



**METAPHOR & CHARACTERIZATION OF THE
MAIN CHARACTER IN RICK RIORDAN'S *THE
LIGHTNING THIEF (PERCY JACKSON AND THE
OLYMPIANS)* (2005) NOVEL**

A THESIS

In Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for
Strata-1 Degree Majoring Linguistics in English Department
Faculty of Humanities Diponegoro University

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PRONOUNCEMENT OF ORIGINALITY

The writer honestly declare that he entirely writes this research without taking any results from other researchers from diploma, S-1, S-2, S-3 degree of any university. The writer also ascertained that he did not use any materials from other publications unless he put the bibliography references.

Palembang, January 14th 2022

A handwritten signature in black ink, consisting of a stylized 'K' followed by a cursive 'w' and a vertical line at the end.

Krisna Adivian

MOTTO AND DEDICATION

You can't go back and change the beginning, but you can start where you are and change the ending

Michelle Obama

There is no magic to achievement. It's really about hard work, choices, and persistence

C. S. Lewis

*This thesis is dedicated to
My beloved parents
and those whom I love the most*

APPROVAL

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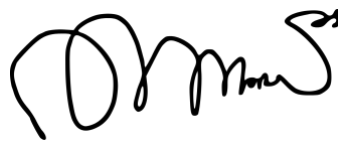
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This thesis still need improvement in many aspects. I realize that this this thesis is far from being perfect, therefore I really appreciate any comments and suggestions for making this thesis better. Finally I hope that this thesis would be useful for people who want to learn more about the application of metaphor.

Palembang, January 14th 2022



Krisna Adivian

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ABSTRACT

Characterization can be analyzed through different perspectives among other things metaphor analysis. This study is to investigate the use of metaphors in *The Lightning Thief, Percy Jackson and The Olympians* Novel by Rick Riordan. This research is qualitative and descriptive explanatory research. This study applies purposive sampling technique in obtaining the data. The author focuses on finding the metaphorical expressions addressed to the main character of the novel. The data are taken from eleven chapters of the novel. The metaphorical expressions are thus analyzed to show the entities that are represented by metaphors and to show how the metaphors represent the characterization of the main character. The result of this study shows that the metaphors mainly represent psychological state of the main character. It is proven by several entities that are represented by metaphors such as mind, memory, and feelings. Metaphors found in the novel are among other things MIND IS EXPLOSIVES, MIND IS BARRIER, FEELING IS MEDICINE, FEELING IS OPERATOR, MEMORY IS LIGHT, and MEMORY IS WIRE. The use of metaphors represents the characteristics of the main character as a reliable, troubled, gifted, coward yet strong teenager.

Keywords : Metaphor, characterization, psychological state, main character

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background of the Study

Novel is kind of literary work in the form of long narrative. Novel is written by inserting several aspects of life such as culture, social, and morality. Authors of novels write their works depending on the output they expect to arise on the readers. For instance, if authors expect to introduce or provide an extensive knowledge of certain culture to the reader, they can insert the aspect of culture in their writings. Authors have their own way in expressing their ideas, which commonly known as style of writing. Different styles of writing involves different styles of language.

The use of the language style aims at adding the element of beauty on a literary work. One of the ways is by using metaphor. Intensive use of metaphor in a literary work can be found in Rick Riordan's novel entitled *The Lightning Thief: Percy Jackson and The Olympians*. The author uses metaphors to represent several entities in the novel.

Metaphor is widely known as figurative language. However recent studies of metaphor show that metaphor is rooted deep in human's mind. Metaphor comes from human interactions in the world. Through experiences, human's mind creates concepts of everything in the world. The creation of metaphor involves three domains which are categories, concept, and experience. These domains are related one to another in the process which makes the process to be referred as cross-domain activities.

As it is rooted deep in human's brain, metaphor can be found easily in our daily expressions. For instance, when people say "you are wasting my time", they represent the concept of time with the concept of money or any valueable thing. Time is an abstract object which logically can not be modified by the word "waste" but as it has similarity with the concept of money which is valueable, it sounds fine and can be understood.

Rick Riordan's novel *The Lightning Thief, Percy Jackson and The Olympians*, in general, tells about the adventure of Percy Jackson, half human and half god, in finding the stolen weapon of the god of thunder, Zeus. He is accused as the suspect of the crime; therefore he is sent on a quest to prove that he is innocent by finding the lightning thief and return the weapon to Zeus. In this research, the researcher attempts to find the characterization of the main character by looking at the mtaphor that is used by the author of the novel.

The use of metaphor in novel can be found through the narration and characters' utterances. The one found in the characters' utterances may reflects what the character thinks and feels at a moment. This can be used to describe the characterization of the character.

1.2. Research Problems

1. What are the kinds of metaphors found in *The Lightning Thief, Percy Jackson and The Olympians* novel?

2. What are the characterization of the main character shown by the use of metaphor in *The Lightning Thief, Percy Jackson and The Olympians* novel?

1.3. Objectives of the Study

1. To describe the kinds of metaphors found in *The Lightning Thief, Percy Jackson and The Olympians* novel that according to Johnson and Lakoff's theory
2. To describe the characterization of the main character that is shown by the use of metaphor in *The Lightning Thief, Percy Jackson and The Olympians* novel.

1.4. Previous Studies

To earn more knowledge about metaphor analysis and to show the novelty of this research, the writer conducted review on ten previous studies of metaphor analysis that differ in theories and objects.

The first category is the general research on metaphor. There are 3 articles regarding to this category. The first article is entitled *An Analysis of Metaphor Used in The News Items of News Segments in Tempo.co News Portal on March 2017* written by Brahwija (2017). This study attempts to find the metaphor used in several segments of articles in the newspaper. The result of this research shows that structural metaphor is the most common metaphor found in the articles. Sport segment contains the biggest number of metaphors. At the end of the research, the writer suggests the deep learning of the use of metaphor for journalism. The use

of metaphor in newspaper articles may increase the beauty of sentence and may draw attention of the readers.

