GROVER'S PSYCHOLOGICAL PROBLEM IN PERCY JACKSON AND THE OLYMPIANS: THE LIGHTNING THIEF

THESIS



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ABSTRACT

Taufikurrahman, M. (2021). *Grover's Psychological Problem in Percy Jackson and The Olympians: The Lightning Thief Novel*. English Department, Faculty of Arts and Humanities, UIN SunanAmpel Surabaya. Advisor: Sufi IkrimaSa"adah, M. Hum.

Keywords: psychology, fear, trauma, and desire.

This study aims to analyse Grover's psychological problem in the novel Percy Jackson and The Olympians: The Lightning Thief. This study aims to reveal Grover's psychological issues. Two problems should be solved, they are: (1) how are Grover's psychological problems described in the novel? (2) How does Grover solve his psychological problems in the novel?

This study uses the descriptive qualitative method. This study uses psychoanalysis as the tools for analysis. The psychoanalytical approach uses in this study is the theory of conscious and unconscious mind to show Grover's issues with his mental. Another theory that is used in this study is new criticism. The new criticism approach uses in this study is character and characterization.

This study reveals that Grover has two issues with his mental, there are: (1) Grover's fear caused by his trauma, (2) Grover's desire caused by his duty to protect Percy, his guilty feeling, and his unconscious desire. Both of those things haunt Grover's mind. Because of this, Grover always shows suspicious behaviour in the novel. And yet, Grover does not want to give up his situation. He tries to solve his problem by trying to be brave and sacrifice himself (put himself in a dangerous situation or put Percy in the first place). Furthermore, this study also reveals the connection between Grover's trauma in the past with his act in the novel. This study also reveals the role of Grover's trauma that comes from his unconscious mind to Grover's behaviorin everyday life.

ABSTRAK

Taufikurrahman, M. (2021). MasalahPsikologis Grover Dalam Novel *Percy Jackson and The Olympians: The Lightning Thief.* English Department, Faculty of Arts and Humanities, UIN SunanAmpel Surabaya. DosenPembimbing: Sufi IkrimaSa"adah, M. Hum.

Kata Kunci: psikologi, ketakutan, trauma dan hasrat.

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis masala hpsikologis Grover dalam novel *Percy Jackson dan The Olympians: The Lightning Thief.* Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengungkap masalah psikologis Grover. Dua masalah harus dipecahkan, yaitu: (1) bagaimana masalah psikologis Grover digambarkandalam novel? (2) Bagaimana Grover memecahkan masalah psikologisnya dalam novel?

Penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif. Penelitian ini menggunakan *new criticism* dan psikoanalisis sebagai alat untuk menganalisa. Pendekatan psikoanalisis yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah teori pikiran sadar dan pikiran tak sadar untuk menunjukkan masalah Grover denganmentalnya. Teori lain yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah new criticism. Pendekatan new criticism yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah karakter dan penokohan.

Penelitian ini mengungkapkan bahwa Grover memiliki dua masalah dengan mentalnya, yaitu: (1) ketakutan Grover yang disebabkan oleh traumanya, (2) keinginan Grover yang disebabkan oleh tugasnya untuk melindungi Percy, perasaan bersalahnya dan keinginan bawah sadarnya. Kedua hal itu menghantui pikiran Grover. Karena itu, Grover selalu menunjukkan perilaku mencurigakan dalam novel. Namun, Grover tidak mau menyerah akan situasinya. Dia mencoba menyelesaikan masalahnya dengan mencoba berani dan mengorbankan dirinyas endiri (menempatkan dirinya dalam situasi berbahaya atau lebih mementingkan Percy). Lebih lanjut, penelitianini juga menjelaskan hubungan antara trauma yang di alami Grover di masa lalu dengan perilakunya dalam novel tersebut. Penelitianini juga menjelaskan perasal dari alam bawahnya sadar dengan perilaku Grover dalam kehidupan sehari-hari.

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CHAPTER1

INTRODUCTION

In the first chapter, the researcher discusses background of study, problem of study, significance of the study, scope and limitation, definition of key terms, and research methods.

1.1. Background of the study

Every country in the world has its myth, and it has been a cultural asset. In a specific case, myth can be the identity of a country. Chami (n.d. p.1) said that mythology is one of the essential things in culture. Further, he explains that myth emerged thousand years ago around the world. It is believed to be a cause or answer to a natural event. Chami (n.d. p.1) explains that myth is passed down as a legacy to every generation in the world in various ways. Childs and Fowler (2006, p.146) said that myth represents the origin of somethig that refers to belief. It often tells of a god or hero with extraordinary abilities and power.

The statement abovemeans that myth is related to religious beliefs and a tale of heroism, such as Mahabarata, Oedipus, Beowulf, King Arthur, Illiad, etcetera. At the same time,Villarmea (2001, p. 3) argued that myth is an old way to understand the world. Because of that, it usually tells about the origin of something with supernatural agents in it.From the three thoughts above, it can be concluded that myth is a legacy in every culture globally. It is a tale of heroism or the origin of something related to religious beliefs.

Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway, and Sweden are also known for their myth, such as the world of a tree called Yggdrasil and their gods and goddess. Greece is also known for its myth, such as the gods and goddesses, the titans, and the magical creatures. Chami (n.d. p.1) stated that ancient religions from Crete, an island in the Aegean sea, was the beginning of Greek mythology. He also states that modern western society still believes in it.

Sveinsdóttir (2009, p. 3) said that ancient Greeks mythology tells how life is going on the time and the natural disaster-related to gods and goddesses. He also said that most Greeks mythology deals with moral and ethical issues. Thus, it gives a sight of how are people thought at the time.Sailors (2007, p. 7) also explains that ancient Greek mythology provided information about where they come, the pattern of their life, and their thoughts about the world.

Talking about ancient Greek mythology would not be apart from the Greek gods. It is because the Greek gods have exciting stories. The Greek gods are known as the Olympians. Berens (2009, p.2) said that the Greek Gods had the physical appearance of a human. However, they are higher, more prestige, more beauty, and more powerful than a human. They are similar to a human in terms of feeling, lust, and childbearing. Beyond that, the gods cannot be sick.

Greek mythology flourished to this day, and it is known throughout the world. Nowadays, their myth becomes popular in literary works, such as *Twilight*, *Magnus Chase*, and *Percy Jackson and the Olympians* as Sailors (2007, p. 7) said

that the tale of gods, monsters, and humans in the past, attracted the attention of all generation in the world. This research will talk about *Percy Jackson and The Olympians The Lightning thief* by Rick Riordan. This novel is chosen because it has an interesting issue about Grover's character.

Percy Jackson and The Olympians The Lightning thief is the first book from Percy Jackson and The Olympians series. The novel tells the story of a demigod named Percy Jackson. Percy is the son of Sally Jackson with Poseidon (the god of the sea). Poseidon is one of 12 Olympians. He is also Zeus and Hades' brother. Poseidon is also known as the god of earthquake and storm. In the novel, it is said that every god has half-human heredity and that Percy is one of them. Percy, accused of being Zeus's lightning thief, had to fight to preserve his good name and prevent the destruction of Olympus. A long drive and a fierce battle wait ahead of Percy until he gets his affairs in order.

Thera are so many issues in *Percy Jackson and The Olympians The Lightning thief* novel, such as Percy' strugle, percy's ambition, symbolism, and psychological problem. There are alot of psychological problem show in the novel. This research discuss psychological problem. This research focuses on Grover to limit the scope of this research. He is one of Percy's friends.

Grover is a satyr. Satyr is one of the magical creatures in Greek mythology. His creature is depicted as a man with the feet of a goat. Grover has a unique characterization, and it is interesting to analyze. This studyaims to discuss Grover's psychological problem and how he overcomes it. Due to the issue, the researcher thinks that a suitable theory to help the analysis is Freud's psychoanalysis.

Many previous studies used psychoanalysis by Sigmund Freud as the theoretical basis in analyzing the literary works to mention some of them are about main character's personality(Puspitasari 2016), Long John Silver's ambition (Bahari2019), and Wallie's ambition (Hijjah2019). This research is different from previous studies. This research focuses on Grover's psychological problem and how he solves the problem. At the same time, the first study focused on main character's personalities only. The second study focused ambition of Long John Silver character. The third study focused on ambition of Wallie character. This research, thus, formulates two problems they are: 1. How is Grover's psychological problem in the novel?

1.2 Objective of the study

There are two objectives in this research. There are :

1.2.1 Describing Grover's psychological problem in *Percy Jackson and The Olympians The Lightning Thief* novel

1.2.2 Explaining how Grover solve his psychological problem in *Percy Jackson and The Olympians The LightningThief* novel

1.3 Significance of the study

The researcher hopes that this research will give the reader an understanding that fear can be encountered. So that everyone will not live in fear.

For academics, the researcher hopes that this research will be a comparation or a reference to analysize a literary works which talk about psychological problem.

