (Feist 277-278).

The following Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs represent as a pyramid below:

Picture: Illustration of Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs (https;//brighthubpm.com)

Based on the pyramid of Maslow's hierarchy of needs. The lower need is started from physiological needs, safety needs, belongingness and love needs, esteem needs and then the higher needs is self-actualization needs. So, the lower needs are important because people must fulfill the lower needs first before they reach the next level needs. If the physiological needs are fulfilled, it will make

people motivated to fulfill the next needs, and so on. Based on the explanation above, the researcher uses a hierarchy of needs theory of Abraham Maslow to analyze Percy's efforts to find the lightning bolt.

2.1.2.1 Physiological Needs

People must fulfill physiological needs before they fulfill other needs. The physiological need is the lowest level in the hierarchy of needs. The needs are taken as the starting point for motivation theory. Physiological needs are basic: The body craves food, liquid, sleep, oxygen, sex, freedom of movement, and a moderate temperature. When any of these are in short supply, people feel the distressing tension of hunger, thirst, fatigue, shortness of breath, sexual frustration, confinement, or the discomfort of being too hot or cold (Griffin 127).

Physiological needs differ from other needs in at least two important respects. First, they are the only needs that can be completely satisfied or even overly satisfied. People can get enough to eat so that food completely loses its motivational power. But, For someone who has just finished a large meal, the thought of more food can even have a nauseating effect. A second characteristic peculiar to physiological needs is their recurring nature. It means that after people have eaten, they will eventually become hungry again (Feist 279).

So, the physiological needs are the most important of all needs. People can't fulfill the next level of needs before the physiological need is satisfied. If people have lack condition, for example; when people feel hungry, certainly they are motivated to eat , they do not see beyond food because their primary motivation is

to obtain something to eat, as Maslow says that people who are lacking food, safety, love, and esteem will most probably hunger for food more strongly than for anything else (37).

2.1.2.2 Safety Needs

When people are satisfied with their physiological needs, they become motivated by safety needs. The safety needs are security, stability, dependency, protection, freedom from fear, from anxiety and chaos, need for structure, order, law, limits, strength in the protector, and so on (Maslow 39). Otherwise, the need for safety is seen as an active and dominant mobilizer of the organism's resources only in real emergencies, e.g., war, disease, natural catastrophes, crimes waves, societal disorganization, neurosis, brain injury, breakdown of authority, chronically bad situations (Maslow 42). In other words, when people feel in a safe position, they can reach the next level of needs. But they will need some protections and the stability if they feel unsafe. According to Feist, Safety needs differ from physiological needs in that they cannot be overly satiated because people can never be completely protected from meteorites, fires, floods, or the dangerous acts of others (279).

2.1.2.3 Love and Belongingness Needs

After people are fulfilled their physiological and safety needs, there will emerge the love and affection and belongingness needs (Maslow 43). These needs can be expressed through a close relationship with a friend, lover, or mate,

or through social relationships formed within a group. Many people attempt to satisfy the need to belong in other ways, such as joining a church, club, or Internet chat room, enrolling in a class, or volunteering for a service organization. Maslow does not equate love with sex, which is a physiological need, but he recognizes that sex is one way of expressing the love need. He suggests that the failure to satisfy the need for love is a fundamental cause of emotional maladjustment (Schultz 306).

Maslow's concept of belonging combines the twin urges to give and receive love. He states " giving love is seeking to fill a void by understanding and accepting selected others. Receiving love is a way of staving off the pangs of loneliness and rejection " (Griffin 128). In other words, love needs involve both giving and receiving love. So, people have the opportunity to love and be loved.

2.1.2.4 Esteem Needs

When belongingness and love needs are satisfied, people proceed more or less automatically to the next level, it is the esteem needs. Maslow says " All people in our society (with a few pathological exceptions) have a need or desire for a stable, firmly based, usually high evaluation of themselves, for self-respect, or self-esteem, and for the esteem of others". These needs are classified into two subsidiary sets. These are, first, the desire for strength, for achievement, for adequacy, for mastery and competence, for confidence in the face of the world, and for independence and freedom. Second, we have what we may call the desire for reputation or prestige (defining it as respect or esteem from other people),

status, fame and glory, dominance, recognition, attention, importance, dignity, or appreciation. Satisfaction of the self-esteem need leads to feelings of self-confidence, worth, strength, capability, and adequacy, of being useful and necessary in the world (Maslow 45). So, the satisfaction of the need for esteem needs help people to reach the need for self-actualization needs.

2.1.2.5 Self-Actualization Needs

When people are satisfied with the esteem needs, they become motivated by the need for self-actualization. Maslow says " Even if all these needs are satisfied, People may still often (if not always) expect that a new discontent and restlessness will soon develop, unless the individual is doing what he is fitted for. A musician must make music, an artist must paint, a poet must write, if he is to be ultimately happy. What a man can be, he must be. He must be true to his own nature. This need we may call self-actualization." (46). It means that people need to increase their potential. And then each people has different way to increase their potential. It helps people to achieve their goals and becomes what they want to be. People who try to reach the goal in their lives will do anything and it can bring effects to their behavior or personality. The effect of their motivation towards their personality can be seen either positive or negative (Maslow 55). Self-actualization can take many forms, depending on the individual. These variations may include the quest for knowledge, understanding, peace, self-fulfillment, meaning in life, or beauty (Griffin 130).

So, after people are satisfied the physiological needs, safety needs, belongingness and love needs, esteem needs, they can fulfill self-actualization needs. In this need, people must take their passion into reality such as musician must make music, an artist must paint, and so on.

2.2 Review of Related Studies

In order to enlarge the knowledge about this research, the researcher reviewed the previous study which has relation to this research in some aspects.

First, a research entitled structural analysis of plot in Rick Riordian's *Percy Jackson and The Olympians*: *The Lightning Thief* by Dani Irawan, a student of UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. In this research, the researcher focuses on analyzing the kind of plot in the novel using Greimas structuralism. As the result, the researcher states that the plot of the novel is a dramatic or chronological plot because of the story through in chronological order.

Second, a research entitled Fulfillment of George's Actualization in Stowe's *Uncle Tom's Cabin* by May Sharrah, a student of UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya. The researcher uses Maslow's hierarchy of need theory. The study analyzes George's fulfillment to achieve his self-actualization and the impact of his actualization. As the result, the researcher states that George's status as an enslaved man does not hamper his way to fulfill his need and to achieve his self-actualization. The researcher also finds that George's self-actualization has an impact for himself and also for the other characters in the novel.

