THE FRIENDSHIP PROCESS DEPICTED IN THREE CHARACTERS IN *THE HEROES OF OLYMPUS: THE LOST HERO* NOVEL

THESIS



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ABSTRACT

Nabila, A. (2021). The Friendship Process Depicted in Three Characters in The Heroes of Olympus: The Lost Hero Novel. English Department, UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya. Advisor: Sufi Ikrima Sa'adah, M. Hum. Keywords: Adolescence, Friendship Process, Jason

This study aimed to discuss the friendship of Jason, Piper, and Leo at their age as adolescence which was depicted in the novel *The Heroes of Olympus: The Lost Hero.* This study also explained some of the effects of friendship on these three characters. This study focused on three problem statements, namely; (1) How is the formation of friendship depicted in Rick Riordan's *The Heroes Olympus: The Lost Hero* novel?, (2) How are the friendship functions in friendship depicted in Rick Riordan's *The Heroes Olympus: The Lost Hero* novel?, and (3) What are the effects of the friendship towards the three characters depicted in Rick Riordan's *The Heroes Olympus: The Lost Hero* novel?, *The Lost He*

This research used a qualitative method in which the collected data came from novels, books, and several previous studies. This study used the concept of friendship theory to answer the first problem statement, namely the formation of friendship from Beverley Fehr. To answer the second problem statement, the function of friendship from Asher and Parker. And to answer the third problem statement, the researcher employed new criticism focusing on Murphy's modes of characterization. By using this theory and data, this study found different results from the previous research studies.

The results of this study showed that Jason, Piper, and Leo's friendship formation comes from environmental, individual, and situational factors. The study also found several friendship functions such as emotional security, guidance and assistance, intimacy and affection, self-validation dan ego support, and reliable alliance during the events that happened to their friendship. The last, four effects the changes in the characters of Jason, Piper, and Leo. Those effects are Leo's confidence increased, Jason and Leo not feeling lonely, Piper's patience increased, and Jason's a sense of belief increased.

ABSTRAK

Nabila, A. (2021). Proses Persahabatan Digambarkan dalam Tiga Karakter di Novel The Heroes of Olympus: The Lost Hero. Program Studi Sastra Inggris, UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya. Pembimbing: Sufi Ikrima Sa'adah, M. Hum.

Kata Kunci: Remaja, Proses Persahabatan, Jason

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk membahas persahabatan Jason, Piper, dan Leo di usia remaja yang digambarkan dalam novel *The Heroes of Olympus: The Lost Hero*. Studi ini juga menjelaskan beberapa efek persahabatan pada ketiga karakter tersebut. Penelitian ini difokuskan pada tiga rumusan masalah, yaitu; (1) Bagaimana pembentukan persahabatan yang digambarkan dalam novel *The Heroes Olympus: The Lost Hero* karya Rick Riordan ?, (2) Bagaimana fungsi persahabatan yang digambarkan dalam novel Rick Riordan *The Heroes Olympus: The Lost Hero* ?, dan (3) Apa saja efek persahabatan terhadap tiga karakter tersebut yang digambarkan dalam novel Rick Riordan *The Heroes Olympus: The Lost Hero* ?.

Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kualitatif dimana data yang dikumpulkan berasal dari novel, buku, dan beberapa penelitian sebelumnya. Penelitian ini menggunakan konsep teori persahabatan untuk menjawab rumusan masalah pertama yaitu pembentukan persahabatan dari Beverley Fehr. Untuk menjawab rumusan masalah kedua fungsi persahabatan dari Asher & Parker. Dan untuk menjawab rumusan masalah ketiga, peneliti menggunakan kritik baru yang berfokus pada mode karakterisasi Murphy. Dengan menggunakan teori dan data tersebut, penelitian ini menemukan hasil yang berbeda dari penelitian sebelumnya.

Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa persahabatan Jason, Piper, dan Leo terbentuk dari faktor lingkungan, individu, dan situasi. Studi ini juga menemukan beberapa fungsi persahabatan seperti keamanan emosional, bimbingan dan bantuan, keintiman dan kasih sayang, validasi diri dan dukungan ego, dan aliansi yang dapat diandalkan selama kejadian-kejadian yang terjadi pada persahabatan mereka. Terakhir, empat efek mempengaruhi perubahan karakter Jason, Piper, dan Leo. Efek tersebut adalah percaya diri dari Leo meningkat, Leo dan Jason tidak merasa kesepian, kesabaran dari Piper meningkat, dan Rasa kepercayaan dari Jason meningkat.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

According to Dr. Lauren Brent (Mandel, 2017), friendship is good for society because people relieve stress and become happy if they have friends. In today's environment, humans often spend time with friends or even childhood friends or school friends. Friends usually start from childhood, where the most fun times are because they typically share games to play together. And when someone has friends from school, someone often spends time studying together, even play in school and even outside of school. That is why school children are pleased about going to school because they can meet their friends there. Social activities such as friendship are what make people feel happy.

Friendship occurs of all ages, for example, during childhood, adolescence, adulthood, and even old age. Differences in human age also affect how friendship is described—differences in friendships from childhood and adolescence. According to Erdley and Day (quoted in Wrzus, Zimmermann, Mund, and Neyer 2017, p. 22), most of the time friendship in childhood is spent for playing. Friendship in this period still requires the role of parents to pay attention to the friendship process. Friendships in adolescence are more closed. According to Fraley, Davis, Hartup, and Stevens Day (quoted in Wrzus, Zimmermann, Mund, and Neyer 2017, p. 22), friendship in this period began to replace parents as confidants and companions for leisure time activities. Most importantly, all the times when experiencing friendships affect them where they are happy to have friends to spend time with.

Friendship often has a portrayal in stories that people often encounter in literary works. Most stories that illustrate friendship exemplify in children's literature. However, the story of friendship can also describe in adolescence, adulthood, even the elderly. *The Heroes of Olympus: The Lost Hero* novel depicted teenagers' friendship who fought against monsters and saved Hera, a goddess of revenge. This novel combines Greek myths and stories of modern life. In this novel, the teenagers are described as demigods whose parents are gods or goddesses with humans. But their form is human, and they go to school like humans in general. The researcher chose this novel to reveal the importance of friendship. Jason, Piper, and Leo, the characters in this novel, meet the problematic struggle to complete the mission. They encourage and support each other until their mission is accomplished. Their friendship will be described in this study. Also, the researcher will reveal the effects of friendship on each character.

Some researchers have analyzed this novel. Lovela (2019) focused on analyzing the female resistance in the female character, and Anis (2019) focused on analyzing the translation techniques. These two studies have proven that in this novel has not been analyzed yet as the topic of friendship.

Meanwhile, the researcher also found some studies on friendship. Susiani (2008) focused on depicting the friendship and self-actualization made through the friendship. Ariffudin (2010) focused on the kind of friendship principle and moral value. Wibowo (2013) focused on the power of friendship by using the

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psychoanalytic approach. Fitri (2017) focused on friendship's effect by using new criticism, psychoanalytic approach, and the concept of friendship. Those researchers (Susiani, 2008; Ariffudin, 2010; Wibowo, 2013, Fitri, 2017) did not focus on depicting friendship by using the formation of friendship and the function of friendship. However, Fitri's (2017) research has something in common, namely looking for the effect of friendship with the theory of new criticism and psychoanalytic approach. Despite the similarities, these studies of the friendship effect differ in terms of findings.

The researcher analyzes the topic of friendship with this novel will be different from the six previous studies. Other novels have been analyzed using the concept of friendship in previous studies (Susiani, 2008; Ariffudin, 2010; Wibowo, 2013; Fitri, 2017). However, *The Heroes of Olympus: The Lost Hero* novel has never been examined yet using the concept of friendship. The novel is also considered modern, and there are still few people analyzing the novel. Also, this novel is also a fantasy genre, where other people rarely analyzed fantasy because the content of a story is about myths. But fantasy novels also has the same side of life as natural humans. One of them is this novel from Rick Riordan, in which the content of the story told about teenagers' friendship who saved the goddess Hera. Therefore, the researcher explores their friendship depicted in this novel and how friendship affects each character by using the concept of friendship and the new criticism theory.

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1.2 Statement of Problem

- 1. How is the formation of friendship depicted in Rick Riordan's *The Heroes Olympus: The Lost Hero* novel?
- How are the friendship functions in friendship events depicted in Rick Riordan's *The Heroes Olympus: The Lost Hero* novel?
- 3. What are the effects of the friendship towards the three characters depicted in Rick Riordan's *The Heroes Olympus: The Lost Hero* novel?

The objectives of this study are to answer two questions below:

- 1. To describe the formation of friendship in Rick Riordan's *The Heroes* Olympus: The Lost Hero novel.
- 2. To describe the friendship functions in friendship events in Rick Riordan's *The Heroes Olympus: The Lost Hero* novel.
- To describe the friendship effects each of the three characters in Rick Riordan's *The Heroes Olympus: The Lost Hero* novel.

1.3 Significance of the Study

In this study, the researcher wants to be useful for readers, especially students majoring in the English Department. The researcher hopes this research will help other students and can be used as an evaluation, reference, or even comparison to analyze an event in a novel that reflects the concept of friendship in a natural way. Friendship becomes a regular thing for humans because they will experience the story of friendship from a child, teenager, and adult to the elderly. So, the researcher hopes that with this research, the readers can take the positive side of the friendship that the three characters experience in this novel and realize that friendship is one of the things that are important for humans because by having friends will have an impact on being happier and not feeling alone.

1.4 Scope and Limitation

This study analyzed three characters in the novel, Jason, Piper, and Leo. They are students in the same school where they started friendships. The researcher will be analyzed is a description of the friendship formation from the beginning of the friendship, the functions of friendship about the events that happened to their friendship, and the effect of friendship on those who are beneficial for these three characters. By analyzing these two points in these three characters, the researcher uses the concept and the new criticism.

