

THE ARCHETYPAL ANALYSIS ON RICK RIORDAN'S PERCY JACKSON AND THE OLYMPIANS: THE SEA OF MONSTERS

(“ANALISIS POLA DASAR PADA NOVEL RICK RIORDAN PERCY JACKSON AND THE OLYMPIANS: THE SEA OF MONSTERS”)

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Abstract

This article is aimed to know and analyze what archetypal elements of myth found in the *Percy Jackson and the Olympians: The Sea of Monsters*, what relation between ancient Greek and USA today, and why the author put American ideology since the novel talks about Greek gods and goddesses. Northrop Frye's archetypal theory on genre and elements and also Althusser ideology are used as the theories in this analysis. This research has three questions as the main problems which are also the main goals in doing research. The first question asks about what the archetypal elements that exist in the novel are. The second question is how the novel represents the archetypal elements of myth on Northrop Frye theory. The third question is what the relation between the ancient Greek legends and the ideology of American in the novel. Since this research is a qualitative research, this research applies documentary method. The primary data are taken from the novel. The data in this research are selected dialogues and narrative structure of *Percy Jackson and the Olympians: the Sea of Monsters* which have relation with the problems. The result of this research shows that summer with romance is the archetype element that exist in the *Percy Jackson and the Olympians: The Sea of Monsters*. It is known through six phases of elements analysis focused on the life of the main character. Beside that, the American ideology shows in the *Percy Jackson and the Olympians: The Sea of Monsters* is about the superiority of USA especially about their power and the people that are smarter than another country.

Keywords: Archetype, Natural Cycle, Ideology of America, Greek gods and goddesses

Abstrak

Artikel ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui dan menganalisa apa saja siklus alam dan gaya sastra yang ada di dalam novel, apa hubungan antara Yunani zaman dahulu dengan Amerika sekarang, dan kenapa penulis menaruh ideologi Amerika walaupun novel tersebut berbicara tentang dewa-dewa dan dewi-dewi Yunani. Pola dasar Northrop Frye sebagai gaya dan elemen-elemen dan juga ideologi Althusser digunakan sebagai teori-teori pada analisa ini. Riset ini mempunyai tiga pertanyaan sebagai masalah utama yang mana juga merupakan tujuan utama mengerjakan riset ini. Pertanyaan pertama menanyakan tentang apa saja elemen-elemen pola dasar yang ada di novel. Pertanyaan kedua adalah bagaimana novel tersebut merepresentasikan elemen-elemen pola dasar mitos pada teorinya Northrop Frye. Pertanyaan ketiga adalah apa relasi antara legenda-legenda Yunani masa lampau dan ideologi Amerika pada novel tersebut. Karena penelitian ini adalah penelitian kualitatif, penelitian ini menggunakan metode dokumentasi. Data utama diambil dari novel. Data pada penelitian ini terdiri dari beberapa dialog dan struktur narasi dari *Percy Jackson and the Olympians: The Sea of Monsters* yang berhubungan dengan masalah-masalah. Hasil dari penelitian memperlihatkan bahwa musim panas dengan romansa adalah elemen dari pola dasar yang ada dalam *Percy Jackson and the Olympians: The Sea of Monsters*. Hal tersebut diketahui melalui enam fase dari analisis elemen yang berfokus pada karakter utama. Selain itu, ideologi Amerika yang diperlihatkan di *Percy Jackson and the Olympians: The Sea of Monsters* adalah mengenai Amerika yang berkuasa terutama tentang kekuatan mereka dan masyarakatnya yang lebih pintar daripada negara lain.

Kata kunci : Pola dasar, Siklus Alam, Ideologi Amerika, dewa-dewa dan dewi-dewi Yunani

Introduction

In the *Percy Jackson and the Olympians: Sea of Monsters*, explains about the archetype of the novel. In the novel, the archetype talks about the myth that is represented in it, which is focusing on the elements of the novel. The elements of the novel relate to the natural cycle. This archetype exists on the journey of the main character. This archetype analyze is important because by analyzing it we can categorize what elements of archetype in this novel are and we can decide what elements of archetype in this novel belong to by analyzing it with Frye's theory of archetype.

