MASCULINITY OF PERCY JACKSON IN *HEROES OF OLYMPUS: HOUSE OF HADES* NOVEL BY RICK RIORDAN

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ABSTRACT

This study analyzes the concept of masculinity by Brannon in the novel *Heroes of Olympus: House of Hades*. The purpose of this study is to describe how forms of masculinity are displayed through the character of Percy Jackson in his practice of applying the behavior of a man in responding to his surroundings. This study uses a qualitative descriptive research design. The data are in the form of narration and dialogue, which are related to forms of masculinity. Data analysis used Brannon theory and then the data analysis process used Miles and Huberman's theory. In the results of this study, researchers found forms of masculinity used by Percy's character for the sake of protecting his friends and lovers from Percy himself. Therefore, Percy Jackson and his masculinities can be taken as representative of human nature in general in terms of being a gentleman for others which is also common happen in current society.

Keywords: gender, masculinity, Percy Jackson.

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini menganalisis konsep maskulinitas oleh Brannon dalam novel Heroes of Olympus: House of Hades. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mendeskripsikan bagaimana bentuk-bentuk maskulinitas yang ditampilkan melalui karakter Percy Jackson dalam praktiknya menerapkan perilaku seorang pria dalam menanggapi lingkungannya. Penelitian ini menggunakan desain penelitian deskriptif kualitatif. Data berupa narasi dan dialog yang berkaitan dengan bentuk-bentuk maskulinitas. Analisis data menggunakan teori Brannon kemudian proses analisis data menggunakan teori Miles dan Huberman. Melalui penelitian ini, peneliti menemukan bentuk-bentuk maskulinitas yang digunakan oleh karakter Percy demi melindungi teman dan kekasihnya dari Percy sendiri. Oleh karena itu, Percy Jackson dan kejantanannya dapat dianggap mewakili sifat manusia secara umum dalam arti bersikap gentleman bagi orang lain yang juga umum terjadi di masyarakat saat ini.

Kata kunci: gender, maskulinitas, Percy Jackson.

A. INTRODUCTION

Masculinity is a construction of gents towards a male. Males are not born naturally with their masculine characteristics of male and female. Based on *Encyclopedia Women and Gender*, masculinity ideology is a core constructed in the body of research on attitudes toward men and male roles. Masculinity cannot be separated from the patriarchal concept that considered men as superior and women as inferior. In general, the most common and dominant masculinity in a patriarchal society is hegemonic masculinity, the characteristic of that masculinity is the role of the ruler to economic resources such as employment and strong male control of women, particularly in the domestic sector, which aims to establish the identity of male (79).

Masculinity can be seen in the roles and behaviors inherent in men. Manliness is often defined as masculinity that is biologically attached to men. Furthermore, according to Brannon's masculinity theory, there are four important themes of masculinity; what men want, how men should be, and success in carrying out things related to how men should behave and behave. However, the characteristics of masculine traits possessed by men can be influenced by social and cultural factors (Shehan 5).

Socio-culture in society continues to develop along with changing times. It is known, the emergence of the view that men are obliged to protect women and women only play a role in supporting men in an ancient view. This is considered a condition that does not match the reality, where men and women have equal roles and can exchange roles according to the circumstances that occur. Applicable in terms of social life, household, or at work. The emergence of this problem causes a change in roles between men and women. Socio-culture also greatly influences perceptions that shape views of gender. Gender refers to the attributes, behavior, personality characteristics, and expectations associated with a person's biological sex in the prevailing culture (Baron and Byrne 187).

From a cultural perspective, masculinity can be explained as the concept of male shaped by the culture of society. The gender structures of a society define patterns of conduct as masculine and others as feminine (Connell 4). Domination is a common phenomenon that has been established in the history of human culture in society. In various cultures, history, and even mythology in the world which are dominated by men. Domination exists in various fields such as social, scientific, and even literary works, such as the Heroes of Olympus: House of Hades Novel by Rick Riordan.

