ROBERT LANGDON'S MOTIVE TO SHOW HIS INNOCENCE IN DAN BROWN’S THE DA VINCI CODE

AN UNDERGRADUATE THESIS

Presented as Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of Sarjana Sastra in English Letters

By

ANDREAS ADITYA JUNIANTO

Student Number: 104214026

ENGLISH LETTERS STUDY PROGRAM
DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH LETTERS
FACULTY OF LETTERS
SANATA DHARMA UNIVERSITY
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Yogyakarta, July 20, 2017

Andreas Aditya Junianto
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Dibuat di Yogyakarta
Pada tanggal 20 Juli 2017

Yang menyatakan,

Andreas Aditya J.
Better late than never
For my beloved parents, families and friends
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ABSTRACT

JUNIANTO, ANDREAS ADITYA. **Robert Langdon's Motive to Show his Innocence in Dan Brown’s The Da Vinci Code.** Yogyakarta: Department of English Letters, Faculty of Letters, Sanata Dharma University. 2017

*The Da Vinci Code* is a novel written by Dan Brown. It tells about the adventure of a man named Robert Langdon who is accused of something he has never done. The story takes place in France and Britain where popular artworks that used as a hint one to another lies.

This undergraduate thesis begins with the writer’s awareness that *The Da Vinci Code* has unpredicted plot for the major character. The writer is interested in knowing how the major character reacts to face his problem in the novel.

There are two objectives in this study. The first is to find out characteristic of Robert Langdon, a major character in the novel. The second is to explain the survival motive after being suspected as a murderer. This study uses library research method that the source of the study is taken from textbooks and journals. The primary source is from a novel entitled *The Da Vinci Code*. Psychological approach is applied in this study, focus on Maslow’s hierarchy of needs to analyze Langdon’s characteristics.

In the first analysis, it is discovered that Langdon characteristics are powerless, optimistic, smart, and curious. For the second analysis, the writer finds Langdon’s motive is to fulfill his esteem needs.
ABSTRAK


Tesis ini bermula dari kesadaran peneliti bahwa *The Da Vinci Code* memiliki alur yang tidak dapat diprediksi oleh tokoh utama. Penulis tertarik untuk mengetahui bagaimana reaksi tokoh utama saat menghadapi masalah tersebut.


Di dalam analisa pertama, penulis menemukan bahwa karakteristik dari Langdon ialah, tak berdaya, optimis, cerdas, dan penuh rasa penasaran. Untuk analisa kedua, penulis menemukan bahwa motif dari Langdon untuk memenuhi *esteem needs* miliknya.
CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

Nowadays, people are always looking for serenity in their lives. It can be reached through several achievements. There are three basic points that commonly people have to fulfill first. They are something to eat (food), to wear (clothes), and to live (house/apartment).

People of all ages and walks of life do not restrict their interpretation of ‘necessities’ to the basic material needs of a subsistence diet, shelter, clothing and fuel. There are social customs, obligations and activities that substantial majorities of the population also identify as among the most important necessities of life (http://www.bris.ac.uk).

After fulfilling those needs sometimes people are looking for challenge in their lives. You can be found through daily activities or entertainment. By speeding your car, it can increase your adrenaline or doing bungee jumping. Both of them are done on purpose, not by coincidence. In some cases, people face unintended event that they do not want to happen. It can drive them to a death. Being a victim of robbery, there are two choices to survive, doing whatever the robber says and hopes he will not kill you or fight him to show your survival. Most of the people, instead of fight the robber, they choose keep silent and do whatever what robber says because they are afraid to die. People who brave enough usually have certain skill or motive that make them struggling to resist against the robber. The example of people who do not give up on case that can suffer them, it can be seen through one of Dan Brown’s novel.

1
Daniel Gerhard Brown is a famous novelist in 21st centuries; commonly he uses “Dan Brown” as his nick name. He wrote several novels which are translated into 56 languages and sold over 200 million copies around the world. One of the most popular novels that he wrote is *The Da Vinci Code*. It becomes controversy since the material for the novel using Christianity dogma which is very taboo for some people. Hence, it also raises the popularity of other novels.

*The Da Vinci Code* was written in 2003. The popularity rises significantly since it is adopted into the movie with same title. Actually *The Da Vinci Code* is his 4th work and his 2nd work after *Angels & Demons* that use same major character, Robert Langdon. The next novel is *The Lost Symbol* (2009), *Inferno* (2013) and *Origin* (2017). Therefore, the writer focuses on the major character to explore his motivation during the moment from the beginning until the end of the story. This novel uses thriller genre. The writer assumes that it is very interesting to analyze this novel because of the story’s controversy itself.

Robert Langdon is known as professor of religious symbology (Dan Brown, 2003: 7). That job does not really exist in the real world. It is considered as a fictional occupation by focusing the whole story with many codes, enigmas, and riddles.

Rohrberger and Woods, Jr. in *Reading and Writing about Literature* states:

A reader must be drawn into the story in such a way he participates vicariously in experience. Only then will the experience have meaning for him. Because of his humanity, a reader is able to identify with certain characters, and because a reader performs certain actions in his own life, he is able to understand a character’s interaction with his environment (Rohrberger and Woods, 1971: 19)
Based on Mary Rohrberger and Samuel H. Woods, Jr. statement above it can be concluded that the way people read the novel, they always make certain image in their mind to illustrate the character’s action as they live in a real life. Rohrberger and Woods also add that characters must be credible, that is, readers must accept them as a believable person. The writer thinks that about Rohrberger and Woods statement support my theory about creating a fictional character cannot be carelessly. Hence the novelist emphasizing his major character job as stated in paragraph above.

The writer chooses *The Da Vinci Code* because this novel has certain issue which is motive. The writer believes that man’s motive in complicated case which can bring him into despair have some kind of relation in determining a character. This relation is represented by Robert Langdon in his case being accused as murderer for something that he has never been done.

In his theory of basic needs that developed by Abraham Maslow, he mentions that human motives exist in the form of pyramid or hierarchy which 1) physiological motives (satisfaction of hunger, thirst, and sex) at the bottom of pyramid followed by 2) safety (security, order, stability), 3) belongingness and love, 4) esteem (including self-respect and feeling of success), and 5) self-actualization, the highest goal of all (1972: 357). Based on statement above, the writer finds out that Maslow’s pyramid of human motives is interesting to be discussed in this study. The writer wants to analyze and show human motives through character from this novel by using Robert Langdon as major character in the novel.
B. Problem Formulation

There are two problems that to understand the novel as formulated as follows:

1. How is Robert Langdon described in the novel?
2. What is Robert Langdon’s reason behind his motive to show his innocence?