American ideology also exists in the novel. The American ideology that exists in the novel is about the superiority of America against the world and its similarity with the Greek legends. In *Percy Jackson and the Olympians: The Sea of Monsters*, the USA represents the gods and goddesses who rule the world. In fact the story of the Greek gods and goddesses occurred in the historical era in ancient Greece, but in this novel, the author brings all the Greek mythology to the 21st century especially that happened in USA. By analyzing the American ideology, we will know that inside the novel there are some American ideology that exist in order to spread the ideology across the world and influence the world with the American ideology.

Furthermore, this research focuses on analysing the archetypal elements of the novel that related to the natural cycle represented on the life of the main character and also the American ideology beyond the representation of the American superiority against the world. In this research we use theory of archetype elements from Northrop Frye and theory of ideology from Althusser.

Research Method

The method of this research is qualitative research since the data are in the form of sentences or words. As Best states, "Qualitative data are realized in the form of words or description of something not in the form of numbers" (1981: 156). In this research, qualitative research is used to explain information and facts about archetypal elements and American ideology. As the qualitative research which is used in this research, in this step, the data are divided into two: primary and secondary data. The primary data of this research are taken from *Percy Jackson and the Olympians: The Sea of Monsters*. The data are collected from information and fact that construct archetype of the novel and ideology that lead to the story and the life of main character through the statements and narration in the novel. The secondary data are information and facts about the archetypal elements, ancient Greek gods and goddesses legend and American ideology especially that explains the superiority against the world taken from some books, articles and also journals.

The next step is data collection. In this research, to collect the data we use documentary technique. As Blaxter stated that "Documentary data collection uses written materials as a basis of research by the reading" (2006: 154). After collecting the data, the next step is processing the data

and analyzing the data. Processing the data is completed by categorizing the information acquired about archetypal elements of the novel. They are used to answer the first question. The data about information of archetypal elements represented in the life of main character is used to answer the second question and then the relation between ancient Greek legends and America in the present is used to answer the third question. Then, the data are processed based on the elements of archetypal theory by Northrop Frye to show what is the archetypal elements that exist in the novel. In detail, Frye's concept of archetypal elements is divided into four seasons and four elements. "That four seasons and elements are spring with comedy, summer with romance, fall with tragedy and winter with irony/satire" (Guerin 2005:191) To answer the first question, the data is one of the elements of archetype is summer with romance will be analyzed through the six phases of element to answer the second question.

Furthermore, additional theory of ideology by Althusser is used to analyze the next problem to answer the third research question about the relation between ancient Greek legends and America in the present. This step will describe why American use the ideology that will conquer the world and what is the relation with the novel since the novel use ancient Greek legends as the main topic.

Result

The result of this research is to show some problems which is related to what kind of archetypal element that is used in the *Percy Jackson and the Olympians: The Sea of Monsters* and what relation of ancient Greek legends and America in the present. Hence this research wants to explain more detail information about the archetypal element of the novel through the life of the main character, what is the archetypal element that exist in the novel, and understanding why the novel talks about America since it tells about the gods and goddesses of ancient Greek.

Discussion

In this research, there are four views which are discussed.

1). The Comparison between the Main Character in *Percy Jackson and the Olympians: the Sea of Monsters* and the One in a Greek legend.

In *Percy Jackson and the Olympians: The Sea of Monsters*, Percy Jackson is the main character. Rick Riordan as the author describes the main character quite similar to a hero from the Greek legend, Perseus. Despite there are many similarities between Percy and Perseus, Rick Riordan also makes Percy Jackson different from Perseus. Here we first give the explanation of Percy Jackson and Perseus based on their similarities and contradictions to give additional data for the archetypal analysis.

a). Perseus as a Greek Hero

This article discusses who Perseus actually is. Perseus is the son of Zeus and Danae. He is the Demigod because he is the son of god. This discussion tells us about the life of

the hero Perseus and his impossible task to kill the Medusa and save the maiden.