1.4 Scope and Limitations

The scope of this study is *Percy Jackson and The Olympians The LightningThief* novel by Rick Riordan. To limit the scope of this research, the researcher focuses only on Grover's psychological problem that is shown in the novel.

1.5 Definition of Key Term

> Psychology : study of human mind that influences someone behaviour.

Fear : unpleasant emotion or thought in dangerous situation, painful, or bad thing happens.

Desire : a strong fancy to something.

Brave : showing nofear in a dangerous situation or in a difficult situation.

Sacrifice : giving up something of value for ourselves to help others.

1.6 Research Method

The researcher explains the method used in this study, such as research design, data source, data collection, and data analysis.

1.6.1 Research Design

This study is qualitative research, so it focuses on describing and analyzing data from the written source. As Hancock, Beverley et al. said (2009, p. 6) a qualitative research "focuses on descriptionand interpretation."It means qualitative research has no manipulation of variable or statistical techniques. It just focuses on description and interpretation.

1.6.2 Data Source

The primary data source is *Percy Jackson and The Olympians-The Lightning Thief* novel by Rick Riordan. The secondary data source is library research and online sources to get more information in doing research.

1.6.3 Data Collection

The researcher collects data based on the following step :

- 1.6.3.1 The researcher read the novel deeply to gain the best understanding.
- 1.6.3.2 The researcher collected data and gave a quotation related to statements of the problems in this study from the novel.
- 1.6.3.3 The researcher divided data into some groups based on statements of the problems.

1.6.4 Data Analysis

To present the result of the analysis, the researcher takes several of the following steps :

- **1.6.4.1** The researcher analyze Grover's psychological problem using the quotation.
- **1.6.4.2** The researcher analize the way Grover solves his problem using the quotation..
- **1.6.4.3** The researcher concluded the result of the study using the analysis.

Chapter 2

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

This chapter talks about theories that are used in this study. First, Brewton (n.d. p.1) said that literary theory is a basic principle or tool for understanding literary work. He also explains that literary theory can express the relation between literary work and the author's life. Finally, Brewton (n.d. p.1) explains that literary theory has various approaches to understanding work. In this study, the theoriesused are psychoanalysis (id, ego, and superego) and new criticism (character and characterization).

2.1 psychoanalysis

Hossain (2017, p.1) said that psychoanalysis is one of the modern literary theories. He also explains that it is thought to be a theory of personality and dynamic personality that leads to psychoanalysis. McLeod (2018, p.1) explains that psychoanalysis is a method to cure mental disorders and a theory that elucidates a person's behavior. Hossain and McLeod's thought above means that psychoanalysis is a method to cure mental disorders and also a theory to explain someone's personality.

Scarfone (2015, p. 33) said that psychoanalysis is based on the observation of psychic fact during therapy, which is why psychoanalysis is not an experimental science type. Hossain (2017, p.2) said that psychoanalysis focuses on ulterior motives that can help to analyze a literary work in the writing or character. Bateman and Holmes (2001, p.3) explain that Europe is the birthplace and development of psychoanalysis. Its presence becomes a worldwide therapy and culture.

Sigmund Freud coined the term psychoanalysis in the late 19th century. Y and A (2011, p.1) stated that Sigmund Freud was born on May 6th, 1856, in Freiberg, Austria (now part of the Czech Republic) to Jacob Freud and Amalia Nathanson. Freud initially studied zoology at the University of Vienna, but he surrendered after studying four hundred specimens. Later, he worked for a psychologist named Jacob Brücke.

Y and A (2011, p.1) said that in 1885, Freud moved to France to gain more knowledge. There, Freud worked with a neurologist named Jean-Martin Charcot. Further, Y and A (2011, p.1) explained that in 1890, Josef Beuer asked Freud for help to study a patient, Anna O, who suffered mental disorder, hallucination about black snakes, skulls, and skeletons, partial paralysis, and hydrophobia. This healing method used to treat Anna O was later called psychoanalysis by Sigmund Freud.

Boeree (1997, p.5) said that Freud did not invent the concept of consciousness and unconsciousness. He simply popularized the concept of the conscious and unconscious mind. Boeree (1997, p.5) stated that the conscious mind is the awareness of things at a given moment. Further, he explains that the thing that was working alongside the conscious mind is preconscious, which is called available memory. Boeree (1997, p.5) explained that the unconscious mind is the largest part of the mind's unavailable awareness. He also explains that the unconscious mind is usually closely associated with trauma. Hogan (1990, p.135) in literary texts, psychoanalysis focuses on one character. A character is a fictional

character that is not real. Therefore, we have to pretend the character is real or go back to the author or reader and imagine the character.

According to Ratna (2009, p.342-344) the puppose of psychoanalysis is to understand the psychological aspect in the literary works. Literature is often considered a psychological symptom. It is seen through the psychological aspects of every character in the literary work. As the conclusion, to analyze psychological aspect of one character or more in literary works is giving attention in the psychological aspect of the character in literary works.

2.1.1 Unconscious Mind

The theories of Sigmund Freud are either concerned with the nature of the unconscious mind directly or indirectly. Freud did not invent the notion of the unconscious; Some expertsbefore him had suggested that even the supposedly "sane" human mind was conscious and rational only at times, and even then at possibly only one level. But Freud went further by suggesting that the powers motivating men and women are *mainly* and *normally* unconscious. The idea that the human mind is essentially dual is an old idea that Freud develops. He named the predominantly passional, irrational, unknown, and the unconscious part of the psyche the id, or "it." The ego, or "I," was his term for the rational, logical, orderly, conscious part. The unconscious mind is consists of the id + ego.

2.1.2 Conscious Mind

The superego focuses on the use of parental and societal values and morals. These are formed when ego thoughts are internalized by being used for a period. For instance, a childwill try to grow into what they think is accepted by their society and environment. The superego occurs in the preconscious stage by taking the thoughts and feelings, associating them with word representations, and forming memories. A child gets over the feeling for theirparents by turning these preconscious thoughtsinto what is supposed to be rational. The child realizes that they are not supposed to have feelings for their parent, that their parentsare married and taken, and soon a girl will try to take after her mother as a boy will try totake after his father (Freud 1962). On the iceberg's surface consciousness, which consists of those thoughts that focus on our attention right now, and this is seen as the tip of the iceberg, while the preconscious consists of all that can be retrieved from memory.

2.2 New Criticism

New Criticism is a continuance of literary criticism in the United States which developed between 1920-1960. The term of New Criticism was first proposed by John Crowe Ransom in his book entitled "The New Criticism" (1940) and supported by I.A. Richard in his books entitled "Principles of Literary Criticism" (1924) and "Science and Poetry" (1926), also T.S. Elliott. Since Cleanth Brooks and Robert Penn Warren published "Understanding Poetry" (1938), this kind of literary criticism has received widespread attention among American academics and students for decades. This flow emerged as a reaction to the previous literary criticism (Romanticism), which focused too much on aspects of the author's life, psychology, and literary history. Adherents of New Criticism accuse science and technology of removing human values from society and making it one-sided. They said that science is inadequate in reflecting human life. Literature and especially poetry are types of knowledge through experience (experimental knowledge). The function of literary criticism is to show and maintain knowledge that is unique and complete as offered to us by the great literature (author). (Van Luxemburg, et.at., 1988): 52-54)

Although the new criticismis not alwayscohesive, they agree in viewing literary work as an organic unity that has been completed, an aesthetic symptom (the value of art in literary works) that had released its subjective condition when the literary work was written. Only by analyzing the composition and organization (elements) of a literary work can the essence of the work of art be shown in its true sense. According to T.S. Eliot, a poem is, first of all, poetry, not something else, an independent and self-sufficient object.

The New Criticism considers various models of criticism that are oriented to aspects outside of literary works as an intentional fallacy. The meaning of a poem should not be confused with the effect that the reader gets (affective fallacy) because we can fall into its syntactic and semantic structure. The meaning of a poem should be sought in its syntactic and semantic structure. To know that meaning, we must use our knowledge of language and literature. The author's life history can be used as long as it can explain the meaning of the specific words used in his work. In addition, understanding the context of language use is emphasized.

According to the New Criticism, the basic components of literary works, whether lyric, narrative, or dramatic, are images and symbols, not the character of thought or plot. The linguistic elements have been organized around a central theme. They contain tension (intention), irony, and paradox in their structure: the confluence of various impulses (actions that arise) and opposing forces.

However, the views of the New Criticism remain helpful because they sharpen our understanding of sometimes elusive poetry. However, the New Criticism view is that they prioritize poetry over other types of literature, causing their literary theory to be seen as incomplete. They are also less aware that the words on the page drive their interpretation and their ideals and presumptions that have played a role in it (Van Luxemburg et al., 1986: 54).

