

ROBERT LANGDON'S MOTIVATION IN DAN BROWN'S *THE LOST SYMBOL*

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ABSTRAK. Motivasi secara alami dapat memicu seseorang untuk melakukan usaha-usaha terbaik mencapai tujuan hidupnya. Penelitian ini berfokus pada motif yang dimiliki oleh Robert dalam karya Dan Brown yang berjudul *The Lost Symbol*. Tujuan penelitian adalah mencari motivasi Robert untuk mencapai tujuannya dan usaha-usaha yang dilakukannya untuk mencapainya. Penelitian ini menggunakan ancangan kualitatif dan pendekatan intrinsik terhadap unsur karakter untuk menjelaskan tentang perasaan, tindakan dan perilaku. Metode penulisan dalam penelitian ini adalah *descriptive confirmative*. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa motif Robert adalah menyelamatkan sahabatnya Peter Solomon dari tindakan penculikan dengan penyanderaan. Peter merupakan figur ayah bagi Robert sehingga ia tidak akan membiarkan Peter mati. Kedua, usaha Robert untuk mencapai tujuannya adalah dengan memecahkan seluruh lambang dan menguraikan sandi-sandi yang muncul dalam piramid, karena mengetahui bahwa Peter adalah anggota tingkat tinggi kelompok Freemasonry. Kelompok tersebut memiliki benda berharga dalam bentuk piramid dan hanya piramidlah yang dapat menuntun Robert menemukan lokasi portal kuno tersebut, yang merupakan benda penting untuk membebaskan Peter dari si penculik. Penelitian ini menyimpulkan bahwa Robert harus berusaha keras mencapai tujuannya bahkan tindakan ekstrim sekalipun. Dengan keahliannya sebagai profesor di bidang ilmu lambang, ia mengambil tanggung jawab untuk memecahkan seluruh lambang yang menuntun kepada pembebasan Peter. Setiap tujuan dalam kehidupan dapat dicapai jikalau didukung motivasi kuat untuk mencapainya.

Kata Kunci: character analysis, motivation

INTRODUCTION

Motivation is defined as an internal drive that activates behavior and gives it direction. The word motivation is coined from the Latin word "movere", which means to move. Motivation is a term that refers to a process that elicits, controls, and sustains certain behaviors (www.wikipedia.com/motivation.html). For instance: An individual has not eaten, he or she feels hungry, as a response he or she eats and diminishes feelings of hunger. Motivation may be rooted in a basic need to minimize physical pain and maximize pleasure, or it may include specific needs such as eating and resting, or a desired object, goal, state of being, ideal, or it may be attributed to less apparent reasons such as altruism, selfishness, morality, or avoiding mortality. Conceptually, motivation should not be confused with either volition or optimism. Motivation is related to, but distinct from emotion. It is natural that everyone in the world has an motivation because it can give a direction in his or her life goal. Motivation is a natural thing that can trigger someone to do the best efforts in whatever someone's desire in human being life.

Motivation can means internal and external factors that stimulate desire and energy in people to be continually interested in and committed to a job, role, or subject, and to exert persistent effort in attaining a goal (<http://www.bussinessdictionary.com/article/666/html/>). It means that motivation is the results from the interactions among conscious and unconscious factors such as the intensity of desire or need, incentive or reward value of the goal, and expectations of the individual and of his or her significant others. Motivation is an important ingredient to achieve the goals. It is the power that kindles the fire to do things and to act, and has much to do with ambition or desire. In fact, without strong desire there is no motivation. Motives are causes of behavior assumed to come from within the person or organism – the

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intervening variables connecting various stimuli to various responses. Motivated behavior tends toward organized pattern and endures of obstacles and frustrations (Zimbardo, 1980: 286).

This study focuses on motivation that is found in Dan Brown's *The Lost Symbol*. This novel wants to expose the motivation shown by Robert Langdon, the main character. Robert Langdon has a motivation to save his friend's life. With his strong motivation, he will do anything even to do the extreme act to save his close friend. His motivation to save his friend's life makes him never give up until he can attain it. The writer is interested in studying Robert Langdon's motivation pictured in Dan Brown's *The Lost Symbol* for a reason. The reason is because this story can give value that can be taken as a lesson from Robert Langdon's motivation that exposes about the values of friendship when Robert saves his friend with anything he can do, although every effort for it makes him in a trouble and risk his life. *The Lost Symbol* is chosen as the source of data because the story is a reflection of human attitude especially about motivation that cannot be separated from people's goals and purposes. The problems raised in the study are formulated in the following questions: (1) What is Robert's motivation? And (2) What are Robert's efforts to attain his goal that appears from his motivation? The scope of the study is character, and the investigation is limited on the Robert's motivation and the efforts of Robert to attain his goal that appears from his motivation.