In this discussion Perseus had a quest to kill medusa because king Polydectes wanted a beautiful and rare gift from Perseus. The gift that the king wanted is the medusa head. With the help of other Demigod, he succeeded killing the medusa. Another journey is when Perseus went back to his homeland. He saw Andromeda a maiden who chained onto the rock and waited to die. Because Perseus felt pity and fell in love to Andromeda, he decided to save her.

b). Percy Jackson as the Greek Hero in the Novel.

Percy Jackson based on Rick Riordan's story is not far from the legend of the hero Perseus. Rick Riordan modifies it from original story of Perseus so sometimes there is a similarity and contradiction to the Perseus. It can be seen from the quotation "That Perseus always won. That's why my mom had named me after him..." (Riordan, 2006:40) Percy is the son of Poseidon the god of sea and Sally. Because Percy is the son of god, he became the target of murderer from the monsters because of that he hide and practiced in the special camp to become a hero someday.

The journey of Percy began when he realized that the camp is going to destroy and he must take the quest to search the Golden Fleece to save the camp and saves Grover a satyr who also need to be saved because Grover is Percy's best friend.

2). The Search for the Golden Fleece

This discussion will describe the search for the Golden Fleece from the Greek legend and the novel. This description is important because it also help to analyze the archetype in the next chapter. The search for the Golden Fleece in the novel also has a similarity with the Greek legend, the same name.

a). Jason and the Argonauts Search for the Golden Fleece as a Legendary Greek Story

Searching for the Golden Fleece is a great story that happened in a Greek legend. The main character, Jason had a quest to take the throne. This quest was conducted because the king Pelias did not want Jason to take the throne. With the help of more than 50 heroes, Jason agreed to take that quest as it mentioned in the quotation below

"Jason was in early twenties when he started his search for the Golden Fleece. Jason gathered a team of 50 people and started his voyage on a ship called 'Argo'. Together they were known as the 'Argonauts'. Later on as the voyage moved further the team increased to about 100 people. One of the famous heroes on this ship was Hercules".

(<http://www.ancientgreece.com/s/GreekMyths/Jason/>)

In the journey Jason faced many dangerous place such as the Lemnos Island which the people was only woman, they lost of one of their crew Heracles who search for his friend and never came back, met Phineas who saved from

the hungry harpies, and passed the Symplegades the only way to reach the Colchis. Colchis is the town where the Golden Fleece exist. To obtain the Golden Fleece, Jason must take the challenge from the king Aietes to fight with the fire-breathing bulls. Jason succeeded with the challenge and went back to their home with the Golden Fleece.

b). The Search for the Golden Fleece in the Novel

The search for the Golden Fleece in the Rick Riordan's novel is the main event in the novel. Percy, Annabeth, Tyson and Clarisse were the people who accepted this search. This search was conducted because the camp was in danger.

With the help of his friends and also gods, Percy began to take the journey to find the Golden Fleece. Their journey began with their first visit to the cruise ship named Andromeda where he had a conversation with his enemy Luke. After a little chit-chat and a battle, Percy and his friends managed to escape and hide in the Virginia beach where Percy encountered with a monster named Hydra. When Percy and his friends battled with the Hydra, Clarisse came to help them and killed the Hydra. Going along with Clarisse they arrived at the entrance of the sea monsters guarded by Charybdis and Scylla. Struggling battle with Charybdis a huge monster that can suck up the sea, Percy and his friends decided to abandon the ship because they realized that they could not win. Percy and Annabeth arrived in an island where a witch Circe was waiting to kill them.

Percy and Annabeth arrived in the island where the Golden Fleece existed but that island was guarded by Cyclops named Polyphemus. Percy had an idea to attract the Cyclops by insulting him as it stated below

"Now, the 'Nobody' thing wouldn't have made sense to anybody, but Annabeth had to explained to me that it was the name Odysseus had used to trick Polyphemus centuries ago, right before he poked the Cyclop's eye out with a large hot stick." (Riordan, 2006:76)

They succeeded killing Polyphemus and saved their friends and of course bring back the Golden Fleece to save the camp.

