



**THE CONCEPT OF HERO IN RICK RIORDAN'S "*PERCY JACKSON AND THE OLYMPIANS: THE LIGHTNING THIEF*"**

**A THESIS**

**In Partial Fulfilment of the Requirements for  
The Sarjana Degree Majoring Literature in the English Department  
Faculty of Humanities Diponegoro University**

**Submitted by:**

**M.HILMAN RASYID YUDISTIRA**

**NIM: 13020112140066**

**FACULTY OF HUMANITIES  
DIPONEGORO UNIVERSITY  
SEMARANG**

**2017**

## **PRONOUNCEMENT**

The writer honestly confirms that he compiles this thesis by himself without taking any results from other researchers in S-1, S-2, S-3, and in diploma degree of any university. The writer ascertains that he does not quote any material from other publications or someone's paper except from the reference mentioned.

Semarang, 27<sup>th</sup> of September 2017

M.Hilman Rasyid Yudistira

## MOTTO AND DEDICATION

*Everyone in this world is a guest, and the money is a loan. The guest will surely leave, sooner or later, and the loan must be returned.*

**IbnMas'ud**

*Your time is limited. Do not waste it by living someone else's life.*

**Steve Jobs**

*This thesis is dedicated to  
my beloved family and to everyone  
who help and give me an endless love and support to accomplish this thesis.*

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**Written by:**

**M.HilmanRasyidYudistira**

**NIM: 13020112140066**

is approved by thesis advisor,

on 28<sup>th</sup> August, 2017

Thesis Advisor,

**Dr. I. Maria Hendrarti, M.A.**

**NIP. 19530728 198012 2 001**

The Head of the English Department,

**Dr. AgusSubiyanto, M.A.**

**NIP. 19640814 199001 1 001**

## VALIDATION

Approved by

Strata 1 Thesis Examination Committee

Faculty of Humanities Diponegoro University

On September 27<sup>th</sup>, 2017

Chair Person

First Member

Dr. Ratna Asmarani, M.Ed., M.Hum.

Drs. Siswo Harsono, M.Hum.

NIP. 19610226 198703 2 001

NIP. 19640418 199001 1 001

Second Member

Third Member

Hadiyanto, S.S., M.Hum.

Dra. Wiwiek Sundari, M.Hum.

NIP. 197407252008011013

NIP. 195906071990032001

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The writer realizes that this thesis is still far from perfection. Therefore, he will be glad to receive any constructive criticism and recommendation to make this thesis better. Finally, the writer expects that this thesis will be useful to the reader who wishes to learn something about the concept of hero.

Semarang, 28<sup>th</sup> August 2017

M.Hilman Rasyid Yudistira

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## **ABSTRACT**

The purpose of writing this thesis is to analyze the concept of hero in *Percy Jackson and The Olympians: The Lightning Thief*. The thesis is completed by using Vladimir Propp's Narratology. The analysis will be focused on the concept of hero of the main character, Percy Jackson. In order to analyze and collect the data, the writer uses library research and internet. After conducting the analysis, the result shows some points. First, the writer found out that there were some functions that had to be completed by a hero. Second, from those functions, the writer could explain the roles of action of the characters in the novel. Finally, the type of hero could be identified which could describe the concept of hero in the novel.

Keywords: Hero, Seeker-hero, functions, Narratology, Vladimir Propp

## **ABSTRAK**

*Tujuan penulisan skripsi ini adalah untuk menganalisa konsep pahlawan yang ada dalam Percy Jackson and The Olympians: The Lightning Thief. Penelitian ini diselesaikan dengan menggunakan Narratologi dari Vladimir Propp. Pembahasan ini akan diutamakan pada konsep pahlawan dari karakter utama, yaitu Percy Jackson. Untuk menganalisis data yang ada, penulis menggunakan metode studi pustaka dan riset internet. Setelah melakukan analisis, penulis menemukan beberapa hasil. Yang pertama, penulis menemukan bahwa ada beberapa fungsi atau tahapan- tahapan yang harus diselesaikan seorang pahlawan. Kedua, dari fungsi- fungsi tersebut, penulis dapat menjelaskan peran- peran dari karakter di dalam novel. Yang terakhir, jenis pahlawan dapat diidentifikasi yang akan menjelaskan konsep pahlawan di dalam novel.*

*Kata kunci: Pahlawan, pahlawanpencari, fungsi- fungsi, Narratologi, Vladimir Propp.*

## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTION

This chapter contains some aspects to introduce, explain, and analyze the novel. Those aspects are, background of the study, research problems, purposes of the study, methodology, short glance of theoretical framework and organization of the thesis. These aspects will be explained in the following paragraphs.

#### 1.1 BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY

Reading and understanding a novel may give us all happiness and pleasure when we enjoyed it. It also contains of many histories of popular people in the past and how those people could get their success or even failed in the past which we can learn through their experiences. Reading novel can be something to help us to escape from the reality into a fictional world which can satisfy our soul.

In *Percy Jackson and the Olympians: The Lightning Thief*, there are so many aspects that can be analyzed, but the writer only focuses his analysis on the concept of hero that can be found in this novel. The writer hopes this paper can help the readers to understand about how to analyze the signs of hero which can be found from the character of Percy in "*Percy Jackson and The Olympians: The Lightning Thief*".

Rick Riordan's *Percy Jackson and The Olympians: The Lightning Thief* tells about a 12 years old boy who suffered from dyslexia and hyperactive. At that time, there is a dispute between Zeus and Poseidon who accuses Percy of stealing his lightning. He is then mixed up in an adventure in order to return the lightning

and to save his mother as well. This novel is actually aimed to children, so that the writer can give wide-imagination about the adventure of Percy Jackson in a fantasy world. It also can be easily understand by children. There are also many moral values that can be taken from this novel which gives the representation how the hero must be. The hero must pass certain stages in order to complete his quest. Based on the reason above, the writer is interested to do an analysis on this novel.

## **1.2 RESEARCH QUESTIONS**

The problems which are intended to be analyzed in this research are:

1. What are the stages or functions that must be completed by a hero?
2. What are the roles of action that can be identified in *Percy Jackson and The Olympians: The Lightning Thief*?

## **1.3 PURPOSES OF THE STUDY**

The purposes of the study are:

1. To describe the roles of action in *Percy Jackson and The Olympians: The Lightning Thief*.
2. To analyze the type of hero of the main character.

## **1.4 METHODOLOGY**

In this section the writer uses the library research methods in analyzing Rick Riordan's *Percy Jackson and the Olympians: The Lightning Thief*. By using

library research methods, a variety of important and reliable information can be obtained and used as a reference. In conducting his research, the writer does not only get the sources used in this study from the books, but also from another sources, for example the Internet. Through the internet, the writer can get various sources, such as electronic books, journals, and etc.

Actually, the writer only uses one approach in this thesis. It is intrinsic approach. In intrinsic aspects, the writer analyzes character and conflict of the story, and also the Structure of Narratology from Vladimir Propp.

## **1.5 SHORT GLANCE OF THEORITICAL FRAMEWORK**

The thesis is completed by using Vladimir Propp's Narratology. Propp said that the character must complete some stages or function so he can be called a hero (1968: 80). There were 31 functions that Vladimir Propp mentioned. However, in analyzing this thesis, the writer did not apply some of those functions. It was related to the case that not all of the functions could be found or described in this novel. Therefore, only 20 functions which had been applied by the writer in this thesis. Then, those 20 functions were also divided into 4 groups of sphere. Those are: introduction, the body of the story, the donor sequence and the hero's return.

## **1.6 ORGANIZATION OF THE THESIS**





**CHAPTER IV****ANALYSIS**

It contains the discussion of the thesis which will analyze all of the theories' application on the novel.

It includes the analysis of the Vladimir Propp's stages or functions which must be passed and overcome by a hero in order to complete his mission.

**CHAPTER V****CONCLUSION**

It contains the conclusion of the discussion which is described in the previous chapter.

**BIBLIOGRAPHY**

## **CHAPTER II**

### **BIOGRAPHY AND SUMMARY**

#### **2.1 BIOGRAPHY OF RICK RIORDAN**

The information about Rick Riordan was taken from three sources those are famouswriters.net; primaryfacts.com; and rickriordan.com. All of those sources were accessed on January 10, 2017.

Richard Russel Riordan Jr. who is famous known as Rick Riordan is an American author who writes many children's books and mystery series novel for adult. He was born on June 5, 1964, in San Fransisco, Texas (United States). He was a student of University of Texas and graduated in 1986. After graduating from the University, he chose to be a teacher for 15 years at various middle and high schools in the San Francisco Bay Area and in San Antonio where he taught English, Greek Mythology and also history. Riordan had started to enjoy writing since he was young but he never took it seriously until after his graduation from the University. Since that time, he became a writer beside a teacher at various middle schools.

Riordan started his own journey as one of the great world children's book writer when he read a bedtime to his eldest son, Haley. Riordan has two sons Haley and Patrick. Riordan once got his motivation to narrate a story of Gods in

the Greek mythology from a request of his son, Haley, who bored with Riordan's bedtime story. His son asked him to bring with something new, although it still has similar character to his previous story. Riordan then managed to come up with a new story that creates Percy as the main character. So he told his son, Haley, the story, which took three nights to finish. The story is about Percy's long quest to recover Zeus's lightning bolt in modern-day America. When Rick finished writing the story, his son suggested him to write children books.

Rick Riordan is best known for his major successful writing of *the Percy Jackson and the Olympian* series. There are six books in the *Percy Jackson and the Olympians* series: *The Lightning Thief*, *The Sea of Monsters*, *The Titan's Curse*, *The Battle of the Labyrinth*, *The Demigod Files* and *The Last Olympian*. The two of them had even been filmed by Twentieth Century Fox in February 2010, those are *The Lightning Thief* and *The Sea of Monster*. Beside *The Percy Jackson and The Olympians* series, Riordan has also written a mystery series for adults (the *Tres Navarre* series). Rick Riordan has also written three books in the series of the *Kane Chronicles*, as well as six books in *The Heroes of Olympus* series.