Third, a research entitled An Analysis of Main Characters Self Esteem in *Pain and Gain Movie* by Muhammad Ali Ibrahim, a student of UIN Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta. This research discusses the main characters fulfill the needs and reach the self-esteem characteristic needs with their evil plans, through the hierarchy of needs of Abraham Maslow's thought. As the result, the researcher finds out that the main character fulfills four levels of needs; physiological needs, safety needs, and love and belongingness needs, and self-esteem needs. But, the main characters are not perfect in completing and filling the self- esteem needs especially on the recognition of others of financial status and property because there are some consequences of the lack of self- esteem needs and its bad consequences.

Based on the previous studies above, the differences between this study and the previous studies are: First, in Irawan's graduation paper, he uses the same novel, like this present study but in different theory. He focuses on the kinds of plot in *the lightning thief* novel using Greimas structuralism. Second, in Sharrah's graduation paper. She uses the same theory, like this present study but she analyses how the main character shows his self-actualization deeper than other needs. Third, in Ibrahim's graduation paper. He uses the same theory but in different research object. He uses movie as the research object using Abraham Maslow's hierarchy of needs theory, but he just analyzes the physiological needs, safety needs, love and belongingness needs and the needs for self- esteem.

So, those explanations make this study different than other previous studies that have already written. In this present study, the researcher focuses on

the analysis of Percy's characterization, his efforts to find the lightning bolt and the effects of his effort found in Rick Riordian's *The Lightning Thief* novel. In this research, The researcher analyzes all the needs of Percy from the lowest needs until the highest needs based on Hierarchy of needs by Abraham Maslow: Physiological needs, safety needs, love and belongingness needs, esteem needs and self-actualization needs. Besides that, the researcher also analyzes Percy's characterization using new criticism theory.
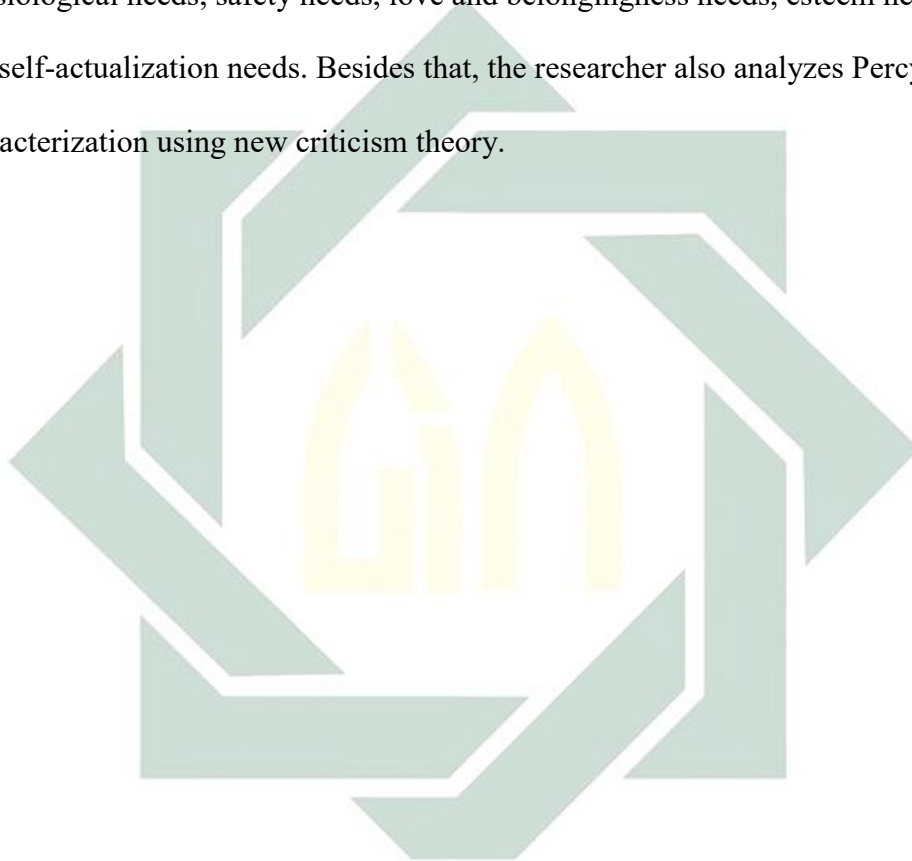
CHAPTER III

Percy's Efforts to find the lightning bolt in Rick Riordian's *The Lightning Thief*

This chapter provides the analysis of the study. The researcher uses two theories; Abraham Maslow's hierarchy of needs and new criticism in order to answer the research questions. This chapter is divided into three parts. First, Percy's characterization. Second, Percy's efforts to find the lightning bolt. The last, the effects of Percy's effort to find the lightning bolt.

3.1 Percy's characterization

In the novel, Percy is presented as the main character because Percy is a dominant character and always there in every part of the story. He is also the narrator who narrates all the events. According to Brown and Tomlinson, the main character called protagonist. It will be fully described, complex individual who has both good and bad traits, like a real person (29).

Based on the explanation above, Percy automatically becomes protagonist character. He is an important figure and appears on the whole story. The character also has characterization. Brown and Tomlinson state that characterization refers to the way an author helps the reader to know a character. In the most convincing characterization, the readers see the character through a combination of her own

actions and dialogues, the responses of the characters to her, and the narrator's

descriptions (29). the characteristic of Percy is described below:

3.1.1 Kind

Percy is a kind person. It is described when he wants to protect a little boy

and his parents from monsters. The incident begins when the monsters attack

Percy in the top of Gateway Arch. There, Percy cannot defeat the monster because

his sword falls toward the Mississippi River. So, he has no weapon to defeat the

monster. In his difficult situation, he looks a little boy with his parents who

scream to see the monsters. In this case, he wants to protect those people from the

monsters. Therefore, he jumps toward the Mississippi river to save them. It is

because he knows that the monsters just want him. He hopes the monsters leaving

the people after he jumps to the river.

> "I glanced at the park ranger and the family. The little boy was hiding
> behind his father's legs. I had to protect these people. I couldn't just ... die. I
> tried to think, but my whole body was on fire. My head felt dizzy. I had no
> sword. I was facing a massive, fire-breathing monster and its mother. And I
> was scared . If I died, would the monsters go away? Would they leave the
> humans alone?" (Riordian, 218).

From the quotation above shows that Percy is a kind person. He not only

cares about his life but also the other people. He still thinks to protect those people

although he is in a dangerous condition. It is because he does not want the people

getting impact of his battle with the monsters. Thus, he chooses to jump toward

the Mississippi river although he does not know that he will save or not in the

river.