C. Objectives of the Study

This study has two objectives to be completed. The first objective is to find out Robert Langdon’s character. By identify Langdon, the writer can see point of view as the major character. The second objective is to know the reason behind his motive to show his innocence.

D. Definition of Terms

1. Character

According to Abrams, characters are presented in a dramatic or narrative work, who are interpreted by the reader as being endowed with moral, dispositional, and emotional qualities that are expressed in what they say- the dialogue- and by what they do- the action (Abrams, 1985: 23)

2. Motive

The second term is a motive. According to Jerome Kagan and Ernest Havemann in *Psychology: An Introduction* a motive is a desire for a goal that has acquired value for the individuals. It is learnt through life experiences to value certain goals above others (Jerome Kagan and Ernest Havemann, 1972: 344).
CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

This chapter consists into 3 parts. First is review of related studies that been done by another writer. The second is review of related theories. The writer uses this review to analyze and answer problem formulation in the previous chapter. The last one is theoretical framework that used for collaborate those review of related theories and review of related studies in order to solve the problems of study.

A. Review of Related Studies

The writer thinks that it is necessary to review some previous studies that have some similarities in a topic discussion in order to support this study. Both studies that the writer used is taken from English Letters undergraduate thesis of Sanata Dharma University.

The first study is from Sumunar Renaning Tyas on 2017 entitled “Orchid’s Motive to be A Concubine Revealed in Anchee Min’s Empress Orchid”. In her study, Tyas analyses about Orchid, the major character who struggle being the concubine of the Emperor. According to her, Anchee Min, reinterprets the other prespective of the major character, Orchid, which had a reputation as a destroyer. The children nowadays were taught that the cause of the fall of every China’s Dynasty was a concubine’s mistake (2017: 2). Orchid’s major reason for being concubine is to survive her family. There are several motive that forced her being
concubine. First motive is avoiding poverty; the second is avoiding matchmaking and raising the financial of the family. (2017: 2, 42)

The second study is from Bekti Nur Cahyadi on 2010 entitled “Jacques Sauniere’s Motivation for Writing His Last Message as Seen in Dan Brown’s *The Da Vinci Code*”. In this study Cahyadi focuses on Jacques Sauniere’s motivation to leave message using his blood before his death. He mentions that the victim’s motivation for writing his last message is to fulfill Sophie Neveu, his granddaughter’s needs: safety needs, belongingness and love needs, and self esteem needs. Those needs are actually Jacques Sauniere’s needs (Cahyadi, 2010: vi).

From those studies above, each one have correlation with the same topics that the writer wants to discuss even though one study did not use the same novel. The first study by Sumunar Renaning Tyas discusses major character motive for being a concubine through characterization. She wants to discover Orchid’s motive become the concubine than being a worker in the village. In this thesis, the writer analyzes the same topic which is about motive but use different novel. The second study by Bekti Nur Cahyadi discusses Jacques Sauniere’s motivation leaving a message. It uses same novel, Cahyadi analyze the minor character meanwhile the writer analyzes the major character.

**B. Review of Related Theories**

In this chapter, the writer uses two theories to analyze the problem formulations; they are theories of character and characterization, and the second theory of motives.
1. Relation between Psychology and Literature

Relation between Psychology and Literature are found in a book entitled *Theory of Literature* from Rene Wellek and Austin Warren. According to them, psychology and literature are related one each other.

By “psychology of literature”, we may mean the psychological study of the writer, as type and as individual, or the study of the creative process, or the study of psychological types and laws present within works of literature, or finally, the effects of literature upon its reader (audience psychology) (1956:81)

From that statement, there are three kind relationships between psychology and literature. One of them is the study of psychological types and laws present within works of literature, hence psychology of one’s character can be found in literary work such as novel.

2. Theory of Character and Characterization

Dana Gioia and X. J Kennedy, authors of *An Introduction to Fiction* mention that character is an imagined person who inhabits the story. Dana Gioia and X. J Kennedy in *An Introduction to Fiction* states:

if the story seems “true to life,” we generally finds that its characters act in reasonably consistent manner and that the author has provided them with motivation: sufficient reason to behave as they do. Should character behave in a sudden and unexpected way, seeming to deny what we have been told about his or her nature or personality, we trust that there was a reason for this behavior and that sooner or later we will discover it (2010: 77)

In another source, Abrams in *A Glossary of Literary Terms* states that characters are presented in a dramatic or narrative work, who are interpreted by the reader as being endowed with moral, dispositional, and emotional qualities
that are expressed in what they say- the dialogue- and by what they do- the action (1985: 23). From those statements, the writer concludes that character is a person who appears in the story. The character is concerned by the reader from the dialogue of character and the action.

Furthermore, in a book entitled *Reading the Novel: an Introduction to the Techniques Interpreting Fiction* by Roger B. Henkle, character is classified into two groups, they are major and minor/secondary character. Character can be described as major character and secondary character. Major characters are the most important and complex characters in the novel. They can be identified as such through the complexity of their characterization, the attention given to them (by the author and other characters) who deserve the fullest attention because they perform the key of structural function. Secondary characters are characters who perform more limited functions. They are limited in ways that the major character are not. They may less sophisticated, so their responses to the experience are less complex and interesting (1965:60).

From definition above, we can draw conclusion that major character has important role in the story. It mostly appears in the story and more often rather than minor character does.

Characterization is a process of character’s creation by the author (Rohrberger, Wood, 1971: 21), meanwhile M. J. Murphy in his book entitled *Understanding Unseen: An Introduction to English Poetry and the English Novel for Overseas Students* mentions that characterization is the process how author convey the characters and personalities of the people he writes about to the reader by showing what sort of people they are, how he makes the reader get to know and understand them (1972: 161).
From that statement, we can draw conclusion that characterization is shown toward their actions and conversation that the author made. He also explains that there are several ways in understanding a character in the novel. They are personal description, character as seen by another, speech, past life, conversations of others, reactions, direct comment, thoughts, and last mannerism (1972: 161-173).

a. Personal description

The author uses this way to describe through personal appearance. It can be shown by telling the details like the face, skin, eyes that character has, the dress that characters wears.

b. Character as seen by another.

The characteristic of the character is showed through other character opinion or speech. A lot of information can be obtained from this point. The author describes through eyes and opinion of another (1972: 164).

c. Speech

Whenever a person speaks, whenever he is in a conversation with another, whenever he puts forward an opinion, he is giving us clues to his character (1972: 164). The speech can be found in the middle of “ ”

d. Past life

The reader learns something about a character’s past life, the author can give us a clue events that have help to shape a person’s character (1972: 166). It can come from narrator’s description or conversations of others.
e. Conversation of others.