## **2.2 SYNOPSIS OF PERCY JACKSON AND THE OLYMPIAN: THE LIGHTNING THIEF**

Percy Jackson was a 12 year old boy who suffered from dyslexia and GPPH (hyperactive). Whenever he read, the letters would fly irregularly. Due to

his illness, he was often dropped out from school before he was accepted at the School for children with problems.

After Grover, Percy loyal friend, and Mr. Brunner, the Latin teacher at the Percy's school, told the truth about Percy and explained all the oddities that often happened to him, he was escorted to the Half-Blood camp by her mother, Sally Jackson, and Grover. He was known as a Satyr (half-goat creature). On the middle of the way, they were attacked by a Minotaur (half-bull monster) who then abducted her.

The Half-Blood camp was a special place for the descendants of gods. There were 12 cabins which represented well-known gods included Aphrodite, Ares, Athena, Hermes etc. Percy was placed in 11<sup>th</sup> cabin called Hermes cabin because his status was still unknown. Only children who had obvious parents could occupy each cabin which represented the name of each parent. Hermes cabin would always receive new campers, because Hermes was the patron god who was also the god of the travelers.

Actually there had been a dispute between Zeus (god of heaven) and Poseidon (god of the sea) at the time when Percy arrived to the camp. A few moments later, the lightning of Zeus which was a symbol of his power had been stolen. Because ancient law of the gods said a god could not steal another god's symbol of power without the help of his or her children, then Percy as Poseidon's son had been accused of being the main perpetrators. Percy had only 10 days to find and restore the sacred objects, and reconcile the war that almost rages in

Olympus Mount. Nothing could prevent this war unless Percy managed to find the lightning of Zeus and proved that he was not a thief as alleged to him.

## **CHAPTER III**

### **THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK**

This chapter contains the theories that are used for analyzing the literary work. The theory is generally divided into two: intrinsic and extrinsic. The intrinsic aspects that will be analyzed are character and conflict.

Other theory that is used in this thesis is Vladimir Propp's Narratology. According to Propp in Taum (2011: 121), this theory can be used to analyze the rules that dominate or determine the structure of the plot of the narrative text, such as stories, fairy tales, tale and legend. In conducting his research on narrative text, Propp focused on the use of functions according to the rules and the role of actors in a story. Propp concluded that the maximum amount of function contained in the narrative text which he analyzed was 31 functions (Ratna, 2013: 133).

After analyzing the structure of the story by using the Vladimir Propp's Narratology, the seven chambers of action or role of the characters in the stories can be known. Those seven chambers are: the villain, the donor, the helper, the princess and her father, the dispatcher, the hero and the false hero (Ratna, 2013: 133). Following Vladimir Propp's Narratology, the writer found the concept of hero in *Percy Jackson and The Olympians: The Lightning Thief*.

#### **3.1 Intrinsic Element**

### 3.1.1 Character

Character is one of the elements whose existence cannot be separated from stories. Character plays very important role in building a development of the story. According to Potter in *Element of Literature*, character is "any person who figures in literary work his whole nature, his personality, his attitude toward life, his spiritual qualities, his intelligence, even his physical shape as well as his moral attributes" (1967: 63). Abrams in his book *A Glossary of Literary Terms: Seventh Edition*, explains that the character is the person who makes the reader feels blessed with moral and emotional qualities inherent in the drama or novel, he said:

Character is the persons represented in dramatic or narrative work, who are interpreted by the reader as being endowed with particular moral, intellectual, and emotional qualities by interferences from what the person say and their distinctive ways of saying it and from what they do (1992: 32).

Another definition of character stated by Mario Klarer in *An Introduction to Literary Studies*. He claims that "the character in text can be rendered as either as a types or an individual" (2004: 17). From many definitions above, we can conclude that a character is an individual in a dramatic or narrative work which can be represented by a person, animal, or figure that makes the reader feels blessed with specific moral and emotional qualities.

### 3.1.2 Conflict

Conflict is one of many important parts that built a plot. Conflict in a plot involves a dispute and struggle between two or more character in the plot of a

story. Perrine writes in her books, *The Story Structure, Sound, and Sense*, that "Conflict is a clash of action, desire, ideas, or goods in a plot of a story or drama. Conflict may exist between the main character and some other person or persons (man against man); between the main character and some external force, physical nature, society, or fate (man against environment); or between the main character and some destructive in his own nature (man against himself)" (1988: 1408).

Basically, conflict is divided into two parts, external and internal conflict. External conflict is a conflict that stimulated by the outsider. External conflict may involve the character's struggle against other individuals, nature or society. Meanwhile, internal conflict is a conflict that arises from the inner side of character, such as moral or psychological problems which must be solved by the character of the story (Meyer, 1990: 45).

### **3.1.3 The Structure of Narratology**

Narratology is a branch of structuralism which is learning about the structure of narratology and how the structure influences reader's perception. The structure of narratology is used to learn art works, such as novel, romance, short story, narrative poem, folk tale, biography, myths, and etc. Narratology derived from the latin language, narratio and logos Narratio means stories, tales, or legends; while logos means knowledge. Narratology can also be called as narrative discourse. Both narratology and narrative discourse are defined as a set of concepts about stories and storytelling. The development of narratology is



based on linguistic analogy, such as syntactic models, as well as the relationship among the subject, predicate, and object (Ratna, 2013: 127-128).

Mieke Bal (Ratna, 2013: 128) states that the narrator or narrative agent is defined as the speaker in the text, the subject linguistically, neither the person, or the author. Either as a story or storytelling, narrative is defined as a representation of at least two factual or fictional events in chronological order.

Marie-Laure Ryan and Ernst van Alphen (Ratna, 2013: 131) states that narratology can be divided into three periods, those are:

1. Pre-structuralist period (until the 1960s)
2. Structuralist period (1960s to 1980s)
3. Post-structuralist period (1980s to present).

Some famous experts of narratology on those periods are Vladimir Lakovlevich Propp, Claude Levi-Strauss, Tzvetan Todorov, Algirdas Julien Greimas, and Shlomith Rimmon-Kenan.

In analyzing *Percy Jackson and The Olympians: The Lightning Thief*, the author chooses to use Vladimir Propp's narratology. The reasons for using Propp's Narratology are as follow:

According to Taum (2011: 122), Propp is considered as the first structuralist who discuss seriously about the narrative structure so the writer hopes the theory which is applied or presented in this thesis will be more easily understood by the reader. The studies which were performed by Propp on the tales

had a purpose to find common patterns through the study of the action of characters which later called as the functions (Taum, 2011: 122). Then, the structures and roles in the fairy tale or a story can be analyzed through the studies. The studies that were conducted by Propp is suitable for the writer to helps him to analyze the structures and roles in analyzing *Percy Jackson and The Olympians: The Lightning Thief*.

#### **3.1.4 Vladimir Propp's Narratology**

Vladimir Propp was a Russian. He was the first formalist who made a serious study of the narrative structure. Propp did a study of 100 Russian fairy tales in 1928. The result he found was that every story had patterns and certain structures always remained the same. In other words, the qualities and the actors of a story may change, but the actions and roles remain the same, or unchanged (Taum, 2011: 122).

Propp (Ratna, 2013: 132) explains that the character is not the most important thing in the narrative structure, but it is the action of the characters which is important. Later he describes the character's action as function. The elements which will be analyzed are the motive, the smallest unit that makes up the theme. Motive is divided into three kinds. Those are actor, action and object. These three elements can then be grouped into two:

- A. The constant element (stable element), which does not depend on who is doing, the act.
- B. Elements which are not constant or unstable, actor and victim (object).

In both of these relationships, the most important element is constant element or the function itself. Propp said, "Function is understood as an act of a character, defined from the point of view of its significance for the course of the action" (1968: 8). Functions can be summarized as an action of characters that are restricted in terms of its meaning for the course of its actor. According to Propp (Taum, 2011: 123), all stories have a constant construction. He also stated (Propp, 1968: 26-65) that there are 31 functions contained in a fairy tale examined. These functions can also be grouped into 4 circles (spheres) narrative unit. Those are:

#### **A. First Circle: Introduction**

Step (function) 1 to 7 is the introduction of the situation and the perpetrators, which also serves to prepare the scenes for the next adventure.

1. (Absentation): A stage in which family member leaves home for a various reasons. Family members can be brother, sister, parent, husband, king or etc. Usually this figure can be identified as "myself".
2. (Interdiction): At this stage, the main character or hero will be banned. For example: "do not leave the house", "do not pick flowers", "do not pass this way", and others. The interdiction addressed to the reader as if that made them have certain expectations of the hero to follow or

violate the interdiction. The interdiction can be: "Do not go to that place", "get out of here" and so on.

3. (Violation of Interdiction): The prohibition is violated. At this stage, the villain begins to enter the story, though not frontally against the hero. But at this stage the hero still oppose the interdiction.
4. (Reconnaissance): Here it can be seen that the villain is trying to spy on the hero. This action has a purpose to find the location of valuables, missing children, and so on. At this stage, the villain actively looks for information to get the prey, a person's location to make an arrest, or to find valuable objects and others.
5. (Delivery): The villain obtains information about victim. Here is a phase that shows the story in favor of the villain. In this phase, the villain seemed to win the battle and the story looks as if it will end tragically.
6. (Trickery): The villain tries to convince and deceive the victim to take over the position of his or goods. With all the information that has been obtained previously, villain tries to deceive the victim by any means. This action strengthens the position of villain as a truly evil villain. Moreover, this stage shows the tension regarding the safety of a victim or a hero who had cheated.

7. (Complicity): The hero completely deceived and even unwittingly helping the villain. Victim (hero) is tricked into giving certain objects to the villain who then used actively against good people, like magical weapons, maps, and so on.

### **B. Second Circle: The Body of the Story**

At this stage, the main story began to enter, followed by the departure of the hero.