1.5 Definition of Key Terms

- **1. Environmental Factors:** One of the factors that influence the formation of friendships in the same environment.
- **2. Emotional Security:** One of the friendship functions shown is accompanying or providing emotional support.
- **3. Reliable Alliance:** One of the friendship functions shown in someone who can be relied on in friendship.

1.6 Research Methods

As the method of this study, the researcher employed a qualitative descriptive method. The qualitative method is an observation method that describes something. According to Basthomi (2011, p. 3), qualitative research is

an interpretive analysis of the data and categorization. The data analysis of the qualitative method usually made descriptive language. The researcher used this method was often used by almost everyone, especially the researcher taking data from novels, which is enough to analyze data from the novel and theories from several books or previous research.

1.6.1 Data and Source

There are two of the data that the researcher used; main data and supporting data. The main data is the most critical data used to analyze this study while supporting data as supported data to analyze this study. As a main data source, the researcher used *The Heroes of Olympus: The Lost Hero* novel written by Rio Riordan by download on the internet. The researcher used E-books, books from libraries, journals, the internet, and several theses relating to this research topic as supported data by downloading on the internet, especially to find out the theories such as the new criticism and the concept of friendship.

1.6.2 Data Collection

There are several types of data collection which the researcher did for this study below:

- 1. Downloading The Heroes of Olympus: The Lost Hero novel on a website.
- 2. Read the novel several times to get a good understanding of the novel.
- 3. After reading the novel, the researcher found the novel's issue and made it the research problem.
- 4. The researcher made the table to collect the data from the novel and classify it.

5. Selected relevant supporting data to analyze this study.

1.6.3 Data Analysis

There are several steps in analyzing the data on *The Heroes Olympus: The Lost Hero* novel, which the researcher did for this study below:

- The researcher described the formation of friendship depicted in Jason,
 Piper, and Leo using the concept of friendship by Beverley Fehr.
- The researcher described the functions of friendship depicted in Jason,
 Piper, and Leo using the functions of friendship by Asher & Parker.
- 3. The researcher described the effect of friendship for Jason, Piper, and Leo using the Murphy's modes of characterization.
- 4. In the final step, the researcher concluded the analysis results and ensured that the three research questions are answered.

CHAPTER II

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

2.1 Psychological Approach

According to Castle (p. 163, 2007) Psychoanalysis offers a systematic accounting of the psychic apparatus (especially the unconscious) and a theory of the mind and human psychic development. Analyzing human mind and psychological development become one of the key used in literature theory. There are some functions in the use of psychological approach, one of them is to analyze friendship in this study. Friendship is essential for human social, psychological and physical well-being. Therefore, the researcher will analyze this study using the concept of friendship.

2.1.1 The Concept of Friendship

Friendship, based on Wright (Fehr, 1996, p. 7), involves a voluntary or unrestricted contact in which participants react individually to each other, who are as specific individuals and not as encapsulated with different characteristics or the position of the occupant in response. Relationships between humans who protect and care for each other can be said to be friends if it is difficult to be comfortable. However, unlike lovers, friendship does not create a sense of belonging because friendship and lover are two different things.

According to Zurko (2011, p. 24), Rievaulx's reflection on friendship is to define friendship as a virtue (in a theological sense). Although it is a way of showing love, it is not synonymous with love. Friendship is always reciprocal,

loyal, and secure, while love is a broader category: it can be unrequited, and it can also happen to opponents and even enemies. Friendship is the same thing as anyone who has a friend who is always there for him or her and love as a broad category, but every friendship has love to cherish each other. The concept of friendship and love often arises. After all, it is an absolute concept because people want to have friendship and love.

Wanting a friendship that works for us is natural, and there are many characteristics of friendship that people want. According to Aristotle (in Toner, 2003, p. 217), three distinct foundations for friendship are virtue, pleasure, and utility. In virtue-based friendships, people are attracted to the other person because of their virtuous character. In pleasure-based friendships, people are attracted to someone else because they enjoy their company. In utility-based friendships, individuals are drawn to the other person because of what they can do for us. But John Reisman employed a different division principle than Aristotle's three types (in Toner, 2003, p. 217). Reisman's principle for distinguishing between his three main types of friendship is "the balance of affection and loyalty" found in each of them. In this way, he summarizes his discussion of these types. Below are three types of friendship:

a. The friendship is reciprocal.

Reisman revealed that friendship is said to be reciprocal when friends see each other as equals. Mutual love and loyalty enable a healthy relationship between them, and their mutual honesty never feels cruel or threatening. Reciprocal friends are usually called real or perfect" friends as if the other

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friendship was wrong or less valuable. Friendships are rare because only a few experience mutually needy and mutually beneficial friendships.

b. The friendship is receptive.

Reisman revealed that friendship is receptive when someone treats his friend by giving loyalty and love without asking for anything in return. The term friendship is often encountered. People will experience what is most often interpreted by the word "friend" because there is one beginning of a friendship that only when two people are said to be friends, but only one assist.

c. The friendship is associative.

Reisman revealed that friendship is associative with friends just because they meet in their environment without feeling loyalty or deep love for others. Everyone has many associative friends: neighbors, classmates, office staff, teaching faculty, etc.

Reisman's three types of friendship often appear as children, adolescents, adults, even parents, which types can also be said as a friendship process. The friendship process starts from experiencing associative friendship, receptive friendship, and finally becoming reciprocal to find the ideal friend.

2.1.1.1 Friendship in Adolescence

According to Berndt (quoted in Fehr, 1994, p. 11), the play's themes, prosocial behavior, and the absence of identifiable aggression in children's friendship descriptions also extend to adolescence. Liking is considered an essential aspect of friendship, although this feature is more likely to be assumed in adolescence than explicitly stated. Berndt stated during this phase, the concept becomes defined in terms of its relational features. There are two relational features of friendship: loyalty and intimacy. Loyalty means talk openly with friends and not talk about you behind your back, and intimacy means sharing one's deepest thoughts and feelings. Moreover, Berndt said those characteristics have become central to the meaning of friendship for teenagers. In this study, the researcher focused on the friendship process experienced during adolescence, from the formation of friendship to the friendship functions.

2.1.1.2 The Formation of Friendship

Showing interest in other people is part of forming friendships, as Dale Carnegie put it (quoted in Fehr, 1994, p. 43). But those factors are also crucial to the process of forming friendships. Fehr stated that to initiate a friendship, four types of factors must happen: environmental, individual, situational, and dyadic. Each factor is discussed, which helps to research Jason, Piper, and Leo's friendship process.

a. Environmental Factors

Fehr claimed that the environmental factor is the first step in forming a frequent friendship through physical closeness; two people connect it (1994, p. 44). In other words, individuals living in the same physical environment are more likely than those who do not be friends. The influence of closeness on friendship formation has been seen where a person lives and how a person spends their day, such as school, work, or university. The formation of friendships can also be affected by population density in one's environment and social network type.

b. Individual Factors

In terms of individual factors, Fehr claims people do not make friends with everyone they meet (1994, p. 50). Fehr said that they first checked the existing crowd and decided who they did not want as friends. In other words, people start sifting through other people then decide who they want to include in their network of friends. The friendship process with individual factors, can be seen from criteria of a person who made a friend which is more suitable. Usually people who do not like someone's criteria will start avoiding that person to be a friend.

c. Situational Factors

Fehr claimed that various situational variables affect whether a relationship is likely to grow or not (1994, p. 58). Initially, it is essential to have variables such as how often individuals are likely to see the individual and whether they depend on them for what they want. Another question is whether, given their other obligations, they are willing to support another partnership.

d. Dyadic Factors

When someone has moved to a new school town and meets some students who can be friends with almost anyone, they may not become friends with each other at the end of the following year because some people are compatible. The essence of dyadic interaction that is most conducive to friendship development is discussed in this portion (Fehr, 1994, p. 61). First, they are more likely to be attracted to someone if they believe that someone likes them. Whether this initial liking leads to friendship or not depends mostly on what they reveal to one another.

2.1.1.3 The Functions of Friendship

According to Asher and Parker (1989, p. 6), in the three decades since Sullivan's formulation, there have been several additional attempts to catalogue the benefits of friendship. Overall, the seven friendship functions emerge with some regularity across the various formulations that emerge in this study:

a. Friendship and the Socialization of Social Skills

Friendship can encourage the development of unique competencies that can ultimately be generalized to other interpersonal contexts, both now and in the future. Friendship can also enhance a person's social skills, such as developing skills to manage emotions in interactions and interpret internal emotional experiences.

b. Self- Validation and Ego Support

The added function of friendship is self-validation and ego support. Friendship helps children develop and maintain their self-image as competent, attractive, and valuable. The expectation that friends are more open and supportive means friends are more likely to praise each other, express concern, give advice and care about each other's problems.

c. Emotional Security

Another valuable function of friendship is to provide a person with emotional security in a new or threatening situation. Someone in a close friend's presence will be more comfortable feeling safe than feeling alone or meeting new people.

d. Intimacy and Affection

Another valuable function of friendship is the sincerity, warmth, and intimacy of one another. View the amount of mutual intimate self-disclosure in a given relationship as an appropriate measure of that relationship's closeness affection and trust between two individuals, child or adult. They are reluctant to label individual relationships as close friendships if they are unwilling to share personal thoughts and feelings.

e. Guidance and Assistance

The function of frequent friendships is guidance and assistance. People value their friends in part because friends are willing to use their own time, energy, and resources to help individuals meet their needs. Apart from tangible assistance, friends also provide constructive criticism, advice, and information. The most important thing is the essence of helping and sharing in friendship.

f. Reliable Alliance

Another function of friendship is "reliable alliance" to show the perceived vulnerability and vulnerability from knowing that one can count on others' loyalty and continuity.

g. Companionship and Stimulation.

The "lighter side" of friendship is companionship and stimulation. With a friend, one gets access to a friendly, willing partner and playmate, someone who loves to spend time with friends and who is happy to join friends in any activity. The friendship will provide a stimulus person to develop his/her potential because of the opportunity in social situations. It means that through friendship, a person

gets exciting information necessary and spurs the potential, talent, or interest to develop correctly.