The author makes conversation between other characters to show to the reader how the characteristic is formed (1972: 166)

f. Reaction.

The reader can know one’s characteristic from how he reacts when he faces various problems and events (1972: 168)

g. Direct comment

It comes from the author description. The author can describe and give opinion about character. Commonly the most writer uses this method. (1972: 170)

h. Thoughts.

The reader can know from one’s direct thought (1972: 171)

i. Mannerism

Though is something in character’s mind. It is not spoken, but the character thinks about it. The author gives direct knowledge to us what the characters think about (1972: 172)

On the other book entitled *Reading and Writing about Literature* by Mary Rohrberger and Samuel H. Woods Jr. they define characters must be credible, so that the readers must accept them as believable people. They also mention that characterization is the process by which an author creates a character. It is expressed through particular personalities and physical attributes (1971: 20).

3. Theory of Motive

Human being always has goals in their lives. The goal exists because they have a reason behind it. From those sequences it will trigger something called
motive. A motive is a desire for a goal that has acquired value for the individuals. It is learnt through life experiences to value certain goals above others (1972: 344). Gerrig, J. R, and Zimbardo, G. P in their book entitled *Psychology and Life* states that the motives or internal conditions to behave are divided into three groups which are: biological drives, appetites and aversions, and derived motives (2008: 123).

Biological drive is a “motive” based on daily needs. Feeling hungry, thirsty, need to sleep or rest, breath are examples to this group. Some of them are need to be fulfilled in a certain time. Human can live in several days without food and drink, but can not survive without air. We need to breathe to supply oxygen to the lungs. Without it in several minutes we can die like oxygen starvation that only occurs in high mountain.

Appetites and aversions are product from being mature. They appear to fulfill and satisfy human psychological needs. The examples of appetites and aversions are sexual appetite, musical tones, color combinations, tastes and flavors, and smells (2008: 135-142).

Derived motives are more complex than other two previous “motive”. They occur during human experience. Meaning to say derived motives are not inborn. We commonly call this as “instinct”. These motives are used to determine which one is good or bad (2008: 151). Henry E. Garrett in *General Psychology* stated that

Organic needs, attitudes, interest- all these are motives which spur the individual to action and direct activity by making one course of behavior more likely than another. Motives operate from within the individual. A hungry man actively searches for food: a wealthy landowner regularly
votes for all the conservatives candidates on the ticket: a boy interested in mechanics eagerly reads the popular-science magazines (1955: 244)

From the statement above, we can draw conclusion that motives are something that trigger within the individual to take certain action to fulfill his need.

Another argument from David C. Edwards in General Psychology, motive is classified into three groups: 1) survival motive, 2) social motive, and 3) self-motive. Each of them has different meaning an understanding. Survival motive appears when certain psychological condition ignites to someone’s survival. Social motives are usually showed through expression to another individual by giving presence among them. Self-motive comes from inside one self. It may occur when someone know the concept of self-actualization. (1969:70-71)

Furthermore, according to Abraham H. Maslow in Kagan and Havemann, human motive exists in the form of the pyramid or hierarchy of needs (1972: 357). In the bottom of pyramid are physiological needs. It is the most basic motives, once it has been fulfilled, people can attempt fulfilling the higher needs. After physiological needs, it is followed by safety needs (security, order, stability), then needs of love and belongingness, then esteem needs, and for the last is self-actualization needs.

a. Physiological Needs

Hunger, thirst, sex, oxygen, sleep belong to this level. Before people attempt to the higher order needs, they have to fulfill or satisfy this needs. The real example of physiological needs is basic drives, which are: air, water, food, shelter, sleep, sex)
b. Safety Needs

A stable environment and society is involved to this level. As long as people can drive away his anxiety and chaos from them, they can attempt he higher level.

c. Needs of Love and Belongingness

According to “Love and Belongingness as Mrs. Lovet’s Motive to Hide Lucy’s Identity Seen in Hugh Wheeler’s Sweeney Todd, The Demon Barber of Flett Street”, an undergraduate thesis, the absence of friends or a sweetheart, or a wife, or a children makes a person needs the affection from people around him (Sere, 2017: 13). If these needs were not fulfilled, it might result someone to be manipulative to get others attention because of the lack of love.

d. Esteem Needs

When previous needs are fulfilled, people will search for self-respect and feelings of success. They need recognition and appreciation from other people.

e. Self-actualization Needs

Realizing personal potential is an example of this need. People are capable to move to the highest level of Maslow’s hierarchy, but the progress is often disrupted by the lack of lower needs.

From explanation of those needs, Maslow wants to show us physiological needs is more important than self-actualization needs. Even human basic needs are different one to another; the higher need cannot be achieved before a previous need has been done. The motive of major character can be analyzed using those needs.
C. Theoretical Framework

These theories in this chapter are used to support the writer in solving problem formulation and get the objectives from that problem formulation that the writer mentions in the previous chapter. This study has two objectives. The first objective is to find out Robert Langdon character. The last objective is to find out kind of motive showed through Robert Langdon’s characterization.

The writer uses the theories above and applies into problem formulations. The theories that are used are theory of character and characterization, theory of motive, and using psychological approach.

Theory of character and characterization is used to answer first problem formulation. This theory is used to determine character of Robert Langdon.

Then, theory of motive is used to answer second problem formulation. This theory is also important to use to determine needs that Robert Langdon has to fulfill in the story. After finding out, his motive will be known.
CHAPTER III

METHODOLOGY

A. Object of the Study

The novel that is used as an object of the study is entitled *The Da Vinci Code*. This novel was written by Dan Brown. It is firstly published in 2003 by Doubleday, a division of Random House, Inc, the writer uses Doubleday International Mass Market edition that published in 2004. This work consists of 489 pages and divided into 1 prologue, 105 chapters, and 1 epilogue. This novel has also been adapted into movie version with same title *The Da Vinci Code* starring by Hollywood actor Tom Hanks 2006. *The Da Vinci Code* is kind of entertaining novel because it takes the reader being involved in the story. Robert Langdon as the major character tells the whole story through his point of view.

This novel talks about a story of Robert Langdon, a professor of symbologist from Harvard University who comes to Paris to give seminar. At one night, his friend Jacques Saunniere were killed by albino priest. Before his death, he left a message using his own blood to write Robert Langdon’s name. In the morning, after his body was found by the museum security, Langdon was called by police to come to the crime scene. There he met Saunniere’s granddaughter, Sophie Neveu that later would help him from police accusation for being murderer.