3). Archetypal Analysis on the Novel

This article discusses about the archetypal elements by Northrop Frye. As we stated earlier Frye divided the archetypal into four natural cycles. One of the element that is summer with romance is used to analyze the *Percy Jackson and the Olympians: the Sea of Monsters*. As it stated below about the romance.

"The romance is nearest of all literary form to the wish-fulfilment dream, and for that reason it has socially a curiously paradoxical role. In every age the ruling social or intellectual class tends to project its ideals in some romance." (Frye, 1957:186)

In order to know why the novel is included in the element of summer with romance we can analyze through the six phases that Frye described in his theory.

"Summer with romance is just like the spring, has six phases, and the phase of the romance moves from the comic area (analogy of inexperience) to

the tragic (Analogy of experience), the first three phases of summer same as the first three phases of tragedy and the second three phases of summer same as the second three phases of comedy. The phases summer with romance based on a romantic hero's life. Usually talks about the journey or the quest" (Frye, 1957:198)

a). Complete Innocence

The first phase of romance is the birth of the hero (beginning of the hero innocence about his/her world). The myth of the birth of the hero is the first phase of the romance genre sometimes called the complete innocence in the story. The complete innocence usually is associates with the innocence of the hero with their world. Hero in this phase is described with their birth and their ignorance with the outside world that they will enter.

In the first years, Percy had learned that he had a double life since his best friend Grover explained that he was the son of sea god Poseidon. And from that day, Percy has begun his life with training, a quest and had met a Greek legend monsters from the half-blood camp. In the second year the condition had changed. Chiron, a responsible person in the camp contacts Percy's mother that the camp was in trouble and asked Percy not to come at the camp those year.

"She twisted her dishrag. 'Ah, dear, about that...I got a message from Chiron last night.' 'what did he say?'

'He thinks...It might not be safe for you to come to camp just yet. We might have to postpone.'

'Postpone? Mom, how could it not be safe? I'm a half-blood! It's like the only safe place on earth for me!'" (Riordan, 2006:3)

The limited awareness of Percy about his world is the complete innocence phase that usually happens in the romance genre. In this phase, it's commonly seen that the hero of the story was locked in a chest. It means that the access to his world was restricted and the hero was unable to access the key before he got the help or motivation from the helper.

b). Youthful Innocence of Inexperience

This phase presents a pastoral and Arcadian world (a simpler, rural life and a longing for a lost world of innocence), generally represented by a pleasant wooded landscape, full of glades, shaded valleys, and the other images closely linked with female or maternal aspect of sexual imagery that represent the youthful innocence of inexperience (Frye, 1957:200). The second phase of romance genre focuses on the heroes. But the hero is still under his innocence about his other world. It means that the center of the story will be focused on the how the hero will meet the companions. This companions will help the hero to escape from the innocence of himself.

The youthful innocence of inexperience is the phase that the hero is still in locked chest but in this second phase the hero will escape the innocence by himself or by the aid

of other companions but he is still protected. It means that the hero is still protected by his family, companions or other people that limit the hero's knowledge about what is going on out there.

"I thought I saw a shadow flicker across the glass – a humanlike shape. But then there was a knock on my bedroom door – my mom called: 'Percy, you're going to be late' – and the shadow at the windows disappeared." (Riordan, 2006:1)

"As I stepped outside, I glanced at the brownstone building across the street. Just for a second I saw a dark shape in the morning sunlight – a human silhouette against the brick wall, a shadow that belonging to no one." (Riordan, 2006:3)

That statement proves that the hero is in the phase of youthful innocence of inexperience. The hero of this novel still did not know anything and life as he usually lived. That is the phase when the hero was still locked in a chest. A shadow following the hero is the companions that protect him secretly to make the hero aware about what happen actually and the hero is still innocence.

"Where do you find him?" she demanded and pointed at Tyson.

'He is my friend,' I told her

'Is he homeless?'