8. a. (Villainy): Villain hurts or harms a family member, such as killing people, taking the magical power, kidnapping or hurting a family member and so on.
- b. (Lack): This phase shows that one family member is losing or expecting something. For example, the hero who needs or lacks of a companion, a friend or other figures makes him/ her performs a search. Sometimes it (the loss or the need for something) is not mentioned verbally in the story. Usually, in conducting such searches the hero requires a magical agent or gets magical powers to conduct such search.
9. (Mediation): Lack or misfortune that even makes the hero known. Hero comes with a request or an order; he is allowed to leave or be arrested. At this stage the hero has realized the malicious action or the lack (absence) found in the family. Furthermore, in this function, Propp explains that there are two types of heroes, victim hero and seeker hero. **Victim hero** is a hero who sacrificed himself on the actions of villains,

for instance, the hero is kidnapped, harmed, arrested, or banished. Meanwhile the **seeker hero** is a hero who helps others who are harmed, or sacrifices himself on the villain, for example, the villain kidnaps someone who is close to the hero. Then the hero makes a search to find the one who has been kidnapped after realizing that he misses or lacks someone/something (Propp, 1968: 36).

10. (Beginning Counter-Action): The seeker agreed and decided to perform retaliation. The hero now decided to take action to overcome the lack, for example by finding magical items, saving those who were arrested or defeating the villain. This is the time for the hero to decide what action would make him a hero. The decision made should be done promptly, because if he/ she hero cancelled his/her decision he/she would embarrass himself/herself and could not be considered as a hero.

11. (Departure): The hero leaves home.

### **C. Third Circle: Donor Series**

In this third circle, the hero is looking for ways to solve the problem, and also getting help which can be magical things from the donor. Indeed, through this series, a story can be completed and is said to be finished.

12. (First Auction of the donor): The hero is tested, interrogated, attacked, and so on. This stage is a preparation for him to accept either the magical agent or helper.

13. (Hero's reaction): The hero reacts to the actions of future donor whether it is a success or failure of the helper, for example, freeing prisoners, uniting warring parties, and using the power of the enemy to defeat.
14. (Receipt of magical agent): The hero is researching or finding out how to use a magical object.
15. (Guidance): The hero is brought, ordered, or guided to a place of a particular search object.
16. (Struggle): The hero and the villain are engaged in direct combat.
17. (Branding): The hero is recognized (known), for example he is found wounded, or receiving ring or scarf, etc.
18. (Victory): The villain is defeated, for instance, being killed in combat, defeated in contest, killed while asleep, or discarded.
19. (Liquidation): The hero faces misfortune, having the prisoner escaped, seeing people who have been killed back to life, etc.

#### **D. Fourth circle: The Return of the hero.**

This is the final stage of the series of the story, but sometimes it is optional, not mandatory. The hero is brought into the house, hoping there are no more incidents and hero is welcomed.

20. (Return): The hero backs home.
21. (Pursuit): The hero is sought. Someone sought to kill, took or weakened him.

22. (Rescue): The hero is saved from the pursuit (being protected by a miracle from the one who seeks him, hiding or being hidden, or being saved).
23. (Unrecognized Arrival): The hero, who has not been identified, arrives at home or to another country.
24. (Unfounded Claims): A false hero gives baseless claims / false claims.
25. (Difficult Task): A difficult task is given to the hero (ordeal, puzzles, skill test, and so on).
26. (Solution): The task can be completed well.
27. (Recognition): The hero is recognized/known (with the badge which is given to him).
28. (Exposure): The false hero or villain discarded.
29. (Transfiguration): The hero gets a new look (becoming more handsome, being given new clothes, and etc.)
30. (Punishment). The villain is punished.
31. (Wedding). The hero is married and received the crown as a reward.

Furthermore, Propp (Taum, 2011: 132-133) also states that those 31 functions can then be grouped into seven role of action, they are:

- a. The villain, the one who fights against the hero.
- b. The donor, the one who gives and prepares the hero with a certain magical items.



- c. The helper or magical helper, the one who tries to help the hero when he is in trouble.
- d. The Princess and her father, they are who give the task to the hero, recognize fake hero, and marry the hero. The Princess is the one who suffers the direct action from the Villain, while the father is the one who one who is be grieved at it.
- e. The Dispatcher, someone who sends the hero on a mission, quest, or search to be completed by the hero.
- f. The hero, a true hero who reacts to the donor and marries the princess.
- g. The False hero, the one who takes advantage of the actions of the true hero and tries to marry the king's daughter.

Those are the 31 functions and 7 roles of actions mentioned by Vladimir Propp. But those 31 functions are not always can be found fully in the story. Sometimes some functions may be skipped. Function can be concluded as an action of characters that are restricted in terms of its meaning for the course of its actor. As Propp described (Ratna, 2013:132), Propp's study purposed to find the general pattern in the plot of Russian tale. The result of his study is then recorded to *Morphology of the Folktale* in 1928. Since the first english edition of the book had been released in 1958, Propp's influence was started. His classification to character types is used in the education media and can be applied to almost all stories, such as literature, theatre, and television series (Taum, 2011: 124).

In the next chapter, the writer will apply those 31 functions mentioned by Vladimir Propp in order to analyze and determine those functions in *Percy Jackson and The Olympians: The Lightning Thief*. From the application of those 31 functions, then it can be drawn 7 roles of actions. Then, it is hoped the concept of hero can be identified from it.

## **CHAPTER IV**

### **DISCUSSION**

This chapter explains the analysis of intrinsic aspects and the application of the theory that is used to analyze *Percy Jackson and The Olympians: The Lightning Thief*. The analysis of the intrinsic aspect includes the analysis of character, and conflicts. The writer will also apply Vladimir Propp's Narratology to analyze the structure of the novel and the roles of characters on it.

#### **4.1 INTRINSIC ASPECTS**

Generally intrinsic aspects of the novel consisted of character, setting and plot. The character that the writer will analyze is Percy Jackson as the main character. But the writer doesn't analyze the setting of this novel since it has no direct relation with the purpose of this thesis. In the discussion of the plot, the writer analyzes the conflicts depicted in the novel. The discussion of character and conflict is to support the analysis of the structure of the novel. . In this case the writer will apply structural theory as proposed by Vladimir Propp's Narratology.

##### **4.1.1 Character**

This thesis will only analyze Percy Jackson as the main character that has significant roles in the novel. Although there are many characters in the novel, the writer only chooses Percy Jackson because it has the most relevant meaning to the purpose to this thesis.

#### **4.1.1.1 Percy Jackson**

Percy Jackson was the protagonist in *Percy Jackson and The Olympians: The Lightning Thief*. Percy was also the narrator of the story because the novel used the first person perspective. Percy was the son of God of Sea, Poseidon, and a woman who could see through the "fog". She could see what ordinary people can't see, such as Greek monsters and Gods. Her name was Sally Jackson. Percy was involved in many dangerous adventures. In his adventures, Percy was accompanied by his friends, Annabeth and Grover. The fact which proved that Percy was the son of Poseidon could be seen from this conversation, "Now that I was declared a son of Poseidon, one of the Big Three gods who weren't supposed to have kids, I figured it was a crime for me just to be alive"(Riordan, 2005: 131)

#### **4.1.2 Conflicts**

##### **4.1.2.1 Internal conflict**

The internal conflict appeared in chapter 19<sup>th</sup> where Hades told Percy that his mother was still alive but she was being arrested by Hades in the Underworld. At that time, he was confronted within two objectives, he had to prevent the war, but he also wanted to see his mother and saved her from underworld. This matter could be seen in the following conversation between Percy and Hades:

“What a shame. You do realize each only protects a single person. Try to take your mother, then, little godling. And which of your friends will you leave behind to spend eternity with me? Go on. Choose. Or give me the backpack and accept my terms.”(Riordan, 2005: 316).

#### 4.1.2.2 External conflict

The external conflict appeared in the beginning of the story. He was accused of being the thief of Zeus' lightning bolt. In the story, Zeus accused Poseidon, Percy's father, as the one who stole his property. Zeus' accusation based on the fact that Poseidon was the master of the sea. He certainly had the influence over Zeus' lightning which Cyclops made under the sea.

In fact, we then knew that Poseidon approved Percy as his son. This matter became the conflict between the society (the Gods of Olympus) and also to Percy himself. The ancient law of the gods said that a god could not steal another god's symbol of power without the help of his or her children. In this case, Percy as Poseidon's son had been accused of being the main perpetrators. As Percy was the one who was accused for stealing the lightning, he had to prove his innocence. This matter could be seen from the following conversations:

“Zeus has good reason to be suspicious. The forges of the Cyclops are under the ocean, which gives Poseidon some influence over the makers of his brother’s lightning. Zeus believes Poseidon has taken the master bolt, and is now secretly having the Cyclopes build an arsenal of illegal copies, which might be used to topple Zeus from his throne. The only thing Zeus wasn’t sure about was which hero Poseidon used to steal the bolt. Now Poseidon has openly claimed you as his son. You were in New York over the winter holidays. You could easily have snuck into Olympus. Zeus believes he has found his thief” (Riordan, 2005: 136).

In order to prove his innocence Percy was tasked to perform the quest to retrieve the stolen lightning bolt from Hades. Percy had to deliver the lightning bolt back to Olympus before the end of summer solstice. The lightning was later found out to be in Percy's bag because of Ares' trick to make him as the thief.

To resolve the conflict between the Gods and to prove Percy's innocence, he returned the master bolt to Zeus exactly on the summer solstice. He returned it just before the wars of the gods occurred. The external conflict of the story was revolved around the idea of Man vs. Society (environment) as it was mainly about Percy going on a quest to prove his innocence from being the lightning thief.

## 4.2 ANALYSIS OF VLADIMIR PROPP'S FUNCTIONS

In applying the 31 functions on *Percy Jackson and The Olympians: The Lightning Thief*, the writer only finds 20 functions which can be applied to the story. The writer cannot analyze the 21<sup>st</sup> until 31<sup>st</sup> function because of the fact that the story of *Percy Jackson and The Olympians: The Lightning Thief* has not really finished yet. There are another series of *Percy Jackson and The Olympians*, such as *The Sea of Monster*, *The Titan's Curse*, *The Battle of The Labyrinth*, and *The Last Olympian*.

Because the story of this novel still continues to the next series, Rick Riordan may possibly explain the end of Percy's life, for instant, who Percy will marry and etc. It also related to the fact that the story can be finished in the Third Circle (sphere): The Donor Series. The writer also cannot find another function which can be applied to the story after the third circle (the donor series) analysis. Only 1 function that can be applied after the analysis of the third circle, it is **the Return**.