Since the New Criticismemphasized poetry as a literary work, the flow of literary criticism that had developed rapidly for two decades in America was more and more followed by academics and students. In the end, it was used by Afro-Americans (citizens). Afro-Americans / Negroes) to realize the ideals of equality and freedom for blacks (Afro-Americans) who still experience social discrimination. It is not surprising that later poets, writers, and writers of Afro-American descent emerged who were very influential in their time, such as; William Edward Burghardt Du Bois, James Langston Hughes, Countee Cullen, and Richard Wright with their masterpieces of literature.

2.2.1 Character

The term "character" refers to the actors of the story. Nurgiyantoro (2007:165) explains that the use of the word "character" in various English literature has two different meanings, namely as characters in the story, and as attitudes, interests, emotions, and moral principles possessed by these characters. Character disposition refers to the character's attitude as interpreted by the readers, focusing more on personal qualities. As a result, a character can be defined as the actor of the story. The mention of a certain character's name, not infrequently, can immediately show their character.

Nurgiyantoro (2007:177) explains that the characters in a work of fiction can be divided into several types of naming, based on the angle from which the naming was taken. For example, the difference between the main character and the supporting character. Concerning the whole story, the role of each character is not the same. Meanwhile, when viewed in terms of the role or level of importance of a character in a story, there are characters whose roles are important and are continuouslydisplayed so that they seem to dominate most of the stories.

Those characters are named as the main character of the story (central character, main character). The main character is the character whose storytelling is prioritized in a story, the one who is told the most, both as the perpetrator of the incident and the subject of the incident. Since the main character appears the most and is always associated with other characters, the main character greatly determines the development of the overall plot. The main character is always present as the actor or experiences most of the important events and conflicts that affect the development of the plot.

2.2.2 Characterization

Character is part of characterization that they have been made in a particular way. The conversation they conduct, things they do, their appearances, and things like that are the specific ways the author has chosen to characterize their character. In other words, characterization is the method, while a character is a product of the method. Aquino (1976:32) states that characterization was brief but concise. It comes from descriptions by a future being of past people and events, seemingly observed from a great height.Characterization in literature is the process of the authors in developing characters and creating images of the characters for the audience.

On the other hand, it can be defined as how the author revealed the character in a work of fiction (Bennett and Royle, 2004:65). In addition, it is beneficial for the process of analyzing the main character's development. There are two different approaches to characterization; they are direct characterization and indirect characterization.

a. Direct Characterization

Direct characterization is usually used in a novel, in which the narrator usually tells the reader about the characters. In direct characterization, the author directly tells and shows the reader what they want us to know about the characters in the story. This is done through the narrator, through supporting character or even through the main character him or herself. In addition, Charters (2011:58) explains thatdirect characterization can also involve other external details, such as names or other overt commentaries.

b. Indirect Characterization

Characterization in a movie is different from a novel since the movie is a visual story telling which character in the movie is more complicated and details than in a novel. In indirect characterization, the author shows the reader things about the character to help the reader understanding the character's personality and their impact on other characters—this kind of characterization usually used in the movie. Burroway (2000:54) formulates four different methods of indirect characterization in literary work are: 1) speech, 2) thoughts, 3) action and 4) looks.

2.3 Previous Study

The first research was conducted by Putri Dyah Wahyu Puspitasari, an alumnus of the Yogyakarta State University. In this study, the author aims to describe the three personality elements of the main character Viktor Larenz in the novel Die Therapie by Sebastian Fitzek, namely: (1) personality structure (2), personality dynamics, and (3) personality development of the main character Viktor Larenz.

In this study, the author uses a psychological approach using the psychoanalytic theory formulated by Sigmund Freud. The data source of this research is the novel Die Therapie by Sebastian Fitzek, published by KnaurTaschenbuchverlag, Munich, with ISBN 978-3-426-63309-0. The author obtains data by reading and note-taking techniques. This research is included in the descriptive qualitative research. The validity of this research data is semantic

and has been consulted with experts (expert judgment), while the reliability used is intrarater and interrater reliability.

The results of this study are as follows: (1) The personality structure of the main character Viktor Larenz consists of Id, Ego, and Superego. The id influences the main character to pursue his satisfaction while in Parkum and lives in an imaginary world with the imaginary characters due to schizophrenia. The ego relieves the main character's anxieties, and the superego controls the attitudes of the main character Viktor Larenz. (2) The personality dynamics of the main character Viktor Larenz consist of life instinct (eros), death instinct (Thanatos), neurotic anxiety, and realistic anxiety. The life instinct is dominated by the id system in the form of desire or libido for Anna Spiegel and the effort to survive to find Josy. The death instinct arises out of desperation because Josy is nowhere to be found. Viktor experiences neurotic anxiety when Anna Spiegel mysteriously arrives, and realistic anxiety arises when Viktor learns the truth about Anna Spiegel. (3) The personality development of the main character Viktor Larenz is a defense mechanism consisting of repression, sublimation, diversion, reaction formation, rationalization, and fantasy. Viktor carries out this defense mechanism to atone for all his mistakes against Josy by living in an imaginary world with an imaginary character he created himself.

The second research was conducted by Marina RizkiBahari, an alumnus of Islamic University SunanAmpel Surabaya. In the research, Marina RizkiBahari wants to explain Silver's ambition to get the treasure in the *Treasure Island* novel and how Silver got the treasures in a great way and well organized. The author uses the Psychoanalytic theory formulated by Sigmund Freud in analyzing ambition. The results of this study show that Id Silver wants to get the treasure because he heard Squire's words that there would be a treasure hunt and needed several crew on the Hispaniola ship. However, he tries to fulfill his ambitions by telling about Silver's skills as a pirate, attracting people's attention and negotiating the transmission of many things to captain Smollet and others, such as treasure maps, ammunition, and ships. He also killed his workers and stole treasure from the ship Hispaniola as Ego. Because of that, he became a good person as the Superego.

The third or the last previous study is a study from MabrurohAminatulHijjah, an alumnus of State University of SunanAmpel Surabaya, titled *Wallie's Ambition* to Get the Wealth in The Lone Ranger Rides by Fran Striker. The thesis is the objection to analyzing Wallie's ambition in the novel The Lone Ranger Rides by Fran Striker. This research focuses on the antagonist character, Wallie Cavendish. Wallie is a man who has a huge ambition to get his uncle's wealth, Bryant Cavendish. Therefore, Wallie did any possible thing he could to own the wealth. The writer uses new criticism to investigate the characterization of Wallie and psychoanalysis by Sigmund Freud, which focuses on the ambition of Wallie. This study uses the descriptive qualitative method in analyzing the data. This method was applied to analyze the characterization of the antagonist character and the way Wallie accomplished his ambition. The writer collected the data by reading the novel first and selecting and underlining the data related to the problem statement. The analysis process was continued by identifying the data based on the Freudian concept and analyzing the data to conducta conclusion.

This study reveals that Wallie's characterization is a sly person, a betrayer, a cruel man, and a cold-blood killer. His id and ego influence Wallie's personality. Wallie advanced his id in accomplishing his ambition while ignoring his superego. It is shown when he breaks the law in his pursuit of wealth, such as cooperating with the criminals, replacing all the old workers with the outlaws, and changing the content of Bryant's will. This study suggests that people should not use all means to reach their goals in life.



Chapter 3

ANALYSIS

This chapter focuses on the analysis to answer the statement of problems in the previous chapter. The analysis is divided into Grover's psychological problem and the way Grover solves his problems. Grover is Percy's best friend, and he is also a satyr(human with goat's legs). "Grover didn't have his pants on-and where his legs should be ... Because where his feet should be, there were no feet. There were cloven hooves."(p.23). In the quotation, it explains that Grover does not have human's legs. However, he has goat's legs. Groveris described as a scrawny boy with acne and a wispy beard on his chin."Grover was an easy target. He was scrawny. He cried when he got frustrated" (p.5). "He must've been held back several grades, because he was the only sixth grader with acne and the start of a wispy beard on his chin"(p.5). these are the quotations that explain Grover's appearance. When Grover was pretending to be human, he hid his goat's legs and pretended to have a muscular disease. "He had a note excusing him from PE for the rest of his life because he had some kind of muscular disease in his legs"(p.5). here the quotation explained Grover's appearance when he is in school. However in the camp half-blood, Grover is a small satyr. As it says "Most of the campers were older than me. Their satyr friends were bigger than Grover"(p.38). In the quotation said that another satyr is bigger than Grover.Despite his physical appearance, Grover was a young satyr in the camp half-blood.

3.1 Grover's Psychological Problem

3.1.1 Grover's Fear

In the novel, the author introduces Grover as a character that can be easily used as target. The author describes Grover as a scrawny student. He cries each time he got frustrated. Grover is also believed to hold back several grades, since he is the only sixth grader with acne and the start of a wispy beard on his chin. Besides, Grover is a crippled student. He had some kind of muscular disease in his legs. He walks funny, like each step hurts him. As it says in the quotation:

Anyway, Nancy Bobofit was throwing wads of sandwich that stuck in his curly brown hair, and she knew I couldn't do anything back to her because I was already on probation. The headmaster had threatened me with death by in-school suspension if anything bad, embarrassing, or even mildly entertaining happened on this trip. "I'm going to kill her," I mumbled.