2.3 New Criticism

According to Eliot (quoted in Castle, 2007, p. 122-123), the critic's job is to understand and describes the "new combination" of feelings capable of expressing poetry. The only valid context for judging a work of literature is the tradition in which it appears, the "organic whole" of literature itself, "the system about it, and works of literary art. According to Carter (2006, p. 21), In America, IA Richards focuses on close textual analysis, inspiring New Criticism development. A literary work of new criticism is an independent, eternal object and verbal. According to Tyson (2006, p. 137) the term of new criticism is the formal elements of text, such as images, symbols, characterization, setting, plot, etc. In this study, the researcher analyzes the character and characterization using a new criticism theory.

2.2.1 Character

Character in a literary work has an essential role in it. According to Kenney (1966, p. 24), the reader expects the people or characters in fiction to be similar to those in life. Every role in a literary work is completely unreal because it is in the form of invention. However, literary writers create characters with personal experience of seeing the environment. That is why the characters in literary works look natural.

According to Nurgiyantoro (2002, p.176-177), in terms of role, there are two types of characters in literary works, namely the central character and the peripheral character. First, the central character is someone or something who plays an important role in the creation of the story. For literary works, that means the central character who plays an important role that often appears. Second, peripheral characters only play insignificant roles and contribute to the creation and configuration of the story. This means that character only becomes a supporting role in literary works because it is only an additional role. In this study, three central characters dominate this novel. The three characters appear, who are divided from each chapter in the story, and therefore the researcher analyzes these characters as the central character.

2.2.2 Characterization

Based on Holman (1980, p. 75), characterization is the creations of these imaginary people to exist for the reader as real within fiction's boundaries. Characteristics are the writer's way of expressing the character's personality. According to Minderop (2005, p. 6-7), there are two methods of characterization; the characterization method is not limited to the direct method (telling) and the indirect method (showing). First, the telling method (direct) relies on the character's exposure to the author's exposition and direct comments. This method is using by ancient fiction writers, not modern fiction. Through this method, the author's participation in presenting the figure's character helps understand and appreciate the figure's character based on the author's display. Second, the showing method (indirect) shows the writer placing himself outside the narrative by allowing the character to express his character through dialogue and action. However, many writers in today's (modern era) may combine these two literature work methods. So, the author doesn't need to use or choose a method. Most modern writers prefer the method of showing rather than telling.

For the reader to understand and explain the character's personality, particularly using the characterization method of performance and storytelling, a fiction writer may follow Murphy's nine characterizations (1972, p. 161-171). That involves the appearance of a character, feelings, voice, attitude, and so on. Nine ways of characterization appear in works of fiction:

a. Personal Description

The personal description describes the characters' psychological appearance to introduce readers to the characters. An author can define the character's appearance, such as body, hair, skin, eyes, etc.

b. Character as seen by another

The author uses other characters' opinions to define the characters' characters to explain their characterizations. Characters can think about their lines in a novel.

c. Speech

The speech can define the personality of the character. Readers will research the characters in a novel by understanding in detail the speeches mentioned.

d. Past Life

The experiences that the characters experience may become

characterizations. It occurs by supplying details about the past life of a character.

The author will include some pointers in this section about character

characterization from character interactions.

e. The conversation of each other

There is much conversation in literature. The conversation between characters can refer to characterizations in the whole story. For example, two people talk to each other, where they tend to be described by their voice.

f. Reactions

The character's reaction to certain events or problems may contribute to the character's personality and maybe a characterization hint.

g. Direct Comment

The author often makes a direct comment to explain these features.

However, this won't change the story from fiction.

h. Thoughts

To achieve the meaning of the characterization, the author explains the thoughts of the character. The feelings of the narrator also seem to expose what the character thinks.

i. Mannerism

To provide details on the characters' characterization, the author will inform the readers of the character's mannerism.

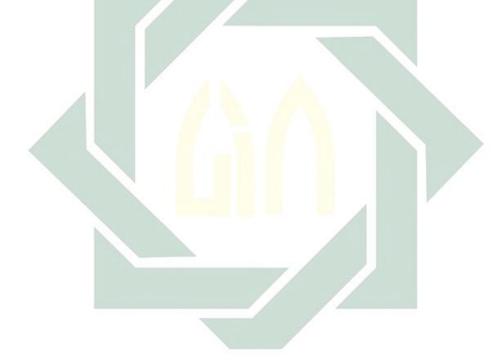
2.3 Previous Studies

Some researchers have analyzed about this novel. Those are Cecilia Lovela (2019) and Dewinta Khoirul Anis (2019). The first researcher, Lovela (2019), analyzes the opportunities of female resistance in the female character in *The Heroes of Olympus: The Lost Hero* novel. The researcher analyzes that study by using a feminist approach. This study aims to know the female character named Piper from this novel that the way she manages to change the power dynamic. The second researcher, Anis (2019), analyzes the translation of responding to request in two novels by Rick Riordan; those are *The Heroes of Olympus: The Lost Hero and The Son of Neptune*. This study aims to analyze the translation techniques are using to assess the quality of translations in the form of evaluating accuracy and acceptance of the act of speech responding to requests in those novels.

For the topic, some researchers have analyzed friendship. Those are Fransiska Wiwin Susiani (2008), Ariffudin (2010), Nasib Wahyu Wibowo (2013) and Dinar Rosia Fitri (2017). The first researcher, Fransiska Wiwin Susiani (2008), analyzes Jesse's self-actualization process through his friendship with Leslie in the *Bridge to Terabithia* novel. The researcher analyzes that study by using the theory of friendship and a psychological approach. This study aims to show Jesse's Characterization as a self-actualized person in this novel.

The second researcher, Ariffudin (2010), analyzes the friendship portrayal in The Kite Runner novel using a descriptive qualitative method. This study aims to determine the friendship principle and the moral value of friendship in the novel. The third researcher, Wibowo (2013), analyzes the power of friendship reflected in *The Land of Five Towers* novel by using the psychoanalytic approach and the concept of friendship. This study aims to determine the primary character of psychological condition to decide the appropriate ways for his life and power of friendship.

The last, Fitri (2017) analyzes the effect of friendship on Sam Oliver McQueen's Character in Sally Nicholls's *Ways to Live Forever* by using new criticism and a psychoanalytic approach to the concept of friendship. This study aims to determine the description of Sam and Felix's friendship and find out the effect of friendship on Sam after he became friend with Felix.



CHAPTER III

ANALYSIS

3.1 The Formation of Jason, Piper, and Leo's Friendship

The first analysis in this study is to answer the question problem: the formation of Jason, Piper, and Leo's friendship. They were close friends of the same age who was still teenagers in this novel, and they had a difficult mission to save the goddess Hera. At this point, the researcher used a conceptual theory of friendship. At the beginning of their friendship, the researcher used friendship formation by Fehr. There are some friendship formation types to analyze the beginning of Jason, Piper, and Leo become the friend. In this novel, their meeting's story is only told in flashbacks, so only Piper and Leo remembered the beginning of their friendship. Jason did not remember his early friends with Piper and Leo. There are two of four factors that found such as environmental factors and dyadic factors.

3.1.1 The Environmental Factors in Jason, Piper, and Leo's Friendship

In this research, the description of the friendship between Jason, Piper, and Leo begins in the environmental factors. There are several provenances found in this novel from Piper's perspective.

Piper was thinking: Three days ago. The same night she'd had her dream. "How long were you guys together?" "Since August," Annabeth said. "August eighteenth." "Almost exactly when I met Jason," Piper said. "But we've only been together a few weeks." Annabeth winced. "Piper ... about that. Maybe you should sit down." Piper knew where this was going. Panic started building inside her, like her lungs were filling with water. "Look, I know Jason thought—he thought he just appeared at our school today. But that's not true. I've known him for four months." (p. 19)

The quotation explains about Piper met Jason at school. Annabeth lost her lover, Percy Jackson, and it was at the same time that Jason woke up on the bus remembering nothing. Annabeth said that since August, she was with Percy, and at the same time, Piper met Jason, and it's just that a few weeks later, Piper and Jason were dating. But Jason couldn't remember anything and thought he'd only attended school, but Piper had met him since four months ago at the school. Piper and Jason's meeting from Piper's perspective happened at the same school until they became friends then dated, but Jason couldn't remember anything.

For Leo's perspective, Leo explained to Jason that they were at Wilderness School, a school for problematic children. Leo's perspective about Wilderness School was shown in the quotation below.

"So, a crash course for the amnesiac," Leo said, in a helpful tone that made Jason think this was not going to be helpful. "We go to the 'Wilderness School'"—Leo made air quotes with his fingers. "Which means we're 'bad kids.' Your family, or the court, or whoever, decided you were too much trouble, so they shipped you off to this lovely prison—sorry, 'boarding school'—in Armpit, Nevada, (p.8)

The quotation above shows that Leo explained again to Jason who got amnesia that they were in the same school that was a school for problematic children. Leo and Piper also had problem in their family so they have become the student of that school. So, based on Leo's opinion, Jason was also a problematic boy but he could not remember that.

According to Piper and Leo's perspective, the researcher found the

beginning of the friendship situation between Jason, Piper, and Leo is by

environmental factors. Fehr (1996) stated that environmental factors are the first step in forming a frequent friendship through physical closeness that two people connect it in the same environment. Jason, Piper, and Leo met at the same school for problematic children which created an environment that influenced them to become friends.