B. Approach of the Study

This study uses psychological approach. Based on *A handbook of Critical Approach to Literature*, psychological approach is an approach that provides
insight into the thematic and symbolic mysteries of work of literature and enhance other reading (Guerin, 2011:222). Meaning to say, it studies mind and behavior of human. This approach is used because the writer wants to know reason behind Robert Langdon’s action to escape from police and find the truth by himself than hand this murderer case over to the police. From psychological point of view, this is very interesting because the writer can see Robert Langdon’s action is the starting point to discover man’s motive to do something when he is in a danger to survive.

Rene Wellek and Austin Warren in *Theory of Literature* states that psychology can be used to interpret and evaluate literary work through characters (1956: 90-91).

C. Method of the Study

The writer uses library research to analyze the novel. The library provides all sources that is used in this study. They consist of primary source and secondary sources. The only primary sources is novel entitled *The Da Vinci Code* by Dan Brown, meanwhile the secondary sources are some books, articles, journals, dictionaries that can be found in the library and the internet.

There are 4 steps to do this research. The first step that the writer did was choosing the literary work. The choice went to novel entitled *The Da Vinci Code*. Not only by reading the novel, the movie also helps to comprehend the appearance of the artworks. The topic of this study also decided in this step.

Then, the second step was formulating the problem formulation to analyze the novel. After formulating problem formulation the writer was choosing the
correct theory and approach that can be applied to this study. Some books and journal were needed to support this analysis.

The third step was to analyzing the problem formulation. The theories in the second step was used to support the writer’s analysis.

The last step was making a conclusion from problem formulations. In the conclusion, the writer explained how the characteristic of Robert Langdon would drive and affected him to make decision.
CHAPTER IV

ANALYSIS

In this chapter, the writer is going to use two problem formulations in the first chapter. The first problem formulation is to examine characteristic of Robert Langdon. Then, through the analysis from the first problem formulation, the writer will discuss major character’s motive for escaping from police.

A. The Characteristic of Robert Langdon

According to M. H. Abrams (1985: 23) the characters are presented and expressed in what they say- the dialogue- and by what they do- the action. Based on that quotation, Robert Langdon is the major character in this novel,

“Any of them are real?” Langdon asked, motioning to the cameras (p. 28).

From quotation above, it can be seen that he was asking question to someone meanwhile he also did certain action. That is the basic point the reader can determine a character. Furthermore character is divided into two groups, as Henkle said it is classified into major character, and minor character (1965).

Henkle added that:

Major characters are the most important and complex characters in the novel. They can be identified as such through the complexity of their characterization, the attention given to them (by the author and other characters) who deserve out fullest attention because they perform the key of structural function (1965: 60)

When it is reflected to the object of the study, Langdon belongs to major character because he is centralized by other characters. Moreover, his name is written in the beginning in chapter one of the novel. Langdon had important role in the novel. He is the only character that can decipher Sauniere’s message.
Langdon was a professor from Harvard University. Through his title, it proves that he was really a smart person. He even flew from the U.S to Paris to give lecture. At the same moment, his friend involved in murdering case and became a victim. His name is Jacques Sauniere. Because of his death message, Langdon was accused to be the suspect of the murderer. The death message itself not to show the perpetrator but to show his grandchild, Sophie Neveu a hint that consecutively will reveal who Sauniere really is.

“Now do you understand,” Sophie said, her eyes urgent, “why Fache ordered you here tonight, and why you are his primary suspect?”…
“Fache has yet to uncover a motive, but he has been recording his entire conversation with you tonight, in hopes that you reveal one.” (p. 74)
“This is insanity Fache has no evidence!”…
Langdon suddenly sense that he needed a lawyer. “I didn’t do this.” (p. 75)

From that statement, it can be seen that Langdon was surprised to know Sophie’s conclusion. He believed that he has not done a murder. He felt clueless until Sophie explained about the message. The message is written with Robert Langdon’s name on it, but it is omitted by the police because of their assumption that it shows the name of murderer.

“Sauniere wasn’t trying to frame you. It was a mistake. That message on the floor was meant for me.”…

“That message wasn’t for the police. He wrote it for me. I think he was forced to do everything in such a hurry that he just didn’t realize how it would look to the police.” She paused. “The numbered code is meaningless. Sauniere wrote it to make sure the investigation included cryptographers, ensuring that I would know as soon as possible what had happened to him.” (p. 75-76)

After Langdon listen Sophie’s explanation, he finally can get understand the police’s assumption. Moreover, when Sophie explained that she was working
in special bureau in France Police Department before they planned the escape. Her job makes her to get more information that other police can not get.

To Langdon’s surprise, the woman walked directly up to him and extended a polite hand. “Monsieur Langdon, I am Agent Neveu from DCPJ’s Cryptology Department.” Her words curved richly around her muted Anglo-Franco accent. “It’s pleasure to meet you.” (p.56)

Langdon’s characteristic is going to be explored through the theory from Murphy, which is theory of characterization. Some of that ways are used to decide Langdon’s characteristics. First, he is powerless, second he is a smart, the third he is an optimistic person, the last but not least he is full of curiosity. Each of them is going to be discussed further.

1. **Powerless**

Langdon is the major character, he is a powerless person. Even though he faces event that can brings him to a death, he looks calm and confident, but actually he worries of his condition. It is because he has no other option. He can not choice one option that can give him an advantage. Both of them will suffer and make him lose. Powerless here means he has no authorities to make his own decision. He lets Neveu to dictate him. He is useful when it comes with the use of his brain to solve Sauniere codes.

As Murphy (1972: 170-171) mentioned characteristic can been seen through speech, direct comment and thought.

Langdon was silent for several seconds. “None whatsoever.” Sophie sighed. *Which means Fache is lying.* Why, Sophie could not begin to imagine, but that was hardly the issue at this point. The fact remained Bezu Fache was determined to put Robert Langdon behind the bars tonight, at any cost. Sophie needed Langdon for herself, and it was this dilemma that left Sophie only one logical conclusion. … Nonetheless, Sophie made her decision.
Robert Langdon was about to escape the Louvre museum, whether he wanted to or not (p. 86)

As a man, he showed no firm. He didn’t look dependable. A woman do not like person like that, especially for man, because a man has to be leader and not show clumsiness to women. Langdon’s characteristic of powerless is benefited by Sophie.

Sophie needed Langdon for herself to help her discovering Sauniere message. If Langdon were in jail, she could not wait for weeks waiting him to be free. For an instant, she made decision to escape with Langdon from the police. It proves that Langdon was a powerless man. He lets a woman made decision upon his fate and Langdon himself accepted it.

The other proof that Langdon was powerless man is where he was ordered by Sophie to take certain action. She knew well about DCPJ’s procedure, so she took out the tracking dot from Langdon, broke the glass window, put the GPS into bar of soap and lobbed the GPS tracking dot into running truck. She did that to deceive the police especially Fache, she made them to run after the false coordinate.