Grover tried to calm me down. "It's okay. I like peanut butter."(p.5)

One day in a trip, a freckly, redheaded kleptomaniac girl named Nancy Bobofit, hitting Grover in the back of his head with chunks of peanut butter-andketchup sandwich and stuck in his curly brown hair. As a friend, Percy Jackson gets upset watching that event while he mumbles in his mind that he is going to kill her later. Nancy knows that Grover is a coward his friend Percy cannot do anything to help him since he is already in probation. Grover himself is too scared to defend himself, he is event scared to have Percy defends him for his problem. As the result, he finally shows his fear by saying, "It is okay, I like peanut butter" In the part of the novel above, Grover experiences psychological problem that belongs to unconscious mind. His personality which is scared against people who bullies him matches with the theory of psychological problem of Hossain (2017, p.1) who explains that: it is thought to be a theory of personality and dynamic personality that leads to psychoanalysis. In other words, today's personality of a person is affected by unconcious mind that happened in the past icluding painful experiences and emotions, wounds, fears, guilty desires, and unresolved conflict we do not want to know anymore.

Grover's fear on facing Nancy who bullies him belongs to unconscious mind, as Boeree (1997, p.5) explains unconscious mind is the largest part of the mind that is unavailable in the awareness. He also explains that the unconscious mind is usually closely associated with trauma. Our unhappy memories (trauma) in the past do not disappear in the unconscious mind: rather, they exist as a dynamic entity that influence our behaviour. It is also which happens to Grover, his unhappy memory (trauma) in the past is believed as the factor that influences his behaviour (fear) today. The unconscious is the storehouse of those painful experiences and emotions, wounds, fears, guilty desires, and unresolved conflict we do not want to know.

> Mrs. Dodds was this little math teacher from Georgia who always wore a black leather jacket, even though she was fifty years old. She looked mean enough to ride a Harley right into your locker. She had come to Yancy halfway through the year, when our last math teacher had a nervous breakdown...One time, after she'd made me erase answers out of old math workbooks until midnight, I told Grover I didn't think Mrs. Dodds was human. He looked at me, real serious, and said, "You're absolutely right."(p5)

In the part of the novel above, Mrs Dodds is described as a match teacher with short posture. She loves to wear black outfit which is not common for women in her age. Mrs. Dodds is a killer teacher who is not be wary to give a difficult punishment to her students as Percy said in the novel, that she has ever made him erase answers out of old math workbooks until midnight. In the data, when Percy said that Mrs. Dodds was not a human to Grover, he said, "You're absolutely right."

Beside as agreement, Grover said those utterances also to show that he is scared to her. What Mrs. Dodds has done to Percy is a nightmare for Grover that it might be also happen to himself. As the author mention earlier in the previous data analysis that Grover is a character that can be easily used as target. He can be easily get scared of anything. His current fear (in the novel), based on Hossain (2017, p.1) who explains that: it is thought to be a theory of personality and dynamic personality that leads to psychoanalysis. In other words, today's personality of a Grover who is can be easily get scared is affected by unconcious mind that happened in the past includinghis painful experiences and emotions, wounds, fears, guilty desires, and unresolved conflict he does not want to know anymore.

I went after Mrs. Dodds. Halfway up the steps, I glanced back at Grover. He was looking pale, cutting his eyes between me and Mr. Brunner, like he wanted Mr. Brunner to notice what was going on, but Mr. Brunner was absorbed in his novel. I looked back up. Mrs. Dodds had disappeared again. She was

now inside the building, at the end of the entrance hall. (p8)

In the part of the novel above, Percy and Grover notice unusual things that happen to Mrs. Dodds. Grover and Percy think that Mrs. Dodds is not human since they notice Mrs.Dodss be able to disappear and move from one place to another just in second that cannot be done by normal human generally.

In the data, Percy glanced back at Grover when that magical thing happened. Grover was looking pale and still does not believe what he just seen. His expression showing fear is a psychological problem that belongs into unconscious mind as Boeree (1997, p.5) explains that unconscious mind is the largest part of the mind that is unavailable in the awareness. He also explains that the unconscious mind is usually closely associated with trauma. Our unhappy memories (trauma) in the past do not disappear in the unconscious mind: rather, they exist as a dynamic entity that influence our behaviour. The unconscious is the storehouse of those painful experiences and emotions, wounds, fears, guilty desires, and unresolved conflict we do not want to know.

During the whole bus ride, Grover kept glancing nervously down the aisle, watching the other passengers. It occurred to me that he'd always acted nervous and fidgety when we left Yancy as if he expected something bad to happen. Before, I'd always assumed he was worried about getting teased. But there was nobody to tease him on the Greyhound.Finally, I couldn't stand it anymore.I said, "Looking for Kindly Ones?"Grover nearly jumped out of his seat. "Wha-what do you mean?"I confessed about eavesdropping on him and Mr. Brunner the night before the exam.Grover's eye twitched. "How much did you hear?""Oh ... not much. What's the summer solstice dead-line?"He winced. "Look, Percy ... I was just worried for you, see? I mean, hallucinating about demon math teachers ..."(p.14)

In the novel, when Percy and Grover go to Manhattan by bus, it is explained that during the whole bus ride, Grover is acting nervous and fidgety. He is watching the passengers nervously. He looks worried about something dangerous which may be possibly happened to them when he and Percy are outside Yancy. Grover looks not relax on the whole bus ride. Therefore, he is surprised when Percy started talking and confessing about eavesdropping on him and Mr. Brunner. As a result, Hesaid that he is worried for Percy who might be attacked by a demon math teacher. However, it is just his hallucination.

Based on the data above, Grover experiences a psychological problem that belongs to the unconscious mind. His personality which is always worried about something possibly happened and hallucinating is similar to a case that happened to Freud's patient, Anna O in 1890, who suffered a mental disorder, hallucination, explained by Y and A (2011, p.1). Grover is worried about something that might be happened to him and Percy that caused him hallucinating. His fear of something that makes him too worried and hallucinating belongs to the unconscious mind which is associated with trauma as Boeree (1997, p.5) explained. Grover's trauma in the past is believed as the reason that influences his behaviour (fear) today that makes him too worried about something dangerous and hallucination.

All three women looked ancient, with pale faces wrinkled like fruit leather, silver hair tied back in white bandannas, bony arms sticking out of bleached cotton dresses. The weirdest thing was, they seemed to be looking right at me. I looked over at Grover to say something about this and saw that the blood had drained from his face. His nose was twitching. "Grover?" I said. "Hey, man-""Tell me they're not looking at you. They are, aren't they?""Yeah. Weird, huh? You think those socks would fit me?""Not funny, Percy. Not funny at all."The old lady in the middle took out a huge pair of scissors-gold and silver, longbladed, like shears. I heard Grover catch his breath. (p.15)

The dialogue above explains about Grover and Percy who see three old ladies which sit on the rocking chairs, knitting big socks when the bus they ride is broken down. They get out from the bus to wait. Those old ladies are looking at Percy intensely. This situation makes Grover and Percy feel strange. For Grover, he looks scared that makes him pale and difficult to catch his breath, especially when one of her takes out a huge pair of scissors. He is anxious, but his eyes keep watching those old ladies carefully. He fears those three old ladies will hurt him and his friend, Percy.

According to the data found in the dialogue above, Grover's action towards the three old ladies belongs to unconscious mind. It is because Grover feels scared to the three old ladies who look at them intensely. His personality who is always easily feeling fear to everything strange correlates to the theory of psychological problem by Hossain (2017, p.1) which explains that, it is thought to be a theory of personality and dynamic personality that leads to psychoanalysis.

His fear is affected by his environment who is very dangerous and full of threats. Consequently, Grover will warn to everything surrounding him or person who is protected by him that look strange. His action is motivated by his internal demand to protect himself and Percy from anything hurts. So, he will be more protective and cautious to his surroundings. Furthermore, when Grover said, "Tell me they're not looking at you. They are, aren't they?", he makes himself sure that those old ladies really look at them. It is because Grover is scared to be hurt by those old ladies. It matches with Freud's theory that said, Id has no contact with reality, but it strives constantly to reduce tension by satisfying basic desires. Grover knows that the three old ladies watch them intensely, while unconsciously he wishes, he is wrong. This happens to reduce his fear to calm himself down from his over anxiety.

Once we got going, I started feeling feverish, as if I'd caught the flu.Grover didn't look much better. He was shivering and his teeth were chattering. "Grover?" "Yeah?" "What are you not telling me?" He dabbed his forehead with his shirt sleeve"Percy, what did you see back at the fruit stand?""You mean the old ladies? What is it about them, man? They're not like ... Mrs. Dodds, are They?"His expression was hard to read, but I got the feeling that the fruit-stand ladies were something much, much worse than Mrs. Dodds.He said, "Just tell me what you saw." (p.15)

Back on the bus, their conditions are getting worse, especially Grover who is shivering and chattering his teeth. Grover is still anxious about the three old ladies, knitting the big socks of death at the fruit stand. Those old ladies are frightening and mysterious. It makes him looks scared and pale. He fears those old ladies are the monsters that might attack him and Percy, like Mrs. Dodds.