In analyzing those 31 functions from Vladimir Propp, those functions can be divided into 4 groups of sphere. Those spheres are Introduction, Body of the story, Donor sequence, and Hero's return. Every sphere consists of several functions. The first sphere is introduction. This sphere consists of absentation, interdiction, violation, reconnaissance, delivery, trickery and complicity. The second is Body of the story. It is consists of villainy and lack, mediation, counteraction and departure. The third sphere is Donor sequence. This sphere consists of the first function of the donor, hero's reaction, acquisition, guidance,

struggle, branding, victory and liquidation. The last sphere is Hero's return which consists of return, pursuit, rescue, arrival, claiming, tasking, solution, recognition, exposure, transfiguration, punishment and wedding. Below are the 31 functions which are drawn in the table:

<b>1st Circle: Introduction</b>	<b>2nd Circle: The Body of Story</b>	<b>3rd Circle: The Donor Series</b>	<b>4th Circle : The Hero's Return</b>
(1)absentation, (2)interdiction, (3)violation, (4)reconnaissance, (5)delivery, (6)trickery and (7)complicity	(8.a.)villainy and (8.b.)lack, (9)mediation, (10)counteraction and (11)departure	(12)the first function of the donor, (13)hero's reaction, (14)receipt of magical agent, (15)guidance, (16)struggle, (17)branding, (18)victory and (19)liquidation	(20)return, (21)pursuit, (22)rescue, (23)arrival, (24)claiming, (25)tasking, (26)solution, (27)recognition, (28)exposure, (29)transfiguration, (30)punishment and (31>wedding



However, the writer does not apply some of those functions. It is related to the case that not all of the functions can be found or described in this novel. Therefore, only 20 functions which will be applied by the writer in this thesis. Then, those 20 functions are also divided into 4 groups of sphere. Below are the table of the 20 functions which are applied in the novel:

<b>1st Circle: Introduction</b>	<b>2nd Circle: The Body of Story</b>	<b>3rd Circle: Donor Series</b>	<b>4th Circle: Hero's Return</b>
(1)absentation, (2)interdiction, (3)violation, (4)reconnaissance, (5)delivery, (6)trickery and (7)complicity.	(8.a.)villainy and (8.b)lack, (9)mediation, (10)counteraction and (11)departure.	(12)the first function of the donor, (13)hero's reaction, (14)receipt of the magical agent, (15)guidance, (16)struggle, (17)branding, (18)victory and (19)liquidation.	(20)return.

Those 20 functions are:

#### **4.2.1 First Sphere: Introduction**

This sphere introduces the situation and most of the main characters. It also sets up the scene for subsequent adventure. This sphere consists of absentation, interdiction, violation, reconnaissance, delivery, trickery and complicity.

#### **4.2.1.1 (Absentation.) One of the members of a family is absent from home.**

Percy Jackson was a demigod son. His father was a god of the sea, Poseidon, while his mother was a mortal, Sally Jackson. Since he was still a baby, Percy had never seen the figure of his father. The only one who loved and cared for him was his mother. Percy did not only live with his mother, but he also lived with a stepfather. His name was Gabe Ugliano, who often treated his mother cruelly. In the story, Sally Jackson accidentally married him because Gabe had a very noticeable odor. With this odor, he could hide the smell of Percy from many monsters who wanted to kill him.

When Percy was 12- years- old, Sally Jackson sent him to a half-blood camp. She was helped by a satyr whose name was Grover. They picked Percy up to the half-blood camp in order to save him from the evil monsters that always attacked him. But on the way, they were intercepted by a half-bull monster, Minotaur. The Minotaur then overthrew their cars and kidnapped Percy's mother. This was one of the things that caused Percy began his adventures in the search for the missing lightning of Zeus. Below was the conversation when the Minotaur captured Percy's mother. This conversation was made between Percy and his mother:

She caught my eyes, managed to choke out one last word: "Go!"

Then, with an angry roar, the monster closed his fists around my mother's neck, and she dissolved before my eyes, melting into light, a shimmering golden form, as if she were a holographic projection. A blinding flash, and she was simply ... gone (Riordan, 2005: 53).

From the conversation above we could see that Percy's mother was caught by the Minotaur when she tried to send Percy to half-blood camp. The lost or absence of Percy's mother was the example of one of Vladimir Propp's Functions. That was absence.

In the story, the reason of the absence of Percy's mother was because Hades wanted Percy to come to Underworld in order to change Percy's mother with his symbol of power, the dark helmet. Hades' helmet had been stolen by someone along with Zeus' lightning bolt. He accused Percy as the thief of his belonging because Percy was the only child of 3 biggest gods (Zeus, Poseidon and Hades) who was still alive. In the Gods laws, the god could not take another god symbol of power except with the help of his child.

#### **4.2.1.2 (Interdiction.) An interdiction is addressed to the hero.**

Interdiction that Propp meant was a request, or a bit of advice, but on a weakened form. In other words, interdiction was an advice to warn the hero against some action. For instance, "don't go to that place!", "don't leave this house!" and etc. (Propp, 1968: 26).

In this novel, the example of interdiction was a warning from Percy's mother. She warned Percy to not look back helping her. She insisted him to keep

on running till Percy reached door of the half-blood camp. Sally Jackson didn't want something bad happened to Percy caused by the Minotaur which ambushed them in their way to the half-blood camp. As a mother, Sally Jackson didn't want his child failed to reach the half-blood camp. Therefore, she even sacrificed herself to be the bait in order to lose Minotaur's attention from Percy. This fact could be seen in this following conversation when Sally, Percy and Grover tried to reach half-blood camp:

Another flash of lightning, and through the smoking hole in the roof I saw the tree she meant: a huge, White House Christmas tree-sized pine at the crest of the nearest hill.

“That’s the property line,” my mom said. “Get over that hill and you’ll see a big farmhouse down in the valley. Run and don’t look back. Yell for help. Don’t stop until you reach the door.”

“Mom, you’re coming too.”

Her face was pale, her eyes as sad as when she looked at the ocean.

“No!” I shouted. “You are coming with me. Help me carry Grover.”

(Riordan, 2005: 49).

#### **4.2.1.3 (Violation.) The interdiction is violated.**

In this phase, the hero disregarded the interdiction or warning against something. Then, the villain started to enter the story although he was not faced frontally the hero. The villain had a role to disturb the peace, or to create disaster, damage and destruction or harm (Propp, 1968: 27).

In the beginning of the story, it looked as if the villain was the god of Underworld, Hades. He sent many monsters like Erinyes and Minotaur to investigate and to find the thief of his helmet. Hades guessed Percy did steal his

dark helmet. Therefore, Hades wanted to give Percy's mother in exchange of his helmet.

In the story, it was told that Percy's mother was kidnapped by Hades. Sally Jackson sacrificed herself by being a bait to keep her son out from the Minotaur's pursuit. In order to keep Percy out from the Minotaur, Sally asked Percy to not go back and save her. However, Percy ignored his mother's advice. Here we could see the example of interdiction which was violated. The example was Percy ignorance to his mother's prohibition to not go back or save her from the Minotaur which could be seen in the conversation below:

“We don’t have time, Percy. Go. Please.”

I got mad, then-mad at my mother, at Grover the goat, at the thing with horns that was lumbering toward us slowly and deliberately like, like a bull. I climbed across Grover and pushed the door open into the rain.

“We’re going together. Come on, Mom.”

“I told you-“

“Mom! I am not leaving you. Help me with Grover.”

I didn’t wait for her answer. I scrambled outside, dragging Grover from the car (Riordan, 2005: 49).

From the conversation above, we knew that even though Sally had warned Percy to not go back and save her. Percy even ignored her and tried to give her some helps.

#### **4.2.1.4 (Reconnaissance.) The villain makes an attempt at reconnaissance.**

Reconnaissance had the purpose of finding out the location of children, or precious objects such as weapons, missing child, artifacts and etc (Propp, 1968: 28). In this stage, the villain actively searching the information about the hero or

his victim, for example searching for something valuable or trying to capture someone. They might speak with a member of the family who innocently giving the precious information (Taum, 2011: 127).

In this case, Percy's mother, Sally Jackson was the precious object. She was then kidnapped by a Minotaur which belonged to Hades. In fact, we knew that Hades kidnapped Sally in order to exchange Sally with his lost helmet because he accused Percy as the thief of his dark helmet. The fact that Hades kidnapped Sally by sending his monster could be seen from the conversation below:

She caught my eyes, managed to choke out one last word: “Go!”  
Then, with an angry roar, the monster closed his fists around my mother’s neck, and she dissolved before my eyes, melting into light, a shimmering golden form, as if she were a holographic projection.  
A blinding flash, and she was simply ... gone (Riordan, 2005: 53).

The text above told us about the Minotaur that kidnapped Percy's mother as the precious object. Hades wanted to exchange her with his dark helmet which was lost. Beside Hades accused Percy as the thief of his helmet, he also accused him for the loss of Zeus's lightning bolt. It could be seen in the following conversation:

“You were the thief on the winter solstice,” he said. “Your father thought to keep you his little secret. He directed you into the throne room on Olympus, You took the master bolt and my helm. Had I not sent my Fury to discover you at Yancy Academy, Poseidon might have succeeded in hiding his scheme to start a war. But now you have been forced into the open. You will be exposed as Poseidon’s thief, and I will have my helm back!” (Jackson, 2005: 312).

#### **4.2.1.5 (Delivery.) The villain receives information about his victim.**

In this function, the villain managed to succeed to get some information about the hero or the victim through his searching. The information could be a map, location of treasure, victim's purpose, and etc (Taum, 2011: 127).

The villain in the beginning of the story was Hades. It was explained in the novel, Hades had a minion or spy that disguised as a teacher at the Yancy Academy, Mrs. Dodds. It was she who might tell Hades about the departure of Percy to half-blood camp, although in the novel, it was not explained clearly about the conversation between Mrs. Dodds and Hades or how he could obtain information about Percy, except from Mrs. Dodds.