3.1.2 The Individual Factors in Jason, Piper, and Leo's Friendship

In this research, the description of the friendship between Jason, Piper, and Leo begins in another factors that only flashback from Piper's perspective, namely The Individual Factors. Piper explained in more detail when she first met Jason in the quotation below:

She found herself rambling, telling Annabeth about her whole semester at Wilderness School. She'd liked Jason from the first week they'd met. He so nice to her, and so patient, he could even put up with hyperactive Leo and his stupid jokes. He'd accepted her for herself and didn't judge her because of the stupid things she'd done. They'd spent hours talking, looking at the stars, and eventually finally—holding hands. All that couldn't be fake. (p.20)

The quote above proves that Piper liked Jason during his first week of

being his friend. Piper had known Jason for almost a semester at school. Jason was friendly to her, accepting Piper and Leo's flaws but Piper was disappointed that Jason had forgotten about such times. However, Piper thought that Jason is a friend that everyone can look forward to, especially Leo and herself. Piper also describes Leo as a friend who is in school with him, Leo is hyperactive and likes to joke, but Jason accepts Leo as he is. In this part, Piper said that Jason has accepted her and Leo as friend who made Piper liked Jason's kind-heart. That process became the individual factor in building their friendship.

According to Fehr (1996), the friendship process with individual factors can be seen from criteria of a person who made a friend which is more suitable. Piper liked Jason in which in Piper's perspective, Jason could compensate her bad personality and Leo who was patient and kind-heart.

3.1.3 The Situational Factors in Jason, Piper, and Leo's Friendship

In this research, the description of the friendship between Jason, Piper, and Leo continued with the situational factor which caused a fight between Jason and Leo. Jason and Leo had a fight because of their bottled envy. Also, Medea made their fight more terrible so they unraveled their vexation. This quotation below shows about their fight which makes a better friendship.

But Leo worried a lot. He felt terrible about how easily Medea had set him against his best friend. And those feelings hadn't come from nowhere —his resentment of the way Jason always got the spotlight and didn't really seem to need him. Leo did feel that way sometimes, even if he wasn't proud of it. (p.91)

The quotation above explains that Leo was envious to Jason because he gained more attention from others. But, Leo felt sorry to Jason for having a fight before. He should not have said that to Jason. Feeling regret has made their friendship better. Leo wanted to behave well to Jason since Jason was his best friend. There is a quotation explained that Jason feels regret his fight with Jason, such as below.

But still he felt terrible. Back in Medea's store, he'd said some pretty harsh stuff to Leo—stuff a friend shouldn't say, not to mention the fact he'dalmost skewered Leo with a sword. If it hadn't been for Piper, they'd both be dead. And Piper hadn't gotten out of that encounter easily, either. (p.96)

The quotation above explains that Jason regretted for his bad words to Leo because it could hurt Leo's heart. Jason also said, if Piper did not use her power as the mediator for Jason and Leo, they would kill each other. In the quotation "You did fix Festus, you know," Jason said. "You gave him a purpose again. I think this quest was the high point of his life."Jason was afraid he'd blown it and made Leo mad again, but Leo just sighed."I hope," he said. "Now, sleep, man. I want some time without you organic life forms." explains that Jason tried to calm Leo's feeling because Festus was broken. Jason was afraid of Leo being angry if Jason told about Festus' problem. But fortunately, Leo was not angry to Jason. According to Fehr (1996) Fehr claimed that various situational variables affect whether a relationship is likely to grow or not. When Jason's and Leo's friendship was tested by having a fight, they felt sorry and created a better friendship.

3.2 The Function of Jason, Piper, and Leo's Friendship

The second analysis in this study is to answer the question problem: the formation of Jason, Piper, and Leo's friendship. For the friendship journey of their friendship, the researcher used the function of friendship by Asher and Parker to find descriptions of Jason, Piper, and Leo's friendship. Their friendship became reciprocal because they were close friends. Reisman (Toner, 2003) stated that friendship is said to be reciprocal when friends see each other as equals. For knowing their friendship became reciprocal, there are five events depicted in

Jason, Piper, and Leo's friendship which is found in more than one friendship function.

3.2.1 Emotional Security by Piper and Leo to Jason

After learning about the beginning of Jason, Piper, and Leo's friendship, the researcher analyzed their friendship journey by using the function of friendship. In this novel, the researcher found that the journey is tested because Jason has memory loss. Their friendship was initially tested when they went out into the wild with the other students. At that moment, Jason didn't remember who he was and why he was sitting with Piper and Leo. In the quotation, 'He woke in the backseat of a school bus, not sure where he was, holding hands with a girl he didn't know... The girl was cute, but he couldn't figure out who she was or what he was doing there' (p.1). Jason felt confused with himself and felt strange holding hands with a woman he thought was foreign while he was his lover.

When Jason experiences memory loss, Piper and Leo, as friends, react to the incident. Even though Jason thought they were strangers, Piper and Leo had known him for almost a semester and had become close friends. However, Piper and Leo's reactions are considered different because they are mainly of different gender, so usually, women and men have different reactions when dealing with a problem.

Piper and Leo's reaction to Jason's memory loss was to show concern for his friend. Piper and Leo, who show concern for Jason, include their friendship function, namely emotional security. Asher and Parker (1989) stated giving someone emotional security in new or threatening situations. A form of social security is for someone to feel comfortable in a challenging situation. Even though Jason experienced difficulty losing his memory, he felt like Piper and Leo were worried and cared about him. There are evidenced by Piper and Leo's reaction to Jason, who has lost his memory in several quotations from this novel.

Guys, seriously," Jason pleaded. "What am I doing here? Where are we going?" Piper knit her eyebrows. "Jason, are you joking?" "No! I have no idea—" "Aw, yeah, he's joking," Leo said. "He's trying to get me back for that shaving cream on the Jell-O thing, aren't you?" Jason stared at him blankly. "No, I think he's serious." Piper tried to take his hand again, but he pulled it away. (p.7)

In the above quote, Jason asked Piper doubts about himself, and he was confused about why he got on the bus. Her reaction was also confused with Jason suddenly not knowing her, she thought Jason was joking, but then she took Jason seriously. Contrary to Leo's reaction, Piper assumed Jason was playing and joked that Jason acted like that because she wanted to return the shaving cream. The two of them reacted very differently in response to Jason, who lost his memory. There is also a quote from Piper, who is worried about Jason below:

But Piper kept her eyes on Jason like she couldn't decide whether to be hurt or worried. "Did you hit your head or something? You really don't know who we are?" Jason shrugged helplessly. "It's worse than that. I don't know who I am." (p.8)

The quote above made it clear that the author said Piper was still staring at Jason. Piper thought it was so sad to see how Jason was. Piper's sadness could be interpreted as worried and disappointment with Jason. Her reaction as a woman and considered him more than her friend felt that she cared more about Jason's forgetfulness. She cares about Jason's health which she dares to ask him directly if he has a headache. In contrast to Leo's reaction, which is a male friend, and that is proven in another quote below: "Leo rolled his eyes. "You're really gonna play this out, huh? Okay, so the three of us started here together this semester. We're totally tight. You do everything I say and give me your dessert and do my chores—" "Leo!" Piper snapped. "Fine. Ignore that last part. But we are friends. Well, Piper's a little more than your friend, the last few weeks—" "Leo, stop it!" Piper's face turned red. Jason could feel his face burning too. He thought he'd remember if he'd been going out with a girl like Piper. "He's got amnesia or something," Piper said. "We've got to tell somebody." Leo scoffed. "Who, Coach Hedge? He'd try to fix Jason by whacking him upside the head."... "Leo, Jason needs help," Piper insisted. "He's got a concussion or—" (p.8)

The quotation above clarified that Leo's dialogue was starting to tell Jason who they are. But Leo's reaction was relatively calm than Piper's. Even Leo added jokes when telling them where they were friends. Piper didn't like what Leo was doing because, according to Piper, Jason needed help, and Leo jokingly responded that Jason's head would be made weird if he told their coach. Leo showed an excellent response to Jason's situation, and it's just that Leo tried to calm down by using his jokes.

3.2.2 Guidance and Assistance by Piper about Fight

The researcher analyzed about Piper's role to become a mediator for Jason and Leo. In a friendship, it's natural for people to have different opinions and experience problems. So it usually causes quarrels or cracks. In this novel, Jason, Piper, and Leo get a mission to save the goddess Hera who has stolen Jason's memory. They are going through trials and obstacles to face the enemies that stand in their way. One of them is Medea; with her strength, she can influence Jason and Leo to fight. They also do it by mocking one another. Jason and Leo's engagement is evidenced in the quote below: "Guys, no!" Piper said. But they were already glaring at each other, as if it was just dawning on them how they really felt. Piper had never felt more helpless. Now she understood what real sorcery looked like. She'd always thought magic meant wands and fireballs, but this was worse. Medea didn't just rely on poisons and potions. Her most potent weapon was her voice. Leo scowled. "Jason's always the star. He always gets the attention and takes me for granted." "You're annoying, Leo," Jason said. "You never take anything seriously. You can't even fix a dragon." "Stop!" Piper pleaded, but both drew weapons—Jason his gold sword, and Leo a hammer from his tool belt. "Let them go, Piper," Medea urged." (p.88)

The quotation above explained that Piper and Medea witnessed Jason and Leo's fight. Medea, who influenced Jason and Leo to fight, intended to hurt them against each other. Leo revealed that when he got to know Jason, he seemed like a more important person and wanted attention, which made Leo think that Jason did not exist. Jason also expressed annoyance that during the trip with Piper and Leo to complete the mission, Leo mainly was joking, couldn't be serious, and scoffed that he couldn't fix the dragon was their vehicle. Piper in the middle tried to stop them, but Medea did not want Piper to do it. Jason and Leo were still staring at each other until they pulled out their guns.

Jason and Leo's fight still wasn't over, and it had Piper worried about them. Jason and Leo are demigods where they are strong enough to fight, especially when both men whose fighting spirit is stronger. Piper didn't want to make them hurt each other, which is the quotation 'Jason, Leo, listen to me." Piper put all of her emotion into her voice.... "Medea is charming you. It's part of her magic. You are best friends. Don't fight each other. Fight her!' (p. 89). Piper convinced Jason and Leo that they were best friends and not to hurt each other. Piper's actions were considered suitable because she acted in the middle and wanted to settle their fight.