The data on that dialogue is Grover's statement said to Percy, While he was dabbing his forehead with his shirt sleeve. Grover's statement and action indicates that he is fear. This situation belongs to unconscious mind. Moreover, it is affected by his trauma in the past as Boeree (1997, p.5). Boeree stated that, the unconscious mind is usually closely associated with trauma (unhappy memory) in the past.

In the past, Grover and Percy were attacked by a fury that disguised herself as their Algebra teacher, Mrs. Dodds, looking like a bat with a humongous fangs. Similarly, Grover is afraid of the three mysterious old ladies that look more frightening than Mrs. Dodds. He is scared that the three old ladies will attack him and Percy, because the three old ladies watch them intensely with scary faces. This situation remains him to his unhappy memory (trauma) of Mrs. Dodds that attacked them, especially the three old ladies knit the big socks which look more like a coffin for them. So, meeting three old ladies in the fruit stand, greatly distresses Grover.

He closed his eyes and made a gesture with his fingers that might've been crossing himself, but it wasn't. It was something else, something almost-older.He said, "You saw her snip the cord.""Yeah. So?" But even as I said it, I knew it was a big deal."This is not happening," Grover mumbled. He started chewing at his thumb. "I don't want this to be like the last time.""What last time?""Always sixth grade. They never get past sixth.""Grover," I said, because he was really starting to scare me. "What are you talking about?" (p.16)

This dialogue is still about Grover who is greatly anxious to the mysterious three old ladies, after back on the bus. Because he looks those old ladies are very strange, it remains him to his bad memory happened in the past. Grover does not want it happens anymore right now, at which the three old ladies will attack or kill Percy. He looks scared and depressed. Automatically, his action and gestures make Percy confused and extremely suspicious. Percy does not understand what he was talking about. Therefore, Percy just negatively thinks that, there is serious problem that will happen to him. Based on the dialogue above, the data is when Grover mumbled and started chewing at his thumb and says "I don't want this to be like the last time". Grover's statement belongs to the unconscious mind of fear which, is associated with his unhappy memory (trauma) in the past. It is related to Boeree's statement (1997, p.5) that said, the unconscious mind is usually closely associated with trauma (unhappy memory) in the past. Grover fears something dangerous in the past will happen again right now. As we know, many years ago in summer, Grover failed to bring Zeus's Demigod, named Thalia Grace safely to Camp Half-Blood. Grover led them into danger with other monsters during protecting Thalia and other demigods. Then, Grover claims that Thalia's death is his fault that making wrong turns. He thinks, he has failed as being a keeper. The trauma could be the reason, Grover gets afraid and worried easily.

Besides, his anxiety towards those three old ladies snip the strings, is the function of ego. In this case, ego is the mechanism that warns him from danger in sight. According to the situation above, Grover fears of the incident in the past will happen to Percy, at which when he looked the three old ladies snip the strings, he is very worried that Percy will die soon. Grover thinks snipping the string symbolizes the death. It is because those old ladies look mysterious and strange. He is really worried about Percy who might be attacked and killed by those old ladies. So, he tries to keep watch over his best friend, Percy.

I thought Mr. D was going to vaporize Chiron right out of his wheelchair, but he just sighedthrough his nose, as if he were used to being beaten by the Latin teacher. He got up, and Grover rose, too."I'm tired," Mr. D said. "I believe I'll take a nap before the singalong tonight. But first, Grover, we need to talk, again, about your less-than-perfect performance on this assignment."Grover's face beaded with sweat. "Y- yes, sir."Mr. D turned to me. "Cabin eleven, Percy Jackson. And mind your manners."He swept into the farmhouse, Grover following miserably."Will Grover be okay?" I asked Chiron.Chiron nodded, though he looked a bit troubled. "Old Dionysus isn't really mad. He just hates his job.(p.36)

After Mr. D explains everything which Percy asking, he is going to take a nap. But he asks to talk with Grover in private. Mr. D wants to talk about Grover's imperfect performance in protecting Percy safely. Automatically, Grover's face beads with sweat. He also looks miserable. Besides, Grover responds with a halting voice. It makes Percy worried to Grover. However, Grover is also afraid that he will get punishment from Mr. D.

According to Grover's response and action to Mr. D, we know that he is afraid of being punished by Mr. D, because he does not work optimally to protect Percy. Grover's fear belongs to the unconscious mind. It relates to the theory of unhappy memory (trauma) by Boeree (1997, p.5). We already knew in the past, Grover made mistake when protecting Thalia. But Mr. D gives him a second chance to look for another demigod to watch over. Then, he finds Percy. But, he makes mistake again in protecting Percy, who would almost be killed by a minotaur. As the result, he is afraid of getting punishment by Mr. D, because he makes mistake again. He is also afraid to not get another chance from Dionysus.

So there we were, Annabeth and Grover and I, walking through the woods along the New Jersey Riverbank, the glow of New York City making the night sky yellow behind us, and the smell of the Hudson reeking in our noses.Grover was shivering and braying, his big goat

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eyes turned slit-pupiled and full of terror. "Three Kindly Ones. All three at once." I was pretty much in shock myself. The explosion of bus windows still rang in my ears. (p.78)

After the bus was exploded. They are at the wood along New Jersey, running from the furies who try to kill them. They left their things and money back, burning up in the bus explosion. They are still shocked. For Percy, the explosion of the bus windows still rang in his eyes. Just like Percy, Grover is still shocked too. He is shivering and braying. He is really scared. Percy can see it from Grover's eyes that full of terror. Three furies attacked them at once.

Based on the situation in the dialogue above, Grover's action belongs to unconscious mind. It is because, his action is caused by his fear of three furies. According to Boeree (1997, p.5), He stated that, the unconscious mind is usually closely associated with trauma (unhappy memory) in the past. As a demigods' protector, Grover is the target of the Kindly ones (furies) who serve Hades to kill Demigods. Consequently, He should be ready to have full of terror life during the quests. However, he is afraid of getting failed during protecting Percy from dangerous things in his quests. This quest is more dangerous than when protecting Thalia, Luke and Annabeth to bring them safely to the Camp. So, he fears, he cannot protect Percy safely, like when he failed to protect Thalia, Luke and Annabeth in the past. Moreover, he also acts as a companion to Percy by counselling and encouraging him through difficult times.

It wasn't a fast-food restaurant like I'd hoped. It was one of those weird roadside curio shops that sell lawn flamingos and wooden Indians and cement grizzly bears and stuff like that. The main building was a long, low warehouse, surrounded by acres of statuary. The neon sign above the gate was impossible for me to read, because if there's anything worse for my dyslexia than regular English, it's red cursive neon English. To me, it looked like: ATNYU MES GDERAN GOMEN MEPROUIM. "What the heck does that say?" I asked."I don't know," Annabeth said.She loved reading so much, I'd forgotten she was dyslexic, too.Grover translated: "Aunty Em's Garden Gnome Emporium."Flanking the entrance, as advertised, were two cement garden gnomes, ugly bearded little runts, smiling and waving, as if they were about to get their picture taken.I crossed the street, following the smell of the hamburgers."Hey" Grover warned."The lights are on inside," Annabeth said. "Maybe it's open.""Snack bar," I said wistfully."Snack bar," she agreed."Are you two crazy?" Grover said. "This place is weird."We ignored him. (p.79)

After Running into the wood, Percy, Annabeth and Grover find a building. They smell food from inside. However, it is not restaurant, but a curio shop. The curio shop is called, "Aunty Em's Garden Gnome Emporium." They look many kinds of statues outside. The smell of the food is very delicious at which, it makes Percy and Annabeth want to go inside. But, Grover forbids them entering that building, because it looks weird.

In the dialogue above, the data is Grover's statement which is in bold type. The statement belongs to unconscious mind. When Percy and Annabeth are entering the shop, Grover said, "are you two crazy?" From the statement, it is clear that Grover feels fear. He is afraid of getting attacked by another monster. It is dangerous for Percy and Annabeth. According to the theory, it relates to Boeree (1997, p.5) who stated that, the unconscious mind is usually closely associated with trauma (unhappy memory) in the past. From the beginning, Grover always faces any terrors from the Monsters who serve Hades. Hence, he is wary of anything strange. He fears to be failed again protecting Percy and Annabeth for this quests. Then, his following statement, "This place is weird" strengthens and support his previous statement at which of course, he do fears. This makes him feeling anxious. Consequently, he looks worried about something dangerous which may be possibly happened to them, when they go inside the curio shop. It is the reason why he warns Percy and Annabeth not to go inside the curio shop.