In literary works, the problems raised are the same as human life in essence. In addition, it is based on the influence of an environment that oppresses one gender and a relationship in which men dominate. Likewise, in literary works, there are often problems between male and female characters, like when the male character has to protect the female character who is portrayed as a weak character. Based on this explanation mentioned above, the researcher interested to analyze masculinity in the literature, especially the novel, Heroes of Olympus: House of Hades because this novel present a lot of events that show the main character as

someone who willing to risk everything he has in order to protect his comrades which the researcher indicates those actions are representative of masculinity.

The story follows the Greek demigods Annabeth Chase, Leo Valdez, Piper McLean, and Percy Jackson; and the Roman demigods Jason Grace, Hazel Levesque, and Frank Zhang on their quest to close the Doors of Death, stop the Giants from raising Gaea, and prevent war between Camp Jupiter and Camp Half-Blood.

In the story, Percy Jackson suffers from amnesia and slowly struggles to regain his memory throughout the novel. For a while in the book, he cannot remember anything other than Annabeth Chase, his long-time friend. He arrives at a Roman establishment called Camp Jupiter and is elected praetor as due to the help he offers them on a quest. He developed an irrational fear of drowning, humiliated by weakening his sword-fighting skills, and lost his strength, so that he could protect his friends and family.

In this case, it can be interpreted that masculinity is a form of perception constructed by cultural construction. Masculine cannot grow naturally in man, but it is shaped by environment and circumstances. Gender is socially constructed that refers to roles, behaviors, activities, and attributes that society assumes belong to boys and men or girls and women (Mayer and McHugh 87).

Based on this background explanation, the researcher chose Masculinity of Percy Jackson in *Heroes of Olympus: House of Hades* Novel by Rick Riordan with the Brannon Masculinity Scale (BMS). The representation of masculinity portrayed by the main character in the novel is considered an interesting object to be analyzed. Therefore, the *Heroes of Olympus: House of Hades* Novel by Rick Riordan will be used as a source of data in this study.

B. REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

1. Character and Characterization

In the literary context, characters play an important role in giving meaning to literature. Abrams explains in his work that characters include people depicted in a dramatic or narrative work, who is interpreted by readers as having moral, intellectual, and emotional qualities, who have specific emotions by inferring from what people say and from the way they are. Talk like dialogue and they like to joke, even the characters are just "things" in the work, but "real" or like in real life (32-33). In other words, the reader can perceive the character's presence as an independent and intellectual existence by perceiving the character as a part of himself.

Thus, even characters are merely an "object" in the works, but they are "real" or look like real people. This means that readers can view the character's presence as an independent, intellectual existence by viewing the character itself as a part of them. Then, for the roles of character, characterization takes that part to explain an aspect in literature to define characters with their representations in the story.

Additionally, according to Kenan in Narrative Fiction, characterization is divided into two ways, namely direct presentation and indirect presentation.

In this context, direct presentation refers to how a character is portrayed through the

words or thoughts of the narrator or speaker. This first form labels the character with an adjective, an abstract noun, or possibly some kind of word or part of speech, and it seeks to present the character to the reader (Kenan 61). In general, a description of these character attributes is considered a direct description of the character only if the author explicitly states the character's personality or if other characters in the plot comment on it. Readers can better understand a character's motivations by doing so during a live presentation.

The indirect representation does not refer to the characteristic but presents and illustrates it in various ways so that the reader infers the qualities it implies. Generally, it is aimed at analyzing what a character says or does in the text, in other words, the indirect presentation presents the viewer in different ways. According to Kenan, several of these methods will be mentioned in the following discussion:

(1) Action. A trait can be implied by both one-time (or non-routine) action and habitual action. Both a one-time and a habitual act can fall into these categories as commission action (i.e., something done by a character), the act of neglect (something the character should not have done), and contemplated action (unrealized plan or intention of the character) (61).

(2) Speech. The utterance of a character, whether in conversation or as a silent activity of the mind, can be indicative of a trait or trait both through its content and its form (65).

