

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Percy Jackson and the Olympians: The Sea of Monsters is a novel by Rick Riordan published in 2006. It is the second novel in the *Percy Jackson & the Olympians* series, and the sequel to *The Lightning Thief*. Because of the popularity of this novel, Hollywood adapts it into movie *Percy Jackson: Sea of Monsters* in 2013. It is a sequel to the 2010 movie *Percy Jackson and the Olympians* and also the final film in the *Percy Jackson & the Olympians* series. It tells about the adventures of thirteen-year-old *Demigod Percy Jackson*.

Percy Jackson and the Olympians: The sea of Monsters is a fictional story which adopted of ancient Greek mythology story. Greek mythology is a large collection of stories, started in Ancient Greece, about the beginning of the world, and the lives and the adventures of gods, goddesses, heroes, and heroines. The Greek trinity and the distribution of the three kingdoms of the Earth: Zeus God (Heaven), Poseidon (Seas and Oceans) and Hades (Underworld). Theos (minor gods) are the children of this trinity. Meanwhile, in this novel, Percy Jackson (Perseus) “Percy” Jackson is the main character and narrator of Rick Riordan’s *Percy Jackson & the Olympians series*. He is a demigod, meaning he is half-mortal and half-god. His father is *Poseidon*, the god of the sea, and his mother is the mortal *Sally Jackson*. In these series, Percy and his friends Grover Underwood, Annabeth Chase, and Tyson rescue his *satyr* friend Grover from the Cyclops Polyphemus. They also save camp

Half-Blood, a summer camp for demigods, from a Titan attack. They bring the *Golden Fleece* from Polyphemus' island which cures Thalia's poisoned pine tree, that protected the camp. In Greek mythology, the *Golden Fleece* is the fleece of the gold-haired winged ram. It is in the story of Jason and his group of *Argonauts*. They set out on a quest ordered by King Pelias to get the fleece so that Jason can rightfully claim the throne of Iolcus in Thessaly. In this case, their friend, Tyson is always making trouble and be the reason why their plans and mission failed. They do not want to take him in this mission. They do not trust to Tyson, but Percy gives him a chance and trust again.

The reason why this topic is chosen because it is an important topic to study as it helps us gain the benefit of trust value of friendship in real life. From this study, we can find the true moral lessons that teach us how important trust value is. Besides, this novel is so popular that Hollywood adapted it into movie entitled *Percy Jackson: Sea of Monsters* in 2013. Next, The background of *Rick Riordan* as the author of this novel has awesome career in writing. In 2002, he was awarded the Master Teacher Award by Saint Mary's Hall School. His adult fiction novel has won three national awards in the mystery genre, namely Edgar, Anthony and Shamus. His short fiction has also been published in *Mary Higgins Clark* and *Elegy Queen* Mystery Magazines. Rick Riordan is now a full time writer and lives in San Antonio with his wife and two sons.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Based on the description above, this study is focused on analysis of trust value with the statement of the problem formulated as follows:

1. What factors of trust values are found in the novel?
2. How are the factors of trust values reflected in the novel?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

Regarding to the statement of the problems above, this study has two purposes as follows:

1. To find out the factors of trust values in the novel.
2. To analyse how the the factors of trust values are reflected in the novel.

1.4 Scope of the Study

The scope of this study focuses on the factors of trust values in Rick Riordan's novel *Percy Jackson and the Olympians: The Sea of Monsters*. There are several important factors of trust values in this novel which would be analyzed in this study, i.e. ability, kindness, and integrity. All the factors of trust values reflected by the first character of the novel by the name of Tyson would be analysed in depth in chapter IV of this study.

1.5 Significance of the Study

This study has significance for everyone, especially for people who study in school and college not only in English Department but also in other departments. This study is intended to encourage students as well as readers to know more about literature and psychology of trust values. However, there might be two significances that can be taken, i.e. theoretical and practical significances. Theoretically, this study can be taken as the reference of the related studies. Practically, this study can give moral lessons about trust values of friendship in life.

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Trust Value

Trust value is the foundation of a relationship. Something relationship between two or more parties what happen for the parties do not trust each other. This belief cannot be simply recognized by other parties. Rather, it has to be built from scratch and can be proven (Yousafzai, 2003). Yamagishi (in Hakim, Thontowi, Yuniarti and Kim, 2010) formulates belief as the assumption that everyone does not negative about him. This is what is called trust general. To trust others, individuals have indicators of trust self-based on high sensitivity and skill to distinguish between feelings of trustworthiness and disbelief. Basically everyone can be trusted until a certain thing make him can not be trusted again.

According to Moordiningsih (2015), trust is a relational not individual concept. It is not related with individual personal interests or gains. Trust is concept that contains harmony, guarantee, and welfare for individuals and community. Trust is developed starting from the family, in attachment parent-child relationship. Then trust develops in close family and friends. Furthermore, Moordiningsih (2015) says that building to trust other people is not easy. Trust formed through a series of behaviors between people who provide trust and the person entrusted. Trust arises from the experience of two parties who previously worked together or collaborated on an activity or

organization. This experience left a positive impression on both parties so that they can trust each other and not betray, by which they can break commitment. Based on the explanation above, it can be concluded that trust is an individual's belief in the goodness of another individual or group in carry out the duties and obligations for the benefit of together.

2.2 Factors of Trust Value

Building trust in others is a very important thing but it is not easy. It depends on our behavior and the abilities of others. According to Mayer, et al. (1995) the factors that shape a person's trust towards others are of three kinds, namely ability, kindness, and integrity.

2.2.1 Ability

Mayer, et al. (1995) claims that capabilities include skills, competencies, and characteristics which allows one to have influence in multiple domains certain. Ability refers to a person's competence and characteristics in influencing. The ability will bring confidence how well other people show their performance so that it will underlay the emergence of other people's trust in the individual.

2.2.2 Kindness

Mayer, et al. (1995) states that kindness is related to intentions and self-interest a person when interacting with other people. Kindness is the extent to which the trustee is believed to want to do good for the trustors, apart from the egocentric profit motive. Kindness shows that the trustee has several

special attachments to the trustors. Example, This attachment is the relationship between the mentor (trustee) and the protégé (trustors). Mentors want to shape students, even though mentors don't need to help, and there is no extrinsic reward for the mentor. Kindness is the trustee's perceived positive orientation towards the trustors.

2.2.3 Integrity

Integrity is evidenced in the consistency between words and deeds with one's own values, honesty accompanied by determination in the face of pressure. The relationship between integrity and trust involves the trustor's perception that the trustee adheres to the principles found by the trustor and acceptable. Various party problems trustee such as past acts of consistency, communication that can be believed about the trustee of another party, the belief that the trustee has a strong sense of justice, and the extent to which his actions match his words, impact on the level of parties who are considered to have integrity. Lack of one of these three factors, can be weaken trust. If ability, kindness and integrity all are considered high, the trustee will be deemed trustworthy enough. However, trust should be considered as a continuum right? trustees who are either trustworthy or untrustworthy. Each of the three factors can vary along a continuum (Mayer, et al. 1995).