

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

**THESIS**



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**2021**

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Surabaya. August, 2021

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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













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





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 criticism is not always cohesive, 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



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 continuously displayed 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.







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















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, He said 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.







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.















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



































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.