The second article is entitled "*Sustainability As*" *An Analysis of the Alberta Oil Sands Industry's Metaphorical Discourse* written by Berry (2015). This article focuses on the analysis of Alberta's oil sands industry's sustainability from the perspectives of communication, specifically metaphorical standpoint. This analysis is useful to give a more comprehensive understanding of how to approach sustainable development in industry. This article begins with a brief overview of the literature on sustainability metaphors, continued by an examination of what a systematic process for metaphor analysis should entail. The result of the analysis shows that metaphor analysis in this area is important. It illustrates many components of sustainability that the author has difficulties discussing in a consistent way, which can explain the problems that the author have in communicating with people about sustainability and other complex topics.

The third article is entitled *Metaphoric Analysis of Miriri's Ekegusii Pop Song "Ebunda"* written by Ntabo and Ouma (2021). The aim of this study is to reveal the meaning of animal metaphor that is consisted in the song *Ebunda*. This study employs Conceptual Metaphor Theory that is developed by Lakoff and Johnson in 1980 in interpreting the metaphor. The result of this study shows that there are three animal metaphors that is found in the song. Human is represented as animal as they share common traits. The prominent characteristic of each animal is used to represent human traits through metaphor.

The second category is study of metaphors in novel and short story. There are five articles that are included in this category. The first article is entitled *A Study of Conceptual Metaphor in Suzanne Collin's The Hunger Games* written by Kurniawati, Tallapessy, and Diana (2014). They identify metaphorical expressions in the novel and attempt to deliver the way of the metaphors in describing the concept of emotions. The result of this study shows that there are only nominal and predicative metaphors that are dominantly found in the novel. The dominant form of metaphor is the predicative form. The metaphor SADNESS, ANGER, and FEAR are the most common metaphors. These dominant metaphors have a very strong relation to what the main character of the novel does and feels throughout the story.

The second article is entitled *Metaphor in Novel "Sepatu Dahlan"* by *Khrisna Pabichara* written by Oktariyani (2018). This research attempts to find the metaphors in the novel and to describe the function of the use of metaphors in the novel. The author of this research divided the findings into three categories of metaphor. The first one is based on continuity of expression, then based on images/imagery, and the last one is based on terrain ecosystems. According to the analysis, the metaphors serve as the mean of speech act which are illocution and perlocution.

The third article is entitled *Analysis of Metaphor in "A Family Affair"* by *Kate Chopin* conducted by Monika (2020). This research intends to find the metaphors in the story and to define the meaning of the metaphors to convey the intention of the short story's author. The author of this research found nine

metaphorical expressions in the short story. Those metaphorical expressions are part of two kinds of metaphor; ontological and conceptual metaphor.

The fourth article is *Metaphorical Expressions in Shafak's Novel "The Forty Rules of Love": A Cognitive Linguistic Study* written by Hassan and Alhousseini (2020). This research aims to identify the cognitive linguistic aspects of metaphor and the functions of the metaphor in the novel. Four texts from the novel are selected to be analyzed as they represent certain aspects of metaphor based on Lakoff and Johnson's model of metaphor (1980). Each text's analysis is divided into two parts, contextual analysis and cognitive linguistic analysis. The contexts of the chosen texts are delivered and the connection between word and metaphor is described through the analysis. The result of this research shows that, according to the analyzed texts, the Sufi thoughts and symbolisms are presented by using metaphor as rhetorical devices.

The fifth article is entitled *An Analysis of Language Metaphor Found in "Twilight" Novel* written by Sitorus, Herman, Silalahi, and Sihombing (2020). The aim of this study is to analyze the metaphor and the most dominant metaphor that is used in the novel *Twilight*. The result of this study shows that there are several types of metaphor that are found in the novel based on Richard and Renandya's theory (2010). They are dead metaphor, extended metaphor, mixed metaphor, active metaphor, and submerged metaphor. Active metaphor is the most dominant form of metaphor as 40% of the metaphors are part of this form. On the other hand, submerged metaphor is the least form of metaphor that is found in the novel with 8.88% total of all metaphors.

The last category is research on characterization in novel. There are two articles that have been examined regarding to this category. The first article is entitled *A Study on Characterization of The Main Character in "The Fault in Our Stars"* written by Patmarinanta (2016). This research attempts to describe the characterization of the main character of the novel. This research is a development of the previous study that examine the same topic. The previous study shows that the main character has dynamic character. However in the current research, the author decides that there are two main characters in the novel. The first main character has a dynamic character while the other one has a static character.

The second article is entitled *Characterization Analysis of The Main Character of "The Secret Garden" (A Comparative Study of Characterization in The Movie and Novel)* written by Wulansari and Hidayat (2016). The aim of this study is to describe the characterization of the main character in the novel and the movie. The result of this study shows that the characterization of the main character was done through direct characterization from several aspects such as narration, character's appearance, dialogue, and action. However there are several changes in the main character's characterization between the novel and the movie. This is happened because of *ekranisasi*, inevitable incidence of changes of novel's transfer to white screen.

Based on the previous studies above, so far there has been no research that attempt to analyze metaphorical expression and the characterization that is shown through the use of metaphor in the novel *The Lightning Thief, Percy Jackson and*

The Olympians by Rick Riordan. Therefore this writing is conducted to fill that gap.

1.5. Scope of the Study

This study focuses on the analysis of metaphorical expressions in *The Lightning Thief, Percy Jackson and The Olympians* novel. The data are all of metaphorical expressions that are uttered by the main character or addressed to the main character from eleven chapters of the novel.

1.6. Writing Organization

This research is organized in four chapters as follow.

CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION

Chapter I consists of background of the study, research problems, objective of the study, previous studies, scope of the study, and writing organization.

CHAPTER II THEORY AND METHOD

This chapter consists of the theoretical framework and research methods.

CHAPTER III RESULT AND DISCUSSION

This chapter consists of findings and the discussion of the findings.

CHAPTER IV CONCLUSION

This chapter consists of the conclusion of the research.