3.1.2 Tricky

Another characterization of Percy is tricky. It is described when Percy can deceive Crusty with his brilliant idea. The story begins when his friends, Annabeth and Grover are trapped by Crusty, a mattress seller. Crusty asks them to try one of the mattresses. Then, after his friends try the mattress, Crusty says the word" Ergo!". The word makes Annabeth and Grover is bounded by string.

Percy is shocked to see the incident. In this case, Percy has a brilliant idea, he pretends to interest one of the mattresses. Then, Percy asks Crusty to try the mattress first to make sure that the mattress has good function. Suddenly, after Crusty sleeps on the mattress, Percy says the word "Ergo", a word that makes his friends are bounded by a string. And now the word is also applied to Crusty. He is trapped by his own trap.

> "So, Crusty ..." I said, trying to keep my voice light. I glanced at the sales tag on the valentine-shaped Honeymoon Special. "Does this one really have dynamic stabilizers to stop wave motion?"
> "Absolutely. Try it out."
> "Yeah, maybe I will. But would it work even for a big guy like you? No waves at all?"
> "Guaranteed."
> "No way."
> "Way."
> " Show me." He sat down eagerly on the bed, patted the mattress.
> "No waves. See?"
> "I snapped my fingers. "Ergo." Ropes lashed around Crusty and flattened him against the mattress." (Riordian 292).

Then in other cases, Percy tries to do the trick when he meets Charon or the security of underworld who does not allow him to go to underworld. In this case, Percy gives many drachmas (The standard unit of money used in ancient Greek) to Charon in order to get permission to go to underworld. But Charon does not change his decision. Furthermore, Percy offers Charon that he will talk to Hades to raise his salary if Charon delivers him and his friends to underworld. Then, Charon takes the offer to deliver them to underworld.

> "We have to get to the Underworld," I insisted. He started to go for the coins, but I snatched them back. "No service, no tip." I tried to sound braver than I felt I held up the entire bag from Crusty's stash. I took out a fistful of drachmas and let the coins spill through my fingers. Charon's growl changed into something more like a lion's purr. "Do you think I can be bought, godling? Eh ... just out of curiosity, how much have you got there?". I stacked another few coins." I could mention a pay raise while I'm talking to Hades. He sighed. "The boat's almost full, anyway. I might as well add you three and be off." (Riordian 299).

From the quotation above shows that Percy is tricky, he does the same trap who is used by Crusty.Then, he can save his friend with his brilliant idea. Besides, he also does the trick to Charon in order to meet Hades in underworld.

3.1.3 Loyal

Another characterization is loyal. Percy is loyal to his friends who always accompany him in his trip. It is shown when he wants to go out from the underworld. In this case, he uses three pearls that have given by Nereid (Sea nymph in Greek mythology) to go out from the underworld. But, he gets a difficult choice to save his friends or his mother from the underworld because one pearl can only protect one person. Thus, he must choose his friends or his mother

to follow him in the next trip. Hades asks Percy to save himself, one of his friend and his mother.

> "Only three," Hades said. "What a shame. You do realize each only protects a single person. Try to take your mother, then, little godling. And which of your friends will you leave behind to spend eternity with me? Go on. Choose. Or give me the backpack and accept my terms."(Riordian 329).

In the difficult choice, he chooses his friends; Annabeth and Grover who has accompanied him to find the lightning bolt and has helped him in every condition in his trip: Grover who helps him to defeat Medusa and Annabeth who saves him from Carberus. He remembers that without the help of his friend, he cannot arrive in the underworld and meet his mother.

> "Stop it, both of you!" I felt like my heart was being ripped in two. They had both been with me through so much. I remembered Grover dive-bombing Medusa in the statue garden, and Annabeth saving us from Cerberus; we'd survived Hephaestus's Water land ride, the St. Louis Arch, the Lotus Casino. I had spent thousands of miles worried that I'd be betrayed by a friend, but these friends would never do that. They had done nothing but save me, over and over, and now they wanted to sacrifice their lives for my mom. (Riordian 330).

Based on Percy's word and action, it shows that Percy is a loyal Person. He chooses to save his friends first who have accompanied him in his trip than his mother.

3.1.4 Brave

Percy gets many obstacles in his trip to find the lightning bolt. He meets Medusa, Crusty, etc who try to attack him. But Percy defeats them bravely although he just a boy. The brave of Percy is also described by Grover who says

that Percy is a brave person. It is said in the middle of the trip after fighting with

Medusa. The quotation is explained below:

> "Look, Percy, I'm not as smart as Annabeth. I'm not as brave as you. But I'm pretty good at reading emotions. You're glad your dad is alive. You feel good that he's claimed you, and part of you wants to make him proud. That's why you mailed Medusa's head to Olympus. You wanted him to notice what you'd done." (Riordian 201).

So, based on the explanation above, it shows that Percy is a brave person

who faces all the obstacles bravely. It is shown with Grover's statement who

recognizes the brave of Percy.

3.2 Percy's Efforts to Find The Lightning bolt.

Percy is the main character in the lightning thief novel by Rick Riordian. He

has a mission to find Zeus's lightning bolt. This mission appears when Percy is

accused as the lightning thief. Zeus believes that Poseidon (Percy's father)

convinces Percy to steal it. It is because God cannot take another god's symbol of

power directly. So, as the son of Poseidon, Percy is the only possibility who can

steal it. Zeus will declare a war on Poseidon if the lightning bolt is not returned by

the summer solstice that is June twenty-first. Therefore, Percy must find the

lightning bolt and return it to Zeus.

> "Zeus has demanded that Poseidon return the bolt by the summer solstice. That's June twenty-first, ten days from now. Poseidon wants an apology for being called a thief by the same date. I hoped that diplomacy might prevail, that Hera or Demeter or Hestia would make the two brothers see sense. But your arrival has inflamed Zeus's temper. Now neither god will back down. Unless someone intervenes, unless the master bolt is found and returned to Zeus before the solstice, there will be war." (Riordian 143).

Based on the issue above, Percy has to do some efforts in order to find the lightning bolt. And the only way to find the lightning bolt is to go to underworld. It is because the oracle tells that Percy will find the lightning bolt in the west and meet the God who has betrayed." You shall go west, and face the god who has turned" (Riordian 146). In this case, Percy believes that Hades is the real lightning thief who has stolen the lightning bolt because Hades hates his brothers; Zeus and Poseidon. So, Hades is the only possibility who will get luck through the dispute between Poseidon and Zeus. Therefore, the main purpose in his trip comes to underworld that located in Los Angeles. The quotation is explained below:

> " Someone who hates his brothers for forcing him into an oath to have no more children, an oath that both of them have now broken. Chiron nodded. "The Lord of the Dead is the only possibility." (Riordian 145).

