

**POWER RELATION BETWEEN CHARACTERS IN RICK
RIORDAN'S *PERCY JACKSON & THE OLYMPUS: THE
LIGHTNING THIEF***

THESIS

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**DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH LITERATURE
FACULTY OF HUMANITIES
UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI MAULANA MALIK IBRAHIM
MALANG
2020**

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MALANG
2020**

STATEMENT OF AUTHORSHIP

I state that the thesis entitled **Power Relation Between Characters In Rick Riordan's *Percy Jackson & The Olympus: The Lightning Thief*** is my original work. I do not include any materials previously written or published by another person, except those cited as references and written in the bibliography. As a result of this, if there is any objection or claim, I am the only person who is responsible for that.

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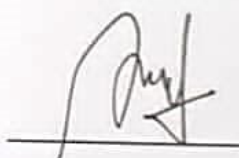

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MOTTO

“I stand for everything that I supposed to be true”

–Bellgis Avriazah

DEDICATION

Million thanks to everyone who involved in doing this thesis, I dedicate this
undergraduate thesis to:

My parents, Wiwit Isti Faizah and Dirga Novida Rianto, who always pray for me,
support, and strengthen whatever happens in my life, and surely make it real. Big
hug for you both.

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more that I can't mention here, who always gives motivation, support, and accept
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surviving until now!

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My Allah SWT gives the best for them for all their guidance, support and prayer. Hopefully, this study could be beneficial to the writer herself and for the readers in general. Then the researcher hopes that this thesis will be useful for the readers as the reference for the next research to conduct a study related to Power Relation analysis.

Malang, June 16, 2020

Bellgis Avrianzah

ABSTRACT

Avrianzah, Belgis.(2020). *Power Relation Between Characters In Rick Riordan's Percy Jackson & The Olympus: The Lightning Thief* Undergraduate Thesis. Department of English Literature, Faculty of Humanities, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Advisor: Dr. Siti Masitoh, M.Hum

Keywords: Power, Power Relation, Percy Jackson, Myth, Greek Mythology

This study aims to analyze the relations between character strengths in Rick Riordan *Percy Jackson & The Olympus: The Lightning Thief*. The purpose of this study is to show how Percy Jackson as part of a social group called Demigod has a power relation with other characters in this novel. How other characters affect the power within him so that he must become someone according to the wishes of other characters, such as Poseidon who is a god of water, his father who passed on his power to Percy as a god who has the power to control water. Actually Percy didn't want to be the hero his father made him to be. However, because his environment knows that Percy is a demigod, he continues to be attacked by enemies and endangers the lives of Percy and his family. This study has two research questions, namely (1) What are the power relations between Gods, Demigods, and Mythological Creatures as the social groups in the novel *Percy Jackson & The Olympus: The Lightning Thief by Rick Riordan?*, and (2) How are power relations constructed between Percy and other characters of each social groups?

The researcher uses power relations from Michel Foucault to analyze this novel to get a comprehensive explanation of the power relations between characters in the story. This research is part of literary criticism because the researcher interprets and analyzes literary works. The results of the analysis show that the social groups in the novel are interrelated and have power relations. God as the highest power in the story becomes dominant because it affects the lives of other social groups such as Demigods, Mythological Creatures, and humans. The second research question result shows that Percy's as a Demigod character has power relations with some characters. One of them is Grover as his best friend who always helps him in any case, especially to study and fight enemies.

المستخلص

أبريانزاه، بيلجيس. (٢٠٢٠) علاقة القوة في ريك ريوردانس بيرسي جاكسون وأوليمبوس: لص البرق، البحث الجامعي. قسم الأدب الإنجليزي كلية العلوم الإنسانية جامعة مولانا مالك إبراهيم الإسلامية الحكومية مالانج. مشرفة: دكتورة. سيتي مسيطة، الماجستير. الكلمات الرئيسية: القوة، علاقة القوة، بيرسي جاكسون، أسطورة، علم الأساطير