'What does that have to do with anything? He can hear you, you know. Why don't you ask him?'

She looked surprise. 'He can talk?'

'I talk,' Tyson admitted. 'You are pretty.'

'Ah! Gross!' Annabeth stepped away from him.

I couldn't believe she was being rude. I examined Tyson hand, which I was sure must've been badly scorched by the flaming dodge balls, but they

looked fine – grimy and scarred, with dirty fingernails the size of potato chips – but they

always looked like that. 'Tyson,' A said in

disbelief. 'You're hands aren't even burned.'

'Of course not,' Annabeth muttered. 'I'm surprised

the Laistrygonians had the guts to attack you with him around.'" (Riordan, 2006:9)

In the second quotes from the novel, the hero is still overshadowed by his family. His father did not want Percy to have problems so he sent another protector. The hero still did not know this and lived as innocence as before. Behind the hero, the family and companions protected him.

c). Completion of an Ideals

The third phase is the phase where the quest is and where the hero sets out on an adventure. This quest usually drives at to destroy the enemy, saves friends, and saves the society. The completion of an ideals is the typically main event of the hero.

"I said, 'we have an idea to save the camp.'

Dead silence, but I could tell I'd gotten everybody's interest, because the campfire flared bright yellow.

'Indeed,' Tantalus said blandly, 'well, if it has anything to do with charlots—'

'The Golden Fleece,' I said. 'We know where it is.'

The flames burned orange. Before Tantalus could stop me, I blurted out my dream about Grover and Polyphemus's island. Annabeth stepped in and reminded everybody what the Fleece could do. It sounded more convincing coming from her." (Riordan, 2006:32)

The quest is the main point of the story that will have a great effect to the main character. Percy and Annabeth discussed about how they would saved the camp. Before the discussion, Percy had dreamt and in his dreaming it told him to save his friend Grover and how to save the camp. The Golden Fleece is the only way they could save their camp. But the headmaster of the camp Tantalus did not like Percy because of the attention that Percy had. Tantalus tried to make Percy under his control. The way Tantalus stopped Percy is the show when Percy made an announcement that he could save the camp with the Golden Fleece. At first Tantalus disagreed with the idea to save the camp and lets the camp just like it was now dying and easily attacked by monsters. But all the campers demanded Tantalus to give them a quest that Percy and Annabeth told them.

"Lord Hermes why are you helping me?"

He gave me a melancholy smile. 'Perhaps because I hope that you can save many people on this quest, Percy. Not just your friend Grover.'

I stared at him. 'You don't mean ... Luke?'

Hermes didn't answer.

'Look,' I said. 'Lord Hermes, I mean, thanks for everything, but you might as well take back your gift. Luke can't be saved. Even if I could find him ... he told me he wanted to tear down Olympus stone by stone. He betrayed everybody he knew. He—he hates you especially.'" (Riordan, 2006:37)

Still in the phase three, the second dialogue indicates completion of an ideal. It shows the beginning of Percy's quest and adventure to return of goodness and fertility to the land. The typical quest where the hero sets out on an adventure itself in the novel is depicted when Hermes helps Percy with his ability.

d). Maintaining of the Integrity of the Innocent World against the Assault of Experience.

In romance the central theme of this phase is that of the maintaining of the integrity of our world that usually become the innocent world against the assault of experience enemy...our world that need to be defended may be something individual, social or both (Frye, 1957:201). This phase is encountered when the hero society is assaulted by

the enemy. The society of the hero that is assaulted depends on the hero most valuable society that may be the individual or social or both of them.

"I think Grover's in trouble,' I said, and told about my dream.

She pursed her lips. We didn't talk much about the other part of my life. We tried to live as normally as possible, but my mom knew all about Grover.

'I wouldn't be too worried, dear,' she said. 'Grover is a big Satyr now. If there were a problem, I'm sure we would've heard from...from camp...' Her shoulders tensed as she said the word camp." (Riordan, 2006:2)

That dialogue does not fully indicate phase four because the information is not clear enough, but it indicates that the hero's society assaulted by an enemy needed to be saved and defended.