> "The entrance to the Underworld is always in the west. It moves from age to age, just like Olympus. Right now, of course, it's in America." "Where?". Chiron looked surprised. "I thought that would be obvious enough. The entrance to the Underworld is in Los Angeles." (Riordian 152)

Based on the explanation above, the way of his effort to find the lightning bolt: go to the Underworld, find the lightning bolt, and reveal the truth. Besides that, Percy must be ready to leave half-blood camp, go to the west with no adult supervision and no backup plan. It is because he will meet any dangerous situations in his trip to find the lightning bolt such as monsters, his enemies or someone who does not like him.

> " I was actually leaving Half-Blood Hill. I was heading west with no adult supervision, no backup plan, not even a cell phone. (Chiron said cell phones were traceable by monsters; if we used one, it would be worse than sending up a flare.) I had no weapon stronger than a sword to fight off monsters and reach the Land of the Dead." (Riordian 161).

Since Percy is accused as the lightning thief. The top of his need is to find the lightning bolt and return it to Zeus. It is the only way to prevent the war and show that he is not the lightning thief. "I had to get the bolt back to Olympus and tell Zeus the truth. I had to stop the war." (Riordian 131). By finding the lightning bolt, he also will save his mother who is arrested by Hades in underworld. "I was ready to take him on. Besides, if my mother was in the Underworld." (Riordian 150). Therefore, the researcher uses hierarchy of needs by Abraham Maslow to analyze Percy's efforts to find the lightning bolt. As it has been explained previously at chapter II, Hierarchy of needs theory is divided into five clusters of needs. They are physiological needs, safety needs, love and belongingness needs, esteem needs and self-actualization needs.

The theory shows that if physiological needs are satisfied, it will make people motivation to fulfill the next needs, and so on. By applying the stages in Maslow's hierarchy of needs. The researcher will reveal how Percy's efforts to reach his goal to find the lightning bolt. It starts with the explanation of Percy's physiological needs, and then followed by her safety needs, love and belongingness needs, esteem needs and the higher needs that is self-actualization needs.

3.2.1 Percy's Physiological needs

The first level of Maslow's hierarchy of needs is the needs for physiological needs such as food, drink and sleep. The physiological needs are the basic need

because the other needs cannot be fulfilled before the physiological needs are already satisfied. The data below will show the physiological needs of Percy:

Although Percy is demigod but he has basic needs, like human being. He needs food, drink and sleep. "I shook my head. I wished I could help her, but I felt too hungry and tired and mentally overloaded to ask any more questions" (Riordian 105). The quotation shows that Percy cannot think as well when he feels hunger and tired. Therefore, Percy needs to fulfill his physiological needs in his trip to find the lightning bolt.

The needs of food and drink are important to Percy because he must be strong and healthy especially in his trip to find the lightning bolt. These needs are needed after the fatigue of a long trip. Without food and drink, he can be hungry, thirsty and has no energy to continue his trip. Even he can die if he cannot fulfill these needs in a long day. As Maslow says, the need of self-actualization cannot be fulfilled if the lower need cannot be fulfilled. So, the needs of food and drink must be fulfilled in order to reach the next need.

In these needs, the researcher finds that Percy gets problem to fulfill the needs of food and drink because he cannot eat regularly during his trip to find the lightning bolt. It is because he left his money and his food in the bus when he is attacked by Erinyes. "All our money was back there," I reminded her. "Our food and clothes everything." (Riordian 174). Because of the incident, Percy gets difficulty to fulfill the needs of food and drink in the next day." We hadn't eaten since the night before in the dining car, somewhere in Kansas" (Riordian 227). Although he gets the problem to fulfill the needs of food and drink, but Percy still

fulfils these needs. The way he fulfills the needs of food and drink are described below:

First, Percy fulfills the needs of food and drink by getting them from Medusa (A monster who pretends to be aunty Em). It is described in the middle of his trip when Percy smells the aroma of food that fried, greasy and excellent in Aunty Em's Garden Gnome Emporium. Then, he enters to the place and meets the owner of the place, Medusa. There, Medusa gives him some food and drink such as cheeseburgers, vanilla shakes, and XXL servings of French fries. Percy cannot refuse it because he is hungry after a long trip. He needs some food for his body.

> "Our hostess disappeared behind the snack counter and started cooking. Before we knew it, she'd brought us plastic trays heaped with double cheeseburgers, vanilla shakes, and XXL servings of French fries. I was halfway through my burger before I remembered to breathe." (Riordian 181).

Then, after Percy has already eaten, he looks aunty Em who changes to be monster and tries to attack him. In this case, Percy succeeds to defeat Medusa by cutting her head. After the incident, Percy leaves the place and takes some foods and blanket from Medusa's house. Those foods can be used to fulfill the needs of food and drink for a long day.

> "We camped out in the woods, a hundred yards from the main road, in a marshy clearing that local kids had obviously been using for parties. The ground was littered with flattened soda cans and fast-food wrappers. We'd taken some food and blankets from Aunty Em's, but we didn't dare light a fire to dry our damp clothes. The Furies and Medusa had provided enough excitement for one day. We didn't want to attract anything else." (Riordian 196).

The characteristic peculiar to physiological needs is their recurring nature. It means that after people have eaten, they will eventually become hungry again

(Feist 279). Based on the characteristic, Percy can be hungry again although he has eaten. For that reason, he will motivate to fulfill his needs of food and drink when there is no food supply.

Based on explanation above, Percy always needs food and drink to keep alive. In this case, Percy gets food and drink from Ares, God of war. It happens when Percy comes to the restaurant in the middle of his trip. There, Percy wants to buy food but he does not have money. Then, Ares comes and asks the waitress to give some food and drink for Percy and his friends.

> "The waitress came back with heaping trays of food-cheeseburgers, fries, onion rings, and chocolate shakes. Ares handed her a few gold drachmas. She looked nervously at the coins. "But, these aren't..."
> Ares pulled out his huge knife and started cleaning his fingernails. "Problem, sweetheart?" The waitress swallowed, then left with the gold" (Riordian 234).

Besides, Percy also gets food and drink in the Lotus Casino, a beautiful place that full of joy. There are many games and foods. He visits that place for rest. In that place, he fulfills the needs of food and drink by eating chips and drinking three coke. Percy also feels better there.

> "I took a shower, which felt awesome after a week of grimy travel. I clothe, ate a bag of chips, drank three Cokes, and came out feeling better than I had in a long time. In the back of my mind, some small problem kept nagging me. I'd had a dream or something ... I needed to talk to my friends. But I was sure it could wait." (Riordian 269).