Piper's role in calming Jason and Leo, who Medea instigated to fight, proves that the intermediary's role is needed to guide her friends. Piper's actions were part of her friendship function of guidance and assistance. Asher and Parker (1989) stated guidance and assistance are the essences of helping, sharing, and giving advice or criticism in friendship. Piper has that function with her friends because she wants to advise Jason and Leo to stop fighting.

3.2.3 Intimacy and Affection by Jason and Leo

The researcher analyzed the way Jason and Leo make-up. The following quote below, Piper managed to make Jason and Leo stop fighting, and their situation got better except for Leo's feelings which were still hurt.

"You're amazing, man," Jason said. Leo scowled as he examined the front door lock. "Yeah, amazing," he said. "Can't fix a dragon right, but I'm amazing." "Hey, that wasn't your—" "Front door's already unlocked," Leo announced. Piper stared at the door in disbelief. "It is? All those traps, and the *door's* unlocked?" Leo turned the knob. The door swung open easily. He stepped inside without hesitation. Before Jason could follow, Piper caught his arm. "He's going to need some time to get over Festus. Don't take it personally." "Yeah," Jason said. "Yeah, okay." But still he felt terrible. Back in Medea's store, he'd said some pretty harsh stuff to Leo—stuff a friend shouldn't say, not to mention the fact he'd almost skewered Leo with a sword. If it hadn't been for Piper, they'd both be dead. And Piper hadn't gotten out of that encounter easily, either." (p.96)

The quote above explains that Jason and Leo's fight was over. However,

Leo's feeling was still disappointed by Festus, the dragon found by Leo, which

has been damaged. Jason also wanted to praise Leo's hard work, but Leo still

remembered Jason's words that couldn't fix the dragon, so Leo felt sorry. Jason

wanted to clear up the misunderstanding, but Piper told him to let Leo because of his sad feelings over losing Festus. Piper plays the role of mediating for his friends, whose action is referred to as a friendship function of guidance and assistance. She wanted Jason not to feel hurt by Leo's attitude ignoring him because Leo is still sad. For another quote, Jason and Leo made up and solved their problems that are only discussed together.

Leo, I'm sorry about that stuff I said in Chicago. That wasn't me. You're not annoying and you *do* take stuff seriously —especially your work. I wish I could do half the things you can do." Leo lowered his screwdriver. He looked at the ceiling and shook his head like, *What am I gonna do with this guy?* "I try very hard to be annoying," Leo said. "Don't insult my ability to *annoy*. And how am I supposed to resent you if you go apologizing? I'm a lowly mechanic. You're like the prince of the sky, son of the Lord of the Universe. I'm *supposed* to resent you." "Lord of the Universe?" "Sure, you're all—*bam*! Lightning man. And 'Watch me fly. I am the eagle that soars—"" "Shut up, Valdez. Leo managed a little smile. "Yeah, see. I *do* annoy you." "I apologize for apologizing." "Thank you." He went back to work, but the tension had eased between them. Leo still looked sad and exhausted—just not quite so angry." (p.97)

The quote above explained how Jason first started talking to Leo to

reconcile and resolve their differences. Jason apologized to Leo for saying what he thought he didn't deserve because he didn't think it was him. But Leo thought Jason's words about annoying him were true. Even Leo bothered Jason again by saying the beauty that Jason had. Jason also told Leo to say something like that, he just wanted to apologize, and Leo accepted his apology. Jason and Leo's relationship got better because they were annoyed by the misunderstanding, but they quickly wanted to sort things out and get over it.

Overall, the quote above explained that Jason and Leo could get over their fight. With them getting better from their quarrels, they are open to each other and

do not cover up their shortcomings and admit mistakes. Because the reciprocity of their affection after fighting shows the friendship function of intimacy and affection. Asher and Parker (1989) stated intimacy and affection are mutual selfdisclosure in a special relationship as an appropriate measure for the closeness of the relationship between affection and trust between two individuals. Jason and Leo became more respectful, and they loved each other as friends and didn't want to hurt their feelings.

3.2.4 Intimacy and Affection by Jason and Piper

The researcher analyzed Jason and Piper's friend zone experience, which has found one friendship function. Experiences of friendship like that often happened, especially in the adolescence of the opposite sex. Thus, there is a feeling of attraction between males or females. However, feelings of unrequitedness can occur because they are only considered friends. Piper considered Jason her boyfriend because she has liked him since the beginning of their friendship, but Jason has a memory loss, so he did not know her and still thought she is a stranger.

Piper considered Jason as just a friend during this incident, and that's when Piper experienced friendzone with Jason. In a quote, 'Who's Jason?" Rachel asked. "My—" Piper stopped herself before she could say "boyfriend," but the effort made her chest hurt. "My friend. But Annabeth, you said Hera sent you a dream vision.' (p.23) Piper describes telling Rachel's recollection of Jason in which Piper hopes she can help Jason. But when Rachel asked who Jason was, Piper wanted to say her boyfriend, but as a result of Jason not remembering her, Piper said that Jason was her friend.

From Jason's perspective, he couldn't remember himself and his friends, Piper and Leo. Even Leo told Jason that Piper was more than his friend. Jason felt awkward because Piper saw him as her boyfriend, but Jason still couldn't remember. The quotation '" He didn't even know his own story. He couldn't play with her emotions like that". (p.29) explains that even though Jason didn't know Piper, he felt sorry that he'd played with her. Piper has experienced a Friendzone relationship with Jason, and it is evidenced in the quote below, which explains Jason cares about Piper even though he couldn't remember it.

JASON AND THE REDHEAD, WHO INTRODUCED herself as Rachel, put Piper on the couch while Annabeth rushed down the hall to get a medkit. Piper was still breathing, but she wouldn't wake up. She seemed to be in some kind of coma. "We've got to heal her," Jason insisted. "There's a way, right?" Seeing her so pale, barely breathing, Jason felt a surge of protectiveness. Maybe he didn't really know her. Maybe she wasn't his girlfriend. But they'd survived the Grand Canyon together. They'd come all this way. He'd left her side for a little while, and *this* had happened. (p.32)

The quote above explained that Jason was worried about Piper as if he considered her like a friend even though he couldn't remember her. Piper was full of pale faces because she had met the goddess Hera. Jason also helped Piper and accompanied her until Piper got better. Piper and Jason's experience with each other is due to Jason's memory loss, where Jason tries to be good friends with Piper and doesn't play with her feelings while Piper must think of Jason as a friend even though she likes Jason. Overall, the researcher analyzed the friend zone experienced by Piper and Jason found a friendship function of intimacy and affection. It is known that intimacy and affection are shared self-disclosure in certain relationships as the right size for the closeness of the relationship between the relationships between compassion. The function friendship was seen when Jason still cared about Piper even though he didn't remember it and Piper still loved Jason as a friend.

3.2.5 Self-Validation and Ego Support by Jason, Piper, and Leo

The researcher analyzed Jason, Piper, and Leo's deep talk, which revealed two friendship functions. When someone meets new friends, they will feel awkward to start talking and share stories. However, we will feel comfortable and share stories with our close friends. But not all secrets can be revealed to friends. When someone is afraid to reveal their secrets, only people who dare to reveal secrets to friends who feel comfortable with each other and do not like their secrets are mutually closed. Deep talk to friends makes us more open and respects each other. The deep talk happens to Jason, Piper, and Leo because they want to open up and help each other. But there are some quotes that they are afraid to tell their secrets for fear of hurting their feelings or will avoid people who have secrets. Below is Leo's quote that had a secret, but he was afraid his friend would find out.

Leo told them about Tía Callida, who was really Hera, and how she'd appeared to him at camp. He didn't tell them about his fire abilities. That was still a touchy subject, especially after Nyssa had told him fire demigods tended to destroy cities and stuff. Besides, then Leo would have to get into how he'd caused his mom's death, and ... No. He wasn't ready to go there. He did manage to tell about the night she died, not mentioning the fire, just saying the machine shop collapsed. It was easier without having to look at his friends, just keeping his eyes straight ahead as they flew. (p.57)

The quotation above explained that Leo shared his past story with Jason and Piper. Leo did a deep talk to Jason and Piper about Tia Callida, Leo's nurse who looks like the goddess Hera. Leo said about his mother's death but didn't tell the real cause that he had the power of fire because he was afraid Jason and Piper hated and feared him. It's natural to feel scared because Leo did not want to lose his friends. Therefore, Leo kept secrets until he went on a trip; Leo told the truth to his friends in the quote below.

"Yeah, he's got a nice thick skull," Leo said. "I think he's gonna be fine." "Thank god," Piper sighed. Then she looked at Leo with something like fear. "How did you—the fire—have you always?" Leo looked down. "Always," he said. "I'm a freaking menace. Sorry, I should've told you guys sooner but—" "Sorry?" Piper punched his arm. When he looked up, she was grinning. "That was amazing, Valdez! You saved our lives. What are you sorry about?" (p.76)

The above quote explained that Leo helped Jason and Piper, who were held hostage by monsters. Leo knew that if he used his fire's power, his friends would know, but Leo's most important thing was to save Jason and Piper. They survived thanks to Leo, only that Jason was still unconscious. Piper was shocked by Leo's fire's power, but Leo apologized for keeping it a secret. Piper was surprised why Leo apologized, and Piper praised the strength that made him and Jason safe. Leo tried to keep the secret he had, and only he was afraid to say it until he apologized to Piper.

Leo tried to keep a secret about his fire stuff and did not tell it to Jason, and Piper made him felt wrong because he knew that he did not tell them it was a mistake. After all, Leo should, as a close friend of Jason and Piper, dare to be honest with them. The same thing happened to Piper, and she kept secrets from Jason and Leo because, just like Leo, who was afraid of losing their friends if they told the truth. This situation is evidenced in the quotation below.