"Grover turned back on me. 'You have to save me! No time! I'm stuck in this cave. On an island in the sea.'

'Where?'

'I don't know exactly! I went to Florida and turned left.'

'What? How did you—'

'It's a trap!' Grover said. 'It's the reason no satyr has ever returned from this quest. He's a shepherd, Percy! And he has it. Its nature magic is so powerful it smells just like the great god Pan! The satyr come here thinking they've found Pan, and they get trapped and eaten by Polyphemus!'" (Riordan, 2006:26)

The second dialogue, shows that the fourth phase exists fully on this novel. The hero's own close friends are assaulted by an enemy and they need a help from the hero. But the friends of hero still withstand and survive the assault. In the novel, it is reflected when Grover still does not surrender even though he will be killed and does not sent a message to his friend Percy.

The following dialogue indicates that the novel shows where the society that needs to be defended is. It relates to the fourth phase.

"...Her spirit had reinforced the magic borders of the camp, protecting it from monsters. The pine had been here ever since, strong and healthy. But now, its needle were yellow. A huge pile of dead ones littered the base of the tree. In the center of the trunk, three feet from the ground, was a puncture mark the size of a bullet hole, oozing green sap. A silver of ice ran through my chest. Now I understood why the camp was in danger. The magical borders were falling because Thalia's tree was dying. Someone had poisoned it." (Riordan, 2006:17)

"Who poisoned Thalia's tree, Luke?"

‘I did, of course,’ he snarled. ‘I already told you that.’ (Riordan, 2006:85)

e). Reflective or Idyllic View

The fifth phase is same with the fifth phase of comedy, and like it is a reflective or idyllic view of experience. This phase deals with a word very similar to that of the second phase of romance except that the mood of the hero more experience rather than from second phase (Frye, 1957:202). In this fifth phase the hero began to experience about his role. This phase is similar to the second phase but the difference is in the second phase the hero still did not know and inexperience. In this phase, the hero already knows and begins to experience about anything that happened around him. In this phase we can say that it is the climax of the story.

‘I nodded because Annabeth had jogged something in my memory when she reminded me about our taxi drive with the Gray Sisters. At the time, the information they’d given me made no sense. But now...

’30, 31, 75, 12,’ I said.

‘Ooo-kay,’ Tantalus said. ‘Thank you for sharing those meaningless numbers.’

‘They’re sailing coordinates,’ I said. ‘Latitude and longitude. I, uh, learned about it in social studies.’

Even Annabeth looked impressed. ‘30 degrees, 31 minutes north, 75 degrees, 12 minutes west.

He’s right! The Gray Sisters gave us those coordinates. That’d be somewhere in the Atlantic, off the coast of Florida. The Sea of Monsters. We need a quest!’” (Riordan, 2006:32)

“‘Clarrise,’ I said, ‘What did the Oracle tell you exactly?’

She looked up. I thought she was going to tell me off, but instead she took a deep breath and recited her prophecy:

‘You shall sail the iron ship with warriors of bone,

You shall find what you seek and make it your own,

But despair for your life entombed within stone, And fail without friends, to fly home alone.’

...I ran into the curb and grabbed a taxi that was just letting out a family of cruise passengers.

‘Clarisse,’ I yelled, ‘come on. You’re going to the airport. Annabeth, give her the Fleece.’

Clarrise said, ‘you’d let me—’

‘It’s your quest,’ I said. ‘We only have enough money for one flight....’” (Riordan, 2006:83-84)

The hero begins to understand and experience about what happened in his world and he begins to help with his knowledge. The hero becomes wiser than before. With the

knowledge of experience, that it did not exist previously, the hero begins to take the action more cautious and wiser.

f). Society Ceases to Exist Beyond Contemplation

“The sixth phase is the last phase of romance that same with comedy... In romance it marks the end of a movement from main to addition adventure (Frye, 1957:202). The last of the romance is the ending that it always exists in all literary work. This phase has a coziness, relaxing and entertaining tone of ending part. In romance this phase marks the end of the hero quests, from active quest to contemplative adventure.