The next need is sleep. The need of sleep is also important for Percy because he must continue the trip to find the lightning bolt. Thus, he needs to sleep for his healthy and energy. In his trip to find the lightning bolt, the researcher finds that sometimes Percy feels difficulty to sleep because he must

sleep in shift. It is because he must control the situation around him to make sure the situation is safe. "We decided to sleep in shifts. I volunteered to take first watch." (Riordian 196). Although Percy sleeps in shift, but he can fulfill the need of sleep. It is shown in the quotation below:

> " Grover looked at the night sky, like he was thinking about that problem. " How about I take first watch, huh? You get some sleep." I wanted to protest, but he started to play Mozart, soft and sweet, and I turned away, my eyes stinging After a few bars of Piano Concerto no. 12, I was asleep." (Riordian 201).

Based on the explanation above, it is clear that the needs of food, drink and sleep are fulfilled by Percy although he gets some obstacles to fulfill physiological needs in his trip. Therefore, the physiological needs of Percy for food, drink and sleep are fulfilled.

3.2.2 Percy's Safety needs.

The previous analysis has shown that Percy's basic needs are already fulfilled. However, those needs seem to give significant effect toward Percy having a motivation. Without fulfilling his physiological needs, Percy cannot fulfill the next need because physiological needs are the basic needs. Although Percy is a demigod, he still needs food, drink and sleep. Without food, he will be hungry and has no energy to continue his trip. As Maslow says, when the first stage that is physiological needs is satisfied, the new need will emerge and so on. Safety need is the second needs in hierarchy of needs. This need which may categorize roughly as the safety needs are having place to live, security, stability, dependency, protection, freedom from fear, from anxiety and so on (39).

Someone who becomes demigod likes Percy. He needs protection to save him from the monsters who try to kill him. Especially when he lives in the mortal world, it is because the monster can know demigod's smell in the mortal world. In this case, his mother married to Gabe (Percy's stepfather) in order to protect him from the danger. It is because his step father has a unique smell that can lose the smell of demigod in Percy's body. Thus, Percy can live in the mortal world until he is twelve years old.

> "You should be grateful, Percy. Your stepfather smells so repulsively human he could mask the presence of any demigod. As soon as I took a whiff inside his Camaro, I knew: Gabe has been covering your scent for years. If you hadn't lived with him every summer, you probably would've been found by monsters a long time ago. Your mom stayed with him to protect you." (Riordian 165).

Day by day, Erinyes or Hades's monster knows the presence of Percy. For that reason, Percy lives at the half-blood camp, the safest place for demigod. In that place, Percy can be free from the monster. "Annabeth frowned. "Don't you get it, Percy? You are home. This is the only safe place on earth for kids like us." (Riordian 100).

But Percy cannot always stay at the half-blood camp because he wants freedom from fear. Thus, he leaves the camp to find the lightning bolt. In his trip, Percy is accompanied by Annabeth and Grover who are ready to help and protect him. It is described when they meet Erinyes in the trip. There, Percy gets protection from Annabeth. She gives her invisible hat to Percy in order to make the monster cannot see the existence of Percy.

> "I've got it," Annabeth said. "Percy, take my hat."

> "What?"
> "You're the one they want. Turn invisible and go up the aisle. Let them pass you. Maybe you can get to the front and get away."
> (Riordian 169).

Besides, there is Grover who always protects him. Grover always follows him when Percy lives in the mortal world until he does a trip to find the lightning bolt. Grover recognizes that he is a keeper who comes to protect him.

> "Yes, it was. I was supposed to protect you."
> "Did my mother ask you to protect me?"
> "No. But that's my job. I'm a keeper. At least.I was."
> "But why ..." I suddenly felt dizzy, my vision swimming.
> "Don't strain yourself," Grover said. "Here." He helped me hold my glass and put the straw to my lips. (Riordian 65).

Based on explanation above, it shows that Percy's safety needs are fulfilled.

3.2.3 Percy's Love and belongingness needs.

If the physiological needs and safety needs are fulfilled, the next need is love and belongingness needs. These needs can be expressed in a variety of ways. It can be expressed through a close relationship with a friend, lover, or mate, or through social relationship formed within a group (Schultz 314).

Although Percy is a demigod, Percy needs social relationships, connection with other people, belonging to group, family affection, and friends. This need is very important for Percy because he needs motivation from his close people in his mission to find the lightning bolt. In the novel, Percy has a mother who always loves and protects him. It is shown when his mother succeeds to save Percy from the monster who try to kill him. But in the incident, she cannot save herself

because she disappeared in a flash of light and arrested by Hades in the

underworld. For that reason, Percy wants to save his mother. He accepts the

mission to find the lightning bolt in order to save his mother. He believes that

Hades is the thief of the lightning bolt. Thus, he can find the lightning bolt in the

underworld and save his mother.

> "A strange fire burned in my stomach. The weirdest thing was: it wasn't
> fear. It was anticipation. The desire for revenge. Hades had tried to kill me
> three times so far, with the Fury, the Minotaur, and the hellhound. It was his
> fault my mother had disappeared in a flash of light. Now he was trying to
> frame me and my dad for a theft we hadn't committed. I was ready to take
> him on. Besides, if my mother was in the Underworld." (Riordian 150).

From the quotation above, it shows that his mother becomes his motivation

in his effort to find Zeus's lightning bolt. Besides that, Percy gets support from his

friends who accompany him in the trip. The first is Annabeth, she is demigod and

Athena's daughter who always gives support for Percy when he loses his

confidence during the trip to find the lightning bolt. In this case, she gives support

to Percy that his mission will be successful. Then she will also help and support

Percy to find the lightning bolt.

> "I've been waiting a long time for a quest, seaweed brain," she said. "Athena
> is no fan of Poseidon, but if you're going to save the world, I'm the best
> person to keep you from messing up."
> "If you do say so yourself," I said. "I suppose you have a plan, wise girl?"
> Her cheeks colored. "Do you want my help or not?" The truth was, I did. I
> needed all the help I could get." (Riordian 154).

The second is Grover, a satyr who becomes his keeper when he lives in the

mortal world. Grover also accompanies him in his trip to find the lightning bolt.

Although Percy cannot sure satyr can help him in his trip, but he feels better for

the participation of Grover. It is explained by quotation below:

> "He took a deep breath, then stood, brushing the shred-ded cards and aluminum bits off his T-shirt.
> "You saved my life, Percy. If ... if you're serious about wanting me along, I won't let you down." I felt so relieved I wanted to cry, though I didn't think that would be very heroic. Grover was the only friend I'd ever had for longer than a few months. I wasn't sure what good a satyr could do against the forces of the dead, but I felt better knowing he'd be with me." (Riordian 152).

