

## CHAPTER V

### CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter aimed at providing the conclusion and suggestion. In this chapter, the writer concluded her research and suggested some related theories which can be used to conduct another study in this topic.

#### 5.1. Conclusion

The data that used to be analyzed in chapter 4 are taken from the narrations and dialogues in novel *The Lightning Thief: Percy Jackson and The Olympians* that have been analyzed in the table of mythological characteristics in a prose fiction. This classification table contains three main criteria divided into four criteria of mythological narrative, four criteria of classical mythological characters, and four criteria of classical mythological places portrayed in this novel used by Rick Riordan to produce a mythological prose fiction. It is found that there are 243 dialogues and narrations show the characteristics and criteria of mythopoeia in novel *The Lightning Thief: Percy Jackson and The Olympians*. From these dialogues and narrations, there are 481 processes of creating myth.

From the four special characteristics of mythological narrative proposed by William Hansen, only three of them are used in this novel: supernaturalism,

binatural beings, and personification and reification. The supernaturalism is shown through the immortality of the gods and other mythological creatures and also the strength and power owned by demigods that is inherited by their immortal parents and some supernatural food and drink that can only be consumed by immortal beings and the heroes.

The next characteristic of a mythological prose fiction is the existence of mythological characters. Rick Riordan created the four classical mythological settings proposed by William Hansen: gods and goddesses, demigods or heroes, humans, and other mythological creatures. There are some gods' and goddesses' names mentioned in this novel such as Zeus, Poseidon, Hades, Ares, Hermes, Athena, Aphrodite, Kronos, and Theseus. These names also exist in classical mythological stories. The names of demigods or heroes shown in this novel are Percy Jackson as the son of Poseidon, Annabeth Chase as the daughter of Athena, and Luke as the son of Ares. The last characteristic of classical mythological characters portrayed by other mythological creatures which are dominated by the Underworld' monsters such as Cerberus, Chimera, Echidna, The Fury, The Fates, and The Minotaur.

Classical mythological settings in this novel portrayed the four types of classical mythological settings by William Hansen. He described sky as Mount Olympus where the gods and goddesses live, earth as the place of humans as mortal beings, Underworld as the territory of Hades and his monstrous followers, and Tartarus as the place for immortal beings that can be killed.

After analyzing the whole data portraying mythopoeia in this novel, the researcher found that Rick Riordan used 27% characteristic and criteria of mythological narrative, 56% characteristics and criteria of classical mythological characters, and 17% characteristics of classical mythological settings proposed by William Hansen in his book *Handbook of Classical Mythology* in 2004. These calculations then divided based on the three main criteria. From the characteristics and criteria of mythological narrative the researcher found that supernaturalism is shown about 17%, followed by 8% appearances of binatural beings, 2% portrayal of personification and reification, and 0% of reversible and irreversible change. Classical mythological characters is shown through 21% of the nature and appearances of the gods and goddesses, 16% of demigods or heroes, 7% of humans, and 13% of the existences of other mythological creatures in Greek mythology. The last category is classical mythological settings grouped as 4% dialogues and narrations about sky, 4% of earth, 6% of the portrayal of the Underworld as the death realm, and the last is shown by 2% of the existence of Tartarus.

From those findings, it can be concluded that Rick Riordan in his mythological novel, *The Lightning Thief: Percy Jackson and The Olympians*, used classical mythological characters most dominantly, followed by the criteria of mythological narrative and classical mythological settings. He took original name together with the specific power owned by gods and goddesses and also monstrous creatures from Greek mythological history so that the reader can also get the idea of the real Greek mythology combined with fiction names of the

demigods and humans and also set the story in America to give the modern impression in this story.

## **5.2. Suggestion**

After conducting this study, the writer suggested some related theories to the mythopoeia study that can be used by the next English Department students who are interested in studying mythological narrative. Beside those criteria mentioned by the researcher in this study there still others related theories in William Hansen's *Handout of Classical Mythology* such as classical mythological times and the way an author combine the past time of Greek mythology and the present time. These theories can be used to complete and give deeper understanding of a mythopoeia study in a prose fiction.

Classical mythology is only one of many genres of mythological story so the next researcher can conduct a research of mythopoeia in other genres of mythological story such as folklore and extraterrestrial live.