She stared at the logo on the wall: monocle motors, the single red eye. Something about that logo bothered her. Maybe it was the idea Enceladus was watching her, holding her father for leverage. She had to save him, but how could she betray her friends? "Jason," she said. "Speaking of the truth, I need to tell you something something about my dad—" She didn't get the chance. Somewhere below, metal clanged against metal, like a door slamming shut. The sound echoed through the warehouse. Jason stood. He took out his coin and flipped it, snatching his golden sword out of the air. He peered over the railing. "Leo?" he called. (p.71)

The quote above explained that Piper had a secret that she must save her

father, who was held hostage by Enceladus. But if she told Jason and Leo, it would make Piper hand them over to Enceladus and tried to kill them. Piper was confused about what she should do, but she wanted to tell her father's problem to her friends, but at that time, something happened, Leo was in danger, so Piper canceled the story to Jason. It proved that Piper needed to help her friends and did deep talk as a teenager. However, in the quote below, Piper tried to keep that secret again when Jason asks something about Piper's father.

"Back in the factory," Jason said, "you were you going to say something about your dad." She traced her finger over the bricks, almost like she was writing out a scream she didn't want to vocalize. "Was I?" "Piper," he said, "he's in some kind of trouble, isn't it?" Over at the fire, Leo stirred some sizzling bell peppers and meat in a pan. "Yeah, baby! Almost there." Piper looked on the verge of tears. "Jason ... I can't talk about it." "We're your friends. Let us help." That seemed to make her feel worse. She took a shaky breath. "I wish I could, but—" "And bingo!" Leo announced. (p.81)

The quotation above explained that Jason asked about Piper's dad when

Piper wanted to tell him about it beforehand. But Piper pretended to forget she'd

said that to Jason. Jason reminded her again that he'd told her that Piper's dad was in trouble, but she didn't want to talk about it. Jason also says that he and Leo are friends, so it's okay to say it and help Piper's dad. Piper was confused because she didn't want to send Jason and Leo to her father. After all, it put their lives in danger. The fear was evident in Piper because she didn't want to tell Jason and Leo the real thing for fear of losing them. But Piper knew that she had friends who cared about her, and she felt guilty about hiding the truth from her friends. There is a quote below that Piper finally got up the courage to tell Jason and Leo about her father's problems.

"We need to talk." She sat up so she could face Jason. "I don't want to hide anything from you guys anymore." They looked at her with their mouths full of burger. Too late to change her mind now. "Three nights before the Grand Canyon trip," she said, "I had a dream vision—a giant, telling me my father had been taken hostage. He told me I had to cooperate, or my dad would be killed." The flames crackled. (p.104)

In the above quote, Piper starts to talk about her father to Jason and Leo.

Piper dared to do this because she didn't want to keep secrets from her friends. But Piper was terrified of Jason and Leo's response because she thought they'd hate her. However, Jason and Leo gave Piper anxious responses because they kept their problems to themselves. In the quote, "God, Piper. I'm so sorry. "Leo nodded. "No kidding. You've been carrying this around for a week? Piper, we could help you. "She glared at them. "Why don't you yell at me or something? I was ordered to kill you!""(p. 104). It explains Leo felt sorry for Piper for bearing her burdens alone and wanted to help her. Piper was shocked by Leo's response which didn't hate her because it would put Jason and Leo's lives at risk. Jason also wanted to help him with the quote, "" Aw, come on," Jason, "You've saved us both on this quest. I'd put my life in your hands any day." "Same," Leo said. "Can I have a hug too?" "You don't get it!" Piper said. "I've probably just killed my dad, telling you this."" (p.104). Jason feels indebted to Piper for helping them and wants to help him to save Piper's father. It proves that friendship reveals both secrets, problems, and others in adolescence because they will be more comfortable telling stories to close friends where their response is to provide support and try to provide input or help.

In the discussion of deep talk that occurred between Jason, Leo, and Piper, it was proven there is a friendship function in the form of self-validation and ego support. Asher and Parker (1989) stated that self-validation and ego support is that friends' expectations are more open and supportive, meaning that friends are more likely to praise and care about each other's problems. Piper and Leo's actions by sharing their problems with their friends made them care for each other. Leo and Jason supported Piper, who has problems with her father being kidnapped, and they helped her free her father. Jason and Piper supported Leo, who has a problem with his fire's power, by praising the power of fire from Leo as the most beautiful gift.

3.2.6 Guidance and Assistance, and Reliable Alliance by Jason, Piper , and Leo

In this section, friendship is synonymous with helping each other to help and protect each other. The researcher analyzed it by using the function of friendship. This was done by teenagers who had a close friendship. Jason, Piper, and Leo are described as demigods, children of the descendants of gods who have power. When they were in danger, they help each other, protect, and even work together to defeat the monsters to complete the mission to save the goddess Hera. Several quotes explain Jason, Piper, and Leo's friendship protecting each other.

"Leo's biggest surprise: One look from Jason and all three of them knew the game plan. When had that happened, that they could read each other so well? Jason charged Enceladus, while Piper rushed to her father, and Leo dashed for the tree harvester, which stood between Mr. McLean and the Earthborn." (p.129)

In the above quotation, Jason, Piper, and Leo try to help save his father Piper from the monster Enceladus. For the rescue to be successful, they made a plan by sharing their assignments. With them sharing a plan, their cooperation will focus on getting it done, and that makes helping the job get over quickly. It proved that they planned which ones they could deal with, and it built their cooperation. The collaboration of Jason, Leo, and Piper makes them protect them from each other, which is shown in the following quote

Piper stood there, breathing hard, her dagger covered with clay. Her dad sat at the ridge, dazed and wounded, but still alive. Piper's expression was ferocious—almost crazy, like a cornered animal. Leo was glad she was on his side. "Nobody hurts my friends," she said, and with a sudden warm feeling, Leo realized she was talking about him. Then she yelled, "Come on!" Leo saw that the battle wasn't over. Jason was still fighting the giant Enceladus—and it wasn't going well. (p.130)

In the above quote, Jason, Piper, and Leo were doing their job to defeat

Enceladus. Piper felt exhausted that she had saved her father. When Piper saved

her father, some monsters were chasing her, and Leo quickly protected her. And

until then, Leo was always there beside Piper and Piper's father to protect them.

And at that time, Jason was still fighting Enceladus. It proved that Leo readily

helped and protected Piper from another attack even though they had shared their respective duties. And Jason also fought Enceladus, and he wanted to protect his friends, which can be seen in the quote below.

"Get off!" Enceladus screamed. He tried to grab Jason's legs, but Jason scrabbled around, squirming and climbing over the Giant's hair. Father, Jason thought. If I've ever done anything good, anything you approved of, help me now. I offer my own life—just save my friends. Suddenly he could smell the metallic scent of a storm. Darkness swallowed the sun. The Giant froze, sensing it too. Jason yelled to his friends, "Hit the deck!" And every hair on his head stood straight up. (p. 132)

In the above quotation, Jason tried to beat Enceladus, where Piper and Leo have saved Piper's father. Jason tried to fight the monster, which was so strong that Jason felt threatened to lose. But Jason at that moment remembered his father, the god Zeus and told him that Jason wanted to ask his father for help, prove to himself that he could, and wanted to save his friends. The statement from the quote proves that Jason wanted to help and protect his friends. Their mission will be completed when they could defeat Enceladus and save Piper's father. Jason, Piper, and Leo immediately rescued the caged goddess Hera. At that time, there was a giant who wanted to defeat them. They also made plans to complete their mission by making plans.

"On it," Leo said. "Piper, I need your help. Talk to the cage." "What?" she said. "Talk to it. Use everything you've got. Convince Gaea to sleep. Lull her into a daze. Just slow her down, try to get the tendrils to loosen while I—" "Right!" Piper cleared her throat and said, "Hey, Gaea. Nice night, huh? Boy, I'm tired. How about you? Ready for some sleep?" The more she talked, the more confident she sounded. Jason felt his own eyes getting heavy, and he had to force himself not to focus on her words. It seemed to have some effect on the cage. The mud was rising more slowly. The tendrils seemed to soften just a little—becoming more like tree root than rock. Leo pulled a circular saw out of his tool belt. How it fit in there, Jason had no idea. Then Leo looked at the cord and grunted in frustration. "I don't have anywhere to plug it in!" (p.145)

In the quotation above, Jason, Piper, and Leo tried to save the goddess of Hera, who is locked up with a strong fence, so that they found it difficult to open it. If they fail, the Giant who will rise will create chaos and lose the goddess Hera make Olympus chaotic. Leo had the idea, which Piper strengthened to talk to the fence to open it while Leo and Jason tried to open it with Leo's tools manually. The quote proved their hard work to save the goddess Hera and even use their ingenuity to let the goddess Hera free. While the following quotes, Jason acted to protect his friends because the Giant who was about to create chaos had risen from the ground.

"Leo," Jason said. "Huh?" Leo's mouth was wide open. Even Piper seemed dazed. "You guys keep working," Jason said. "Get Hera free!" "What are you going to do?" Piper asked. "You can't seriously—" "Entertain a giant?" Jason said. "I've got no choice." (p.146)

The above quote described Jason, Piper, and Leo, who were still trying to open the fence to free the goddess Hera. But there appeared a giant who was feared by the gods who would confuse the earth and Olympus. Because Jason wanted to protect his friends and complete their mission, he tried to beat the Giant by himself. Leo and Piper were worried about Jason, but he had no choice but to defeat the Giant himself. The quote proves how much Jason cares about his friends, who tell them to keep trying to open the fence for Hera and fight Giant not to mess up. The following quote below is the end of their struggle to complete the mission that has been successfully carried out by Jason, Piper, and Leo. Jason and his friends had had a good run. The three of them had done amazing things. Yeah, even *heroic* things. But as the Giant raised his spear, Jason knew there was no way he could deflect this strike. This was the end. "Got it!" Leo yelled. "Sleep!" Piper said so forcefully, the nearest wolves fell to the ground and began snoring. The stone and wood cage crumbled. Leo had sawed through the base of the thickest tendril and apparently cut off the cage's connection to Gaea. The tendrils turned to dust. The mud around Hera disintegrated. The goddess grew in size, glowing with power. (p.147)

The last quotation above is the end of the struggle of Jason, Piper, and Leo's friendship. Jason fought very well against the Giant while Leo and Piper managed to open the fence that enclosed the goddess Hera. Their struggle to complete the mission had been successful, and the goddess Hera was able to escape and radiate her power so that the Giant lost and ran away. The quote above proved that their friendly cooperation is successful because they are united, help and protect each other.