تهدف هذه الدراسة إلى تحليل العلاقات بين نقاط القوة في الشخصية في ريك ريوردان بيرسي جاكسون وأوليمبوس: لص البرق. الغرض من هذه الدراسة هو إظهار كيف أن بيرسي جاكسون كجزء من مجموعة اجتماعية تسمى النصف بدائي لها علاقة قوية مع الشخصيات الأخرى في هذه الرواية. كيف تؤثر الشخصيات الأخرى على القوة بداخله بحيث يجب أن يصبح شخصاً وفقاً لرغبات الشخصيات الأخرى ، مثل بوسيدون وهو إله الماء ، والده الذي نقل سلطته إلى بيرسي كإله لديه القدرة على التحكم ماء. في الواقع لم يكن بيرسي يريد أن يكون البطل الذي جعله والده. ومع ذلك ، نظرًا لأن بيئته تعرف أن بيرسي هو نصف إله ، فإنه لا يزال يتعرض للهجوم من قبل الأعداء ويعرض حياة بيرسي وعائلته للخطر. تحتوي هذه الدراسة على سؤالين بحثيين ، وهما (١) ما هي علاقات القوة بين الآلهة ، والنصائح النصفية ، والمخلوقات الأسطورية كمجموعات اجتماعية في رواية بيرسي جاكسون وأوليمبوس: لص البرق للكاتب ريك ريوردان؟ ، و (٢) كيف هل أقيمت علاقات القوة بين بيرسي والشخصيات الأخرى من كل فئة اجتماعية؟

هذا البحث له فائدتان ، وهما الفوائد النظرية والعملية. من الناحية النظرية ، يمكن لهذا البحث تطوير معلومات حول تحليل ريك ريوردان بيرسي جاكسون وأوليمبوس: لص البرق ونظرية علاقات القوة بقلم ميشيل فوكو. في حين أن هذا التحليل مفيد عمليًا كمرجع ومثال لمزيد من البحث. يستخدم الباحث علاقات القوة من ميشيل فوكو لتحليل هذه الرواية للحصول على شرح شامل لعلاقات القوة بين الشخصيات في القصة. هناك تصميم البحث ومصادر البيانات وجمع البيانات

وتحليل البيانات. هذا البحث جزء من النقد الأدبي لأن الباحث يفسر ويحلل الأعمال الأدبية. يستخدم النهج الاجتماعي لتحليل النصوص الأدبية المتعلقة بعلاقات القوة بين الشخصيات في الرواية. تم أخذ بيانات البحث من الكلمات والعبارات والجمل في رواية بيرسي جاكسون وأوليمبوس: لص البرق للكاتب ريك ريوردان. يقوم الباحث بجمع البيانات عن طريق تحديد وتصنيف الاقتباسات ذات الصلة من الرواية. قام الباحث بتحليل البيانات من خلال شرح أو وصف الاقتباسات بناءً على نظرية علاقات القوة من ميشيل فوكو ، وأظهرت نتائج التحليل أن المجموعات الاجتماعية في الرواية مترابطة ولديها علاقات قوة. يصبح الله باعتباره أعلى قوة في القصة هو المسيطر لأنه يؤثر على حياة المجموعات الاجتماعية الأخرى مثل النصف بدائي والمخلوقات الأسطورية والبشر. الآلهة نفسها هي صور لكائنات لها القوة الكاملة على الكون. لديهم دور في الحفاظ على توازن العالم. في الرواية ، اجتمع هؤلاء الآلهة معًا في مكان يُدعى أولمبيا. لديهم القدرة على جعل المخلوقات تفعل ما تريد. عندما يكون لديهم أطفال أو يطلق عليهم أنصاف الآلهة. لم يتمكنوا من رعاية أطفالهم بشكل مباشر ، وغالبًا ما لم يعرف النصف بدائي أنهم ينحدرون من الآلهة.