“Take out the tracking dot.”…
Handing the bar to the Langdon, Sophie retrieved a heavy, cylindrical trash can from under the sinks. Before Langdon could protest, Sophie ran at the window, holding the can before her like a battering ram. Driving the bottom of the trash can into the center of the window, she shattered the glass.
Alarm erupted overhead at earsplitting decibel levels…. (p. 92)

The soap plummeted downward toward the truck, landing on the edge of the tarp and sliding downward into the cargo bay as just the traffic turned green…
“Congratulations,” Sophie said, dragging him toward the door. “You just escaped from the Louvre.”…
“There’s an emergency stairwell about fifty meters back into Grand Gallery,” Sophie said. “Now that the guards are leaving the perimeter, we can get out of here.”

Langdon decided not to say another word all evening. Sophie Neveu was clearly a hell of a lot smarter than he was. (p. 93)

As we know that Louvre Museum is one of the largest museum in the world. With its trademark three-sides Louvre Pyramid, it becomes a central landmark of the city of Paris, France. It is not easy to breach the security unless someone knows well about security system within. Hence, Langdon put his trust onto her. Sophie proved that what she has done was totally and completely success deceiveing the police.

The next evidence is set in the Hotel Ritz Paris. After waking up from someone call in the middle of the night, he answered:

“If you would be so kind,” Langdon said, doing his best to remain polite, “could you take the man’s name and number, and tell him I’ll try to call him before I leave Paris on Tuesday? Thank you.” He hang up the before the concierge could protest. (p. 8)…

The ringing of Langdon’s hotel phone once broke the silence. …

As expected, it was the concierge. “Mr. Langdon, again my apologies. I am calling to inform you that your guest is now en route to your room. I thought I should alert you.”…

Almost immediately, a heavy fist pounded on Langdon’s door. …

“Mr. Langdon? I need to speak with you.” The man’s English accented- a sharp, authoritative bark. “My name is Lieutenant Jerome Collet. Direction Centrale Police Judiclaire.” (p.10)

From the sequences about, Langdon seemed distracted to receive a call in such a time. It was in the midnight. He hurriedly close the call and wanted to continue his sleep. It rang again, and the concierge told him that there was someone en routed to his room. It was not polite to let get into someone’s room without
permission. As the guest arrived in front of his room, the guest introduced himself as police. Langdon could not avoid the meeting. He was forced to do something that he probably unwillingly did.

2. **Smart**

The major character is a smart person. It can be seen through his education title, professor. Average person will not get that title. As Murphy mentioned, personal description can show a characteristic of the character. It begins when Langdon woke up on the bed because of the ringing of a telephone from the hotel’s front liner.

The jacquard bathrobe hanging on his bedpost bore the monogram: *HOTEL RITZ PARIS*.

Dazed, Langdon looked at the bedside clock. It was 12:32 A.M. he had been asleep only an hour, but he felt like the dead.

“This is concierge, monsieur. I apologize for this intrusion, but you have a visitor. He insists it is urgent”

Langdon still felt fuzzy, *A visitor?* His eyes focused now on a crumpled flyer on his bedside table.

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Langdon groaned. Tonight’s lecture—a slide show about pagan symbolism hidden in the stones of Chartes Cathedral had probably ruffled some conservative feathers in the audience. Most likely, some religious scholar had trailed him home to pick a fight. (p.7)

From the statement above, it can be seen that Langdon was so popular not only in his country but worldwide. It made him fly from the U.S. to Paris, France for giving speech/lecture about symbolism, a subject that he mastered. He even takes a rest in five-star hotel.
When someone has already reached higher degree of level in education institution, the wealth will follow too. In this case, it can be reflected from academic title of Robert Langdon. A professor must have wide knowledge in program that he mastered, have more of intelligence. Periodically, a professor shall do some publications in order to show his capability that he properly suited with his title.

Robert Langdon’s intelligence is really trusted by Jacques Sauniere. Sauniere believes his codes that he left can not be deciphered unless Sophie Neveu is accompanied by someone who has wide knowledge. It can be seen as character as seen by another character:

“Whatever my grandfather was trying to tell me, I don’t think he wanted anyone else to hear it. Not even the police.” Clearly her grandfather had done everything in his power to send confidential transmission directly to her. He had written it in code, includes her secret initials, and told her to find Robert Langdon- a wise command, considering the American symbologist had deciphered his code. “As strange as it may sound,” Sophie said, “I think he wants me to get to the Mona Lisa before anyone else does,” (p.110)

The statement above shows that he was really smart. Sauniere did not know Langdon personally but Sauniere gave him a trust to help his granddaughter even his message mistakenly understood by the police, especially Fache who wants to arrest Langdon.

The other evidence can be found in a flashback. Langdon were enthusiastically explaining about the number 1.618 – PHI, The Divine Proportion that was derived from Fibonacci sequence. The proof comes through his speech:
“Yes, PHI,” Langdon replied. “One-point-six-one-eight. Want another example? Measure the distance from your shoulder to your fingertips, and then divided it by the distance from your elbow to your fingertips. PHI again. Another? Hip to floor divided by knee to floor. PHI again. Finger joints. Toes. Spinal divisions. PHI. PHI. PHI. My friends, each of you is a walking tribute to the Divine Proportion. (p. 102)

The knowledge of PHI is not popular among people. Langdon is one of the people who know the beauty of PHI. Langdon is type of person who vigorously explains about it. He loved to share the truth.

The fourth sign to show Langdon is a smart person is based on his experience deciphering Sauniere’s anagram. It can be seen through his speech based on Murphy’s characterization theory.

Langdon looked up at Sophie, locking eyes with her now. “your grandfather’s meaning was right in front of us all along, and he left us more than enough clues to see it.”

Without another word, Langdon pulled a pen from his jacket pocket and rearranged the letter in each line

O, DRACONIAN EVIL!
OH, LAME SAINT!
Was a perfect anagram of
LEONARDO DA VINCI
THE MONA LISA (p. 104)

The success in solving the anagram occurred when Langdon remembered that Sauniere using blood of himself to deliver message to Sophie, his grandchild. When Sauniere died, he posed like Vitruvian Man, a drawing of proportion of a man. It was drawn by Leonardo da Vinci.