“‘Celestial bronze, Percy. What would happen if you shot this at human?’

‘Nothing,’ I said. ‘It would pass right through.’

‘That’s right,’ he said. ‘Humans don’t exist on the same level as immortals. They can’t even be hurt by our weapons. But you, Percy—you are part god, part human. You live in both worlds. You can be harmed by both, and you can affect both. That’s make the heroes so special.’”

(Riordan, 2006:90)

From that quotation above it can be said that the sixth phase is the conversation that usually happened between the hero and the individual or small groups. It indicates the conclusion of the hero’s story with the talks about the rest of hero’s journey. The hero begins to free with the confrontation of his enemy. The last phase here also describes about the change of the quest from the active into contemplative journey usually a coziness journey.

“The next morning, everybody was buzzing about the chariot race, though they kept glancing nervously toward the sky like they expected to see Stympthalian birds gathering. None did. It was a beautiful summer day with blue sky and plenty of sunshine. The camp had started to look the way it should look: the meadows were green and lush; the white columns gleamed on the Greek buildings; dryads played happily in the woods.” (Riordan, 2006:93)

The quotation above tells us the change of the active quest into contemplative journey of the hero. After Percy had a tough quest, he could take another little journey freed from confrontation and he had the entertaining note.

4). The American Ideologies Represented in the Novel

The American ideology exists almost on all chapters inside the novel. Rick Riordan puts all ideology of America in his literary work. Here we will analyze the ideology of

America by Rick Riordan one by one. Such as in the following quotation from the novel.

“‘Big guy,’ I said, ‘you ever hear those old stories about the Greek gods? Like Zeus, Poseidon, Athena—’
‘Yes,’ Tyson said.

‘Well...those gods are still alive. They kind follow Western Civilization around, living in the strongest countries, so like now they’re in the U.S. And sometimes they have kids with mortals. Kids called half-blood.’” (Riordan, 2006:10)

That quotation explains that Greek legends gods and goddesses are still alive and live in the USA who represent the strongest country in the world. Rick Riordan puts this statement to give us the ideology that America is the strongest country in the world.

“‘Found one. Thank the gods.’ Annabeth pulled out a gold coin that I recognized as a drachma, the currency of mount Olympus. It had Zeus’s likeness stamped on one side and the Empire State Building on the other.” (Riordan, 2006:11)

Here is another ideology of America that is found inside the novel. In the statement above it is clearly stated that Greek legends and America are the same. Since the Greek legends in the ancient time influenced almost all of the world and Rick Riordan wanted to do the same as the Greece in the ancient time with his way to describe the similarities to the currency of the gods. “Zeus’s likeness stamped on one side and the Empire State Building on the other.”

“‘Look, Percy, the sea of monsters is the sea all heroes sail through on their adventures. It used to be in the Mediterranean, yes. But like everything else, it shifts locations as the West’s Center of power shifts.’
‘Like Mount Olympus being above the Empire State Building,’ I said. ‘And Hades being under Los Angeles.’” (Riordan, 2006:31)

In the quotation above, Annabeth told Percy where the location of the sea of monsters was exactly. Annabeth mentioned that the location of it was shifting depended on the west center of power shifts. It indicates another American power in the novel. The quotation above does not briefly talk about the America, but the previous quotations has explained about involvement of America especially in its ideology.

Also in the second dialogue, Percy said "Mount Olympus being above the Empire State Building" and "Hades being under Los Angeles." It obviously explains that the America is the center of all living and death. Mount Olympus is the center or the headquarters of Greek legends of gods and goddesses. It is the same with the Empire State Building as the center of the American government. Hades is

also the name of the god that ruled the underground, a place where people must visit when they die and it is located in Los Angeles America.

The next ideology that Rick Riordan shows in his literary work explains how the America controls the other countries through the method that sometimes we do not realize.

“‘Haven’t you ever wondered how franchise stores pop up so fast?’ She asked. ‘One day there’s nothing and then the next day—*boom*, there’s a new burger place or a coffee shop or whatever? First a single store, then two, then four—exact replicas spreading across the country?’