In discussing cooperation and protecting each other, what happened between Jason, Leo and Piper proved that there are two friendship functions. First, the friendship function in the form of guidance and assistance, which has been previously described. Their cooperation is to complete the mission, making guidance and assistance needed, such as guidance by sharing their respective tasks and assistance, which they each protect so that they are safe. And second, the friendship function is a reliable alliance. Asher and Parker (1989) stated that a reliable alliance relies on loyalty and continuity to friends. This function is depicted by Jason's character fighting Porphyrion himself, in which Piper and Leo try to free the goddess Hera. Jason shows his loyalty to them so that their mission is accomplished.

3.3 The Effect of Friendship for Jason, Piper, and Leo.

The third analysis in this study is to answer the second research question: the effect of friendship between Jason, Piper, and Leo. The friendship effect usually appears when they are on a mission to complete a mission to save the goddess Hera. In the third analysis, the researcher used new criticism theory by using a characterization of each character. There are five effects of friendship in this study: Murphy's characterization, such as character seen each other, mannerism, thought, etc.

3.3.1 Leo's Confidence Increased

The following effect of the friendship that emerged in the story was that Leo became strong. Leo feels more courageous and stronger in facing obstacles after he had a difficult journey with Jason and Piper. Leo's friendship made him feel stronger because before he met Jason and Piper, he was a child who felt insecure and did not dare to face even the slightest obstacle. After all, Leo had a hard time when his mother died. A quote below showed that before Leo became friends with Jason and Piper, he felt less strong.

He held out his hand and studied his fingers. They were long and thin, not callused like the other Hephaestus campers'. Leo had never been the biggest or the strongest kid. He'd survived in tough neighborhoods, tough schools, tough foster homes by using his wits. He was the class clown, the court jester, because he'd learned early that if you cracked jokes and pretended you weren't scared, you usually didn't get beat up. Even the baddest gangster kids would tolerate you, keep you around for laughs. Plus, humor was a good way to hide the pain. And if that didn't work, there was always Plan B. Run away. Over and over. (p.28) In the above quote, the author describes Leo, who entered the camp of the demigods. That quotation described Leo using Murphy's characterizing character on past life to understand Leo's characterization. Murphy (1972) stated this method is used to explain the character's experiences to know the characterization. As a result of Leo seeing the environment at the camp, he remembers his past at school. Leo remembers that he was not the strongest kid in the class because he faced tough people. Leo felt that it was better to make a joke than appear strong because it felt that his joke could treat his pain. Even if he can't joke, it is better if he goes far without appearing strong in front of everyone. The quotation proves that Leo could not be a child who appeared stronger in the past when he was at school. At that time, Leo's friendship had yet to meet Jason and Piper because he told her about his past. Leo also shows a lack of courage in the quote below, making him traumatized to do something reckless.

"Even there, the school had been in the desert. No trees with gnarled roots to trip over. No streams to fall into. No branches casting dark, creepy shadows and owls looking down at him with their big reflective eyes. This was the Twilight Zone. He stumbled along until he was sure no one back at the cabins could possibly see him. Then he summoned fire. Flames danced along his fingertips, casting enough light to see. He hadn't tried to keep a sustained burn going since he was five, at that picnic table. Since his mom's death, he'd been too afraid to try anything. Even this tiny fire made him feel guilty." (p. 45)

In the quotation, the author described Leo being in the forest looking for a dragon for a vehicle for himself, Jason, and Piper. The quotation above used mannerism to know about Leo's characterization. Leo felt scared because the forest atmosphere was so scary. Leo was even afraid to use his fire's power to light a fire because Leo was afraid to do anything when his mother died. Leo's trauma was so real that he gets scared easily and couldn't appear stronger for himself due to losing his mother and going through dark times. But Leo's process got better seen when he became friends with Jason and Piper. Leo tried to be a good friend to them, and Jason and Piper always supported him and accepted it for what it is, which made Leo bolder and appeared stronger, which is seen in the quotation below.

FLY A HELICOPTER? SURE, WHY NOT. Leo had done plenty of crazier things that week. The sun was going down as they flew north over the Richmond Bridge, and Leo couldn't believe the day had gone so quickly. Once again, nothing like ADHD and a good fight to the death to make time fly. Piloting the chopper, he went back and forth between confidence and panic. (p.138)

That quotation used the direct comment to understand the characterization of Jason. Murphy (1972) stated the direct comment is one way for the author to explain the characterization directly in the story. The author explained that Leo was riding a helicopter with Jason and Piper to rush to where the goddess Hera was locked up. Leo feels happy to be driving a helicopter with confidence. He felt he was stronger and more courageous when he was going through many incredible obstacles, and he did it with his friends. Leo's friendship effect, which he becomes stronger, happens because someone is in a difficult obstacle. Still, his friends accompany someone, he will feel that the difficulty is not too heavy and makes someone more courageous.

3.3.2 Jason and Leo Not Feeling Lonely

The following effect that appears on Jason, Leo's friendship, and Piper is not feeling lonely. In this novel, the people who felt lonely are Jason and Leo. They felt lonely because of their family environment. For Leo, he felt lonely when his mother was gone, and Jason felt that her mother didn't take him back. They experienced loneliness due to losing the figure of the people they care about, especially Leo, who loves his mother. Leo always kept his sadness with his friends, but he could tell Jason and Piper about his mother's passing because they were close friends. Below is a quote where Jason tried to support Leo because he felt his mother's death was his fault.

"Maybe it's the other way around," Jason suggested. "Maybe people with special gifts show up when bad things are happening because that's when they're needed most." Leo cleared away the plates. "Maybe. But I'm telling you ... it's not always a gift." Jason fell silent. "You're talking about your mom, aren't you? The night she died." Leo didn't answer. He didn't have to. The fact that he was quiet, not joking around—that told Jason enough. "Leo, her death wasn't your fault. Whatever happened that night—it wasn't because you could summon fire. This Dirt Woman, whoever she is, has been trying to ruin you for years, mess up your confidence, take away everything you care about. She's trying to make you feel like a failure. You're not. You're important." (p.82)

The quotation above explains that Jason tried to calm Leo, who felt he was

the one who killed his mother. Jason praised Leo's power to control fire, but Leo didn't like it because it made him uncontrollable and made his mother die. Jason told Leo that it wasn't his fault. Tia did it; he wanted Leo to be a mess, and Jason said that Leo is the most important person he meets. The quote used the thought by Murphy to know Leo's characterization. Murphy (1972) stated that the thought method is strange information that the reader can assume about characters' thoughts. So it proves that Leo feels sad and gloomy because of his strength and the loss of his mother when the author said he just became quiet, but Jason tries to lift Leo's spirit and says that Leo is innocent.

When he lost his mother, Leo's feelings made him feel lonely because he didn't have a family anymore. When his mother died, he lived alone, and at school, he acted as a joke, but that was to hide his bad memory. The quotation 'Seeing Piper and her dad back together had driven that home. Even if Leo survived this quest and saved Hera, Leo wouldn't have any happy reunions. He wouldn't be going back to a loving family. He wouldn't see his mom.' (p.138), explains that when he saw Piper back with her father, Leo would feel lonely again if this mission was over because he couldn't see his mother. The researcher analyzed characterization by using the direct comment method because Leo would not feel happy because his mother wasn't around. But that feeling is slowly disappearing because Leo has found his family and lives with his friends, and it is found in the quotation below.

For once, Leo was speechless. Ever since his mom died, he'd spent his life on the run. Now he'd found a home and a family. He'd found a job to do. And as scary as it was, Leo wasn't tempted to run—not even a little. (p.155)

The quote above analyzed the characterization by thought method, which explains that Leo felt better when he finished the mission with Jason and Piper. When Leo returned to the demigod camp, the people praised him and gave him a job as the Cabin's head, the god Hephaestus's son. Leo did not feel alone anymore because he has family and friends who are always there. This statement proved that Leo does not feel lonely after losing his mother. He has found a family of his own, and some friends are always there for Leo.

Jason also shared the feeling that Leo had about felt lonely from losing his mother. Jason felt lonely because he forgot his memories, and he knew where he came from. Jason didn't even know who his parents were, and only he knew that he was the god Zeus's son. During the trip completing Jason's mission, Piper and Leo meet Thalia, and she is Jason's older sister. Until then, Thalia explained the origin of Jason, and their mother did not want to have Jason, and their mother was almost crazy due to the departure of the god Zeus. Thalia was protecting Jason at the time, but Thalia thought Jason died because he was in the wolf pack. Leo, who heard the story, made him feel sorry for Jason, and it is shown in the quote below.

He watched Jason's face—looking more and more devastated as Thalia described their mom—and for once, Leo didn't feel jealous of his friend. Leo might have lost his mom. He might have had some hard times. But at least he remembered her. He found himself tapping out a Morse code message on his knee: *Love you*. He felt bad for Jason, not having memories like that—not having anything to fall back on. "So …" Jason didn't seem able to finish the question. "Jason, you got friends," Leo told him. "Now you got a sister. You're not alone. Thalia offered her hand, and Jason took it." (p.110)

The quote above analyzed the character by using the characterization method called 'as seen by another' because Leo described Jason's characterization. The quote explained that Leo saw Jason with a sad face to hear his mother's statement that he wanted to get rid of Jason. Leo felt sorry for her because Jason couldn't have fond memories of his mother. When Jason wanted to ask his mother for more details, Jason felt he was not strong enough to ask again. Leo, who knows this, tries to make Jason feel better and says that he has friends and has siblings to accompany him. Leo felt sorry for Jason as he struggled with an amnesic condition that felt lonely and was not considered by his mother. Jason felt even lonelier when he learned the truth about his mother. But when the mission to save the goddess Hera and her memory slowly returned to make him feel better and not feel lonely, which is shown in the quote below.