Mr. Dodds was mainly possible to give information to Hades about Percy's situation as she was the teacher of him in Yancy Academy. The conversation below gave us information about Ms. Dodds first appearance to be an Erinyes that tried to harm Percy in order to make him confess that he was the thief of Hades' helmet:

The look in her eyes was beyond mad. It was evil.  
 She's a teacher, I thought nervously. It's not like she's going to hurt me.  
 I said, "I'll-I'll try harder, ma'am."  
 Thunder shook the building.  
 "We are not fools, Percy Jackson," Mrs. Dodds said. "It was only a matter of time before we found you out. Confess, and you will suffer less pain."  
 I didn't know what she was talking about (Riordan, 2005: 12).

**4.2.1.6 (Trickery.) The villain attempts to deceive his victim in order to take possession of him or of his belongings.**

In this stage, the villain might use the information obtained in searching to deny the hero or the victim in many ways. He might appear directly or disguise (Taum, 2011: 128). It looked as if Ares was the villain in this stage. Ares was manipulated by Kronos through the dream. In the novel, Ares had hidden the lightning of Zeus in Percy's backpack when he was going to underworld. He also hid the helm of darkness that belongs to Hades. Manipulated by Kronos, Ares created the chaos among the three highest Gods. Ares had made them blaming each other. He made Zeus thought that Percy was the thief of lightning. Then, he made Percy assumed that Hades was the mastermind behind this theft of lightning.

However in the story, it was not told that Ares wanted to take possession of power in Olympia. It was told that he just wanted to create a chaos among the three highest gods (Zeus, Poseidon and Hades). The fact that Ares tried to manipulate the war by placing the lightning in Percy's backpack could be seen in the conversation below between Percy, Annabeth and Hades:

I slung it off my shoulder and unzipped it. Inside was a two-foot-long metal cylinder, spiked on both ends, humming with energy.  
 “Percy,” Annabeth said. “How-“  
 “I-I don’t know. I don’t understand.”  
 “You heroes are always the same,” Hades said. “Your pride makes you foolish, thinking you could bring such a weapon before me. I did not ask for Zeus’s master bolt, but since it is here, you will yield it to me. I am sure it will make an excellent bargaining tool. And now ... my helm. Where is it?” (Riordan, 2005: 314).

The conversation above told us about Percy who brought the lightning on his backpack that he had got from Ares before. Ares intentionally placed the lightning in Percy's backpack on the way when Percy wanted to go to Underworld, the palace of Hades. In this case, Ares wanted to make Hades



thought that Percy was the thief of Zeus lightning and his dark helm. So by Hades knowing this fact, Hades would begin the war with Zeus and Poseidon. He thought that those both gods wanted to make a war with him by hiding his helmet. The war among three highest Gods (Zeus, Hades and Poseidon) was what Ares really had planned before.

**4.2.1.7 (Complicity.) The victim submits to deception and thereby unwittingly helps his enemy.**

The villain had succeeded doing his trickery. Therefore, the hero unexpectedly did some acts that even helped the villain (Taum, 2011: 128). During Percy's journey to underworld, Ares had placed the lightning bolt on Percy's backpack before. He intentionally did that in order to make Hades thought that Percy, as the son of Poseidon, was the only person who could hide his helmet. As a consequence, Hades would declare the war among them (Zeus and Poseidon). Therefore, Percy unexpectedly would help Ares to make a chaos among the Gods by carrying the lightning in his backpack to Hades' place. This was what Ares really wanted as he planned before. The conversation below was the act when Percy realized that he was being tricked by Ares:

“Hey, kid,” Ares said, seeming genuinely pleased to see me. “You were supposed to die.” “You tricked me,” I said. “You stole the helm and the master bolt.” Ares grinned. “Well, now, I didn't steal them personally. Gods taking each other's symbols of power- that's a big no- no

(Riordan, 2005: 321).

In the conversation above, Ares actually wanted Percy to be died on his journey to underworld by his evil trick. Ares put the lightning on Percy's backpack in order to make him being accused by Hades to be the thief of lightning and also his helmet. However, Percy could manage to success from the underworld. Then, he also met Ares during his journey to return the lightning bolt to Zeus.

#### **4.2.2 Second Sphere: Body of the Story**

The main story starts here and extends to the departure of the hero on the main quest. This sphere consists of villainy and lack, mediation, counteraction and departure.

##### **4.2.2.1 a. (Villainy.) The villain causes harm or injury to one member of a family.**

The one member of a family that was harmed was Percy's mother. As we know before, Hades had kidnapped Sally on the way to reach half-blood camp. Hades kidnapped Sally Jackson in order to exchange her with his dark helmet which Hades thought it was hidden by Percy. Then, Hades found out that Percy brought the Zeus' lightning bolt, instead of bringing the helmet. Hades then made an offer to exchange the lightning with her mother. The fact about Hades harmed Sally in order to exchange her with his helmet could be seen in the conversation below:

“You heroes are always the same,” Hades said. “Your pride makes you foolish, thinking you could bring such a weapon before me. I did not ask for Zeus’s master bolt, but since it is here, you will yield it to me. I am sure it will make an excellent bargaining tool. And now ... my helm. Where is it?” (Riordan, 2005: 314).

**4.2.2.1 b. (Lack) One member of a family either lacks something or desires to have something.**

This matter was the thing which made the chaos among the gods of Olympus. The conflict which was occurred in the Olympus caused of the loss of two symbols of power of the two gods of Olympus. Zeus lost his lightning bolt, while Hades suffered from a loss of his helmet. This fact could be seen in the following conversation:

*"You were the thief on the winter solstice," he said. "Your father thought to keep you his little secret. He directed you into the throne room on Olympus, You took the master bolt and my helm. Had I not sent my Fury to discover you at Yancy Academy, Poseidon might have succeeded in hiding his scheme to start a war. But now you have been forced into the open. You will be exposed as Poseidon's thief, and I will have my helm back!" (Riordan, 2005: 312).*

That matter was what Kronos hoped to be occurred in Olympus. He wanted the Gods blamed each other. He wanted the war to rage in the Olympus. Kronos as the father of those gods wanted to take revenge against them. Kronos had been buried, cut off, and jailed in Tartarus, the deeper hole in the Underworld by those gods. So to calm the war and also to prove his innocence, Percy had to retrieve the lightning bolt before summer solstice.

**4.2.2.2 (Mediation, the connective incident.) The hero is either approached with a request and responds to it of his own accord, or is commanded, and dispatched. This function brings the hero into tale.**

In other word, the hero then knew the act of villainy or lack that existed, this might be finding out their family or community suffered or even caught up in a misery (Taum, 2011: 129). In the novel, Percy was dispatched after he had got the prophecy from the oracle and after Chiron had given him information about the villain that possibly hid the lightning. Chiron said that Hades was the villain who perhaps took the advantages of the war between Zeus and Poseidon.

Chiron said that when Zeus and Poseidon made the war raged on them, Hades was the one who could take the advantages between them, because when it was happened, both Zeus and Poseidon would become weak (caused by the war between them) and Hades could take over them (Zeus and Poseidon). This fact could be seen in the following conversation when Percy had got the prophecy from the Oracle:

“Ah, think, Percy,” Chiron said. “If Zeus and Poseidon weaken each other in a war, who stands to gain?”

“Somebody else who wants to take over?” I guessed.

“Yes, quite. Someone who harbors a grudge, who has been unhappy with his lot since the world was divided eons ago, whose kingdom would grow powerful with the deaths of millions. Someone who hates his brothers for forcing him into an oath to have no more children, an oath that both of them have now broken.”

I thought about my dreams, the evil voice that had spoken from under the ground. “Hades.”

Chiron nodded. “The Lord of the Dead is the only possibility.”

(Riordan, 2005: 143).

This conversation also told us that Hades actually wanted to take over Zeus and Poseidon. They had forced Hades into an oath to have no more children, but both of them now had broken the oath. Therefore, Chiron said Hades was the one who possibly might take an advantage on the war between Zeus and Poseidon.

#### **4.2.2.3 (Counteraction): The Hero choose positive action**

Then in this stage, the hero acted in a way that would recover the lack, such as finding the magical item that needed, saving captured people or beating the villain (Taum, 2011: 129). In the novel, it was explained that Percy decided to go retrieving the lightning bolt after he had known that Hades was the one who possibly stole that lightning. This case was supported by Chiron as he said that Hades was the one who possibly might take an advantage on the war between Zeus and Poseidon.

This case also related to the fact that it was impossible to the Gods to cross another God's territory without invitation and also they could not take another God's symbol except by their children. In other word, Poseidon needed Percy to take the lightning from Hades by Percy himself. From this fact, Percy then decided to take the journey in order to find the lightning bolt which was possibly hidden by Hades. The decision of Percy to go to find the lightning to Hades' place (Underworld) could be seen in the following conversation:

“All the way, G-man.” I turned to Chiron. “So where do we go? The Oracle just said to go west.”

“The entrance to the Underworld is always in the west. It moves from age to age, just like Olympus. Right now, of course, it’s in America.”

“Where?”

Chiron looked surprised. “I thought that would be obvious enough. The entrance to the Underworld is in Los Angeles.” (Riordan, 2005: 146).

#### **4.2.2.4 (Departure): The hero leaves home**

In this phase, the hero had decided on the action that was required and then left the home to complete the quest (Taum, 2011: 130). Even at first Percy decided to go by plane, but in the end Percy chose to travel overland. As explained in the novel, Chiron suggested him to not going by plane. He told that Zeus would crush him on the sky, because it was the territory of Zeus. Besides, Zeus was the Poseidon's bitterest rival. So it would be safer to go overland. On his journey to Underworld, Percy was accompanied with two companions, those were Annabeth and Grover. Below was the conversation that tells Percy's decision to go to Underworld:

“All the way, G-man.” I turned to Chiron.  
 “So where do we go? The Oracle just said to go west.”  
 “The entrance to the Underworld is always in the west. It moves from age to age, just like Olympus. Right now, of course, it’s in America.” (Riordan, 2005: 146).

### **4.2.3 Third Sphere: The Donor Sequence**

The hero goes in search of a method by which the solution may be reached, gaining the magical agent from the Donor. This stage consists of the first function of the donor, hero's reaction, acquisition, guidance, struggle, branding, victory and liquidation.