LITERATURE REVIEW

The study of Robert Langdon's motivation is based on some theoretical framework of basic concepts of character, plot, setting and motivation.

Character

Character is one of literary work elements which has an important role in a story. It is very important because it can build the story of the novel. Without character the story of the novel will not be interesting. Although sometimes the word —Character is synonymously with the person, human being, and literary figure more often is used in reference to an individual personalities and characteristics. Kennedy says that character is presumably and imaginary persons who inhabit a story (1976: 86). A character in a fiction is like a mirror for reader where they can see themselves there. Sometimes when a character does something mostly. Similar with the readers deed as characters in the real world since the author creates the character of the story based on the human beings daily life. People and atmosphere around him influence him or her eventhough to make the story more interesting, sometimes an author develops a character by adding some creativity. So he can create a character, as he wants to send his messages to the readers. Here it can be seen the difference between character of fiction and people character in the real world. Eventhough character of fiction created freely by the author, but they cannot be free to act react because they have to do like what in the author's mind and wish. While a character in real world can do whatever they want to do, whatever they want to act or react. Character in literature is an author representation of a human being, specifically the inner self that determines though, speech, and behavior. Through dialogue, action, and commentary, literature captures some of the interactions of character and circumstance (Robert, 1977 : 54).

Characters in fiction enable the readers easier to know and recognize the people better than they knew real people. Throughout the character's acting, thinking, and feeling that are described by the author in the story, the readers can also view or learn the inner life of the characters in away that is impossible found in ordinary life, the readers only guess the inner thoughts and feeling of the people from their. External behavior which may be designed to conceal what are going inside. Pickering and Hoepfer (1980 : 23) state that "part of fascination with character of fiction is that we want to know them so well, perhaps at times too well. In real life we come to know people for the most part only on the basis of external on the basis of what they say and what they do: the essential complexity of their inner lives can only be inferred, if at all, after years of close acquaintance." In short, the readers can know people in fiction more

thoroughly than they know in real life, and by knowing fictional characters the readers can also understand people in real life than they otherwise could do.

Plot

Plot is a literary term defined as the events that make up a story, particularly as they relate to one another in a pattern, in a sequence, through cause and effect, or by coincidence. One is generally interested in how well this pattern of events accomplishes some artistic or emotional effect. An intricate, complicated plot is called an imbroglio, but even the simplest statements of plot may include multiple inferences, as in traditional ballads. Plot also part of the element of literature that gives an influence towards the story when it is interpreted or analyzed. Kennedy (1976: 7) states that “Such structure of events arising out of conflict may be called the plot of the story.” Like many terms used in literary discussion, plot is blessed with several meanings. Sometimes it refers simply to the events in the story. The roles of a plot in the story are to be the structure of actions and the events of the story. The events have develop by the author so that they create the whole story. Plot divided a story into five parts, like the five acts of a play. These parts are: exposition (of the situation); rising action (through conflict); climax (or turning point); falling action; and resolution.

Setting

Setting is a key element of literature that includes the time, location, and everything in which a story takes place, and initiates the main backdrop and mood for a story (<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Setting>) . Setting has been referred to as story world or social environment to include a context (especially society) beyond the immediate surroundings of the story. Elements of setting may include culture, historical period, geography, and hour. Along with plot, character, theme, and style, setting is considered one of the fundamental components of fiction.