CHAPTER II

THEORY AND METHODS

2.1 Theoretical Framework

In conducting this research, several books are used as resources regarding to the theory and application of metaphor. The major theory used in this research is Johnson and Lakoff's theory of metaphor in *Metaphors We Live By* (2003). Other books such as *Philosophy in the Flesh: The Embodied Mind and Its Challenge to Western Thought* (1999) by George Lakoff and Mark Johnson and *Stylistics: A Resource Book for Students* (2004) by Paul Simpson are used to support the theory.

2.1.1 Stylistics

Simpson (2004: 2) describes that stylistics is a way of interpreting a text by making language as the main focus. Further he explained that language is very important for stylicians because of its different forms, patterns, and level. Those criteria make up the linguistic structure and are important indicators of text function. Therefore people may explore the various ways of language use by doing stylistics and thus gain a better ability on examining literary text (Simpson,

2004:3). Nowadays, in modern linguistics, the way of interpreting language has developed by enabling many fields of study, such as cognitive science (Simpson, 2004: 38).

2.1.2 Cognitive Science

Cognitive science is scientific study of human's conceptual system (Lakoff and Johnson, 1999: 21). It deals mostly with human's consciousness. In this context, the term cognitive refers to any mental operation and structure of human's brain that constitutes the conceptual system (Lakoff and Johnson, 1999: 22).

Conscious thought is shaped by the immense and complexly structured cognitive unconscious (Lakoff and Johnson, 1999: 23). Cognitive unconscious acts as the 'hidden hand' that constitutes human's conceptual system (Lakoff and Johnson, 1999: 23). Human's consciousness is commonly depicted as the small peak of an enormous iceberg that is visible to human eyes. However a big and invisible part beneath it that constitutes the most part of the iceberg is cognitive unconscious that is why it is called 'hidden hand'.

Lakoff and Johnson (2003: 4) state that human conceptual system is metaphorical in nature. Cognitive scientists agree to this statement as they found example on how people conceptualize the concept of self. For instance, in case of controlling themselves, people sometimes put themselves as two different entities, higher self (moral and rational) and lower self (immoral and irrational) (Lakoff and Johnson, 1999: 23). The act of controlling self is represented as two sides that are in a war over human's mind in which the winner will determine the way that

human think and act. This simple phenomenon is slightly realized by people as it is rooted deep in their mind, thus it is called metaphorical in nature.

2.1.3 Cognitive Stylistics

One prominent feature of cognitive stylistics is the interest on how human transfer mental constructs and how they map the mental representation onto another when reading a text (Simpson, 2004: 41). Stylisticians, thus put their attention on the media that carries out this conceptual transfer in a literary text. This media is addressed to metaphor.

2.1.4 Metaphors

Lakoff and Johnson (2003: 6) state that the basis of metaphor is using other concept to understand and experience a concept of one thing. In general, we can define metaphor as explaining one concept using other concept. Metaphor comes from the conceptual system in our mind. The example of metaphor according to Johnson and Lakoff can be found in the sentence *Argument is War*. Competing argument or the act of arguing involves two sides which will win and lose the argument. Commonly both sides are discussing a problem and trying to find the best solution to the problem by bringing up each other's arguments. This is like a war in which two sides are battling each other over crucial thing such as ideology and land. Moreover, a war requires strategy and plan as well as competing argument (Lakoff and Johnson, 2003: 5).

Here are some examples of how metaphor is constructed in "Argument is War":

- Your claims are *indefensible*.
- He *attacked every weak point* in my argument. His criticisms were right on target.
- I *demolished* his argument.
- I've never *won* an argument with him.

The italics are the words that reflect the use of war concept in explaining argument concept. In other words, some *components* that commonly associated or used in war are used in describing argument. The way they are represented are as follows.

- *Indefensible*: Holding on argument is viewed to be either defensible or indefensible. The same thing happen to strategy in war which can be the same way.
- *Attacked every weak point*: While arguing, both sides tend to find each other's weak points and focus their 'attack' to that weak point.
- *Demolished*: In a war, both sides are trying to demolish each other's bases. While in arguing, both sides are trying to demolish each other's statements.
- *Won*: Both sides which is involved in a war are aiming for victory. The same thing happen to the act of arguing. Both sides are aiming to find the most accepted argument to solve the problem that is discussed.

According to the examples, we can see that the components that are usually used in war are used in describing argument. The words that usually refer to war, such as *attack*, *strategy*, *win*, *indefensible*, and *won* are used in competing argument..

2.1.5 The Embodied Mind

Concepts and reasons are embodied, they are shaped in human's mind by the role of perceptual and motor systems. Neural structures of the brain act as the entities that carries out any conceptual reasoning. The construction of neural systems in human's brain establishes the existing concept and the reasoning that will be carried out (Lakoff and Johnson, 1999: 26).

Embodiment forces human's mind to categorize things. Instead of being the product of conscious reasoning, categorization is mostly the result of the condition of human's brain and bodies and human's interaction with the world. Only few part of categories are formed by conscious acts of categorization, while most of others are formed automatically and unconsciously resulting from human's activities in the world. When human tries to consciously created a new category, unconscious categories will hind the way and prevent the new categories from existing (Lakoff and Johnson, 1999: 27-28) There is an inextricable relation between categories, concept, and experience. Categories that are conceptualized by the mind are formed through experience, continous engagement of human's body and brain in the world (Lakoff and Johnson, 1999: 28).

2.1.6 Conceptual Metaphor

There are there aspects or domains that are involved in the mechanism of idea's conceptualization. They are sensorimotor domains (the analyzed source), subjective experience (the conceptualized idea), and sensorimotor experience (the experience of understanding idea). This cognitive mechanism is called conceptual

metaphor. Conceptual metaphor allows human to reason about understanding by using physical logic (Lakoff and Johnson, 1999: 50).

Metaphor is manifested in three significant ways; the correlation comes from human's activities in the world, the source domain arises from the sensorimotor system of the body, and the correlation is instantiated in the body through neural connections (Lakoff and Johnson, 1999: 58).