ABSTRAK

Avrianzah, Belgis (2020) *Power Relation in Rick Riordan`s Percy Jackson and The Olympus: The Lightning Thief*, Skripsi Jurusan Sastra Inggris, Fakultas Humaniora, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Pembimbing: Dr. Siti Masitoh, M.Hum

Kata Kunci: Power, Power Relation, Percy Jackson, Myth, Greek Mythology

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis hubungan antara kekuatan karakter dalam *Rick Riordan Percy Jackson & The Olympus: The Lightning Thief*. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk menunjukkan bagaimana Percy Jackson sebagai bagian dari kelompok sosial bernama Demigod memiliki relasi kuasa dengan karakter lain dalam novel ini. Bagaimana karakter lain mempengaruhi kekuatan dalam dirinya sehingga ia harus menjadi seseorang sesuai dengan keinginan karakter lain, seperti Poseidon yang merupakan dewa air, ayahnya yang mewariskan kekuatannya kepada Percy sebagai dewa yang memiliki kekuatan untuk mengendalikan air. Sebenarnya Percy tidak ingin menjadi pahlawan yang dibuat ayahnya. Namun karena lingkungannya mengetahui bahwa Percy adalah seorang demigod, ia terus diserang oleh musuh dan membahayakan nyawa Percy dan keluarganya. Penelitian ini memiliki dua pertanyaan penelitian, yaitu (1) Apa hubungan kekuasaan antara Dewa, Demigod, dan Makhluk Mitologi sebagai kelompok sosial dalam novel *Percy Jackson & The Olympus: The Lightning Thief* karya Rick Riordan?, dan (2) Bagaimana apakah hubungan kekuasaan dibangun antara Percy dan karakter lain dari masing-masing kelompok sosial?

Peneliti menggunakan relasi kuasa dari Michel Foucault untuk menganalisis novel ini untuk mendapatkan penjelasan yang komprehensif tentang relasi kuasa antar tokoh dalam cerita. Penelitian ini merupakan bagian dari kritik sastra karena peneliti menginterpretasikan dan menganalisis karya sastra. Hasil analisis menunjukkan bahwa kelompok sosial dalam novel saling terkait dan memiliki hubungan kekuasaan. Tuhan sebagai kekuatan tertinggi dalam cerita menjadi dominan karena mempengaruhi kehidupan kelompok sosial lainnya seperti Demigod, Makhluk Mitologi, dan manusia. Hasil pertanyaan penelitian kedua menunjukkan bahwa Percy sebagai karakter Demigod memiliki hubungan kekuasaan dengan beberapa karakter. Salah satunya adalah Grover sebagai sahabatnya yang selalu membantunya dalam hal apapun, terutama untuk belajar dan melawan musuh.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter contains aspects that will introduce and explained the object. It consists of a background of the study, research question, and objectives of the study, scope and limitation, significance of the study, research method, research design, data source, data collection, data analysis, and definition of key terms.

A. Background of Study

Literature is a creative thought process of a writer who conveys what is in their minds by creating a work. A writer often expresses feelings and emotions in action when they are angry, sad, or happy. Literature is derived from the soul of a human being who wishes to convey an idea, thought, view, comment, expression through the medium of language used as work. Literary works have many functions for readers. Aside from being a medium of entertainment, literary works are closely related to phenomena in society. We can find a lot of new knowledge and understanding of human life. Literature has a close relationship with humans and aspects of life. A literary work can also describe the conditions of life in society (Wellek & Warren, 1949).

Myths are stories that are believed to exist in ancient times. The story is purified and sacred. Usually, something symbolic that tells a story and events real or imaginary. The myth also concerns the origin, and the changes occurred in the universe and the world, gods, supernatural powers at some stage in power of humans, heroes, and the wider community (Ibeng, 2020).

This research analyzes literary work, a novel, entitled *Percy Jackson and The Olympians: The Lightning Thief*. A story about Greek mythology that compare into the modern era. This novel is the first of five Percy Jackson and the Olympians series written by an American named Richard Russel Riordan Jr. or better known as Rick Riordan. Inspired by his son who has ADHD and dyslexia who likes to listen to him when he tells the stories about Greek mythologies. Rick, a teacher at that time, intended to make a story about the gods but changed it a little to a more modern way. Finally, Percy Jackson, a dyslexic figure who also descended from Poseidon, a god who has power in the water.

The author is interested in analyzing this novel because this novel is also one of the favorite literary works of writers who are interested in works that build imagination, such as science fiction. Although the story of Percy Jackson is not real or exists in this world, some researchers say that this novel represents life in America about social inequality, political life is not transparent, and there are still many aspects contained in the book and described in a literary work. The following summarizes the story of *Percy Jackson and The Olympians: The Lightning Thief*.