From the quotation above shows that the presence of Grover is important for Percy. It can be seen through Percy's action; he is affected when he knows that Grover will accompany him in his trip. Then, Grover also gives support to Percy that Percy will find the lightning bolt and save his mother. Percy feels better and really grateful for all the support that has given by Grover.

> "Oh, right!" he chimed in. "We got this far. We'll find the master bolt and save your mom. No problem.
> "I looked at them both, and felt really grateful. Only a few minutes before, I'd almost gotten them stretched to death on deluxe water beds, and now they were trying to be brave for my sake, trying to make me feel better." (Riordian 295).

Based on the explanation above, it shows that Percy will never feel lonely because his friends always accompany him and giving their support to Percy. Besides, his love for his mother becomes his motivation to find the lightning bolt. So, it can be concluded that the needs of love and belongingness are fulfilled.

3.2.4 Percy's Esteem needs

When love and belongingness needs are satisfied, people are free to pursue esteem needs. Maslow says " These needs are classified into two subsidiary sets. These are, first, the desire for strength, for achievement, for adequacy, for mastery

and competence, for confidence in the face of the world, and for independence and freedom. Second, we have what we may call the desire for reputation or prestige (defining it as respect or esteem from other people), status, fame and glory, dominance, recognition, attention, importance, dignity, or appreciation" (45). Self-esteem is a person's own feeling of worth and confidence. In other words, self-esteem is based on real competence and not merely on others opinion (Feist 281). When people lack self-esteem, they feel inferior, helpless and discouraged with little confidence in their ability to cope (Schultz 306). Whereas reputation is the perception of the prestige, recognition, or fame a person has achieved in the eyes of others (Feist 281).

In the lightning thief novel, Percy has esteem needs not only from his own self, but also from others. If he is unable to satisfy these needs, then he will feel inferiority of weakness and helplessness. The analysis of esteem needs that exist within Percy will be divided into two parts as below:

The first is self-esteem. In this case, Percy wants the desire for independence and freedom. Since Percy is accused as the lightning thief, Percy cannot go anywhere, he must stay at half-blood camp for his safety. He also cannot get on a plane because the sky is in Zeus's domain. Zeus thinks that Percy is the thief of his thunderbolt. Definitely, Zeus will never let Percy to alive if Percy is in Zeus's domain.

> "Oh," I said. "Naturally. So we just get on a plane-"
> "No!" Grover shrieked. "Percy, what are you thinking? Have you ever been on a plane in your life?" I shook my head, feeling embarrassed. My mom had never taken me anywhere by plane. She'd always said we didn't have the money. Besides, her parents had died in a plane crash.

"Percy, think," Chiron said. "You are the son of the Sea God. Your father's bitterest rival is Zeus, Lord of the Sky. Your mother knew better than to trust you in an airplane. You would be in Zeus's domain. You would never come down again alive" (Riordian 153)

Besides that, when the storm comes to half-blood camp, Percy thinks that Zeus is punishing the whole camp because of him. Percy feels furious. In this case, he wants the desire to freedom. He must find the lightning bolt and return it to Zeus although he never steals it.

"It started to rain. Volleyball players stopped their game and stared in stunned silence at the sky. I had brought this storm to Half-Blood Hill. Zeus was punishing the whole camp because of me. I was furious.
"So I have to find the stupid bolt," I said. "And return it to Zeus."
"What better peace offering," Chiron said, "than to have the son of Poseidon return Zeus's property?" (Riordian 143).

For his desire to be free from the accusation as the lightning thief, he does a trip to find the lightning bolt. In his trip, Percy fights Ares confidently without the help of his friends. It is because Ares is the real thief, he influences Percy to believe that the thief is Hades.". "You gave me the backpack in Denver," I said. "The master bolt was in there the whole time." ."Yes and no," Ares said. "It's probably too complicated for your little mortal brain to follow, but the backpack is the master bolt's sheath, just morphed a bit." (Riordian 336).

The Second is esteem of others. Although self-esteem of Percy is fulfilled, he still needs the esteem of others. In this case, the esteem who is given by another person can be in any form. In *The Lightning Thief* novel, Percy gets the esteem of other when the people around him recognize his competence as the son of Poseidon and his success to defeat the monster. Percy is increasingly recognized. It is reflected when Annabeth recognizes Percy's ability. She feels

amazed when Percy succeeds to kill Medusa. In this case, she recognizes the bravery of Percy.

> "After a few minutes, Annabeth fell into line next to me. "Look, I..." Her voice faltered. "I appreciate your coming back for us, okay? That was really brave."
> "We're a team, right?" She was silent for a few more steps. "It's just that if you died ... aside from the fact that it would really suck for you, it would mean the quest was over. This may be my only chance to see the real world. (Riordian 175)

From the quotation above shows that Percy gets appreciation from Annabeth because his bravery. Besides, there is Grover who also recognizes the brave of Percy to defeat Medusa "Look, Percy, I'm not as smart as Annabeth. I'm not as brave as you. But I'm pretty good at reading emotions. You're glad your dad is alive. You feel good that he's claimed you, and part of you wants to make him proud. That's why you mailed Medusa's head to Olympus. You wanted him to notice what you'd done." (Riordian 201). In this case, when Grover recognizes the brave of Percy who succeeds to kill Medusa, automatically Grover believes to Percy's ability. Thus, Percy can kill Medusa with his ability and his brave.

Then, Percy also gets esteem need of Erinyes. She is Hades's monster who thinks that Percy is the thief of Zeus's lightning bolt and Hades's helm of darkness. Then, one moment makes her to think different about Percy. It happens when Erinyes listens the conversation of Percy and Ares in their battle. Ares recognizes that he is the real thief. In this case, Erinyes recognizes and believes that Percy is not the thief of Zeus's lightning bolt. It means that Percy gets back his reputation as a good boy who never steals the lightning bolt.

"We saw the whole thing," she hissed. "So ... it truly was not you?" I tossed her the helmet, which she caught in surprise. "Return that to Lord Hades," I said. "Tell him the truth. Tell him to call off the war." She hesitated, then ran a forked tongue over her green, leathery lips. "Live well, Percy Jackson. Become a true hero." (Riordian 346).

So, From the explanation above, it shows that Percy can fulfill his esteem need in self-esteem and also the esteem of others.