2.1.7 Characterization

Jones (1968: 84) states that characterization is the depiction of person's image. Further, he described methods of characterization as:

There are two methods of characterization: The Dramatic and the Analytic. In the dramatic we form our opinion of the characters from what they do and say, from their environment and from what other characters think of them. In the analytic method the author comments upon the characters explaining their motives, their appearances and their thoughts.

In conclusion, it can be inferred that characterization is the way of author in describing/depicting a character in a story to create clear image of a character in the mind of reader. This can be done through the direct speech and act of the character in the novel or the indirect description through narrator's statement towards the character in the story.

Depiction of character can be done using dramatic method. The depiction of character by using this method is done indirectly. This means that the author does not explicitly describe the personality, attitude, and behavior of a character

(Nurgiyantoro, 2007:198). Characterization using dramatic method are divided into there ways as below.

1. Conversation Technique

Characterization is shown through conversations uttered by the character.

The good conversation, reflects the nature of the character's self

(Nurgiyantoro, 2007:201)

2. Behavior Technique

What character do in the form of act and behavior, in many situations can be inferred as showing the character's reaction, respond, characteristic, and act that is related to the character's self nature (Nurgiyantoro, 2007:203)

3. Mind and Feeling Technique

Every single thing that pass through character's mind, everything that is thought and felt by the character, in many situations reflect the character's self nature (Nurgiyantoro, 2007:204)

In this research, the characterization of the main character will be analyzed by using dramatic method based on the metaphorical expressions toward the main character.

2.2 Research Methods

This part of research describes the methods used in conducting the research. This includes the type of method, data, population and sample, sampling technique, method of collecting data, and method of analyzing data.

2.2.1 Type of Method

This study is a descriptive qualitative research. This research attempts on finding an unveil situation, fact or phenomenon based on nonnumerical data. The data are metaphorical expressions which contain hidden meaning. The result of this study would be in the form of description of the metaphorical analysis.

2.2.2 Data, Population, Sample, and Sampling Technique

This study uses the metaphorical expressions that are uttered by the main character and those uttered by the narrator and other characters toward the main character in Rick Riordan's novel *The Lightning Thief, Percy Jackson and The Olympians* as the data.

The population of this study is all of the utterances of the narrator and the characters of Rick Riordan's novel *The Lightning Thief, Percy Jackson and The Olympians*. While, the samples of this research are metaphorical expressions uttered by the main character or referred to the main character taken from eleven chapters of the novel.

In obtaining the samples, purposive sampling technique is employed in this study. Hence, in obtaining the data, the researcher only focuses on finding the metaphorical expressions contained in the novel and ignores other irrelevant objects. The finding of metaphor is stopped at the eleventh chapter of the novel as the metaphors are already recurred.

2.2.3 Method of Collecting Data

This study uses the non participatory observation method. The data used for this research are in the form of metaphorical expression taken from a novel. The data

were obtained through careful reading on the discussed novel. The metaphorical expression from certain chapter of the novel is underlined or recorded to be analyzed further through the writing of the thesis.

2.2.4 Method of Analyzing Data

This study applies both referential and inferential methods in analyzing data. Referential method is used to unveil the meaning of the metaphorical expressions. On the other hand, inferential method is used to infer how the metaphors are constructed and to find what values are represented by the metaphors analyzed.

CHAPTER III

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

This chapter will focus on two parts. The first is the construction of metaphors in eleven chapters of the novel that have been selected according to the limitations mentioned in the previous chapter of this research. The second is the way of those metaphors in representing the characterization of the main character of the novel.

The result of this study shows that there are several metaphors found in this novel. Those metaphor are obtained from metaphorical expressions contained in any conversations that is related to the main character in the novel. The metaphors are categorized as several entities which are metaphors of mind, metaphors of feeling, metaphors of fear, metaphors of strength, metaphors of memory, metaphors of

understanding, metaphors of soul, metaphors of wealth, metaphors of time, and metaphor of smell.

The metaphors are analyzed to reveal the characterization of the main character. The analysis is conducted by using dramatic method. The contexts where the metaphorical expressions take place are analyzed to show the characterization of the main character. Therefore, according to the metaphors, it can be inferred that the main character is a reliable person. He is a troubled teenager. He is a gifted person. He has bad relationship with his father. Finally, he is a coward person but possess a great strength.

3.1. Result

According to the analysis, there are several entities that are represented using metaphor in the novel. The metaphors come from the conversation done by the main character himself and other characters toward the main character. Table below shows the metaphor that is found in the novel and the entities that are represented by those metaphors.

No.	Thing	Metaphors	Frequency	%
1	Mind	1. MIND IS LIVING THING (1) 2. MIND IS EXPLOSIVES (1)	8	20.5%

		<p>3. MIND IS PUZZLE (1)</p> <p>4. MIND IS BUBBLE (1)</p> <p>5. MIND IS CONTAINER (1)</p> <p>6. MIND IS BARRIER (1)</p> <p>7. MIND IS MACHINE (1)</p> <p>8. MIND IS BOOK (1)</p>		
2	Feeling	<p>1. FEELING IS SPATIAL REFERENCE, SADNESS IS DOWN (1)</p> <p>2. FEELING IS MEDICINE (1)</p> <p>3. FEELING IS OPERATOR (1)</p> <p>4. SERENITY IS ICE (FEELING OF CALM) (1)</p> <p>5. HEART IS LIVING THING (FEELING OF SHOCKED) (1)</p> <p>6. HUNGER IS WILD ANIMAL (FEELING OF HUNGER) (1)</p> <p>7. EYES ARE LIVING OBJECTS (FEELING OF</p>	8	20.5%

		CONFUSION) (2)		
3	Fear	1. FEAR IS LIVING THING (2) 2. FEAR IS ICE (4) 3. KNEES ARE SPRINGY (FEAR) (1) 4. SKIN IS LIVING THING (1)	8	20.5%
4	Strength	1. STRENGTH IS FUEL (1) 2. STRENGTH IS KEY (1) 3. STRENGTH IS TEMPORARY THING (4)	6	15%
5	Memory	1. MEMORY IS LIGHT (1) 2. MEMORY IS FLOOD (1) 3. MEMORY IS WIRE (1)	3	7.6%
6	Understanding	SEEING IS UNDERSTANDING (1)	1	2.6%
7	Soul	SOUL IS LIGHT (1)	1	2.6%
8	Wealth	POCKET IS TREASURE HOLE (1)	1	2.6%
9	Time	TIME IS VALUABLE THING (1)	1	2.6%

10	Smell	SMELL IS FIRE (1)	1	2.6%
11	Hope	HOPE IS LIVING OBJECT (1)	1	2.6%

3.2. Discussion

This part of the research will deliver the analysis on the entities that are represented by metaphors in the novel and how the metaphors represent the characterization of the main character of the story.