(3) External appearance. This occurs when non-visual qualities are associated with one part of the character's physicality rather than the character as a whole (e.g. 'his eyes are intelligent' rather than 'he is intelligent') (67).

Environment. The physical environment of a character (room, house, street, city, etc.) as well as the human environment (family, social, class) often used metonymy which connotes traits (68).

2. Gender

Gender gave rise to the term masculine. Gender is a phrase used to distinguish a characteristic of men and women in society. When gender is present, it is simpler to understand each male and female trait. Moreover, the social roles of men and women. Gender has been deeply ingrained in our intuitions, behaviors, beliefs, and wants in the study of gender, and this looks to us to be entirely normal. The world is swarming with gender concepts, and we take popular clichés as scientific truth (Eckert and McConnell-Ginet 1). Therefore, gender is not something we are born with or possess, but rather something we choose.

The gender notion has affected society and has been classified into three sorts. Gender stereotypes, gender roles, and gender attitudes are all discussed. It classifies people into social, psychological, and physical categories based on their everyday activities. Women investing in the home role and males investing in the worker role are examples of gender roles (Eagly in Sets and Burke 1). The stereotype of women as the domestic role and men as the worker role arises from the division of gender roles. Gender stereotypes are preconceived notions about personality qualities that are commonly associated with one gender, such as masculine instrumentality and feminine expressiveness. Situations generally associated with one gender,

such as males thinking in terms of justice and women thinking in terms of compassion, are examples of the mindset.

3. Masculinity

A man is considered masculine, not from who they are, but from what they do and wear. Brannon describes about what is called masculinity is the result of social and cultural construction that is born through a code in social interactions and passed down from generation to generation, not a biological construction that is owned by men from birth (7). Therefore, being born as a boy does not necessarily make a person masculine. This explains that the male figure is identified with battle, courage and fighting.

In addition, a socially created consensus about what it means to be male, to be "masculine," or to exhibit such behavior at any given time. Kerfoot and Knights state that the terms masculinity is distinct from sex since sex is thought to occur biologically in the human body as male and female (Chafetz 185). While masculinity is a trait that mainly occurs in men, such as appearance that is different from the average male in general. Godeau also explains masculinity as a concept divided into four aspects, namely biological, social, psychological, and cultural expression in society (71). To conclude, aspects of masculinity make masculinity the characteristic that defines someone not by their gender but by how they serve in society.

According to Brannon, there are four dimensions of masculinity characteristics:

1. No Sissy Stuff (Avoiding all things associated with feminine)
   At this point, the characteristic of masculinity has been constructed to avoid being feminine or all things related to feminine. Men tend to use manly stuff, including in the choosing the color, for example in cloth. They prefer to buy a black or other color rather than pink color. It has been constructed in the society that pink color was created for women.
2. Be a Big Wheel (Masculinity can be measured with the success, power, and confession from the others)
   People also measured masculinity with power, success, and confession from others (Be a Big Wheel). As if the characteristic of a masculine man is when he has authority or the ability to influence the behavior of others. They become a leader of the community. As became a director of a big company or be a government official
3. Be a Sturdy Oak (maleness requires rationality, strength, and independence. A man should stay calm in every situation, do not show anger, or weakness)
   The characteristic of masculinity also requires rationality, strength, and independence. A man should be smart and wise to think commonly referred to a woman's character.
4. Give 'em Hell (A man should be brave and courageous, should protect or sacrifice for someone his love)
   A man should be brave in any situation, even in a dangerous situation. (Give 'em Hell) As if in a threatening situation that makes him fight. He should not be afraid of a challenge, a danger, and a threatening situation. He should stay gallant facing any problems. It was in accordance statement that Masculinity is the image of

masculinity, agility, or the courage to challenge the danger, the tenacity, the determination until the sweat is dripping, the protruding male muscles or certain parts of the body 'from the strength of male attraction which is seen extrinsically (163)

Brannon explains the concept of masculinity in the society at that time which was dominantly by his theory of the Male Gender Role Identity. He also adds that concept unconsciously becomes problem not only for the individual, but also for the society. More simply, masculinity is referred as male bodies. As stated by Connel (2), he wrote: "masculinity refers to male bodies (sometimes symbolically and indirectly), but is not determined by male biology". Then he augmented his idea by saying masculinity is a pattern or a shape in social activity related to men's position determined by his gender as a man. Masculinity is also a point that differentiates men from women.