3.2.5 Self -Actualization Needs

After all these needs are satisfied, people may still often expect that a new discontent and restlessness will soon develop unless the individual is doing what he wants to do individually. ''What a man can be, he must be to his own nature. This need may call self-actualization" (Maslow 46). Maslow also describes the need for self-actualization as "the desire to become more and more what one is, to become everything that one is capable of becoming". Self-actualization can take many forms, depending on the individual. These variations may include the quest for knowledge, understanding, peace, self-fulfillment, meaning in life, or beauty (Griffin 130).

After fulfilling four previous requirements; physiological needs, safety needs, love and belongingness needs, esteem needs. Then, Percy requires the fulfillment of higher needs; self-actualization needs. It happens when Percy can find the lightning bolt and return it to Zeus.

As explained before, the underworld becomes the main purpose in his trip to find the lightning bolt. It is because Percy thinks that Hades is the real thief. So,

he will find the lightning bolt in the underworld. But, after Percy arrives to the underworld, Hades accuses him as the thief of the lightning bolt and his helm of darkness. Hades's statement is supported by finding the lightning bolt in his bag. It is explained by the quotation below:

> "I was speechless. I had no helm. I had no idea how the master bolt had gotten into my backpack. I wanted to think Hades was pulling some kind of trick. Hades was the bad guy. But suddenly the world turned sideways. I realized I'd been played with. Zeus, Poseidon, and Hades had been set at each other's throats by someone else. The master bolt had been in the backpack, and I'd gotten the backpack from." (Riordian 328)

From the quotation above, it shows that Percy has founded the lightning bolt. Besides that, he knows that Ares is the real thief because the bag is given by Ares. Therefore, he must go out from the underworld and meet Ares. In this case, he uses the three pearls who has given by Nereid to take him and his friends from the underworld. Then, the pearls explode them on the surface, in the middle of the Santa Monica Bay.

In Santa Monica beach, he meets Ares and fights with him. The battle ended when Ares left Percy in their battle. It is shown when Ares's body begins to glow and disappear. Besides that, Ares leaves the helm of darkness in the beach. Then, Percy picks the helm and walks toward his friends. After the incident, he meets Erinyes who has watched the battle between Percy and Ares. In this case, Percy gives the helm of darkness to Erinyes and asks her to tell the truth to Hades about the real thief.

> "His body began to glow. "'Percy!" Annabeth shouted. "Don't watch!" I turned away as the god Ares revealed his true irnmortal form. I somehow knew that if I looked, I would disin-tegrate into ashes. The light died. I

looked back. Ares was gone. The tide rolled out to reveal Hades's bronze helm of darkness. I picked it up and walked toward my friends." (Riordian 345).

"We saw the whole thing," she hissed. "So ... it truly was not you?"
I tossed her the helmet, which she caught in surprise. "Return that to Lord Hades," I said. "Tell him the truth. Tell him to call off the war." (Riordian 346).

After Percy gives the helm of darkness to Erinyes, Percy goes to Olympus without accompanied by his friend. It is because Percy asks his friends to go back to half-blood camp. In the Olympus, Percy meets Zeus and Poseidon. Then, he tells all the whole things he faces in his trip and gives the lightning bolt to Zeus.

"Zeus opened his palm. The lightning bolt flew into it. As he closed his fist, the metallic points flared with elec-tricity, until he was holding what looked more like the clas-sic thunderbolt, a twenty-foot javelin of arcing, hissing energy that made the hairs on my scalp rise." (Riordian 355).

Because of Percy's success to find and return the lightning bolt, Zeus accepts it and recognizes the great skill of Percy to finish this mission. Zeus appreciates his efforts to find the lightning bolt because there are not many heroes which can do it. And now Percy has completed his quest.

"Zeus held up his hand angrily. "We will speak of this no more," Zeus said. "I must go personally to purify this thunderbolt in the waters of Lemnos, to remove the human taint from its metal." He rose and looked at me. His expression softened just a fraction of a degree. You have done me a service, boy. Few heroes could have accomplished as much." (Riordian 356).

 So, based on the explanation above. It shows that Percy can fulfill his need for self of actualization. Percy has finished his mission to find the lightning bolt and return it to Zeus. For his success, he can show to Zeus and the people around him that he is not the lightning thief.

3. 3 The Effects of Percy's Effort to Find The Lightning Bolt

This section tries to find out the effects of Percy's success to find and return the lightning bolt. People who try to reach the goal in their lives will do anything and it can bring effects to their behavior or personality. The effect of their motivation towards their personality can be seen either positive or negative (Maslow 55). In this case, there are impacts of Percy's success to find and return the lightning bolt. The impacts are described below:

3.3.1 Percy is free from the accusation

Percy gets his freedom after he succeeds to find the lightning bolt and return it to Zeus. He tells Zeus about all the things that he faces during his trip. Especially about the real thief, Ares. In this case, Zeus accepts and recognizes that Percy is not like his assumption. Percy is not the thief of the lightning bolt. Then, Zeus sets Percy free from the accusation and lets him to live freely.

> "He rose and looked at me. His expression softened just a fraction of a degree. "You have done me a service, boy. Few heroes could have accomplished as much."
> "I had help, sir," I said. "Grover Underwood and Annabeth Chase-"
> To show you my thanks, I shall spare your life. I do not trust you, Perseus Jackson. I do not like what your arrival means for the future of Olympus. But for the sake of peace in the family, I shall let you live." (Riordian 356).

3.3.2 Percy is more confident to live in mortal world

Percy becomes more confident to live in mortal world after he succeeds to find the lightning bolt. He does not need to worry about his life because he can prove that he is not the lightning thief. In the novel, before he can find the

lightning bolt, Percy's life is miserable because many monsters try to kill him. In this case, Percy must follow the demand of his mother to stay at the half-blood camp for his safety. Thus, he cannot choose the place that he wants. He must follow the decision of his mother to live at half-blood camp.

> "Percy," my mom said, "there's too much to explain and not enough time. We have to get you to safety."
> "Safety from what? Who's after me?"
> "Oh, nobody much," Grover said, obviously still miffed about the donkey comment. "Just the Lord of the Dead and a few of his blood-thirstiest minions." (Riordian 50).

But after he can find the lightning bolt and free from the accusation, he is more confident to choose his own world. It is reflected when Chiron asks Percy to give a decision to stay at the half-blood camp or return to the mortal world. In this case, Percy takes the decision to live in the mortal world for seventh grade and be a summer camper. He takes his own decision without influenced by people. He chooses to live in the mortal world although he knows that the mortal world is not a safe place for demigod because the monster can know Demigod' s smell. But he does not care about it. It is because Percy believes that he will survive in the mortal world until the next summer.

> "I'll be back next summer," I promised him. "I'll survive until then. After all, I am your son." I asked Argus to take me down to cabin three, so I could pack my bags for home." (Riordian 390).