Motivation

Motivation is a natural thing that can trigger someone to do the best efforts in whatever someone’s desire in human being life. We do not seek motivation, motivation finds us and pushes us ever forward. To be motivated means to be moved to do something (<http://www.mindwareforum.com/self-motivation>). A person who feels no impetus or inspiration to act is thus characterized as unmotivated, whereas someone who is energized or activated toward an end is considered motivated. Motivation is basically an instinct. No matter what our goals is, he or she surely has a motivation in attain his goal. Having motivation means having purpose to reach the goals. Sometimes people who have certain motivation in their life are able to plan and account the goal. Because of the life goal, he or she has an motivation to achieve it. Becker states that motivation is a “necessary ingredient of success in reaching our goals” (<http://beckerpsychology.blogspot.com/ambition-ingredients.html>). It is the power that kindles the fire to do things and to act, and has much to do with strong desire. In fact, without strong desire to attain the goals there is no motivation. Sometimes trying to reach our goals is a risky undertaking but only through this we find our talents and get more mature. It provides the motivation and determination necessary to give direction to life or strong desire for success, achievement, and distinction.

Basically, motivation appears to everyone in the different level according to their goals. The different level of motivation based on the different reasons or goals that give rise to an action (Deci & Reeve, 1996: 23-24). The most basic distinction is between intrinsic motivation, which refers to doing something because it is inherently interesting or enjoyable, and extrinsic motivation, which refers to doing something because it leads to a separable outcome. Intrinsic motivation is defined as the doing of an activity for its inherent satisfactions rather than for some separable consequence. When intrinsically motivated a person is moved to act for the

challenge entailed rather than because of rewards. The phenomenon of intrinsic motivation was first acknowledged within experimental studies of animal behavior, where it was discovered that many organisms engage in exploratory, playful, and curiosity-driven behaviors even in the absence of reinforcement or reward (White, 1959:297). These spontaneous behaviors, although clearly bestowing adaptive benefits on the organism, appear not to be done for any such instrumental reason, but rather for the positive experiences associated with exercising and extending ones capacities. Besides it, extrinsic motivation is a construct that pertains whenever an activity is done in order to attain some separable outcome (Nicholls, 1984: 328). Extrinsic motivation refers to the performance of an activity in order to attain an outcome, which then contradicts intrinsic motivation. It comes from outside of the individual. Common extrinsic motivations are rewards like money and grades, coercion and threat of punishment. Competition is in general extrinsic because it encourages the performer to win and beat others, not to enjoy the intrinsic rewards of the activity. A crowd cheering on the individual and trophies are also extrinsic incentives.. Its means that people who in the level of extrinsic motivation usually perform his or her actions with the feeling of pressure in order to avoid guilt or anxiety or to attain ego-enhancements or pride.

METHOD

This study is a qualitative research, which according to Blaxter (1966) is concerned with the collecting data and analyzing information in many forms, chiefly non-numeric form. (Blaxter, 1966: 60). It tends to focus on observations as qualitative research. The main observation of this study is Dan Brown's *The Lost Symbol* and it will be the primary data for the analysis. To support the analysis this study uses some theories in character, plot and setting. This study applies descriptive confirmatory method, which means that the analysis of the study which is based on the confirmation of the theories and the data taken from the primary source (Roth, 1986: 75). The study also uses intrinsic approach in analyzing the novel. Budi Darma (1997: 2) said that an intrinsic approach is in line with the nature of literature as an esthetic object, it means that while analyzing one of literary works, the thesis writer could take one of literary element such as character, plot, setting, point of view and theme. Because this study about Robert Langdon's motive, the element used are character. Moreover, this study is also written by using extrinsic approach because literature cannot escape from the world outside literature itself. According Wellek and Warren (1977), extrinsic approach is a kind of approach that focuses the study on the other aspect outside the literary work such as sociology, psychology, history, etc (Wellek and Warren, 1977: 79).

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The discussion on Robert Langdon's ambition divided into two parts: Robert Langdon's motivation and his efforts to attain his goal.

Robert Langdon's Motivation

Robert Langdon is an attractive man and has a brilliant problem solving mind. As a professor at Harvard University, he teaches religious iconology and the fictional field of symbology. He lives alone because his father has already died. When he studied at Princeton University, his mentor and also his close friend named Peter Solomon becomes a father figure for him, which means that Peter is one of important people in Robert's life. He recognizes Peter as his own father and his own family. He sees Peter as a good man. He admires Peter's intellectual that makes him interest in studying symbol. It means, Peter Solomon, who is the philanthropist, historian, and scientist in Princeton University has taken Robert under his guidance for a long time, in many ways filling the void left by Robert's father's death. Despite the man's influential family dynasty and massive wealth, Robert has found humility and

warmth in his friendship with Peter Solomon. In his relationship with Peter, he knows that Peter is a member in one a secret society named Freemasonry.