C. METHOD

This research was qualitative. Based on Patton and Cochran's statement, they explain that the aim of qualitative research is to understand some aspect of social life and generate words rather than numbers as its data for the analysis as well as what the researcher is going to do in conducting this research (20). In this research, the researcher presented the representation of masculinity through Percy Jackson in *Heroes of Olympus: House of Hades* Novel which explains behaviors that are representative of masculinities. Therefore, this research fitted to give a scientific explanation in qualitative and descriptive because the main discussion itself is about social events which the result of the data presents in the form of words.

1. Data and Data Sources

The source of data in this research was *Heroes of Olympus: House of Hades* Novel (2013). The analysis of the novel does through dialogue and narration that discuss the main character. Furthermore, the data from the related narration and dialogue, were presented through words, phrases, clauses, sentences, and paragraphs, throughout the novel. Then, the researcher also used another point of view or review in this research like previous studies, journals, articles, and theories from related experts to make a comparison.

2.Research Instrument

According to Patton, in qualitative inquiry, the researcher was the instrument (Steward 293). Therefore, the credibility of qualitative research findings relies to a great extent on the researcher's skill (Steward 293). For that reason, the instrument of this research was the researcher herself who has a role in analyzing the character in *Heroes of Olympus: House of Hades* Novel.

3. Data Collection

The researcher used data collection progress by Mikos in this research.

1. the researcher developed a general cognitive purpose and then presents the masculine dimensions of the main character in the novel.
2. the researcher read the material in *Heroes of Olympus: House of Hades* Novel.
3. the researcher read books, articles, and journals that relate to masculinity, character, and characterization.
4. the researcher develops a concrete cognitive purpose of the studies where in this part the researcher explained the men's masculinities.
5. the researcher created the result of concrete cognitive purpose in form of questions. In this step, the researcher beholds a representation of masculinity dimensions that Brannon mentioned in his book. From there, the researcher concretes the cognitive purpose into one question: how are Brannon's four dimensions of masculinity portrayed through Percy Jackson as the main character in the *Heroes of Olympus: House of Hades* Novel?

the researcher collected needed data that relate to research questions and theories through narration, dialogue,and action following the related explanation (Mikos 420-421).

4. Data Analysis

In this research, the researcher used the data analysis techniques from Miles and Huberman (10-11) to analyze the data. The steps were:

a. Data Reduction refers to the process of selecting, focusing, simplifying, abstracting, and transforming the data that appear in written up field notes or transcriptions. In this step, the researcher reduces the data that are not related to the theory and focuses on classifying the data that are related to masculinity dimensions.

b. Data Display the second important flow and analysis activity is the presentation of data. Miles and Huberman limit the "presentation" as a set of structured information that gives a possibility of drawing conclusions and acting. In this step, the researcher shows the data that have been organized. The researcher analyzes it using the theory of masculinity dimensions by Brannon and the theory of characterization.

c. The third important analysis activity is drawing conclusions and verification. From the beginning of data collection, a qualitative analysis began to look for the meaning of things, record order, explanation, possible configurations, causal paths, and propositions. In this step, the researcher draws a conclusion based on the analysis to answer the research question

D. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In this point, the researcher aims to identify masculinity theory by Brannon namely No Sissy Stuff, Be a Big Wheel, Be a Sturdy Oak, and Give 'em Hell that are presented through Percy in the Novel. The researcher observes the characters through individual acts because the

forms of masculinity by Brannon are images of human behaviors. To support the analysis at the points of these findings, the researcher uses the characterization theory by Kenan which aims to help form the description by examining how Percy's character is formed directly. So, with the help of this theory, the researcher is able to dig up more information about Percy's masculinity which is in accordance with the various forms of masculinity above.