3.3.3 The war can be avoided

Percy's success to find the lightning bolt influences Zeus 's assumption to Percy. In the novel, before Percy can find the lightning bolt, Zeus thinks that Poseidon has stolen the lightning bolt. It is because the forges of the Cyclopes are

under the ocean, which gives Poseidon some influence over the makers of Zeus's

lightning. For that reason, Zeus believes Poseidon has taken the lightning bolt.

Besides that, his conviction is also supported by the statement that the God cannot

usurp another god's symbol of power directly that is forbidden by the most ancient

of divine laws. Thus, Zeus thinks that Poseidon convinces his child to steal it.

Then, Zeus will declare a war on Poseidon if the lightning bolt is not returned by

the summer solstice in June, twenty-first.

> "Zeus has good reason to be suspicious. The forges of the Cyclopes are
> under the ocean, which gives Poseidon some influence over the makers of
> his brother's lightning. Zeus believes Poseidon has taken the master bolt,
> and is now secretly having the Cyclopes build an arsenal of illegal copies,
> which might be used to topple Zeus from his throne. The only thing Zeus
> wasn't sure about was which hero Poseidon used to steal the bolt. Now
> Poseidon has openly claimed you as his son." (Riordian 142).

After Percy succeeds to find the lightning bolt, Zeus changes his assumption

to Percy. He calls of the war because Percy has shown that he is not the thief and

has returned the lightning bolt. So, it can be concluded that the success of Percy's

effort to find the lightning bolt, it can change Zeus's assumption to Percy. Then,

the war can be avoided.

> "Do not presume to fly again. Do not let me find you here when I return.
> Otherwise you shall taste this bolt. And it shall be your last sensation."
> Thunder shook the palace. With a blinding flash of lightning, Zeus was
> gone." (Riordian 356).

3.3.4 Percy can save his mother

His success to find the lightning bolt has effect to his mother. As explained

in the novel, before he can find the lightning bolt, his mother was arrested by

Hades in the underworld. It happens because Hades thinks that Percy is the thief

of his helm of darkness. So, Hades arrests his mother. He believes that Percy will come to underworld and save his mother.

After Percy finds the lightning bolt and knows that Ares is not only steals Zeus's lightning bolt but also Hades's helm of darkness. Percy meets Ares to find the helm of darkness. There, he fights with Ares. After the battle ended, he gets the helm that left by Ares before he disappeared in the light. Then, Percy asks Erinyes to return it to Hades.

> "So ... it truly was not you?" I tossed her the helmet, which she caught in surprise. "Return that to Lord Hades," I said. "Tell him the truth. Tell him to call off the war. She hesitated, then ran a forked tongue over her green, leathery lips. "Live well, Percy Jackson. Become a true hero. Because if you do not, if you ever come into my clutches again." (Riordian 346).

After that incident, Hades changes his assumption to Percy. It is described when Poseidon says that Hades has returned his mother to the mortal world. It is because Percy recovered Hades's helm of darkness. Hades's action shows that he is believe to Percy. So, he returns his mother to Percy.

> "You must go, child. But first, know that your mother has returned.
> "I stared at him, completely stunned. "My mother? "
> "You will find her at home. Hades sent her when you recovered his helm. Even the Lord of Death pays his debts." (Riordian 358).

Based on the explanation above, it shows that the success of Percy's effort to find the lightning bolt can change Hades's assumptions who ever thinks that Percy is the thief of his helm of darkness. Then, Hades returns his mother to Percy.

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION

Based on the whole discussion in chapter 3. There are several points that should be underlined. First is Percy's characterization. The result shows that Percy becomes the main character because he is an important figure and appears on the whole story. Besides that, he is also the narrator who narrates all the events and experience he has. In his efforts to find the lightning bolt, Percy has many characteristics such as kind, loyal, brave and tricky. First, he is brave to defeat monsters that he faces in his trip to find the lightning bolt. Second, he is tricky because he has brilliant idea to defeat his enemy. In this case, he is not only using his power but also using his brain. And the other characterization, Percy is loyal to his friend. For his solidarity, he chooses to save his friends first who always accompany him in his big mission than his mother. The last, Percy is also kind because he does not only care with himself but also the other people like when Percy wants to protect a family from the monsters in the previous chapter.

Second is about Percy's efforts to find the lightning bolt using Maslow's hierarchy of needs theory. This theory is used because the researcher thinks that Percy has the needs which must be fulfilled in his effort to find the lightning bolt. There are five levels of need, those are physiological needs, safety needs, love and belongingness needs, esteem needs, and self- Actualization needs. Although Percy is demigod but he has basic needs, like human being. He needs food, drink, sleep, love. Since Percy is accused as the lightning thief, the top of his needs is to find

the lightning bolt. The result shows that Percy can fulfill all the needs until he finds the lightning bolt. First is physiological needs, in this needs, Percy can fulfill the needs for food, drink, and sleep although sometimes Percy cannot eat regularly and must sleep in a shift. Second is safety needs, in this need, Percy gets protection at the half-blood camp, a safest place for Demigod. Besides that, he also gets protection from his friends during his trip to find the lightning bolt. Third is love and belongingness needs, in this need, Percy gets love from his mother and his friends who always give support during his trip. Fourth is esteem needs, in this need, he gets self-esteem need when he wants the desire to be free from the accusation as the lightning thief. He also gets esteem of others because the people recognize the brave of Percy to defeat the monster, And the last is self-actualization, the need for self-actualization is seen when Percy succeeds to find the lightning bolt and return it to Zeus. Besides, he can show that he is not the lightning thief.

The last point of the analysis. The researcher reveals the effects of Percy's success to find and return the lightning bolt are: Percy is free from the accusation as the lightning thief and he is more confident to live in mortal world although the place is not safe for demigod because the monster will try to kill him. Besides that, Percy can prevent the war because Zeus has changed his assumptions to Percy after he knows that Percy is not the lightning thief. For that reason, he calls off the war. Then, Percy can save his mother from Hades. It is because Percy has returned the helm of darkness (Hades's symbol of power) to Hades. In this case,

Hades believes that Percy is not the thief of his helm of darkness and the lightning bolt.

From the result of analysis as it has been explained above, it can be seen that Percy has hard effort to find the lightning bolt. Although it is not easy to find the lightning bolt because he gets any obstacles in his trip, but he can fulfill all his needs until he succeeds to find the lightning bolt. The impacts of Percy's success to find and return the lightning bolt are: Percy is free from the accusation and he is more confident to live in mortal world. Besides that, the war can be avoided and Percy can save his mother.

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