As a mason member, Peter has a power for knowing all of the secrets and mysteries in freemasonry. But, he keeps it secret to people outside this society, which is his vow as a member of this society. Peter who is the highest grade in this society has responsibility to guard all of mason's mysteries which is stored safely for centuries.

One morning, Robert received a call that he was invited to replace Peter to give a lecture about masonic symbol in US Capitol. When he arrived there, to his surprise, he found nothing of Peter's agenda. He checks a lecture room called Rotunda. Then he found out that he was trapped to come for another subject about which Peter was held hostage. Worried about Peter's condition, Robert determines to investigate the tragedy. The kidnapper will release Peter under the some conditions that only Robert is able to solve. Robert's motivation to save Peter is that he will never let his close friend die.

Robert's Efforts to Attain His Goal

The task given to Robert Langdon in return of saving his close friend Peter Solomon is full of complexities. It is indicated by many problems he faces. To solve the problem and find the result, his efforts are classified into: collecting the data, analyzing the data and getting the finding.

Collecting the Data

Robert Langdon's first of all steps in attaining his goal is collecting information about what is happened to Peter. It means that by getting information first, he will get the data to solve the case because he still confused why Peter is kidnapped and why the kidnapper has invited him to US Capitol. Collecting information will lead him to understand about the connection between the reasons why he is invited in US Capitol and the way to save Peter.

After he has already collected information that Peter is kidnapped. But according to him, that information is not enough to understand about this case. He begins to collect another information from his conversation with the kidnapper. He has already known from the conversation that the kidnapper wants him to fulfill his desire in finding the object called ancient portal.

“As you may know, there exists within this city an ancient portal.”

An ancient portal?

“And tonight, Professor, you will unlock it for me. (Brown, 2009: 27)

Peter has learned that ancient portal is one of freemasonry treasures. Now he realizes that he must collect many clues because he does not know where the location and explanation about the portal that will become the important subject in attaining his goal. He knows that he cannot reach it without finding the portal first. Furthermore, he tries to get another data from the Peter's cut hand. He sees Peter's familiar golden ring and tattoo which he knows is a symbol of an ancient invitation for treasure hunting. He knows that Freemasonry always uses symbols to communicate something secretly among the members. From the invitation symbol, he realizes that he must get involved in this case. Then, he makes hypothesis that the pyramid itself is connected with the portal.

“The pyramid builders of Egypt are the forerunners of the modern stonemasons, and the pyramid, along with Egyptian themes, is very common in Masonic symbolism. The pyramid essentially represents enlightenment. It's an architectural symbol emblematic of ancient man's ability to break free from his earthly plane and ascend upward toward heaven, toward the golden sun, and ultimately, toward the supreme source of illumination. Langdon had just described one

of history's most elegant symbols. The structure through which man elevated himself into the realm of the god" (Brown, 2009: 88)

Peter links the portal and the symbol of mason. He knows that the pyramid represents enlightenment from God. Besides it, the ancient portal represents a gate who pass it will get enlightenment from God. It makes him believe that the ancient portal is a part from mason's pyramid. In his studying symbol and history, he knows that freemasonry has one treasure which is formed like a pyramid. From it, he makes a conclusion that the pyramid is the subject that he needs to make him understand about the portal. It means, to attain his goal he must create an effort to find the pyramid. He believes that the pyramid can lead him to know about the location of the portal. From the result of his analysis he knows that the pyramid is the important subject in saving Peter, it leads him to investigate it. But, he is not sure that the pyramid exist. He interviews Peter's mason brother named Warren Bellamy about the pyramid existence. Bellamy informs him that the pyramid has a secret that will lead him to the location of the portal and that the object is one of the key to find the portal. Now he understands why the kidnapper invites him, i.e to unlock the portal. All things that happened to him are connected with his relationship with Peter and he becomes more motivated because he brings a half of the key to reach the portal. This motivation to save Peter leads him to make an effort to investigate the pyramid. In attaining his goal, firstly he must assure himself that what he needs to reach it really exists, so that he can plan his next steps.