‘Um, no. Never thought about it.’

‘Percy, some of the chains multiply so fast because all their locations are magically linked to the life force of a monster. Some children of Hermes figured out how to do it back in the 1950s.’” (Riordan, 2006:51)

The American ideology represented in the statement above is the ideology of influencing the world with their fast food. American people is represented by a group of Hermes children. As we know today, fast food exists all over the world and its existence is like a mushroom. Fast food is everywhere in tremendous numbers. “Some children of Hermes figured out how to do it back in the 1950s” from that sentence it can be explained that in 1950s America was in the top of the world. It had strongest military force, economy, and the fruits of this prosperity—new cars, suburban houses and other consumer goods—that they were available to more people than ever before.

Another ideology of America that is represented in the novel is about the American people who are smart, strong that connected to the Greek gods and goddesses reflected in Percy Jackson.

“‘30, 31, 75, 12,’ I said

‘Ooo-kay,’ Tantalus said. ‘Thank you for sharing those meaningless numbers.’

‘They’re sailing coordinates,’ I said. ‘Latitude and longitude.’

Even Annabeth looked impressed. ‘30 degrees, 31 minutes north, 75 degrees, and 12 minutes west. He’s right! The Gray Sisters gave us those coordinates. That’d be somewhere in the Atlantic, off the coast of Florida.’” (Rick, 2006:32)

The power of Percy represents also the power of American people who are smart and strong in their army. The American army especially is the US Navy. As we know that US Navy was established during the American revolutionary war and they played a major role in the American Civil War and World War II. Also now, they maintain the presence of global presence, deploying in such areas as East Asia, Mediterranean, and the middle east. The U.S. Navy is the largest, most powerful navy in the world. It

is clear that the dialogue above is represents the power of America in the power and world domination.

“She looked down. ‘Don’t you ever feel like, what if the world really is messed up? What if we could do it all over again from scratch? No more war. Nobody homeless. No more summer reading homework.’

‘I’m listening.’

‘I mean, the West represents a lot of best things mankind ever did—that’s why the fire is still burning. That’s why Olympus is still around. But sometimes you just see the bad stuff, you know? And you start thinking the way Luke does: ‘If I could tear this down, I would do it better.’ Don’t you ever that way? Like you could do a better job if you ran the world?’” (Rick, 2006:71)

The dialogue above represents also how strong the people of America is. The power of America that represents in the dialogue is that it can destroy the other countries if America thinks that they do not like-minded with the American ideology of peace and prosperity. That dialogue represents another power of America’s domination to other countries.

Conclusion

In *Percy Jackson and the Olympians: The Sea of Monsters*, Percy as the main character and the search for the Golden Fleece are the core of the analysis because they can be used to help to take further analysis about the archetype elements that exist in the novel. The archetype as a genre has been found inside the novel. The analysis of the archetype elements in this novel is divided into six phases based on the analysis of Frye. The first is the complete innocence that describes the innocence and unknown Percy with the other of his life. The second is the youthful innocence of inexperience that describes the innocence of the hero but in this phase focused on the how the hero will meet the companions. The third is the completion of an ideals that describes where the quest is and where the hero sets out on an adventure. The fourth is maintaining of the integrity of the innocent world against the assault of experience that describes the hero society that is assaulted by the enemy. The fifth is the reflective or idyllic view that describes the hero begins to experience about his role. The last is society ceases to exist beyond contemplation that describes the end of the hero quest.

The additional analysis in this novel is about the American ideology. This additional theory is used because after analyzing the archetype elements used in the novel we found another prove showed inside the novel that is needed to be analyzed further. The American ideology that discussed in this novel is about the superiority of USA

especially on their power and the people that are smarter than other countries, and it is reflected in the story of the novel. Inside the novel, America indicates that Greek superiority of gods and goddesses reflected especially in the main character of the novel, *Percy Jackson* transformed into the modern world with the USA and their people as the center of it.

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