#### **4.2.3.1 (The first function of the donor.): The hero is tested, interrogated, attacked, etc. in preparation for receiving either a magical agent or helper.**

In this case, Percy was asked by Ares to do his favor. Ares wanted Percy to take his shield on the abandoned water park in Delancy town, because he was on a

date. So he couldn't take it by himself at that time. Ares did this because he wanted to test and give Percy an opportunity to prove his was worthy as he said:

"Why don't I turn you into prairie dog and run you over with my Harley? Because I don't feel like it. A god is giving you and opportunity to prove yourself, Percy Jackson. Will you prove yourself a coward?" He leaned forward. "Or maybe you only fight when there's a river to dive into, so your daddy can protect you." (Riordan,2005 :227).

Meanwhile, the fact about Ares asked Percy to do his favor could be seen from the following conversation when Ares asked him to do a favor:

I need you to do me a favor."  
 "What favor could I do for a god?"  
 "Something a god doesn't have time to do himself. It's nothing much. I left my shield at an abandoned water park here in town. I was going on a little ... date with my girlfriend. We were interrupted. I left my shield behind. I want you to fetch it for me." (Riordan, 2005: 227).

#### **4.2.3.2 (The hero's reaction.) The hero reacts to the actions of the future donor.**

The hero answered to the test. He might be succeeded or even failed that made him to take another way. The test might be included the matter that made the hero risking himself like freeing prisoners, fighting monsters, and etc. (Taum, 2011: 130).

At first Percy felt too easy to take the shield from the boat on the abandoned Water Park. But when Percy took the shield from its place, the traps began to be active. The boat was actually full of traps that had been prepared by Hephaestus to catch his wife (Aphrodite) and Ares who were on a date with her. This fact could be seen from the following conversation:

The moment I touched the shield, I knew we were in trouble. My hand broke through something that had been connecting it to the dashboard. A cobweb, I thought, but then I looked at a strand of it on my palm and saw it was some kind of metal filament, so fine it was almost invisible. A trip wire (Riordan, 2005: 235).

#### **4.2.3.3 (The provision, receipt of a magical agent.): the hero getting the use of a magical agent**

In this function, the hero would obtain a kind of magical agent which was given by the donor as a reward for completing from the test that he gave. The prizes might be magical animal, such as, horse, eagle, etc. It could also be an item, such as weapon, potion, magical jewelry, and etc. (Propp, 1968: 43-50).

When Percy had managed to succeed to prove himself by acquiring the shield, Ares then prized him with blue nylon backpack with some clothes and drachma coins in it. This fact could be seen from the following conversation:

And here's a little something for doing the job."  
He slung a blue nylon backpack off his handlebars and tossed it to me.  
Inside were fresh clothes for all of us, twenty bucks in cash, a pouch full of golden drachmas, and a bag of Double Stuf Oreos (Riordan, 2005: 242).

He also gave Percy a free-ride to continue his Journey to the Underworld.

"See that truck over there?" He pointed to an eighteen-wheeler parked across the street from the diner. "That's your ride. Take you straight to L.A., with one stop in Vegas."

The eighteen- wheler had a sign on the back, which I could read only because it was reverse-printed white on black, a good combination for dyslexia: KINDNESS INTERNASIONAL: HUMANE ZOO TRANSPORT. WARNING. LIVE WILD ANIMALS (Riordan, 2005: 242).

#### **4.2.3.4 (Guidance.)The hero is transferred, reaches, or is led to the whereabouts of an object of search.**



The hero was carried, ordered, or guided to a place. The place was an object of a search. In this stage, the hero continued to go to the place in which the object of the quest might be obtained. He might be gone to a far kingdom or certain place which might be located very far away. The hero might be in some forms of magical transport, such as travelling with a flying ship, driving a giant, flight on a bird, and etc. (Propp, 1968: 51).

After Percy had claimed Ares gift and free ride, he had a very long journey to the Underworld. Percy had magical transport to travel to the deep of sea in order to meet the Nereid. Percy's magical support or transport was a shark. Percy rode a shark to reach that place. The Nereid then gave him three pearls in order to keep his safety for the unintended situation in the underworld later. The fact that Percy travelled with magical support could be seen in the following conversation:

The shark carried me down into the darkness. It deposited me at the edge of the ocean proper, where the sand bank dropped off into a huge chasm. It was like standing on the rim of the Grand Canyon at midnight, not being able to see much, but knowing the void was right there (Riordan, 2005: 270).

#### **4.2.3.5 (Struggle.)The hero and the villain join in direct combat.**

The hero saw the villain. He then joined in a direct combat with the villain (Taum, 2011: 131). When Percy had reached Underworld and met Hades, he then realized that someone had tricked him by placing the lightning bolt in his backpack. He remembered that Ares was the one who gave him the backpack with the lightning bolt on it. Later, he told the truth to Hades that someone had manipulated the war among Zeus, Poseidon and Hades. Percy then told Hades that he would return the

lightning to Olympus and also retrieve Hades' helmet. On his journey to Olympus, Percy met the villain that had made all of the chaos. Later, a battle with the villain (Ares) was occurred.

It was described in the novel that Percy finally learned that Ares had deceived him. In the story, Ares put the lightning in a bag that Percy brought to the residence of Hades. Ares wished he would die right there, but Percy managed to survive and realize what actually happened. Then, there was occurred a battle between them that ultimately won by Percy. The fact about the battle between Percy and Ares could be seen from the following conversation:

“Let’s get back to the problem at hand, kid. You’re alive. I can’t have you taking that bolt to Olympus. You just might get those hardheaded idiots to listen to you. So I’ve got to kill you. Nothing personal.”  
He snapped his fingers. The sand exploded at his feet and out charged a wild boar, even larger and uglier than the one whose head hung above the door of cabin seven at Camp Half-Blood (Riordan, 2005: 324).

#### **4.2.3.6 (Branding, Marking.)The hero is branded.**

After the battle with the villain, the hero was received certain wound in some way, getting something that changed him. It could be permanent. The brand might be a wound from the villain. It might also be the owning of a magical item such as a ring, scarf and etc. (Propp, 1968: 52).

In the novel, it was explained that Percy didn't get any wounds from the battle with Ares. It was because Percy's wounds could be cured immediately when he touched the water. In fact, the battle between Percy and Ares was on the beach so it would be very advantageous to Percy.

After the disappearance of Ares that caused by his lose against Percy, the dark helmet of Hades appeared. Percy then gave the helmet to the Erinyes (Hades' minions) to give it back to its owner, Hades. The fact about it could be seen in the following conversation between Percy and the Erinyes:

“We saw the whole thing,” she hissed. “So ... it truly was not you?”  
 I tossed her the helmet, which she caught in surprise.  
 “Return that to Lord Hades,” I said. “Tell him the truth. Tell him to call off the war.”  
 She hesitated, then ran a forked tongue over her green, leathery lips. “Live well, Percy Jackson.  
 Become a true hero. Because if you do not, if you ever come into my clutches again ...”(Riordan, 2005: 331).

#### **4.2.3.7 (Victory.) The villain is defeated.**

It was described in this novel that Ares eventually defeated after a duel with Percy on the beach on his ways to Olympus. At first, Percy were hard pressed and almost lost in a duel with Ares. He then consequently found a way to hold back the waves of sea water and then flood it on Ares. In the end of the duel, many people and polices and also some winged monster had come to that beach so Ares decided to leave the duel. This conversation below occurred when Ares lost the battle with Percy. He then cursed Percy and said that Percy would be his eternal enemy:

Ares lowered his sword.  
 “You have made an enemy, godling,” he told me. “You have sealed your fate. Every time you raise your blade in battle, every time you hope for success, you will feel my curse. Beware, Perseus Jackson. Beware.”  
 (Riordan, 2005: 320).

**4.2.3.8 (Liquidation.) The initial misfortune or lack is liquidated. The narrative reaches its peak in this function.**

The initial lack was then recovered. This matter could be a dead person was revived, an object of a quest was obtained or a captive that was freed (Propp, 1968: 53-55). The object of a search which was found was the dark helmet and the lightning bolt. Actually after the disappearance of Ares that was caused by his losing against Percy, the dark helmet of Hades appeared. Percy then gave the helmet to the Erinyes (the minions of Hades) to give it back to its owner, Hades. The fact about it could be seen in the following conversation when the helmet appeared after Ares' disappearance:

I turned away as the Ares revealed his true immortal form. I somehow knew that if I looked, I would disintegrate into ashes.  
The light died.  
I looked back. Ares was gone. The tide rolled out to reveal Hades's bronze helm of darkness. I picked it up and walked toward my friends (Riordan, 2005: 331).

Meanwhile, the lightning bolt was found when Percy had reached the Underworld. At first, Percy had felt there was something very heavy in his bag which was given by Ares. Percy then realized that he was being tricked by Ares. Ares planned to put the lightning bolt in Percy's bag in order to make the Gods think that Percy was the thief. This fact could be seen from this conversation below between Hades and Percy:

"Open your pack, then. "  
A horrible feeling struck me. The weight in my back pack, like a bowling ball. It could be....  
I slung it off my shoulder and unzipped it. Inside was a two-foot-long metal cylinder, spiked on both ends, humming with energy.  
"Percy," Annabeth said. "How-"

"I-I don't know. I don't understand." (Riordan, 2005: 314).

#### **4.2.4 Fourth Sphere: The Hero Returns**

This was the final stage, the hero was going to finish his mission but he still had a small problem when he returned to the home. There was only 1 function of fourth sphere that could be found in *Percy Jackson and The Olympians: The Lightning Thief*. It was also related to the fact that the story had been considered completed in the third sphere (The Donor Series) and it could be finished (Taum, 2011: 130). The writer also could not find another suitable function that could be applied in this story after the analysis of third sphere (The Donor Series), except **the Return**.