A CIA's director named Ineoue Sato tries to stop Robert's efforts to solve the problem alone. Sato wants him to cooperate with her, because she thinks that this case has already became CIA's responsibility. He realizes that he must cooperate with Sato because it is the only way to find Peter. It shows that in his journey to attain his goal, he faces a problem that makes him almost stop his effort. He gets his motivation in an unconscious manner that never planned before. Then, his motivation makes him to follow the situation in his effort to attain his goal.

"Where I got my information is not your concern, Sato interrupted, voice sharpening. My top priority at the moment is to cooperate with this man, and I have information suggesting you are the only one who can give him what he wants." (Brown, 2009: 51).

Analyzing the Data

After collecting the information, Robert begins his analysis. First, his effort in liking the data on Peter's kidnapping and cut right hand with his ring and tattoos in ancient Roman numeral proves of no help for him. So he asks the Capitol chief named Anderson about the numeral and finds out that the numeral is an acronym of a Masonic meditative mantra:

VITRIOL

"Actually, it's an acronym," Langdon said. "It's written on the rear wall of most chambers like this as a shorthand for the Masonic meditative mantra: *Visita Interiora Terrae Rectificando Invenies Occultum Lapidem*. Visit the interior of the earth, and by rectifying, you will find the hiddenstone." (Brown, 2009:108).

The text explains about what is hidden inside the room. Now he must focus his next efforts in searching the stone that he believes is the pyramid and it hidden inside the room. In examining the wall of the room, he found that some part of the wall is not a wall, but it is a canvas which is billowed and there is a hole behind it. Then he finds a stone which is hidden behind the canvas, which happens to be the unfinished pyramids, with a series of sixteen engraved symbols on its exposed face. He analyzes that the symbol is an encrypted cipher language which is came from the seventeenth century. As he realizes that the symbols are random alphabets, his next step is to find out what the symbols mean. He remembers Bellamy's words that the package which is given by Peter can help him to complete the pyramid.

“Robert, the Masonic Pyramid is a map. And like every map, it has a legend—a key that tells you how to read it. Bellamy took the cube-shaped package and held it up. —Don’t you see? This capstone is the legend to the pyramid. It is the key that tells you how to read the most powerful artifact on earth . . . a map that unveils the hiding place of mankind’s greatest treasure—the lost wisdom of the ages.” (Brown, 2009: 133).

Robert must combine the thing inside the package and the pyramid to get a map or a clue to solve the random symbols. His motivation leads him to investigate the things inside Peter’s package assisted by Peter’s sister Katherine Solomon. He finds inside the package a stone box with a large piece of gold inside. From Bellamy’s explanation about symbolon, he realizes that the piece of gold is a symbolon that has role for completing the unfinished pyramid.

Langdon had to admit he was mystified. According to Peter and Bellamy, this capstone was supposed to help them decipher the stone pyramid. In light of those claims, Langdon had expected something illuminating and helpful. More like obvious and useless. Once again, he read the six words delicately inscribed on the face of the capstone. *The secret hides within The Order?* (Brown, 2009: 168).

As the text on the capstone hints him nothing, Robert then examined the stone box, where he finds an inscription “*Fifteen-fourteen A.D.*” (Brown, 2009: 168). To unlock what the date means, he observes the text next to the date that is written with an unusual stylization and formed like a symbol, and he knows it is a symbature, or a symbol used in place of a signature commonly used by early philosophers, artists, and authors to sign their work. He also finds that the symbature belongs to Albrecht Durer, an artist whose works of arts are engraved there. Durer is one of Peter’s favorite artists. Then he finds out that Durer has finished an art work entitled “*Melancholia I*” at the same time with the date in the stone box. Thus his next effort to attain his goal is that he must investigate “*Melancholia I*.” Robert believes that unlocking the art mystery will lead him to solve the all codes and texts on the pyramid. He searches for information in the internet and finally finds it out.

“Look! There in the background. Carved into that building behind the angel? Beneath the bell? Dürer engraved a square that is full of numbers.”

Katherine now saw the square that contained numbers, among them 1514.

“Katherine, that square is the key to deciphering the pyramid!”

“That’s not just any square,” Langdon said, grinning. “That, Ms. Solomon, is a magic square.” (Brown, 2009: 174).