3. Optimistic

This is the third characteristic possessed by Langdon. The depiction of Robert Langdon as an optimistic man can be found through speech. It began as
Langdon and Sophie driving a truck and arrived at Leigh Teabing mansion, his old friend

Finally, the intercom crackled and an irritated French accent spoke. “Chateau Villete. Who is calling?”
“This is Robert Langdon,” Langdon called out sprawled across Sophie’s lap. “I’m a friend of Sir Leigh Teabing. I need his help.”
“My master is sleeping. As was I. What is your business with him?”
“It is a private matter. One of great interest to him.”
“Then I’m sure he will be pleased to receive you in the morning.”
Langdon shifted his weight. “It’s quite important.”
“As is Sir Leigh’s sleep. If you are a friend, then you are aware he is in poor health.” (p.240)

When they arrived there, it was still dark. Someone will be angry if his sleep is interrupted unless there is something important that need to be treated. Normal person usually do not accept guest except in the morning until evening. It does not like convenience store or emergency room in a hospital which open twenty four hours. From quotation above it shows Langdon’s struggle to get in touch with Sir Leigh Teabing. Even the manservant rejected Langdon’s request, two times, Langdon persistently stayed waiting in from of the gate and keep answering the manservant response.

There was a long pause.
Langdon and Sophie waited, the truck idling loudly.
A fully minute passed.
Finally someone spoke. “My good man, I daresay you are still on Harvard Standard Time.” The voice was crisp and light
Langdon grinned, recognizing the thick British accent. “Leigh, my apologies for waking you at this obscene hour.”
“My manservant tells me that not only are you in Paris, but you speak of the Grail.”
“I thought that might get you out of bed.”
“And so it has.”
“Any chance you’d open the gate for an old friend?”
“Those who seek the truth are more than friends. They are brothers.”
Langdon rolled his eyes at Sophie, well accustomed to Teabing’s predilection for dramatic antics.
“Indeed I will open the gate,” Teabing proclaimed, “but first I must confirm your heart is true. A test of your honor. You will answer the questions.”(p. 240)

From the conversation above, it is mentioned that there was long pause to the previous conversation. Someone shows optimistic characteristic when he is still persistent even in worse condition until he feels safety.

His optimistic thought that Langdon had was when he tried to convince his old friend, Teabing that Langdon were not a killer as stated by the police. He believed that his friend would believe him rather than info from television. It can be seen from combination between speech and reaction based on Murphy’s theory of characterization

“I’m being framed, Leigh,” Langdon said, trying to stay calm. You know me. I wouldn’t kill anyone.

Teabing’s tone did not soften. “Robert, you’re on the television for Christ sake. Did you know you were wanted by authorities?”

“Yes.”

“Then you abused my trust. I’m astonished you would put me at risk by coming here and asking me to ramble on about the Grail so you could hide out in my home.”

“I didn’t kill anyone.”

Jacques Sauniere is dead, and the police say you did it.” Teabing looked saddened. “such a contributor to the arts...”(p. 284)

Another example of his optimistic attitude is also found when he faced a danger. It appears when Langdon and Sophie successfully smuggled themselves into the truck with the help of bank staff, Andre Vernet from police blockade. He is safe deposit officer from Swiss Bank.

When the truck came to stop, the engine remained idling as the locks on the rear doors began to turn. When the doors swung open, Langdon was surprised to see they were parked in a wooded area, well off the road. Vernet stepped into the view, a strained look in his eye. In his hand, he held a pistol.

“I’m sorry about this,” he said. “I really have no choice.” (p. 225)
Pistol symbolizes a protection, but in the other hand it also treats as a danger or a threat. It depends on who holds the gun up and who gets pointed by the pistol. In this session, Langdon seemed had to face betrayal from the bank staff who earlier help Sophie and him get smuggled into his truck. Vernet had already planned this to safety the cryptex from being piece of a catalogue evidence in a police investigation. (p. 227)

Andre Vernet looked awkward with a pistol, but his eyes shone with determination that Langdon sensed unwised to test. “I’m afraid I must insist,” Vernet said, training the weapon on the two of them in the back of the idling truck. “Set the box down.” (p. 226)

From the quotation above, Langdon thought calmly for he had to do. He would give cooperative manner and also look for an opportunity to turn things around.

Langdon patience resulted outcome that he could tricked Vernet. Because of his, optimistic action, one again Sophie and Langdon avoid a danger in front of them.

Robert Langdon hit the ground somewhere nearby, and Vernet tried to get up, but he couldn’t see. His vision blurred and he fell backward again. Sophie Neveu was shouting. Moments later, Vernet felt a cold of dirt and exhaust billowing over him. He heard the cruching of tires on gravel and sat up just in time to see the truck’s wide wheelbase fail to navigate a turn. There was a crash as the front bumper clipped the tree. The engine roared, and the tree bent. Finally, it was the bumper that gave tearing half off. The armored truck lurched away, its front bumper dragging. When the truck reached the paved access road. A shower of sparks lit up the night, trailing the truck as it sped down.

Vernet turned his eyes back to the ground where the truck had been parked. Even in the faint moonlight he could see there was nothing there. The wooden box was gone. (p. 229)
Not only deceiving Vernet, they also steal the car after Langdon did optimistic action. Person who is not brave enough, disable an enemy with weapon (gun). He must have a gut, as Langdon did.

4. Curious

The fourth characteristic that Langdon had is curiosity. As a symbologist, he often faced many codes, enigmas, riddles. His curiosity drove him to discover the truth behind all the codes. His curiosity also stated in speech from Teabing as follow:

“My manservant tells me that not only are you in Paris, but you speak of the Grail.”
“I thought that might get you out of bed.”
“And so it has.”
“Any chance you’d open the gate for an old friend?”
“Those who seek the truth are more than friends. They are brothers.”

Langdon rolled his eyes at Sophie, well accustomed to Teabing’s predilection for dramatic antics. (p. 240)

From Teabing’s speech can be concluded that Langdon was the real truth seeker. His status as a professor convinced Teabing that Langdon is person that can be trusted.

Then, the second evidence to prove he is a curious person can be identified through direct comment from the author

“I’ll come.”
“No! We don’t know how long the Grand Gallery will stay empty. You have to go.”

Langdon seemed hesitant, as if his own academic curiosity were threatening to override sound judgment and drag him back into Fache’s hands.

“Go now.” Sophie gave him a grateful smile. “I’ll see you at the embassy, Mr. Langdon.” (p.110)
Langdon is a kind of person who does not satisfy when he is not the one discovers the truth. From the quotation above Langdon is going to do something, but Sophie forbids because they did not know how long the museum will be empty. From Sophie speech, it triggers Langdon’s curiosity as seen by direct comment.

Some other evidences shows Langdon is full of curiosity

“You’ll show it to me?” Langdon was surprised. “He left you a physical object?” (p.149)

He is enthusiastically to know something he never saw, felt. His excitement above can be seen from speech and thought of the character.