##### **4.2.4.1 (Return.) The hero returns.**

The hero then decided to come back home (Taum, 2011: 131). After defeating Ares, Percy then went to Olympus for telling what actually happened to Zeus. After explaining to Zeus, it became clear who the mastermind behind all of the chaos, which was none but Kronos. Then, Percy returned to his home in Manhattan to meet his mother before going back to Half-blood camp. The fact about Percy's return could be seen in the following conversation when Percy on the way to his mother' home:

Fifteen minutes later, still in a trance, I was back on the streets of Manhattan. I caught a taxi to my mom's apartment, rang the doorbell, and there she was-my beautiful mother, smelling of peppermint and licorice, the weariness and worry evaporating from her face as soon as she saw me (Riordan, 2005: 347).

#### **4.2.5 Identifying the Characters**

From the analysis above, it could be understood that *Percy Jackson and The Olympians* had 20 functions from those 31 functions. In analyzing the novel, the writer could find the 21st until 31st function. This case was related to the fact that the story had not really finished yet. The story of the novel was still continued to the next series that might explain in the end of Percy's life, for instant, which will Percy merry and etc. It was also related to the fact that the story had been considered completed and it could be finished in the third sphere. In other word, those 31 functions did not mean it was always found in the story. It could be more or less than 31 functions (Taum, 2011: 130).

After applying and finding those functions on *Percy Jackson and The Olympians: The lightning Thief*, then it could be identified the roles of action. According to Propp (Taum, 2011:132-133), there were only 7 roles of actions. *Percy Jackson and The Olympians: The lightning Thief* had all those 7 roles of action, those were:

#### **4.2.5.1. The Villain: Kronos**

The villain was the one who fought against the hero (Taum, 2011: 132). At the beginning of the story, we would suppose that the villain was Hades or even Ares. At first, it was told that Hades was the one who made the internal conflict of the story where he told Percy that his mother was still alive. However, she was being arrested by him in the Underworld. At that time, Percy was confronted within two objectives. He had to prevent the war to happen. Otherwise, he also wanted to see his mother and save her from underworld. Furthermore, the story told that Hades

had tried to kill Percy 2 times by sending some monsters to kill Percy, such as Erinyes (Percy's Math teacher, Mrs. Dodds) and Minotaur (a half-bull monster). Meanwhile, Ares was the one who put the Zeus' lightning bolt in the Percy's bag and hid Hades' helmet. He did it all to make Hades or Zeus accused Percy as a thief.

But later, we would know that Hades did not really mean to kill Percy. He had been denied by someone who told him that Percy was the one who stole his helmet and Zeus' lightning bolt. The one who told Luke that his father (Hermes) had betrayed him, the one who invited Ares (The god of war) to take a revenge on Olympus's Gods, that one was Kronos. It was told that in the past, Zeus, Poseidon and Hades cut him into pieces and buried him into the deeper hole of the hell because Kronos, who were known as a Titan, was heartless to eat some of his own children, the Gods of Olympus. Therefore, Kronos wanted to take a revenge on them by planning the in Olympus.

Kronos was the true villain who wanted a war among the Gods of Olympus who had buried him in Tartarus, the deeper hole in the hell. In the novel, Kronos had brainwashed Luke to steal the Zeus's lightning bolt and Hades' dark Helmet. He spoke and manipulated Luke through the dream (Riordan, 2005: 366-367).

#### **4.2.5.2. The Donor: Chiron**

The donor was the one who gave and prepared the hero with a certain magical items (Taum, 2011:132). In this novel, the donor was Chiron. Chiron was a centaur, a horseman who had trained many heroes of Olympus, like Hercules, Perseus, and etc. As a donor, Chiron had to prepare Percy on a mission to calm the war between Zeus and Poseidon by returning Zeus's lightning which had been stolen. In the story, Chiron prepared Percy with Anaklusmos or Riptide, a pen that could transform into a silver sword which was very effective to kill a monster, but was not suitable to hurt human (Riordan, 2005: 153).

#### **4.2.5.3 The Helper: Annabeth Chase and Grover Underwood**

The helper or magical helper was the one who tried to help the hero when he was in trouble (Taum, 2011: 132). The helper in this story was Annabeth and Grover. Both of them were Percy's friend and also his companion. Annabeth was the daughter of Athena who had lived in the half- blood camp with Luke longer than every half-blood in the half-blood camp.

Meanwhile, Grover was a satyr who had been tasked to save Percy from any monsters in Yancy Academy. Grover had been also Percy's comrade and buddy in the Academy. After Percy had been declared as the lightning thief, they both accompany Percy to retrieve the lightning which had been stolen. The fact about Percy's companions who would accompany Percy in his adventure could be seen below:

Okay," I said, determined not to look at the storm. "So, I'll travel overland."  
"That's right," Chiron said. "Two companions may accompany you. Grover is one. The other has already volunteered, if you will accept her help."



"Gee," I said, feigning surprise. "Who else would be stupid enough to volunteer for a questlike this?" (Riordan, 2005: 147).

#### **4.2.5.4. The Princess and Her Father: Sally Jackson and Poseidon**

The Princess and her father were the one who gave the task to the hero, recognized fake hero, and married the hero. Princess was the one who suffered the direct action from the Villain, while the father was the one who one who was be grieved at it (Taum, 2011:132). The Princess in *Percy Jackson and The Olympians: The Lightning Thief* was Sally Jackson, Percy's mother. She was the one who suffered the direct action of the villain, Hades. In the story, Sally was kidnapped by Hades when she was about to reach the half-blood camp to deliver his son, Percy. Sally was kidnapped by Hades in order to be exchanged by his helmet. It was told that Hades accused Percy to be thief of his helmet. So Percy as Sally's son had to come to underworld to return the helmet and explain all the truth to Hades.

Meanwhile, Poseidon acted as the father in this story. He had given Percy a task to come to Santa Monica. Poseidon seemed that he had known the actor behind this scene. He ordered Percy to come to Santa Monica to see Ares. He apparently had put the lightning bolt and helmet in Percy's bag in order to make Hades and Zeus accused him for the stealing. Ares and Luke were the one who had made Percy as the thief, because they both were manipulated by Kronos to scheme the war among Zeus, Hades and Poseidon. The fact about the task which Poseidon gave to Percy could be seen from this conversation between Percy and The Nereid:

A lump formed in my throat. I said, "Mom?"

No, child, only a messenger, though your mother's fate is not as hopeless as you believe. Go to the beach in Santa Monica.

"What?" It is your father's will. Before you descend into the Underworld, you must go to Santa Monica. Please, Percy, I cannot stay long. The river here is too foul for my presence.

"But ..." I was sure this woman was my mother, or a vision of her, anyway.

"Who—how did

you—" (Riordan, 2005: 214).

#### **4.2.5.5 The Dispatcher: Chiron**

The Dispatcher was someone who sent the hero on a mission, quest, or search to be completed by the hero (Taum, 2011: 133). Chiron was the one who was very experienced in training the half-bloods, the God's children. He had been a teacher, a coach, and a motivator to them for thousands years. In the novel, he had been chosen by the Gods to live at the half-blood camp to train and protect the new half-bloods. Beside acted as the donor, Chiron also acted as the dispatcher who sent the hero on his mission. Chiron sent Percy who was accused as the lightning thief to calm the rage war among The Gods of Olympus, especially Zeus, Poseidon and Hades.

After getting the prophecy from the Oracle, Chiron ordered Percy to retrieve the lightning by the summer solstice which could be seen from this conversation:

"All the way, G-man." I turned to Chiron. "So where do we go? The Oracle just said to go west."

"The entrance to the Underworld is always in the west. It moves from age to age, just like Olympus. Right now, of course, it's in America."

"Where?"

Chiron looked surprised. "I thought that would be obvious enough. The entrance to the Underworld is in Los Angeles." (Riordan, 2005: 146).

So Percy had few days to return the lightning bolt to Zeus before the war raged among Zeus, Poseidon, and Hades. Zeus accused Percy as the thief because Percy was the only child of the 3 highest Gods (Zeus, Hades and Poseidon) who was still alive. In the story, those three highest Gods had taken the oath to not having the child hundreds years ago (Riordan, 2005: 114). However, Poseidon had broken the oath by having the new child. In fact, the God could not steal the properties of another God so that Zeus claimed only Percy who would do such thing.

#### **4.2.5.6 The False Hero: Ares and Luke**

The False hero was the one who took advantage of the actions of the true hero (Taum, 2005: 133). Ares and Luke took advantage of the actions of Percy by acting as a friend who help Percy in many situations. However they just did it all to trick Percy. They wanted the gods to accuse Percy as the thief of the lightning and the dark helmet. Luke had his magical shoes to Percy in order to help his adventure. Instead of help Percy, that shoes brings misfortune to Percy. The shoes even almost dragged Percy to Tartarus (Riordan, 2005: 368). As well as Luke, Ares also helped Percy in many chances in the mission. But in fact, Ares also denied Percy by giving the bag which had been filled by the lightning bolt in order to make him alleged as the thief.

#### **4.2.5.7 The Hero: Percy Jackson**

The hero was a true hero who reacted to the donor and married the princess (Taum, 2011: 133). Percy Jackson was a son of Poseidon, the God of the sea and all creatures in it. Lately, there was a dispute among Zeus, Poseidon and Hades that could lead into a war. Zeus claimed that Percy was the one who was possible to steal his lightning bolt, because Poseidon was only the God who had a child among the three highest Gods (Zeus, Poseidon and Hades). In fact, the God could not take other God's goods but the half-bloods or God's child could (Riordan, 2005: 223). So as the only child of the three highest Gods, Percy was accused to be the thief. Poseidon as Percy's father could not accept that accusation from Zeus because he knew that Percy didn't do that. So that both of them blaming each other.

Hades also claimed that his helmet which was a symbol of his power was stolen by someone. He also accused Percy as the thief of his helmet. So he sent many monsters from the underworld to investigate Percy. He even kidnapped Sally Jackson, Percy's mother (Riordan, 2005: 223). At that time, Percy had not known that Poseidon was his father. Percy really hated and resented Hades for kidnapping his mother.

To calm the war among those Gods, Chiron sent Percy in a mission to retrieve the lightning and return it to Zeus. At first, Percy had to come to underworld (Riordan, 2005: 146). He wanted to save his mother there and say the truth to Hades about his innocence. Hades still didn't believe Percy confession, but Percy managed to escape from Underworld helped by Annabeth and Grover.