The similar numbers on the square and the date on the stonebox means a clue to solve the sixteen random alphabets from the chipper codes. He must rearrange the sixteen alphabets to the magic square as appeared in Durer’s art. Then he can read the sixteen random alphabets and the result is “*Jeova Sanctus Unus*” (Brown, 2009: 178), which in English means “One true God.” To solve this code, he interviews another Peter’s mason brother named Dean Galloway who has the same grade with Peter and Bellamy. Galloway told Robert that one symbol is engraved in the stone box that he can only feel with his hand. As he does, he felt the sign of “circumpunt,” which is similar with the degree sign engraved in a tiny circular incision on Peter’s ring. As he examines the ring more carefully, he finds a small writing “thirty-third degrees.” He then follows the writing and turns the ring 33rd degrees. To his surprise, the cubic stone box’s square panels that made up the sides of the box fall away and the stone box collapse all at once and the cube now forms a cross with the circumpunt in the middle. As the the circumpunt represents a rose, then he symbol must be the rose cross. The rose cross, or Rosicrucian, is a common

freemasonry symbol of masonic mystical philosophy. How Robert links the phrase “Jeova sanctus unus” with the rosicrusians.

Langdon’s pulse had quickened now. “All night, I’ve been trying to remember what Peter told me about Jeova Sanctus Unus and its relationship to alchemy. Finally I remembered! It’s not about alchemy so much as about an alchemist! A very famous alchemist!” (Brown, 2009: 214).

As he changes the spelling from the phrase, a new phrase emerges “Isaacus Neotonuus.” He understands that it refers to Isaac Newton. Now he must find out about the relationship between Isaac and the ancient portal. From Katherine Solomon who knows the history of this old alchemist, Robert finds out that Newton created the “Newton Scale.”

“Yes, thirty-three! The thirty-third degree. On the Newton Scale, the temperature of boiling water is thirtythree degrees. I remember asking my brother once why Newton chose that number. I mean, it seemed so random. Boiling water is the most fundamental alchemical process, and he chose thirtythree? Why not a hundred? Why not something more elegant? Peter explained that, to a mystic like Isaac Newton, there was no number more elegant than thirty-three.” (Brown, 2009: 221).

From Katherine, Robert knows that Isaac Newton has already invented an entire system of quantifying temperature. It means that Isaac Newton’s invention is a clue to unlock the pyramid. His next effort is to boil the pyramid in the water until thirty three degree which he believes that it will give him something. With Katherine helping him boiling it, “a small section of the metal capstone was starting to glow beneath the water. Letters were starting to appear, and they were getting brighter as the water heated up.” (Brown, 2009: 222). With disbelief, Robert reads an address formed by the letters: “Eight Franklin Square.” He investigates the address immediately, but only to find that the address is one of the older sections of Washington. He re-examines the pyramid and believes that the secret hides within The Order Eight Franklin Square. But still he has no sure clue of Peter’s whereabouts. Yet with the address, he believes he must exchange Peter with all of the symbols on the pyramid that he has solved.

Finding

With his preliminary analysis is completed, Robert is now ready to conclude his finding. Armed with the rest of his analysis from the pyramid, he risks his life to do his best efforts to save Peter. He calls the kidnapper to negotiate, but he is connected with someone who admits to be an officer from 911 who tells him that Peter has been saved.

“Sorry if I sound rattled, but my partner’s dead, and we found a man being held here against his will. He’s in bad shape, and we’re working on him now. He’s been asking for two people—one named Langdon and one named Katherine.” (Brown, 2009: 224).

Now Robert has to get Peter out, but Sato and CIA intercept him as they are more concerned with the kidnapper’s demands. Robert gives Sato the address shown on the pyramid, and proceeds to save Peter. He comes to the location mentioned by the officer, but instead of finding Peter, he is attacked by a tattooed man, the kidnapper himself, who demands that the mystery is unsolved yet and that Robert misses one final symbol at the base of the pyramid that leads to the portal location. Under the threat of getting drowned in a tank full of water with very limited light, Robert begins to see many symbols of alchemical, astrological, heraldic, angelic, magical, numeric, sigilic, Greek and Latin. He links them with “The Order Eight Franklin Square.” He remembers that the American scientist Benjamin Franklin has published one of

history's best known magic squares 'the order-eight square' which becomes famous inclusion 'bent diagonal summations.' He believes that the sequence number on Franklin Square can sort the random symbols which are included in the square, which has the same function with Durer's square that has already helped him to sort the sixteen random alphabets. He told the kidnapper, whom he believes is the same person as the officer.