1. Result

a. Dimension of Give 'em Hell

When they reached the ledge, Annabeth was sure she'd signed their death warrants. At the bottom stretched a nightmarish version of the **Grand Canyon: a river of fire cutting a path through a jagged obsidian crevasse**. Assuming they could make it down to the **fiery river**, He pointed to a tiny fissure running diagonally from the edge to the bottom. '**We can try that ledge there. Might be able to climb down**.' **He didn't say they'd be crazy to try. He managed to sound hopeful. Annabeth was grateful for that**, but she also worried that she was leading him to his doom. **Percy went first**. The ledge was barely wide enough to allow a toehold (Riordan 34).

In the tense situation of the adventures of Annabeth and Percy, they both must pass a steep cliff in the Grand Canyon River or the river of fire that divides the road. This condition makes Annabeth assumed that their desire to cross the river is impossible because there is no safe way to get through. However, Percy with brave provided a solution by showing Annabeth the way where Percy's behavior made Annabeth feel calm. Then, without hesitation Percy immediately got up the courage to first try the existing path so that Annabeth could follow him after that.

Characterization in this data is presented in two ways, namely direct and indirect presentation. In the direct presentation, the narrator explains about Percy's personality in facing his dangerous situation. Percy is explained as a character who put forward positivity and solution which is shown through words 'sound hopeful' then supported through Annabeth's impression word 'grateful'. Then, for the indirect presentation, two mentioned points appear in this data action and environment. In terms of environment, Percy and Annabeth are in a dangerous cliff from the Grand Canyon or a fiery river which because of that place Percy's behavior appear created. For speech, Percy's positivity and solution personality are explained through his utterance whereas Percy uses possibility in giving a way out from dangerous situations.

b. Dimension of Be a Sturdy Oak

As they started down the cliff, **Percy concentrated on the challenges at hand: keeping his footing, avoiding rockslides that would alert the empousai to their presence and of course making sure he and Annabeth didn't plummet to their deaths**. About halfway down the precipice, Annabeth said, 'Stop, okay? Just a quick break.' Her legs wobbled so badly; **Percy cursed himself for not calling a rest earlier.** They sat together on a ledge next to a roaring fiery waterfall. **Percy put his arm around Annabeth, and she leaned against him, shaking from exhaustion. He wasn't much better**. **His stomach felt like it had shrunk to the size of a gumdrop** (Riordan 67). .

In another adventure of Percy and Annabeth that takes them down a cliff, Percy rationally only focuses on their condition on the journey where he continues to try to be careful to keep steps so that bad things do not harm them both. However, during this precarious situation, Percy forgot something important from their trip together. Percy only realized that Annabeth needed rest after he told her that he couldn't walk anymore.

Here, characterization of Percy showed through direct presentation. Narrator explains that Percy blamed himself for his unawareness of Annabeth's condition. Percy realized his mistake, decided to rest Annabeth by the bonfire, Percy put his arm around Annabeth so she could lean on his shoulder to rest. Even though Percy's own condition wasn't good either, as his stomach was shrinking from hunger, he decided to remain silent and focus on taking care of Annabeth who was resting. In short, this data presents Percy's characterization in showing care, have guilt, careless, full of sacrifice.

The data above depicts Percy's Be a Sturdy Oak shape. Percy demonstrates the characteristics of this point form of masculinity with his rational thinking, strength, and independence to remain calm in situations that are not okay. The first rational thought is shown from Percy who focuses on securing the road when crossing the cliff for Annabeth's safety and Percy above also shows his concern for Annabeth when they take a break from the trip. Then, Percy also displays his male masculinity from his independent behavior and remaining calm when his body is not okay. From the description, the Masculinity of Be a Sturdy Oak is illustrated through Percy in facing an unfavorable situation where he maintains his physical strength and rationality of mind during adversity around to keep Annabeth safe.

c. Dimension of Be a Big Wheel

> Her throat felt like she was constantly gargling with battery acid. **Her only comfort was Percy. Every so often he would glance over and smile or squeeze her hand. He had to be just as scared and miserable as she was, and she loved him for trying to make her feel better** (Riordan 102).