Percy was then ordered by Poseidon to come to Santa Monica to see someone. Poseidon seemed that he had known one of the perpetrators behind this evil scene (Riordan, 2005:214). He tasked Percy to come to Santa Monica to meet Ares who apparently had put the lightning bolt and helmet in Percy's bag in order to make Hades and Zeus accused him for the stealing. After winning the fight versus Ares, Percy got the Hades' helmet from Ares. Percy then gave the helmet to Erinyes. He ordered her to bring it back to Hades. After returning it, Hades sent Percy's mother back to his home. Beside the helmet, Percy also had to return the lightning, which apparently had been put in his bag by Ares, to Zeus in Olympus. Percy then went to Olympus returning the lightning and explaining the reality to Zeus.

#### **4.2.6 Reasons the main character (Percy) can be called a hero**

Percy Jackson as the son of Poseidon had succeeded to prevent the war which raged among the gods of Olympus. In the story, the 3 highest Gods (Zeus, Poseidon and Hades) had made an oath to not having children anymore (Riordan, 2005: 113). But then Poseidon had broken the oath. He had admitted Percy as his child. So Zeus accused Poseidon as the one who might possibly steal his property because the ancient law of the gods said a god could not steal another god's symbol of power without the help of his or her children (Riordan, 2005: 136). Therefore, Percy as Poseidon's son had been accused of being the main perpetrators. Besides, Poseidon as the master of the sea had the influence over the creating of Zeus's lightning which was made by Cyclops under the sea.

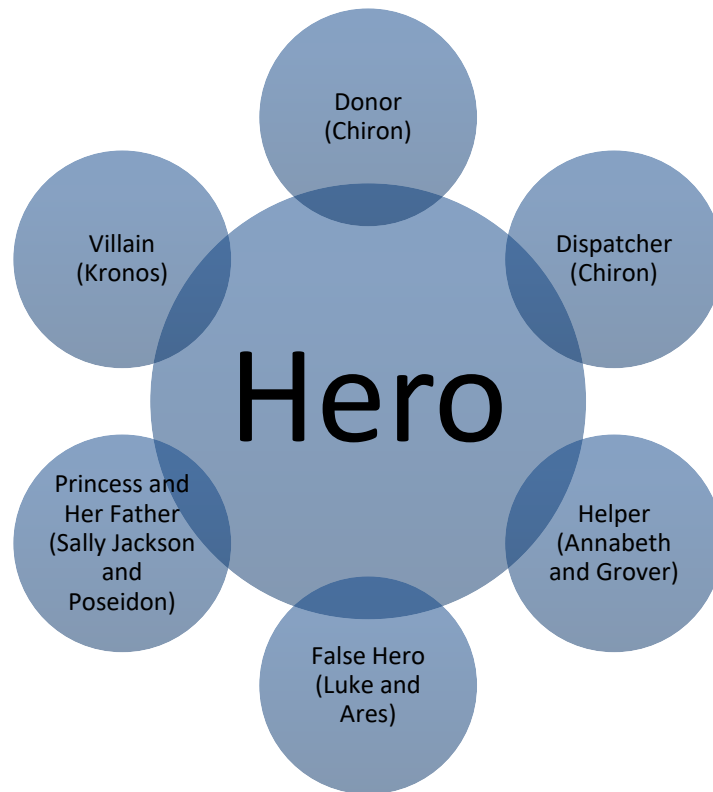
Percy who was considered as the thief of Zeus's lightning had proven his innocence by retrieving the lightning bolt to Zeus who accused Percy to be the thief of his symbol of power. He even found the dark helmet and gave it back to its owner, Hades, after fighting Ares.

To summarize, the main character could be called a hero when he could accomplish the mission that he got. In order to complete the mission, the main character had to undergo the stages or functions on his journey. Propp in *Morphology of Folktale* (1968: 80) mentioned that there were some constituents (essential elements) of the hero, such as departing on a search, reacting to the demands of the donor, and wedding.

The first element (departing on a search) was the characteristic of the seeker-hero, while the other elements were only performed by victim-hero. As explained before, there were two types of hero, seeker-hero and victim-hero. Victim hero was a hero who sacrificed himself on the actions of villains. Meanwhile the seeker hero was a hero who helped others who were harmed, or sacrificed himself on the villain (Propp, 1968: 36).

In this story, **Percy was considered as seeker-hero** because he had completed the first constituent of making the hero. It was departing on a search. He departed on a quest to help calming the war among the gods by retrieving the lightning bolt and dark helmet to its owner. Moreover, he was not considered as victim hero because he had not completed the third constituent, wedding.

#### 4.2.7 The scheme of relationship between the hero and other roles



##### 4.2.7.1 The Hero and The Villain

Kronos as the villain was the one who made the war almost raged in Olympus. He was the main perpetrator behind the chaos which occurred among the 3 highest gods (Zeus, Poseidon and Hades). He made Zeus accused Percy for the loss of his lightning bolt by brainwashing Luke to steal it. Therefore, Percy as the accused one didn't have any choice unless retrieving the lightning to calm the war and also to save his mother from Underworld.

##### 4.2.7.2 The Hero and The Donor

Chiron acted as the donor in the story. He was the one who gave and prepared Percy with the magical item. To prepare Percy in his adventure to retrieve the lightning, he gave Percy a magical sword. Its name was riptide. It was a special sword which could be used to kill monsters but could not be wielded to hurt a human.

#### **4.2.7.3 The Hero and The Helper**

The one who acted as the helper in the story were Annabeth and Grover. Both of them were Percy friends who accompanied him in his mission to retrieve the lightning. They had helped Percy in many chances.

They were even willing to sacrifice themselves to become a prisoner of Hades when Percy tried to save his mother at Underworld. Fortunately, Percy had three magical pearls that could be used to run from that place. He and his two friends used the magical pearls to get out of the underworld without leaving any of them there.

#### **4.2.7.4 The Hero and The Princess with Her Father**

In the story, Sally Jackson as Percy mother was the one who became Percy real objective to be saved apart from the lightning bolt of Zeus. Sally was the one who sacrificed herself to keep Percy away from the Minotaur in order to give Percy few times to reach Half-Blood camp. Meanwhile, Poseidon acted as the Princess' Father in the story. He was also Percy biological father.



As the Princess' father, Poseidon gave Percy a task to come to Santa Monica. The real Poseidon's purpose ordered Percy to come to Santa Monica because he seemed that he had known and recognized the fake hero. Percy then met and fought Ares there. Ares was the one who gave Percy a bag which was filled by the lightning of Zeus. After defeating Ares, Percy then got the dark helmet of Hades and gave it back to its owner.

#### **4.2.7.5 The Hero and The Dispatcher**

Beside acted as the Donor, Chiron was also acted as the Dispatcher. He was the one who sent Percy on a mission to retrieve the lightning of Zeus. After getting a Prophecy from the Oracle, Chiron tasked Percy to go on an adventure to seek the lightning and also to find the main Perpetrator behind this evil scene. Percy had only ten days to calm the war in Olympus.

#### **4.2.7.6 The Hero and The False Hero**

The one who acted as The fake Hero and took the advantage of the action of the Hero were Luke and Ares. Both of them had acted as a friend who helped Percy in many situations. In fact, they just did it all to trick Percy. Luke tricked Percy by giving his magical shoes to help Percy in his mission. Instead of helping Percy, the shoes endangered Percy and even dragged him to the Tartarus' hole.

Meanwhile, Ares was the one who gave Percy a bag which was filled by the lightning. Ares did it because he wanted Percy to be the one who was blamed by Zeus and also Hades.

#### **4.2.7.7 The Hero and The Repentant Villain**

Repentant Villain was a role which the writer found instead of those 7 roles of action that Propp mentioned. Repentance meant atonement. In other word, repentant villain was a villain who felt guilty after knowing the truth. In the story, the one who feeling guilty and even thanked for Percy's kindness was Hades.

In the beginning of the story, Hades acted as the villain who sent many troubles to the Hero. He was the one who sent the Minotaur to kidnap Percy mother in the Half- blood camp in order to exchange her with his dark helmet. At first, Hades thought that Percy was the one who stole it. However, after knowing the truth, he knew that Percy was not the thief. After Ares had been defeated by Percy, he knew that Ares was the one who hid his dark helmet. Hades then gave Percy's mother back to him.

## CHAPTER V

### CONCLUSION

After analyzing *Percy Jackson and the Olympians: The Lightning thief* by Rick Riordan, the writer got some important points. First, the writer found out that there were some functions that had to be completed by a hero. Second, from those functions, the writer could explain the roles of action. Finally, the type of hero could be identified which could describe the concept of hero in the novel.

In the first point, to be a hero, a person had to complete some functions or stages. From the book of Vladimir Propp, there were 31 functions to be completed by a hero. However, the writer did not apply some of those functions. It was related to the case that not all of the functions could be found or described in this novel. Therefore, only 20 functions which had been applied by the writer in this thesis. Then, those 20 functions were also divided into 4 groups of sphere.

The first sphere was introduction. This sphere consisted of absention, interdiction, violation, reconnaissance, delivery, trickery and complicity. The second sphere was Body of the story. This sphere consisted of villainy and lack, mediation, counteraction and departure. The third sphere was Donor sequence. This sphere consisted of the first function of the donor, hero's reaction, acquisition, guidance, struggle, branding, victory and liquidation. The last sphere was hero's return which only consisted of return.

In the second point, the result of the analysis showed that there were seven roles of actions in Percy Jackson and The Olympians: The Lightning Thief. Those roles were the villain (Kronos), the donor (Chiron), the helper (Annabeth and Grover), the princess and her Father (Sally Jackson and Poseidon), the dispatcher (Chiron), the false hero (Ares and Luke) and the hero (Percy Jackson).

In the final point, the writer could know who the hero was. By knowing the hero, there must be a type of hero in every story. In this novel, the hero was Percy Jackson. Percy was also considered as Seeker-hero, because he had completed the first constituent of making the hero. It was departing on a search. He departed on a quest to help calming the war among the gods by retrieving the lightning bolt and dark helmet to its owner.

## CHAPTER VI

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