"It's not an address!" Langdon yelled, his mouth pressed to the Plexiglas window. "The Order Eight Franklin Square! It's a magic square!" Then he said something about Albrecht Dürer . . . and how the pyramid's first code was a clue to breaking this final one. (Brown, 2009: 256).

After the kidnapper leaves him in the water tank to check the address, Sato and CIA comes to rescue him. From Sato he learns that the tank called 'Total Liquid Ventilation' contains liquid or water that is fully breathable and is a modern medicine's attempts to help premature babies breathe by returning them to the liquid filled state of the womb. Now being saved, Robert continues his search for Peter, and he links all the symbols he can recall, and the Greek word "Heredom" appears, which means the House of the Temple, a place to perform mason ritual in DC. Learning also from Katherine that Peter is still alive, he now is heading to the location, accompanied with Sato and her agents in a helicopter. They believe that the kidnapper is now in the location. Sato also shows Robert a video on horrifying mason rites that involve many leaders of some countries and faith in the world like the secretary of defense, the speaker of the house, three prominent senators, including the majority leader, the secretary of homeland security and even the director of the CIA or Sato herself. Now Robert begins to understand Sato's primary concern to catch the kidnapper for the society's benefit and for the world. They plan some strategies based on Robert's knowledge of the building. When Robert entered the dim altar room he recognizes silhouettes of two men, one of them wear a black robe with a blade in his hand and the another man is lays in above the altar.

Langdon seized the handles and yanked open the doors. The horrific scene before him confirmed his worst fears. There, in the center of the dimly lit chamber, the silhouette of a man with a shaved head stood at the great altar. He wore a black robe, and his hand was clutching a large blade. (Brown, 2009: 301).

Robert thinks that Peter is nearing his death as he sees the man with a black robe stabs Peter once. Robert springs forward fast trying to seize the knife and prevent him from stabbing Peter again. The situation was very dangerous. However, when he wrestles with the man, he realizes that the man is Peter himself.

As he and the man in the black robe crashed together onto the hard stone floor, Langdon saw the bandaged nub on the end of the man's right arm, and he realized to his bewilderment that he had just tackled Peter Solomon. (Brown, 2009: 301).

Robert realizes that his analysis of the situation is wrong, but he still believes that his effort works because he found Peter. Now he sees through the glass ceiling above the altar a gun is aimed to the window from the helicopter. He sees the helicopter crush the glass ceiling and temple room explodes in a swirl of glass that sends a rain jagged shards of glass into the altar which kills the kidnapper who is lying on the altar. Peter and Robert are safe for they are far from the altar after the wrestle. In this case, his last effort gives him succeeds in saving Peter from the kidnapper and also from the impact of the window which is exploded.

The helicopter tragedy triggers him to investigate Sato to find out the reason of Sato's efforts of killing Peter. Then he learns that Sato wants to prevent the video from being

uploaded. Sato's act of crushing the window ceiling in a low altitude sends electromagnetic radiation from the helicopter that causes connection offline only in seconds before the video is uploaded. However, Robert's last effort gives him the final result in reaching his ambition.

His visit to D.C. tonight to give a lecture had turned out a bit more grueling than he'd anticipated. Even so, Langdon had a lot to be grateful for.

Peter is alive.

And the video was contained.

As Langdon scooped handfuls of warm water onto his face, he gradually felt himself coming back to life. (Brown, 2009: 307).

CONCLUSION

The analysis shows that Robert is successful to attain his goal to save Peter, but he also succeeds to prevent the world from the chaos because of the video. It shows that although in his journey in attaining his goal he faces many problems and symbols that make him confused. But, with all of his great efforts that triggered from his motivation makes him successful to reach it. Robert Langdon is an optimistic people. His strong conviction that he will save Peter motivates him to make all of his efforts to attain his goal. Motivation is the important thing in Robert's journey to attain his goal. His motivation is not letting his close friend dies. Big goals should be reached by strong motivation and big efforts to achieve the goal and that is happen in Robert. Then with bring his motivation and his best efforts, he can finished the all obstacle to attain his goal. It can be concluded that every hard work will pay. Robert has a motivation that makes him work very hard to reach his goal. He faces all of the obstacles in his journey bravely and he solves all symbols on the pyramid perfectly. And his efforts results in his goal to save Peter.

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