Feeling a shiver of anticipation, Langdon took the object and examined it. It was heavy and shaped like a cruciform. His first instinct was that he was holding a funeral pier – a miniature version of a memorial spike designed to be stuck into the ground at a gravesite. But then he noted the shaft protruding from the cruciform was prismatic and triangular. The shaft was also pockmarked with hundreds of tiny hexagons that appeared to be finely tooled and scattered at random. (p. 155)

Langdon felt a chill to imagine what kind of secrets a man like Jacques Saunière might keep. What an ancient brotherhood was doing with a futuristic key, Langdon had no idea. The priory existed for the sole purpose of protecting a secret. A secret of incredible power. *Could this key have something to do with it?* The thought was overwhelming. “Do you know what it opens?” (p. 156)

His curiosity grows bigger since he thought the key is just a legendary item. It is real. He did not want waste his time. To prove that he is full of curiosity, the writer can see from Murphy’s theory of characterization, by judging his reaction.
B. The Motive of the Major Character to Show his Innocence

Not one person in the world wants to take responsibility for what they have never done, especially when it is related to the police. Severely when you is accused of being a murderer. There two choices that will be faced: first is believing and cooperating with the police, the second choice is escaping from the police and trying to find the truth by himself.

Sometimes choosing the first choice is not always good idea. It can bring more suffer because you give your fate in the hand of the police. If the police was properly investigating the truth well, we could rely on them. What if not so? The real example can be seen from phenomenal murderer case of Jessica Kumala Wongso in early 2017. The judges sentenced her 20 year in prison. According to her, she was not guilty, but her fate had been already given into the court mechanism.

Different choice was taken by Langdon, instead of cooperating with the police, he chose to seek the truth by himself. In this research, the writer is not going to declare which choice you should take, which one is good, and which one is bad. The main focus here is to discover Langdon’s motive to show his innocence.

The motive of Langdon is to show his innocence. He was clueless when he woke up because of a call from someone at 12.32, then he was dragged into the scene of murder case. The victim was Jacques Sauniere, a Louvre museum as well as Grand Master Priory of Sion who held the information of Holy Grail.
According to Maslow’s pyramid, human needs to satisfy the basic needs before moving to higher level.

Furthermore, according to Abraham Maslow, the motive of Langdon can be explored through pyramid of needs. Hence Maslow’s pyramid of needs is used to analyze Langdon’s motive.

In identifying Langdon’s motive, his characteristic is needed to be analyzed first, whereas it has contribution to the motive. After analyzing and discovering of the characteristic, the writer finds four characteristic of Robert Langdon which be used to identify his motive. They are powerless, smart, optimistic, and curious. From those characteristic, the writer finds out that powerless does not contribute to his motive.

According to Maslow’s hierarchy of needs, the bottom needs need to be fulfilled first before move to the next step. The writer finds out that the three bottom needs is already satisfied by Langdon himself which are physiological needs, safety need, and belongingness and love. Therefore, the writer puts Robert Langdon in the fourth level which is categorized as self-esteem needs.

Based on Maslow’s hierarchy of need, the writer analyzes that Langdon has satisfied three bottom level of needs. As stated in chapter one of the novel

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Just from one quotation above, it can be concluded that each basic needs is fulfilled. Langdon is able to fulfill his physiological needs. He can get food to eat,
water to drink, air to breath, shelter or house to stay. Not only being able to get that needs, he can choose and be provided with the luxury needs as mention in the novel:

The jacquard bathrobe hanging on his bedpost bore the monogram: HOTEL RITZ PARIS. (p.7)

His educational title also gives facilities in fulfilling the safety needs. Harvard is one of the well-known universities around the world. Only top student can pass the entrance examination and being the student there. It is more difficult to be the professor. The annual salary can reach above three hundred thousand USD. It is more than enough to get a house to stay. He satisfied his safety needs. The main goal of this need is to get a stable environment and society.

Needs of belongingness and loves is not only shared with close families and friends, but also to his fellow student who always passionate to join his class or lecture. He has satisfied this type of needs from his students.

“Ladies and gentleman…” the hostess had announced to a full house at the American University of Paris’s Pavillion Dauphine, “Our guest tonight needs no introduction. He is the author of numerous books: The Symbology of Secret Sects, The Art of the Illuminati, The Lost Language of Ideograms, and when I say he wrote the book of Religious Iconology, I mean that quite literally. Many of you use his textbooks in class.” The students in the crowd nodded enthusiastically. (p.9)

From the quotation above, it can be said that he is acknowledged by the people who join his lecture. Achievement of a professor can be seen from how many books that he published and also how often the books is used for textbooks in a class. While searching for the truth, and asking his friend help, Langdon shows achievement of the third level of Maslow’s hierarchy as follow in this conversation:
“Your first question,” Teabing declared, his tone Herculean. “Shall I serve you coffee or tea?”


“Excellent. Your second question. Milk or sugar?”

Langdon hesitated.

“Milk,” Langdon said.

Silence.

“Sugar?”

Teabing made no reply.

Wait Langdon recalled the bitter beverage he had been served on his last visit and realized this question was a trick. “Lemon!” He declared. Earl grey with lemon.”

“Indeed.” Teabing sounded deeply amused now. “And finally, I must make the most grave of inquiries.” Teabing paused. And then spoke in solemn tone. “In which year did a Harvard sculler last outrow an Oxford man at Henley?”

Langdon had no idea, but he could imagine only one reason the question had been asked. “Surely such a travesty has never occurred.”

The gate click open. “Your heart is true, my friend. You may pass.”

(p.241)

Analyzing Teabing’s question, Langdon tried to recall his memories he was with him. Teabing wanted to test Langdon that the man in front of the gate is really him or not. He did test him because, Teabing knew Langdon’s educational background. As a professor, it was just a mere question compared to Langdon’s popularity of a man who had wide knowledge. Publishing some books can be proved that someone is really smart.

“Ladies and gentleman…” the hostess had announced to a full house at the American University of Paris’s Pavillon Dauphine, “Our guest tonight needs no introduction. He is the author of numerous books: *The Symbology of Secret Sects, The Art of the Illuminati, The Lost Language of Ideograms*, and when I say he wrote the book of *Religious Iconology*, I mean that quite literally. Many of you use his textbooks in class.”

The students in the crowd nodded enthusiastically. (p.9)

The writer wants to discuss the next level hierarchy of needs. As Sophie conclusion that Langdon was suspected by her boss for being a murderer,
Langdon self-esteem needs is being bothered. Back to David C. Edwards argument, survival motive appears when certain psychological condition ignites to someone’s survival. The certain psychological condition can be drawn from someone’s characteristic. The writer finds out that his optimistic attitude drives him to make decision not to cooperative with the police officer. From Langdon’s perspective, cooperating with the police is not only giving up his fate, but also leaving a mystery not to be solved. It can be seen from his characteristic that is analyzed. The writer finds two kinds, which are: smart and curious.