3.2.1. Metaphor

3.2.1.1. Mind

MIND IS LIVING THING

- *When my brain falls asleep or something*

Sleeping is every living things need. For human, sleeping is very important to their health. Enough sleeping may restore energy used by human for daily activities. Brain as part of human body is depicted to have human trait which is sleeping. It is as if describing that brain need time to rest or stop working, leaving any activities behind. However, in reality, human's brain never stop working. Even when humans fall asleep, their brains keep working. In this part of the novel, the author describes the condition in which the main character is very surprised that the brain is described to as falling asleep and stop working.

MIND IS EXPLOSIVES

- *It blew my mind that this stuff had survived for two thousand, three thousand years*

Mind is part of human body that possess the ability to think, to feel emotions, and to understand things. In this part of the novel, mind is depicted of being able to explode like explosives. When something is exploded, it will lose its initial form and function. The exploded things may be repaired with some additional features to avoid explosion. In this case, someone's mind is blown like explosives. It describes that the mind has lost its function and stopped working. It explains the fact that someone is facing something that is likely impossible to be accepted by logical thinking. So the mind is blown and later be restructured by accepting the new facts that it just found.

MIND IS PUZZLE

- *I tried to wrap my mind around what was happening*

Puzzle is a game that requires the players to arrange many pieces of puzzles so that it becomes one. Each puzzle has different shape and picture that is attached on it. At the beginning, the players may find that the pictures are abstract or meaningless as the pictures are actually small part of one picture that is scattered into puzzle. However, when they are combined, the real picture will be revealed. In this part of the novel, mind is depicted to have the similar trait to puzzles, which is containing small part that constitutes the whole. Mind consists of many complex neurons that keep memories. So it is possible to say that human wrap

their mind to describe putting together many memories to understand one phenomenon.

MIND IS BUBBLE

- *Annabeth gave me a cautious look. She didn't want to burst my bubble*

Mind is depicted to be as sensitive as bubble. The state of mind of the described person is highly sensitive that it might burst with light touch like bubble. To burst out means to get angry, sad, or depressed. The condition when mind is not working is commonly associated with anger.

MIND IS CONTAINER

- *...but I felt too hungry and tired and mentally overloaded to ask any more questions*

In this part of the novel, mind is described as container as it may get overloaded. Container is used to store something within it. Its capacity depends on the size so not everything can get into the container. If the number of loads are bigger than the capacity or if someone forces overloaded things to get into the container, it may cause the container to be broken. The same characteristic works for mind. Mind is described to have capacity. The capacity of mind refers to mental burden that someone's mind can bear. If the capacity is overloaded, mind will not function well that may result in stress.

MIND IS BARRIER

- *After a couple of mornings, I could stumble through a few lines of Homer without too much headache*

Barrier is something that hinder a way, thus it needs to be passed to continue the way and step into the next level. In this metaphor, mind is described as a barrier. This is because mind could become barrier to someone. If they are facing a problem, they will keep it in their mind. They will keep thinking about the problem that may disturb their concentration. It becomes barrier for someone from thinking clearly. Unless the problematic mind is solved, people will not be able to focus their mind.

MIND IS MACHINE

- *Luke tried his best to fix me up, but he agreed that none of the practice blades seemed to work for me*

Machine is used to help people's work or daily chores. Machine needs to be used carefully, based on the manual and get routine maintenance to keep functioning well over the time. However machine could still encounter some problems that can be fixed through several mechanisms. After getting fixed carefully, machine can work well again. The same thing happen to mind. Mind may encounter several problems that may hinder its performance. This may result in concentration difficulty. Mind needed to be fixed so that it may works normally like how it used to be.

MIND IS BOOK

- *Grover studied me warily*

People read books in many condition based on the purpose of the book. Some read books for the need of study and some read it for entertainment or filling their

leisure time. By reading book, people may obtain new knowledge and understand many things they have not known before. The same thing happens to mind. People may read what someone is thinking in his/her mind by reading their mind. However they do not read the mind directly. They put their attention to someone's expression and gestures that may reveal what's in other's mind.

3.2.1.2. Feeling

FEELING IS SPATIAL REFERENCE, SADNESS IS DOWN

- *I told her I wasn't too down about the expulsion*

Spatial reference used by people to show direction. It can be up, down, left, right, and etc. However, in our community, spatial reference is commonly associated to someone's feeling. Feeling is the fact of feeling something physical or just simply emotion. The example can be found in this part of the novel. Down is associated to negative feeling like sad, depression, and so on. On the other hand, up is commonly associated to positive feeling like happy, energetic, and so on. Someone's feeling is a entity which can either up or down. Up refers to positive feeling and down refers to negative feeling.

FEELING IS MEDICINE

- *I tried to swallow my embarrassment*

Medicine is used to heal someone's disease. Medicine has several forms and way to consume. Commonly it tastes bitter as it contain chemical substances. However people with illness have to ignore the taste and keep taking it to cure their illness or so they could feel better for a moment. In this metaphor, embarrassment is

depicted as medicine. The illness is lack of self confidence that results in anxiety. As well as the reluctance to take bitter medicine, embarrassment is very difficult to overcome. However, by ‘swallowing’ embarrassment, it may cure the lack in self confidence and give people courage.

FEELING IS OPERATOR

- *Anger replaced my fear*

Operator is someone who hold control on something. In this metaphor, feeling is described as operator. Feeling has control over human’s mind to determine which mood that settle at a moment.