Annabeth, who was on a different journey from Percy, began to feel quite sad and lost the person who cared for her. Annabeth's journey with a giant named Bob makes her experience enough misery because of the many problems that arise to make her unhappy. During these conditions, Annabeth wished Percy was with her. Annabeth believed that in her current condition, Percy would give her a smile while holding her hand tightly to just make Annabeth feel calm even though Percy's own condition was also not okay. Annabeth also revealed that from her behavior, she loved Percy because he was always a person who made her feel better.

Percy's characterization in this point of masculinity is displayed directly. The author embodies Percy who is characterized by Annabeth. Annabeth gave various images of Percy from a figure who made him feel better, safe, and comfortable then also gave a smile to invite Annabeth to joke with Percy's behavior who likes to squeeze Annabeth's hand. The magnitude of Annabeth's love for Percy on this data has made Annabeth give her own assessment of Percy which is described with a summary of various images with the word 'comfort'.

The presentation of the masculinity data from Percy next leads to the Be a Big Wheel point. In this data, Percy's masculinity is shown through Annabeth's depiction of her hope as

Percy is with her. Even though Percy is not with Annabeth, Percy's form of masculinity in the form of Be a Big Wheel is shown by the hope which here can be called as Annabeth's own acknowledgment of Percy's power and success as a man in giving peace to women. Percy is described by Annabeth as a person who can always be relied on in any situation, either providing solutions or just providing a sense of security to Annabeth. Therefore, Annabeth's form of recognition is a testament to the success of Be a Big Wheel Percy's masculinity as a man who has an influence on Annabeth.

d. Dimension of No Sissy Stuff

Annabeth wandered among the demons, desperately calling his name. **Percy longed to run to her, but he knew the arai wouldn't allow it**. The only reason they hadn't killed her yet was that they were enjoying her misery. **Percy clenched his jaw. He didn't care how many curses he suffered. He had to keep these leathery old hags focused on him and protect Annabeth as long as he could. He yelled in fury and attacked them all** (Riordan 147).

In the middle of the fight, Annabeth and Percy were experiencing a slump due to an enemy attack that really cornered them until they were separated. With Annabeth's position being helpless because she was being held captive by the enemy, this made Percy panicked and wanted to immediately save Annabeth. During this conflict, Percy certainly did not escape from the problem. Percy was hit by a curse that made him must suffer in the middle of the battle that was going on, but instead of looking weak or complaining about the situation Percy decided to stay strong and strong. Clenching his jaw, Percy ran towards Annabeth to save her.

The form of characterization at the last point of masculinity also shows a direct representation. Percy is characterized by the author by not appearing weak in the face of situations that torture him, he remains strong in the face of it all to save Annabeth. Percy's characterization through the curse he suffers has made a principle and personality to always be strong to protect the existence he loves. Therefore, it can simply be understood that Percy's personality in this data consists of not being feminine or looking physically weak, caring, and loving.

The data of No sissy Stuff masculinity on Percy is shown through his stubbornness to not feel physically weak. When Percy and Annabeth were in a war situation, Percy received many attacks from the enemy in the form of curses that made him feel excruciating pain. However, Percy does not show the feminine form in this situation. As one form of feminine identity of women is their physical weakness compared to men, Percy's masculinity in this war situation shows the form of his role with strong physical and mental resilience. Percy didn't care about the pain he was in when the opinion of many curses from the enemy to save Annabeth.