The front lot was a forest of statues: cement animals, cement children, even a cement satyr playing the pipes, which gave Grover the creeps."Bla-ha-ha!" he bleated. "Looks like my Uncle Ferdinand!"We stopped at the warehouse door."Don't knock," Grover pleaded. "I smell monsters.""Your nose is clogged up from the Furies," Annabeth told him. "All I smell is burgers. Aren't you Hungry?""Meat!" he said scornfully. "I'm a vegetarian.""You eat cheese enchiladas and aluminium cans," I reminded him. (p.79)

In this following dialogue, Percy, Annabeth and Grover are still outside the curio shop. They see many kinds of terrifying statues out front, which give Grover the creeps. He notices the satyr playing the pipes statue which strangely looks like his uncle Ferdinand. They decide to go inside due to they smell delicious food. However, Grover still disagrees with Percy's and Annabeth's decision. It is because he is afraid of monster which may attack them in sudden. But, Percy and Annabeth ignore him. They keep entering the building due to they are salivating at the smell of burgers.

The data in the dialogue above is when Grover said, "Don't knock," Grover pleaded. "I smell monster". From his statement, we clearly know that he is afraid to get into the curio shop. Therefore, the data belongs to unconscious mind. His personality who is always easily feeling fear of everything strange correlates to the theory of psychological problem by Hossain (2017, p.1) which explains that it is thought to be a theory of personality and dynamic personality that leads to psychoanalysis. Because of his fear, he thinks, there will be a monster that will attack them inside. It is supported by his statement, when he said, he smells monster.

Moreover, his fear is affected by his environment who is very dangerous and full of terror. Besides, it is also affected by his trauma in the past, at which he always faced monsters which try to kill them and demigods. Consequently, Grover will warn to everything surrounding him or person who is protected by him that look strange.

In midair, he had grabbed me by the shirt and Annabeth by the arm and was trying to pull us out of a crash landing, but Annabeth and I had all the momentum."you're too heavy!" Grover said, "we're going down!"(p.113)

In the part of this novel, when Grover and his friends in the midair the boat smashed into the pileup and they were thrown into the air. Grover said that Annabeth too heavy he feels fear about the boat will down into the water become pile up. He said again that they were going down because the boat smashed.

From the part of unconscious mind that show by Grover, it suitable with the theory of psychoanalysis from Freud explained that psychoanalysis divided into the minor level mental into two, consciousness and unconscious. The feeling that Grover's feel that about fear to something.

We spiralled into a photo-board, Grover doing his best to slow the fall. We smashed into a photo-board, Grover's head going straight

into the hole where tourists would put their faces, pretending to be Noo-Noo the Friendly whale. Annabeth and I tumbled to the ground, banged up but alive. Ares's shield was still on my arm.(p.113)

In the part of the novel, when the boat going down and makes Grover feels fear. Grover acts and doing his best to slow the fall. But when Grover try to slow the fall, he falls into the hole. He struggles to pass the ground and still keeps Percy and Annabeth in his arm. At the moment, after Percy and Annabeth thanked Grover because he saves his lives and takes him out of the photo-board. Based on the part of the story above the writer concludes that it refers to the unconscious fear of mental life.

Grover was shaking my shoulder. "The truck's stopped," he said. "We think they're coming to check on the animals.""Hide!" Annabeth hissed. She had it easy. She just put on her magic cap and disappeared. Grover and I had to dive behind feed sacks and hope we looked like turnips. The trailer doors creaked open.....Next to me, under the turnip sacks, Grover tensed. For a peace-loving herbivore, he looked Downright murderous. The trucker threw the antelope a squashed-looking Happy Meal bag. He smirked at the zebra."Howyadoin', Stripes? Least we'll be getting rid of you this stop. You like magic shows? You're gonna love this one. They're gonna saw you in half!"The zebra, wild-eyed with fear, looked straight at me.There was no sound, but as clear as day, I heard it say: Free me, lord. Please.I was too stunned to react. (p.119)

When the truck has stopped in Las Vegas, they wake up from sleeping, because they see the truck's door opens. Then, they saw the truckers are coming to check on the animals. Percy and Grover hide behind the feed sacks to look like turnips. Annabeth puts on her magic cap and disappeared. The truckers have not been threatening the three animals humanely and kindly. The Zebra looked at Percy with fear eyes. The Zebra calls Percy 'Lord', begging to free him. Percy can understand what the Zebra says.

According to the dialogue above, Grover's feeling during hiding behind the sacks with Percy belongs to unconscious mind. He experiences a psychological problem which deals with feeling nervous and anxious. He is afraid of being caught by the truckers who are coming to check on the animals. Besides, he is also really sad by this scene, as the peace-loving herbivore. He saw lion, antelope and zebra are in the mess cage looking sad and lonely. Moreover, he can talk to animals.

The data correlates to the theory of psychological problem by Hossain (2017, p.1). He explains that, it is thought to be a theory of personality and dynamic personality that leads to psychoanalysis. The psychological problem which is experienced by Grover creates his personality today, in which he is easily being anxious and nervous in difficult situation. Not only that, he is also having heart for everyones who is sad, lonely, and intimidating, like those animals in the cage.

Additionally, according to Freud's theory, there are three components of human personality, known as Id, Ego and Superego. In this case, the Id of Grover emerges. His Id as instinctively being a satyr or goat man comes out, due to his pleasure of loving peace not satisfied immediately. As the result, he is being tense. He looks 'downright murderous' because he sees the three animals are threatening so bad by the truckers. Grover was disgusted by the truckers who fed and treat these animals. So, he promises to help them free from them. His willing to help them free is another component called ego which develops from his Id. His ego strives to resolve the tension and satisfy the id's desire by helping those animals free from the truckers.

We all collapsed, exhausted, on the obsidian gravel. My limbs felt like lead. Even my backpack seemed heavier, as if somebody had filled it with rocks. Grover was scratched up pretty bad. His hands were bleeding. His eyes had gone slit-pupiled, Goat style, the way they did whenever he was terrified."I don't know how …" he panted. "I didn't…""Wait," I said. "Listen."I heard something-a deep whisper in the darkness. (p.142)

They are in underworld and continuing to walk through Asphodel fields for miles. Before, Grover's magic shoes do something weird; they fly without control. But, one of his magic shoes pulls itself free from Grover's foot. It makes him clutching a big rock. Fortunately, Annabeth and Percy help him to grab and pull him uphill, towards a safer spot. Then, they are exhausted on the obsidian Gravel, and Percy feels like someone has put rocks inside his backpack-it is so heavy. Grover is little bit black and blue and his hands are bleeding. They hear a faint whispering. The sound is getting louder which comes from under the deep chasm. Annabeth realizes that the deep chasm is the entrance of tartarus.

During that scene, Grover fears, because he cannot control his magic shoes. Besides, he almost fell down to the deep chasm. It makes him look like a goat who is terrified. His fear belongs to unconscious mind. It is related to Boeree (1997, p.5). He explains unconscious mind is the largest part of the mind that is unavailable in awareness. The fear happens as the automatic reactions which emerge from the instinct. In this situation, Grover almost dies because of magic shoes cannot be controlled in sudden. It quite makes him injuring and pale. His fear expression is told by Percy in the dialogue above, when Percy said, "His eyes had gone slit-pupiled Goat style, the way they did whenever he was terrified. It is the automatic reaction that emerges from Grover when his life is in danger.

3.1.2 Grover's Desire

Grover is the character that holds important role in the novel, he faces lots of events and problems during the escapade since he is the protector of Percy Jackson, the main character of the novel. The writer at least discovered 3 (three) parts in the novel that belong to Grover's desire; all of them are feeling guilty. Feeling guilty is a result from the conflict between the aims of ego and superego. Feeling guilty here acts as a form of signal anxiety that deploys defences against the subject's wishes.

> I stared cross the meadow. There were groves of trees, a winding stream, acres of strawberries spread out under the blue sky. The valley was surrounded by rolling hills, and the tallest one, directly in front of us, was the one with the huge pine tree on top. Even that looked beautiful in the sunlight. My mother was gone. The whole world should be black and cold. Nothing should look beautiful."I'm sorry," Grover sniffled. "I'm a failure. I'm-I'm the worst satyr in the world."He moaned, stomping his foot so hard it came off. I mean, the Converse hi-top came off. The inside was filled with Styrofoam, except for a hoof-shaped hole. (p.31)

In this dialogue, Percy mused about his mother who was gone. He has no one in his life, right now. He does not know, where he should look for his mother. At that moment, Grover comes to him and saying sorry. It is because Grover cannot protect him and his mother safely when minotaur, a half-man, half-bull monster, had been chasing them when driving through the hurricane and a bolt of lightning. As Percy's protector, Grover thinks, losing Mrs. Jackson is his fault. He feels that he is the worst satyr in the world.