SERENITY IS ICE (FEELING OF CALM)

- *I tried to stay cool*

Ice is a frozen water. Water that is naturally a liquid becomes solid because of the low temperature thus it transforms to ice. Moreover it becomes cold because of the low temperature. In this metaphor, state of calm is described as ice. The state of calm is like a frozen water. The moving water that represent someone’s movement or chaotic thought turning calm as its frozen.

HEART IS LIVING THING (FEELING OF SHOCKED)

- *My heart sank*

To be sank means something is fall deep into the bottom of ocean, lake, river, pool, or etc. When living things get sunk, it will lose it’s life and then died. In this metaphor, someone’s heart is desribed to be sunk. To be sunk means that someone

is having shock over something. The deeper it sink, the more shock someone feels.

HUNGER IS WILD ANIMAL (FEELING OF HUNGER)

- *Annabeth must've heard my stomach growl*

Growl is sound that produced by wild animals when they are approaching their prey. They aim to take down the prey and make them as their feast. Animal's growl shows their instinct to kill and to fulfill their desire which is hunger. In this case, someone stomach is described to growl like animal. This represent the desire of the stomach to fulfill its desire which is to get feed.

EYES ARE LIVING OBJECTS (FEELING OF CONFUSION)

- *My eyes swimming with all the Greek and Roman names I'd misspelled*
- *I suddenly felt dizzy, my vision swimming*

Eyes are organ that is used to see things. By seeing, people have recognition of their surroundings. In this metaphor, eyes are depicted as something that has an ability to swim like living creatures. When people swim, their vision will be blurry because of the water. People can not see clearly underwater. When something can not be seen clearly, it can't be recognized or understood by people and creates confusion. In this metaphor, vision is described to swim which means it has problem to recognize things. Those unrecognized things create confusion for the character.

3.2.1.3.Fear

FEAR IS LIVING THING

- *Absolute horror ran through my body*
- *A sudden chill rolled through me*

Running is moving forward in a quick pace using legs. This movement is performed when people want to reach certain targetted place quickly. So they put more effort to their legs' movement to speed up their movement. This movement is commonly done by human and some animals. Fear is undesirable emotion that is caused by frightening thing. However in this metaphor, the feeling of horror or fear is depicted to be able to run like human or animals. The word run is used to represent the word spread. The spreading of horror through the character's body is very fast as if it is running through the body.

FEAR IS ICE

- *I froze*
- *...and my fears melted*
- *I was frozen, looking at Grover*
- *But I just stood there, frozen in fear*

Ice is easily found in our daily life. It has several characteristics such as cold, solid, and melted when exposed to heat. When people are facing something scary, they will be surprised and stopped from doing anything. Their body do not make any movement and become solid like an ice. Their blood pressure seems to be stopped as well as if it is frozen by fear. People literally get halt when they are full

of fear. Their brain also stopped working and they can not think of anything but being stood silent.

KNEES ARE SPRINGY (FEAR)

- *My knees were jelly*

Knees are represented as jelly. Jelly is known for its elasticity, making it easily tremble. In this case, the knees are trembling continuously like jelly. This happens when people get feared of something causing their foot to tremble like jelly. This metaphor is used to describe that someone is encountering a highly terrifying moment. It cause the brain to no thinking clearly and result in unclear command to body which in this case is foot. The foot is supposed to move and make the person run but as it does not receive a clear command, it is just shaking on the spot.

SKIN IS LIVING THING (FEAR)

- *The sight of it made my skin crawl*

Crawling is the movement of going forward by using both hands and feet at the same time or by dragging body forward close to the ground. This movement is commonly performed by reptile. In this metaphor, skin is described to be able to crawl like a reptile. This refer to the condition when skin is moving because the person sense fear. This state is commonly known as shiver. However, the author described as if the skin has ability to move by its own. The word crawl is chosen to describe the movement because when skin is moving, it seems like dragging itself through a person's body like a reptile dragging its body close to the ground.

3.2.1.4. Strength

STRENGTH IS FUEL

- *Newfound strength burned in my limbs*

In everyday life, fuel acts as the source of energy for many of vehicles and machines. Commonly fuel are obtained from mining natural resources. It undergoes several processes before it can be used as fuel. In this metaphor, strength is described as fuel. Limbs refer to human's arm and leg. In other words, it refers to the main organ that helps human's productivity, such as working, eating, writing, walking, running, and etc. It can be inferred that limbs has the same function as machine which is used to produce certain things through several processes. Strength is degree to which something is strong or powerful. In this part of the novel, strength acts as fuel that is burnt to bring up power to character's arms and legs. Therefore the character gained courage and power to fight the enemy that he encounter at the moment.

STRENGTH IS KEY

- *...and I was trying to find the strength I'd used to fight the Minotaur, but it just wasn't there*

Key is a very important thing to what it belongs to. For example, a car's key is very important to start the car's engine and without it the car can not be used to transport someone/something from one place to another. It means that without the key, something can not be used as how it meant be or it can not unleash it's true potential. As it is a very important thing, people commonly put a key in a certain

special place to easily remember where to find it when they need it. In this metaphor, strength is described as a key. The main character needs strength to unlock his power and courage to deal with his problem at the moment. However, he can not find it or forget where he keeps it.

STRENGTH IS TEMPORARY THING

- *Strength surged back into my arms.*
- *My spirits lifted*
- *The short burst of manic energy had completely abandoned me*
- *My adrenalin rush left me. I almost fell over, but Annabeth steadied me*

Many things in this world are temporary. For example is human. People come and go. When a baby is born, at the same time, there might be someone who died. Moreover many objects in this world that will change their physical appearances as the time flies. People get wrinkles as they get older, paints get faded as they get older, and leaves get withered as they get older. However, some objects may be restored to their initial condition through some process, such power in battery and paint on the walls. However that condition is temporary as well. In this metaphor strength is described as temporary thing. Strength may be obtained through training but it will not stay forever. Strength will be gone after someone does any activities. That is why it is described to “abandon” and “left” someone’s body. However it could be restored back after having enough rest. Therefore it is depicted as “surged back” and “lifted”.