He was still terrified, but something had changed. He no longer felt alone. He had friends now, and a home to fight for. He even had a patron goddess looking out for him, which had to count for something, even if she seemed a little untrustworthy. Jason had to stand up and accept his destiny, just as he had done when he faced Porphyrion with his bare hands. Sure, it seemed impossible. He might die. But his friends were counting on him. (p.157)

The quotation above used direct comment about Jason's characterization that Jason did not feel lonely again. The author explained that Jason had completed a mission with Piper and Leo, which safely sent him back to the demigod camp. But at that point, they had a return mission and made Jason feel worried. But Jason felt that he could deal with it because he felt lonely. After all, he had close family and friends at camp. Jason and Leo didn't feel lonely because they felt that their friends were the most important when they got back to camp, making them feel better. That's what proves that the friendship effect makes everyone feel less lonely when they feel alone because they have lost someone they love.

3.3.3 Piper's Patience Increased

The following effect of the friendship is Piper became more patient and did not get angry quickly. Before her mission with Jason and Leo, Piper gets angry quickly when someone bothered her because Piper never liked injustice. Piper would act decisively if someone bothered her. It is illustrated in the quote below in which she did not like to be bothered by one of the people living in the demigod camp named Drew. "Hey," Piper said, "we didn't ask to be brought here." Drew sniffed. "And nobody *wants* you, hon. Does your hair always look like a dead badger?" Piper stepped forward, ready to smack her, but Annabeth said, "Piper, stop." Piper did. She wasn't a bit scared of Drew, but Annabeth didn't seem like somebody she wanted for an enemy. "We need to make our new arrivals feel welcome," Annabeth said, with another pointed look at Drew. "We'll assign them each a guide, give them a tour of camp. Hopefully by the campfire tonight, they'll be claimed." (p.16)

The quotation above used the mannerism method to know Piper's characterization when Piper was being harassed by Drew, who insulted her to come to the demigod camp. Murphy (1997) stated mannerism is one way of knowing the reader is characterizing someone through the author's actions. At that point, Piper felt angry and returned the insult from Drew. Drew replied again to insult her hair. Piper was so out of temper that she prepared to hit him, but Annabeth told them to stop fighting. The quote proves that Piper gets angry quickly even she is preparing to hit the person who insulted her, and that happened before she was given the mission to save the goddess Hera with Jason and Leo. Piper completed a mission where she faced monsters and understudied Jason and Leo's feelings. Piper felt better and did not get angry quickly. Jason and Leo's actions protecting her and helping to save her father made Piper felt better. Piper felt better in the quotation below where Drew tried to annoy Piper, but she ignored Drew.

"You're going to make us late for breakfast," Drew said, "which means *you* get to clean the cabin for inspection." A week ago, Piper would've either punched Drew in the face, or hidden back under her covers. Now she thought about the Cyclopes in Detroit, Medea in Chicago, Midas turning her to gold in Omaha. Looking at Drew, who used to bother her, Piper laughed. Drew's smug expression crumbled. She backed up, then remembered she was supposed to be angry. "What are you—" (p.150) The quotation above is analyzed using the mannerism method to know Piper's action. This quote explained that Piper had reached her camp cabin and met Drew. Drew tried to disturb him again by telling him to clean the Cabin. But Piper ignored her and laughed at Drew because she thought she has faced monsters and only being bothered by Drew is just a waste of time, and Drew was shocked at Piper's changing reaction to ignorance of her. The quote proved that Piper was more patient and less irritable because she had difficulty with her friends. And it also appeared in the quote below where Piper was becoming more patient with Jason as he was still trying to recover from his amnesia.

She didn't push him. If he wanted to talk, that was fine, but she knew him better than to press the subject. She didn't even worry that her knowledge of him was mostly based on three months of false memories. *You can sense possibilities*, her mother had said. And Piper was determined to make those possibilities a reality. Jason spun his basketball. "It's not good news," he warned. "My memories aren't good for—for any of us." Piper was pretty sure he'd been about to say *for us*—as in the two of them, and she wondered if he'd remembered a girl from his past. But she didn't let it bother her. Not on a sunny winter day like this, with Jason next to her. "We'll figure it out," she promised. Across the green, her cabinmates looking disappointed that they hadn't witnessed a kiss. They started cashing in their bets. But that was all right. Piper was patient, and she could see lots of good possibilities. "Let's go," she told Jason. "We've got adventures to plan." (p.152)

The quotation above is analyzed using the direct comment method for Piper's characterization about Piper more became patient. By the time Jason had lost his memory, Piper was confused because he didn't remember him. But after they spent time together to complete the mission, Piper ignored it. Piper wanted Jason to recover and get better quickly without trying to remember her again. The quote proves that Piper is more patient and concerned with health than Jason. Even though Jason still didn't recognize her, Piper was grateful that Jason was always there for his friend. The effect of friendship on Piper is that she can change her lousy character for the better because her friends are always there.

3.3.4 Jason's A Sense of Belief Increased

The last friendship's effect happens to Jason, which is believed to become best leader for his friends. Jason is a child of Zeus's descendants, who is the highest in Olympus. So that in carrying out a mission to save the goddess Hera, he became a leader for Piper and Leo because of Jason's power, who emitted lightning like his father, the god Zeus. But at one point, Jason felt he didn't deserve to be a leader for his friends, and it appears in the quotation below.

"Jason was impressed. Taking out three Cyclopes with nothing but a tool kit? Not bad. It didn't exactly scare him to hear how close he'd come to death, but it did make him feel horrible. He'd stepped right into an ambush and spent the whole fight knocked out while his friends fended for themselves. What kind of quest leader was he?" (p.79)

In the above quotation, the researcher assumed it using the thoughts method to know Jason's characterization because Jason did not deserve to be a leader. The author explained that Jason admired Leo's firepower against three Cyclopes at once. But the feeling of horrible arose in Jason because he felt he could not be a good leader for his friends. After all, the purpose of this mission was to restore Jason's memory. At that moment, Jason passed out, which couldn't help Piper and Leo fight the three Cylopes. These quotes prove that Jason felt he did not deserve to be a leader because he felt he couldn't help his friends. In the quote below, Jason is trusted by Piper and Leo to be their leader.

"There's four of us," Hedge whispered urgently. "And only one of him." "Did you miss the fact that he's thirty feet tall?" Leo asked. "Okay," Hedge said. "So you, me, and Jason distract him. Piper sneaks around and frees her dad." They all looked at Jason. "What?" Jason asked. "I'm not the leader." "Yes," Piper said. "You are." They'd never really talked about it, but no one disagreed, not even Hedge. Coming this far had been a team effort, but when it came to a life-and death decision, Leo knew Jason was the one to ask. Even if he had no memory, Jason had a kind of balance to him. You could just tell he'd been in battles before, and he knew how to keep his cool. Leo wasn't exactly the trusting type, but he trusted Jason with his life. "I hate to say it," Jason sighed, "but Coach Hedge is right. A distraction is Piper's best chance." Not a good chance, Leo thought. Not even a survivable chance. Just their *best* chance." (p.127)

In the above quotation, the researcher assumed it using character as seen

by another method because Piper and Leo described Jason as a good leader. The author explained how Piper, Leo, and coach Hedge asked Jason's opinion as a coach even though they haven't decided who their leader is. Jason felt he was not the leader, but Piper and Leo trusted Jason to be the best leader because, according to Leo, Jason can be an intermediary for them and can fight quite strong than Piper and Leo. Piper and Leo's trust allowed Jason to decide the best leader for his friends. The friendship effect on Jason made him feel trusted by Piper and Leo to be the best leader.

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION

The Heroes of Olympus: The Lost Hero is a novel written by Rick Riordan in 2010. This novel told about Jason, Piper, and Leo as demigods who began an adventure to complete a mission to save the goddess Hera. In this novel, they met at the same school and became friends, but they were subjected to a trial with Jason's memory loss stolen by the goddess Hera. This novel also focused on the story of friendship in adolescence, and from this, the researcher is interested in analyzing the friendship that exists with Jason, Piper, and Leo.

This study has formulated three statements of problem to analyze this novel. In the first research question, the researcher focused on describing the three characters' formation of friendship in this novel by using the concept of friendship, namely the formation of friendship from Beverley Fehr (1996). In the second research question, the researcher focused on describing the three characters' friendship function about the events that happened to their friendship from Asher & Parker (1989). In the third research question, the researcher focused on how friendship affects each of the three characters in this novel by using new criticism, focusing on Murphy's several ways of knowing the characterization (1972).

Regarding the first research question about the friendship formation of Jason, Piper, and Leo friendship, this study found that three factors are found in their friendship formation, namely the environmental factor, individual factor, and situational factor.

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Meanwhile, the functions of friendship about the events that happened to their friendship, the researcher found that (1) Piper and Leo's reaction to Jason's memory loss represents friendship function of emotional security, (2) The fight that occurred when Jason, Leo, and Piper run a mission indicates friendship function of guidance & assistance, (3) The way Jason and Leo make-up after fight indicates friendship function of intimacy & affection, (4) Jason and Piper's friend zone experience shows friendship function of intimacy & affection. (5) Deep talk by Jason, Leo, and Piper represents the friendship function of emotional security and self-validation & ego support, (6) Working together and protecting each other their friendship signifies function of guidance & assistance, and reliable alliance.

Regarding the effects of Jason, Piper, and Leo's friendship, there are four points that the researcher found. The first point is Leo's confidence increased, which can be seen from Murphy's characterization, namely past life, mannerism, and direct comment method, The second point is Jason and Leo not feeling lonely, which can be seen in Murphy's characterization, namely thought, character as seen by another, the third point is Piper's patience increased which can be seen in Murphy's characterization, namely mannerism and direct comment method. And the fourth point is Jason's a sense of belief increased which can be seen from Murphy's characterization, namely thought and character as seen by another method.

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