Based on the data, Grover feels guilty. His feeling of guilty belongs to the Unconscious mind. It matches with the theory of Freud who explained that, unconscious deals with guilty desire. Feeling guilty is a result from the conflict between the aims of ego and superego. Feeling guilty here acts as a form of signal anxiety that deploys defences against the subject's wishes. In this situation, Grover feels guilt due to he cannot protect Percy and his Mother. Therefore, he is gloomy over his failure to protect Percy. As the demigods' protector, he is the worst, it is because Grover fails twice. Firstly, when he was protecting Thalia and now when he is protecting Percy. His action is the way he deploys defences against his wishes (Protecting Percy safely).

"we have to get out" I said. "Duh!" Annabeth said.I grabbed the shield and we ran, but we going up the slope of the pool was not as easy as going down. "come on!" Grover shouted.(p.111). In the part of novel we know that the character of Grover is guilty when he grabbed the shield. He is afraid of the Cupid statues that draw their bows into firing position. When there is a trap Grover shouted to his friend and warned them to avoid the arrow.When they going up the slope of the pool it is not easy as they think. They ran but the pool is so hard, it makes Grover feels guilty and shouted to them. After all the situation they ran and going up the slope of the pool.

Besides all, Grover shows psychoanalysis problem that divides into three levels according to Freudian. Freudian the three levels of mental life are used to designate both a process and a location. The three levels there are: Unconscious, Preconscious, and conscious. Grover shows the act of guilty desire, which means his personality is about unconscious mind. The unconscious all those drives, urges or instinct that are beyond our awareness, Grover is aware of his guilt when he said come on to his friend.

"Grover!" I yelled. "get into that booth! Find the 'on' switch!""but""Do it!" it was a crazy hope, but it was our only chance. The spiders were all over the prow of the boat now. Grover looked up at me hopelessly, raising his hands. He was letting me know that he'd pushed every button, but still nothing was happening.I closed my eyes and thought about waves, rushing water, the Mississippi River. I felt a familiar tug in my gut. I tried to imagine that I was dragging the ocean all the way to Denver. (p.112)

In this part of the novel, Grover feels guilty when Annabeth scream her head off. He lost his hope when he pushes every button but still nothing was happening to him. Grover is uncontrolled when he cannot find the 'on' switch. However, he thinks that his mind is losing and feeling guilty until he does nothing. From the data, Grover shows the unconscious mind of guilty according to the theory of Freud that explain: it is thought to be a theory of personality and dynamic personality that leads to psychoanalysis. Grover guilty approve of unconscious mind. We knew Hades was after her, see, but I couldn't just leave Luke and Annabeth by themselves. I thought ... I thought I could lead all three of them to safety. It was my fault the Kindly Ones caught up with us. I froze. I got scared on the way back to camp and took some wrong turns. If I'd just been a little quicker ...""Stop it," Annabeth said. "No one blames you. Thalia didn't blame you either (p.116)

When they are on the truck, they settle down for a good night's sleep, but then the subject of Thalia's death comes up. Grover was the Satyr assigned to protect Thalia and get her safely to Camp Half-Blood. Besides, there were also two demigods with Thalia at the time. They are Annabeth and Luke Castellan. Unfortunately, Thalia was attacked on Half-Blood hill by the monster who serves Hades. Grover was told that he had failed in his mission to help rescue Thalia. He is truly sad about this, because Thalia had died because of him. Percy and Annabeth try to cheer him up. Then, Annabeth said that Luke and she would not be alive without him. Then, Percy tells Grover that he has the biggest heart in the story of this universe, because he also helped Annabeth and Luke get to Camp Half-Blood even though, he was only assigned to Thalia.

In this case, Grover is remembering his unhappy memory in the past about Thalia's death. He is truly sad about it. His trauma belongs to unconscious mind at which, he feels guilty. It relates to Boeree (1997, p.5), he stated that, the unconscious mind is usually closely associated with trauma (unhappy memory) in the past. His feeling guilty is caused by his thought which always assumes that Thalia's death is his fault. Moreover, he more feels guilty, due to the Council of Cloven Elders said so.

Additionally, his trauma in the past builds his personality today. He is easily getting afraid and anxious. Hence, he is afraid of being failed in his following quest, especially when helping rescue Percy. It is because his trauma could not be erased from his life. It is proven by his statement when he said, "it was my fault the kindly ones caught me up with us. I froze. I got scared on the way back to camp and took some wrong turns" From his statement, we clearly know, he is depressed about his life who is full of terror.

The food is another desire of Grover. Grover's desire for food was intense. When Percy wanted Grover's advice, he just looked at the apple and asked Percy to give it to him, "Grover didn't say anything for a while. Then, when I thought he was going to give me some deep philosophical comment to make me feel better, he said, 'Can I have your apple?'"(p.6). When Grover lost his mind because a minotaur attacked him, Grover only said "food," which suggests that Grover's desire for food was very strong.

"He was slumped over, blood trickling from the side of his mouth. I shook his furry hip, thinking, No! Even if you are half barnyard animal, you're my best friend and I don't want you to die! Then he groaned 'Food,' and I knew there was hope" (p.26) Grover cannot eat what is made of animals; however, he can eat soda cans

of second-hand paper and stuff. "'Mr. D,' Grover asked timidly, 'if you're not going to eat it, could I have your Diet Coke can?''Eh? Oh, all right.' Grover bit a huge shard out of the empty aluminium can and chewed it mournfully."(p.34).Grover also has a desire to protect Percy from danger. Even though he has a trauma of a failure, he has desire to protect Percy. "He winced. 'Look, Percy ... I was just worried for you, see? I mean, hallucinating about demon math teachers ..."(p.14). In the quotation, it said that Grover worried about Percy's safety after the attack at the museum. He does not want Percy to get hurt or even dying.

On another occasion, Grover was forced to lie to protect Percy. "'And I was telling Mr. Brunner that maybe you were overstressed or something, because there was no such person as Mrs. Dodds, and …'"(p.14). In the quotation, Grover had to tell Percy that there was no person like Mrs. Dodds.He tries to reassure Brunner that he is just overstressed, while the exact reason Grover said those words is only to protect Percy. He wants Percy is still around him so that Percy will not be attacked by the monsters, even he was so afraid of dealing with monsters.

3.2 The way Grover solves his psychological problem

3.2.1 Trying to be brave

Even in the novel, the author introduces Grover as a character that can be easily used as target and a coward, in one part of the novel, the writer discovered where Grover was trying to be brave. As protector, Grover thinks that he is responsible for Percy's life during the escapade and find who the real lightning thief is so that Percy is not being accused as the thief and stop the stir.

He winced. "Look, Percy ... I was just worried for you, see? I mean, hallucinating about demon Math

teachers ... ""Grover-""And I was telling Mr. Brunner that maybe you were overstressed or something, because there was no such person as Mrs. Dodds, and ...""Grover, you're a really, really bad liar." His earsturnedpink.From his shirt pocket, he fished out a grubby business card. "Just take this, okay? In case you need me this summer."The card was in fancy script, which was murder on my dyslexic eyes, but I finally made out Something like: Grover Underwood Keeper Half-Blood Hill Long Island, New York (800) 009-0009 "What's Half-"Don't say it aloud!" he yelped. "That's my, um ...summer address." My heart sank. Grover had a summer home. I'd never considered that his family might be as rich as the others at Yancy. (p.13)

In the dialogue, Grover is worried to Percy. He also hallucinates about Percy who may be killed by a monster. He gives Percy a business card. Grover thinks that Percy will need him a lot that summer. He will protect Percy from anything dangerous, which makes Percy overstressed and scared. However, Percy is getting shocked by what Grover has been said because Grover is acting like he had been protecting Percy. In fact, Percy had been always protecting Grover from bullies at Yancy. So, Percy did not understand what Grover was protecting Percy from.

Grover's action who gives Percy his Summer card in the data above includes to conscious action. Grover gives his card due to he is worried about Percy over this summer. He tries to stabilize his fear by giving his summer card. In this part, Grover is trying to be brave. Even though, he gets afraid, he believes that Percy will be okay, because he will protect him well. By doing this, Grover builds his own selfdefence from getting frustrated and depressed of being afraid. It is the defence mechanism of ego that will decrease his fear.

In the novel, Percy and Grover always have problems with Nancy Bobofit. Especially Grover, he is being bullied by Nancy and her friends. He never fights back and he is afraid to fight back. Even when he got frustrated because of bullying getting worse, Grover just cried. "Grover was an easy target. He was scrawny. He cried when he got frustrated" (p.5). In the quotation above, it says that Grover was an easy target. That means he always got bullied by Nancy and never fought her. all he could do was cry when the bullying got worse.

Another quotation that showed Grover's fear is when Percy said he would make a run for Nancy to Grover. "'I'm going to kill her, I mumbled. Grover tried to calm me down. 'it's okay. I like peanut butter'"(p.5). The quotation above asserts that Grover was afraid to make a run for Nancy. Even Grover was still afraid that someone else might make a run at Nancy for what she did.