3.2.1.5.Memory

MEMORY IS LIGHT/GLOW

- *I don't have any memories of him, just this sort of warm glow*

Memory is something of the past that is remembered by someone. In this metaphor, the author uses the phrase “warm glow” to describes the memory. Glow has the same meaning as light. Light exists but it is invisible or it has no concrete form. In this part of the novel, the author describes memory as a glow as it has characteristics in common which is invisible. Moreover the author uses “warm” to modify the word glow”. The author tries to describe the memory as something that is warm or gives conformity. Therefore it can be inferred that the memory gives conformity to the character when he tries to remember it.

MEMORY IS FLOOD

- *.... a flood of memories came back to me...*

Flood is natural disaster that may happen due to the high intensity of rain that settled in an area. Memories are represented as flood as it may suddenly come to someone's mind in a large number unpredictably. This may happen as someone encounter a very precious and nostalgic moment. It brings up the memory that someone may have forgotten as the event resembles some of the event that occurred in the memory.

MEMORY IS WIRE

- *I would eat dinner with cabin eleven, scrape part of my meal into the fire, and try to feel some connection to my real dad.*

Wire is used to connect one thing to another on the other side. Commonly wire has function to deliver electricity and frequency. In conclusion wire is the thing used to deliver electricity or frequency from one side to another. In this part of the novel, memories are described as wire. In this case, memories deliver feelings and connect people.

3.2.1.6.Understanding

SEEING IS UNDERSTANDING

- *I turned so he couldn't read my expression*

Understanding is knowledge about how something works. Seeing means perceiving or discerning something using eyes. By seeing, people recognize something. In this metaphor, seeing is described as understanding. In this part of the novel, the word “reading” represents “seeing”. The object that is being read is expression. Reading expression means seeing thoroughly on someone’s expression, including face expression, eye movement, and gestures. By reading expression, someone may understand what other people think.

3.2.1.7.Soul

SOUL IS LIGHT

- *Meaning, if I told my mom, he would punch my lights out*

Light is invinsible and possesses energy in the form of heat. Soul is spiritual part of someone that keeps alive until the afterlife. In this metaphor, soul is described

as light. Soul is invincible and act as the spiritual part of human being that keep them alive.

3.2.1.8. Wealth

POCKET IS TREASURE HOLE

- *I dug a wad of dollars out of my pocket*

The act of picking something out of pocket is represented as digging. Pocket is container made of cloth and sewn to either inside or outside part of clothing. Pocket is used to store things that is precious to someone so they could grab it anytime they need it. The act of digging is commonly done in obtaining a treasure that is buried down in the earth. Treasure is a precious thing for people. In this metaphor, the word “dig” is used to describe the act of picking up something from a pocket. In this part of the novel, a wad of dollars is the thing that the main character “dig” within his pocket. This may indicates that amount of money is very precious to the character or it is everything that he owns at that moment.

3.2.1.9. Time

TIME IS BELONGINGS/VALUABLE THING

- *... there's too much to explain and not enough time*

People value something based on their function in daily life. Something that has high value for people is commonly everything that defines someone's wealth like money and expensive properties. Time is the part of existence that is measured in minutes, days, years, etc. In this metaphor, time is described as valuable thing.

Time is considered as valuable thing as people can do many things that produce benefit if they maintain the use of time that they have. In this context of analysis, the characters value the time they have left to do important things for them. They do not want to waste any seconds that keep running.

3.2.1.10.Smell

SMELL IS FIRE

- *The smell of rotten meat burned my nostrils*

Fire is used by people to help their daily activities such as cooking, operating machine, and running vehicle. The right amount and control of fire may be a very useful tool to help human's activities. However the excessive amount of fire may become uncontrolled and cause a destruction as fire may burn anything it touches. Smell is the characteristic of something that is recognized by nose. In this metaphor, smell is described as fire. The right composition and control of smell may result in good reaction to the sense of smell. However an excessive smell may hurt nostrils. It gives sense of piercing to nostrils like sudden burning.

3.2.1.11.Hope

- *A lot of hopes are riding on you. So just... kill some monster for me, okay?*

Hope is a confident feeling of what is coming in the future. However in this metaphor, hope is described as living object that it may ride something. To ride on someone means that the hopes are dedicated to certain person, so that they direct the action of the person to fulfill the hopes.

3.2.2.Metaphor and Characterization

According to the conducted research, it shows that mainly the metaphor represents the main character's psychological state. This is according to the metaphors that are found in the research such as mind (20.5%), feelings (41%) including fear, embarrassment, confusion, anger, and memory (7.6%). As those metaphors are related to the activities of mind, their use in the story may reflect what the character think and feel at a moment. The context where the metaphorical expressions take place can be analyzed to describe the characterization of the character. The characterization of the main character can be inferred by the metaphors by further analysis that will be explained in the next discussions of this research.

3.2.3. Characterization

According to metaphors, some of them show the behavior of the main character and some show the other character's view to the main character. This is based on the analysis of the metaphorical expressions by using dramatic method. The contexts where the metaphorical expressions take place are analyzed to describe the characterization of the main character. In this part of research, data will be analyzed based on source (the texts where metaphorical expressions take place), context (the context of the source based on the story of the novel), and analysis (the relation between metaphors and characterization)

According to the analysis, it shows that the main character is a reliable person. He is a troubled teenager. He is gifted. He has bad relationship with his father. Finally, he easily get scared but he is actually strong.

3.2.3.1. Reliable Person

First, it can be concluded main character is a reliable person. This is proven by the metaphor HOPE IS LIVING OBJECT.

- HOPE IS LIVING OBJECT

Source : *A lot of hopes are riding on you. So just... kill some monster for me, okay?*

Context : The main character and his friends is leaving the demigod's camp. Luke gives message to the main character before his departure.

Analysis :

The main character is trusted to complete his mission and to demolish monsters along his journey. Among all of the adventure's members, Luke trust Percy the most showing that Percy is the most reliable person among the other two.