In identifying Langdon’s motive, characteristic of Robert Langdon need to be analyzed to determine which characteristic that have contribution to his motive. Meanwhile, Maslow’s hierarchy of needs is used to support the analysis. The writer identifies that there is one characteristic which contribute to show his innocence. It is being optimistic person.

In this characteristic, the writer finds out some evidences, but only two evidences is used in this analysis, first:

There was a long pause.
Langdon and Sohie waited, the truck idling loudly.
A fully minute passed.
Finally someone spoke. “my good man, I daresay you are still on Harvard Standard Time.” The voice was crisp and light
Langdon grinned, recognizing the thick British accent. “Leigh, my apologies for waking you at this obscene hour.”
“My manservant tells me that not only are you in Paris, but you speak of the Grail.”
“I thought that might get you out of bed.”
“And so it has.”
“Any chance you’d open the gate for an old friend?”
“Those who seek the truth are more than friends. They are brothers.”
Sir Leigh Teabing was his only choice. Both Langdon and Teabing share the same interest in history. When Langdon told the keyword to Teabing’s manservant, he optimistically his friend will wake up and ready for sharing about the secret.

In order to fulfill the esteem needs – the lack of self-respect from others, especially from police-he has to find a prove that he is innocence. By chance, he mets Sophie that asking him for a help for discovering Sauniere’d death message. The message is intended to her in a form of riddle so that only her can discover, but she still shocked for what happened to her grandfather. Langdon gives his best shot for helping her. He does the help by free, because he also wants to clear his name. Escaping from police doesn’t mean he can freely find the proof that he is innocence. He has to hide and stay low at the surface, to avoid police’s attention. However, sometimes there is slightly meeting, but the police can not even barely capture him as Langdon escapes from police blockade in safe deposit box office with help from Vernet. It can be seen from Vernet speech to her:

“Listen,” vernet said, “Jacques was a friend, and my bank does not need this kind of press, so for those reasons, I have no intention of allowing this arrest to be made on my premises. Give me a minute, and I will see what I can do to help you leave the bank undetected. Beyond that, I cannot get involved.” He stood and hurried for the door. “Stay here, I’ll make arrangements and be right back.”

In conclusion, Langdon characteristic helped him to show his innocence and reveal the truth. He has satisfied his three basic needs: physiological needs, safety needs, and love and belongingness needs. Those needs are acquired from his job as professor of Harvard. Therefore, he is lacking self-esteem needs since he was disrespected by the police. His optimistic characteristic helps him to survive during escape from police due to his needs of self-respect. Being dragged
in the unpredicted event, it makes him want to recover his name by using his method. It is killing two birds with one stone. On the other hand during the survival, he discovers many mysteries left by Saunier due to his smart and curious characteristics.
CHAPTER V
CONCLUSION

In this chapter the writer concludes the analysis from the previous chapter. The Da Vinci Code is a novel written by Dan Brown. The story tells about the adventure of Robert Langdon, a symbologist professor who is accused for murdering that he has never done. The writer analyzes the characteristic of the major character in the previous chapter. After dealing with the first analysis, Robert Langdon’s motive for escaping from police is analyzed later to discover why he did that to show his innocence.

The first conclusion is about major character characteristic. It can be seen through Langdon’s characterization. The writer finds out that Langdon is a powerless man.

His characteristic is optimistic person. He dares to challenge himself to prove that he is innocent by not cooperating with the police. The fact that police accused him as murderer, Sophie Neveu told her analysis on her grandfather’s death and when police secretly put a tracker on his suit does not make him pessimistic. It likes a challenge for him. With Neveu, Langdon plans an escape from the museum by deceiving the police by throwing the tracker into garbage car that pass by the museum. When the police run after the tracker, Langdon and Neveu sneakily get out from museum when it has low level security.
The last characteristic is curious. Langdon is a kind of person who does not satisfy when he is not the one discovers the truth. His curiosity drives him to get better future and can fulfilling the two basic needs. They are physiological needs and safety needs

His curiosity bring Sophie and him to reveal the secret behind Jacques Sauniere riddles as well as he wants to know deeper about the truth that is been kept for hundred years by The Priory of Sion. As a Symbology Professor, he wants to get other knowledge that accidentally brings him into. He wants to clarify the rumor about the object of the study that he mastered by his own experience.

His optimistic brings him to resolve a dead end. The struggle keeps going on his mind. Even his future is grey; he forces to put his own fate on his hand, not by the police. He is also a brave man. Even he is pointed by a gun, he still can think clearly. He keeps thinking the plan to get out from dangerous situation.

In the second analysis, the writer discovers motive that occur that force Langdon to do certain acts. The first motive is to show his innocence. The police suspected him as murderer, if he were in jail, he would not get any power showing truth. Depending on the lawyer is not his style. He also wants to know the truth that he never knows. The second motive is to reveal the truth. Not only helping Neveu deciphering he riddles to find about her grandfather, Langdon also tries to get untold story he never know.

Based on those two analyses, the characteristic of major character is combined with Langdon’s motive. His optimistic attitude drags him to show his
innocence. Meanwhile his smart thought and curiosity has the bigger part not only for helping Sophie Neveu but also to get knowledge he never knows before.
BIBLIOGRAPHY


APPENDIX

A. Summary of Dan Brown’s *The Da Vinci Code*

The *Da Vinci Code* is a mystery-detective novel by Dan Brown that published in 2004. The major characters are symbologist Robert Langdon and cryptologist Sophie Neveu. They involved in a murder in the Louvre Museum in Paris. The conflict occurred when they become involved in a battle between the Priory of Sion and Opus Dei over the possibility whether Jesus Christ was a lover of Mary Magdalene. The title of the novel refers, among other things, to the finding of the first murder victim in the Grand Gallery of the Louvre, naked and posed similar to Leonardo da Vinci's famous drawing, the Vitruvian Man, with a cryptic message written beside his body and a pentacle drawn on his chest in his own blood. This victim was Sophie Neveu’s grandfather. They were not keeping touch in several years after Sophie discover sex rites that involved her grandfather. The death message is written actually for Sophie to discover by herself what Sauniere hid for long time, but the police misjudged it as suspect of murderer. Sauniere knew that the hints couldn’t be solved by Shopie alone, so that Sauniere wrote “P.S. Find Robert Langdon”. This message is erased by the police before Langdon arrived to the museum.