> The Furies surrounded Grover and Annabeth, lashing their whips, hissing: "Where is it? Where?" The other people on the bus were screaming, cowering in their seats. They saw something, all right. "He's not here!" Annabeth yelled. "He's gone!" The Furies raised their whips. Annabeth drew her bronze knife. Grover grabbed a tin can from his snack bag and prepared to throw it (p78)

In one part of the novel, Percy, Annabeth and Grover were on the bus and being surrounded by creatures called furies. They can fly and look after Percy since he is believed to be the person who steal the lightning. The Furies keep chasing them and raising their whips. Everybody in the buss was so scared and scream seeing what happened at that time. Annabeth tries to protect herself by drew her bronze knife, while Grover grabbed a tin can of his snack bag prepared to throw it to the Furies if he being attacked.

Grover's action trying to be brave in the data above is one of his way to fight against his fear that he did consciously. Conscious mind is an action that someone do as a solution to solve a problem. In this data, Grover doing that action to solve (fight against) his fear since he is described by the author as a person who is always used a target and easily get scared by things around him.

> "Percy!" Behind me, I heard a buzzing sound, like a two-hundred-pound hummingbird in a nosedive. Grover yelled, "Duck!" I turned, and there he was in the night sky, flying in from twelve o'clock with his winged shoes fluttering, Grover, holding a tree branch the size of a baseball bat. His eyes were shut tight, his head twitched from side to side. He was navigating by ears and nose alone. (p86)

In the part of the novel, Percy and Grover were on the way heading to a place where they possibly can find clue of the lightning thief. Suddenly Percy heard a buzzing sound that feels like two hundred of hummingbird in his nosedive. They were curious what it was until Grover yelled "Duck!" and Percy realise it was Grover with his winged shoes flying in the night sky, holding a tree branch the size of a baseball bat.

The action done by Grover in the part of the novel is considered as an action that belong to conscious mind: trying to be brave. As explained by the author in the very first part of the novel that Grover is person that can be easily used as a target, a scrawny student. He cries each time he got frustrated. Grover is also believed to hold back several grades, since he is the only sixth grader with acne and the start of a wispy beard on his chin, but in this data, it is a hundred percent different. Grove throw away his fear and he is so brave flying in the night sky and even holding a tree branch like he is a fighter and ready to beat everyone who play around with him.

3.2.2 Grover's sacrifice

One of conscious mind actions done by Grover is sacrifice. Sacrifice is an action that comes from grover's desire to protect Percy from danger. Grover made sacrifice action in the novel consciously as one of his way to solve his psychological problem, also as way to redeem tension between Percy and Nancy in one part of the novel. The writer discovered only one data from the whole novel that belongs to Grover's sacrifice.

Anyway, Nancy Bobofit was throwing wads of sandwich that stuck in his curly brown hair, and she knew I couldn't do anything back to her because I was already on probation. The headmaster had threatened me with death by in-school suspension if anything bad, embarrassing, or even mildly entertaining happened on this trip."I'm going to kill her," I mumbled.Grover tried to calm me down. "It's okay. I like peanut butter."He dodged another piece of Nancy's lunch."That's it." I started to get up, but Grover pulled me back to my seat. "You're already on probation," he reminded me."You know who'll get blamed if anything happens."(p.5)

In the part of the novel above, after Grover faces his fear on Nancy Bobofit action who hitting him in the back of his head with chunks of peanut butter-andketchup sandwich and stuck in his curly brown hair, Grover does nothing. As the author said that the character of Grover in the novel is someone who can be easily used as target. His physical appearance does not allow him to a lot of things. Instead of letting Percy defends him and fights against Nancy Bobofit, Grover prefer to stop Percy and tries to calm him down by pulling Percy back to his seat and saying, "You're already on probation" and "You know who'll get blamed if anything happens"

The utterances said by Grover in the data above belongs to sacrifice and also a conscious action that he does to avoid more mess in the trip between Percy and Nancy. Grover feels alright with peanut butter on his curly hair which is not all people with the same problem can remain calm as Grover do. He sacrifices himself consciously as the solution to his fear toward Nancy Bobofit who always tease him as Boeree (1997, p.5) states that the conscious mind is the awareness of things at a given moment. Grover is aware that is weak that can be easily used as a target. He also knows that he is a coward that too scared to face Nancy, even to have Percy defends him. As the result, he calms the moment and consciously sacrifices himself.

> "Wait!" Grover yelped. "It was me. I pushed her." I stared at him, stunned. I couldn't believe he was trying to cover for me. Mrs. Dodds scared Grover to death. She glared at him so hard his whiskery chin trembled. "I don't think so, Mr. Underwood," she said. "But-" "You-will-stay-here." Grover looked at me desperately. (8)

In the data above, Percy is blamed of what happened to Nancy. She shouted that Percy pushed her until she fell down and make all eyes on him. Seeing Mrs Dodds coming for Percy, Grover as protector tries to cover Percy when he said, "Wait!" Grover yelped. "It was me. I pushed her." But he is not success convincing Mrs. Dodds and she keeps blaming Percy for that because Mrs. Dodds Grover well and she does not think that Grover will push Nancy away.

Percy is so surprised that Grover do that since he knows that Grover actually a coward and get scared easily by things around him. Grover covers Percy because he has got problem before with Mrs. Dodds, Grover does not want Percy being in trouble with Mrs. Dodds for the second time since Mrs. Dodds is a killer teacher and tend to give a hard and difficult punishments. The action of Grover in the part of the novel above belongs to conscious mind that he does consciously to stabilize and protect Percy. Grover wants to make sure that Percy is okay even he has to get frustrated and fight against his fear of Mrs. Dodds. It is the defence mechanism of ego that will decrease his fear.

> Grover pulled his feet up onto the branch. "Okay,Percy. Whatever." "Besides, I haven't done anything worth bragging about. We barely got out of New York and we're stuck here with no money and no way west." Grover looked at the night sky, like he was thinking about that problem. "How about I take first watch, huh? You get some sleep." I wanted to protest, but he started to play Mozart, soft and sweet, and I turned away, my eyes stinging. After a few bars of Piano Concerto no. 12, I was asleep. (92)

In the part of the novel, the author put Percy and Grover in an emotional scene, where they were sitting alone at night, quiet, and relax. They are about to sleep but one of them has to stay awake to watch the other one in case being attacked by furies or other unwanted unknown creatures. Grover said, "Okay,Percy. Whatever." "Besides, I haven't done anything worth bragging

about. We barely got out of New York and we're stuck here with no money and no way west." like he blames himself and feels worthless as a protector. After that, he offers himself to watch first, let Percy sleep.

In the data above, the action done by Grover when he offers himself to keep awake and watch for Percy, belongs to conscious mind: sacrifice. He does it consciously and sacrifice himself as protector to make sure Percy save. His worry and his experience being attacked before make him more protective to Percy. He feels like he is responsible for Percy's life.



Chapter IV

CONCLUSION

4.1 Conclusion

The writer finds at least two kinds of psychological problems that he experienced during his journey to accompany Percy to find the Lightning Thief. They are Fear and Desire. Grover's fear and desire belong to the unconscious mind. Grover's unhappy memory (trauma) in the past is believed as the factor that influences his behaviour (fear and desire) today. The unconscious is the storehouse of those painful experiences and emotions, wounds, fears, desires, and unresolved conflict we do not want to know.

In this research there are a lot of fear that Grover shows in the novel. they are afraid of bullier, afraid of monster, afraid of death, and afraid of failure. Grover's fear to face the bulliers shows when Percy and Grover in the bus to the museum. Nancy throws Grover sandwitch with peanut butter sauce. But Grover does not do anything, Grover just says "I like peanut butter". Grover's fear on monster shows when Grover, Percy, and Annabeth in garden em's gnome nemporium. As it says in the novel, they are hungry after a long journey in the forest. But Grover does not want to go in because Grover smells a monster. Grover's fear on the death shows when Grover and Percy accidentally meet three old ladies. Grover's fear on failure shows when they also meet three old ladies. Grover says that he does not want to be like last time.

Grover's desire shows when they are attacked by a minotaur. Grover feels guilty when he fail to save Percy's mother. Grover knocked out and moaned "food", which means his desire on food is strong. Beside that Grover want to keep Percy alive by lying there teacher named Mrs. Doods. Because Grover is Percy's keeper, he has to be brave. As the result, Grover always stay with Percy whenever and where ener he is. Grover also trying to face the monster even there is no effect to the monster. Grover's sacrifice shows when Grover is bulliedd by Nancy. Grover is bullied in order to keep Percy in Yancy Academy. Grover also put Percy first as it says when Percy, Grover, and annabeth in the forest. Grover ask Percy to sleep while Grover stay awake to Protect them.

In closing, the writer would like to suggest for the following writers who want to research psychoanalysis with novels as the data source. They should not focus on the main characters only. Another supporting character has possible potential as much as the main character. Secondly, before deciding which novels to analyze, you should first read several novels as a reference to find out how much data might be found and analyzed so that the results are more complex and varied.

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