3.2.3.2. Troubled Teenager

Second, the author describes the main character as a troubled person. The main character has several problems that he encounter. This is according to several metaphors such as FEELING IS SPATIAL REFERENCE

- FEELING IS SPATIAL REFERENCE

Source : *I told her I wasn't too down about the expulsion*

Context : The main character got expelled from his school. The main character said that he was not too down about the expulsion.

Analysis :

The fact that the main character got expelled from his school shows that the main character is a troubled teenager. He caused a big trouble that can not be tolerated so he got expelled from his school.

3.2.3.3. Gifted

The main character is described as a gifted person. This is according to the metaphor MIND IS BARRIER.

Source : *After a couple of mornings, I could stumble through a few lines of Homer without too much headache*

Context : The main character is having misunderstanding of his dyslexia. His dyslexia was considered as defect but it actually gives him ability to understand Greek language easily.

Analysis : According to the context, the main character does not need long time to understand Greek and he could master Greek literature in few days. This proves that the main character is a gifted person.

3.2.3.4. Bad Relationship With Parent

The main character has two father, his real father and his adoptive father. The author describes that he does not has a good relation with his father. However it is not always in a negative term as shown by some metaphors below.

a. MEMORY IS LIGHT

Source : *I don't have any memories of him, just this sort of warm glow*

Context : The main character is telling stories about his family. He mentioned his father in it. He said that he never meet his father since he was born. Neither he has any memories of him. His only memories of his father feels like a warm glow.

Analysis :

The main character does not know who his father is. He does not know his characteristics, personalities, and etc. This issue shows that the main character does not has a good relationship with his father.

b. MEMORY IS WIRE

Source : *I would eat dinner with cabin eleven, scrape part of my meal into the fire, and try to feel some connection to my real dad.*

Context : The main character was trying to recall his memories of his father.

Analysis :

The main character is lacking memories of his own father. This is the result of his father's absence in the main character's life since he was born. If they have a good relationship, remembering memories would not be very hard to do.

c. SOUL IS LIGHT

Source : *Meaning, if I told my mom, he would punch my lights out*

Context : The main character is forced to keep silent by his adoptive father about his gambling activity. The main character hates his adoptive father for not acting like a caring father and treating him bad for years.

Analysis :

The context shows that the main character is having a bad relationship with his adoptive father. He hates him for several reasons but he still show respect to him because of his mother.

3.2.3.5. Coward

The main character is described to often met mythical creatures. The main character is very surprised when he met them and become scared. This is according to several metaphor of fear from the previous part of discussion such as

a. FEAR IS ICE, FEAR IS LIVING THING

Source : *I froze, ...and my fears melted, I was frozen, looking at Grover
But I just stood there, frozen in fear, Absolute horror ran through
my body, A sudden chill rolled through me*

Context : The main character often meet mythological creatures during his journey. Those mythological creatures intend to kill the main character. The main character who has never seen one of them felt a great fear everytime he encounter the mythological creatures. He get very scared of them that often described as if he is frozen.

Analysis :

According to the metaphors, the main character is described as coward person as he often meet mythological creatures that intended to kill him. He does not have courage to fight them directly.

b. KNEES ARE SPRINGY

Source : *My knees were jelly*

Context : The main character is facing Mrs. Dodds, his teacher who has turned into a strange creature and intended to kill him. He was scared of her attacks that made him trembling.

Analysis :

The main character was so scared of what he encounter that made him unable to move. He was so scared that him trembling. This shows that the main character is a cowardly person.

c. SKIN IS LIVING THING

Source : *The sight of it made my skin crawl*

Context : The main character saw the sillhoutte of a big person which was actually a minoutaur from distance. The minotaur was approaching the main character and his companies to kill them.

Analysis :

The main character is a cowardly person as he immediately got scared when he saw a sillhoutte of a big guy.

3.2.3.6. Strong

Despite his coward personality, the main character actually has hidden strength that helps him to build courage to fight his foes. This is according several metaphor of strength such as

a. STRENGTH IS FUEL

Source : *Newfound strength burned in my limbs*

Context : The main character is fighting a minotaur, a creature of half human and half bull. The minotaur killed his mother and it made the main character angry. He was feared of the minotaur but when he saw his mother got “dissolved”, he gained sudden strength and courage to fight minotaur. The main character won the fight eventually.

Analysis :

The context shows that the main character possess a great strength. The strength is too great that it made him able to defeat a mythological creature.

b. STRENGTH IS TEMPORARY THING

Source :

- *Strength surged back into my arms.*
- *My spirits lifted*
- *The short burst of manic energy had completely abandoned me*
- *My adrenalin rush left me. I almost fell over, but Annabeth steadied me*

Context : The main character often meet mythological creatures that prevent him from achieving his goal. The mythological creatures intend to kill him to do it. However, the main character unconsciously possesses a great power that appear only when he is in a great danger.

Analysis :

The metaphors show that the main character is actually a strong and powerful person. However his strength is something that he can not control. It will appear only when he need it most.

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION

From the conducted research, it can be inferred that metaphors shaped from everyday experiences and manifested through unconscious state. Metaphors are

used to describe abstract concept by using other concept that resemble the characteristics of the targetted concept.

Moreover in analyzing a novel, people may analyze the characterization of a character by looking at the metaphor that is used by the author towards the character. The result of this study shows that, in terms of characterization, the metaphors mainly describes the main character's psychological state. This is related to the commonly found metaphor towards the main character such as mind, feeling, memory, strength, and etc. This study shows that the main character is described as a teenager who are facing many problems in his life. He has a bad relationship with his real father as he never met him but he wished to know his father better. Moreover, he is treated badly by his adoptive father. The main character has to deal with many mythological creatures that creates fear for him but at the same time builds his strength and courage. The use of metaphors give emphasis on the words that is used to describe the character's depiction and add the element of beauty to the sentence. However the result might not cover the overall characterization of the character as this analysis is only based on the metaphors which is taken from several part of the novel's chapter.

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