2. Discussion

In this part, the researcher presents the discussion based on the findings of the study. Following masculinity theory by Brannon, the findings in this study implicate the representation of No Sissy Stuff, Be a Big Wheel, Be a Sturdy Oak, Give 'em Hell in *Heroes of Olympus:*

House of Hades Novel by Rick Riordan. Moreover, the researcher will then continue with a comparison to the previous study to determine the accurate results of the discussion.

Percy's presentation of the forms of masculinity demonstrates all the characteristics of masculinity referred to by Brannon's theory. Percy displays the four forms through the story of his journey with Annabeth. The two of them's journey filled with various problems has shown Percy's masculinity in dealing with the circumstances he goes through with Annabeth. Here, Annabeth's presence also influences Percy's masculinity because Percy considers Annabeth as a figure he loves and must be protected himself. Therefore, Percy shows various thoughts and traits as a man such as solutive, rational, brave, self-sacrificing, calm, caring, comforting, strong, and smiling. This form of masculinity thought, and behavior is also supported by Annabeth. Annabeth, who is aware of Percy, and is full of love for him in their every adventure, begins to recognize the existence of Percy himself as a figure who should not be far from Annabeth. When She is not with Percy, Annabeth begins to feel uneasy because she loses a figure who always provides peace in many situations where the researcher judge Annabeth to admit that Percy's acts present masculinity described by Brannon. Based on the result of findings above, the researcher indicated that characterization of Percy's masculinity portrayed through the words or thoughts of the narrator and speaker. All of these attributes is pointed to direct presentation of the character to make readers can better understand a character's motivations by doing so during a live presentation.

In discussing masculinity in this study, the researcher made a comparison with the previous study. Previous study by Mayang. In Mayang's research, masculinity is focused on two forms of character that have opposite properties, namely good and evil. Mayang tries to explain the masculinity of good characters and their achievements by comparing them with what the bad characters have achieved. In Mayang's research, the main character, who has an ideal masculinity, has a strong desire to fight for others. The main characters try to overcome their opponents to save others. Opponents, on the other hand, are fighting for themselves. They not only hurt others but also killed innocent people. These villains act selfishly in battle because they cannot cope with the emotional trauma they have suffered from a traumatic event in the past. Therefore, they often have no sympathy for others. In other words, the opponent's decision acts to fight for themselves are the opposite of how masculinity dimensions works because how the theory works through Percy's acts or behaviors are representative of hero or people who sacrifice them self for others.

In conclusion, there is a comparison of the appearance of masculinity from this study and the study conducted by Mayang. This study focuses on Percy's masculinity towards his lover in which the guiding and independent nature emerges with the aim of protecting Annabeth. While in Mayang's study, the main character shows his masculinity behavior other than because of his good behavior, this is done to be able to protect the people around him. From the illustration, although there are different presentations of masculinity, in essence, they still have the same masculinity behavior as a man. Both the focus of this study and the Mayang study, the characters studied can be interpreted as similarities where the researcher concludes that the points of similarity are not feminine, strong, recognized, independent, and willing to sacrifice for the sake of others.

Based on the discussion above, the researcher concluded that Percy have all traits of masculinity which this can be taken as illustration of how men masculinity in real life works. All dimensions of Brannon's masculinity within Percy become a lesson for the researcher that it should be apply by men. Of course, the masculinities should be applied toward the right people or people that we love because not every people deserve it like how Annabeth who decide to respect Percy's sacrifices and love him back.

E. CONCLUSION

After the researcher presents findings and discussion on the previous chapter, in this chapter the researcher draws a conclusion based on the research questions and the objective of the study.

Based on the findings and discussion, the researcher finds four dimensions of masculinity by Brannon through Percy Jackson namelyNo Sissy Stuff , Be a Big Wheel, Be a Sturdy Oak, and Give them Hell.

As the main character, Percy Jackson presents his masculinity through his behaviors which appear unconsciously when he tries to protect Annabeth. His will to protect Annabeth makes him create or show attitudes that present his masculinity. Starting being rational, strong, independent, calm, brave, caring, and full of sacrifice for others are forms of attitudes that showed and given to Annabeth to protect her.

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