Percy Jackson and Olympians: The Lightning Thief is the first book that tells the story about a boy named Percy who realizes that he is a descendant of the god, Poseidon. His mother is an ordinary woman and falls in love with Poseidon. Then soon, they have a son named Percy Jackson. But finally Poseidon must leave them because his responsibilities as a god cannot be abandoned when Percy is not born yet. The gods should not have an interaction with humans even with their

own little family. Then Poseidon left his wife and child. Several years passed and Percy Jackson is already a teenager. He realized that something goes wrong with him. He is a dyslexia ADHP boy that can be able to read the Greek symbols when his friends do not understand that. Until one day he was accused of stealing Zeus's stick-shaped lightning. That is made the gods angry and threatened Poseidon there would be a war between the gods. Even though Percy had never met his father, he has many inheritances such as strength and shelter that took him to the dorms for demigods or half-bloods. Then he began his journey with his friend to look for pearls and go to hell to fetch lightning sticks. Percy found the lightning stick inside the shield given by Luke and returned the wand in time. Eventually he defeat the war of the gods and be able to meet his father. Then the following explanation is about the theory applied in this thesis.

In *Percy Jackson & The Olympians: The Lightning Thief*, there are several layers of society that differentiate their level of the position. In this case, the researcher will write down some of what is in this novel. Gods and goddesses (who rule over all things done by the inhabitants of the earth, or who govern everything on earth) in the story are mentioned in the characters of Zeus, Athena, Poseidon, Hermes, and other gods. The second is the demigod, the descendants of gods and goddesses who have mixed with humans. Usually, gods or goddesses will come down to earth and look for a partner, or they will fall in love with the inhabitants of the planet, namely humans. After that, they have children who posture like humans, but they have special powers like one of their parents, the gods. In this novel, some demigods are described, including Percy; son of

Poseidon, Annabeth; son of Athens, Luke; son of Hermes, etc. The third is mythological creatures whose physical form is not like humans. They have half-animal posture of their body. In this novel include Medusa, an evil creature that has snake hair, Grover in the form of a satyr or half-sheep human, Chiron who has a half-horse human body, and others. Then is an ordinary human who becomes an additional role in the story. In this case, for example, Percy's mother, Sally. Also, Gabe is a human form even though he is written as a stinky human to protect Percy from the attacks of creatures who are after him.

Power relation in our daily interactions are inevitable. They are there between employees and bosses, children and parents, lecturers, and students, and many other human relationships. Power not exclusively owned by the government or structural position (Rahayu, Lia, and Aisyah, 2014).

For understanding the power that is everywhere, Foucault (1988) improves the quality of understanding the power that circulates institutions through a network, both in social interaction and operated by anyone. The power relationship is higher than what we know. Foucault called the power relations, "a strategic game between freedom." There are two other types of power relations, namely domination, and government (Foucault 1988: 19). In general, the concept of power acts as a "strategic location between freedoms," which is central to understanding the meaning of power while the power and power relation as the theory itself can be applied in the literary works in literature (Rahayu, Lia, and Aisyah, 2014).

In this research paper, the writer analyzes literary work, a novel by Rick Riordan's *Percy Jackson & The Olympus: The Lightning Thief*, using the concept of power relations by Michel Foucault. There is a lot of research about this novel. But the power relation theory gets less attention from researchers so that I, as a researcher, try to attempt what the novel writer tries to describe based on the sociological approach.

B. The problem of The Study

Based on the title, this thesis aims to analyze the problems of :

1. What are the power relations between Gods, Demigods, and Mythological Creatures as the social groups in the novel *Percy Jackson & The Olympus: The Lightning Thief* by Rick Riordan?
2. How are the power relations between Percy and other characters as a part of each social groups?

C. Objectives of the Study

Based on the research question, this research purpose of :

1. To find out the power relations between Gods, Demigods, and Mythological Creatures as the social groups in the novel *Percy Jackson & The Olympus: The Lightning Thief* by Rick Riordan.
2. To discuss the power relation between Percy and other characters as a part of each social groups.

D. Scope and Limitation

This research is focused on power relations by Michel Foucault that exist in a novel *Percy Jackson and The Olympus: The Lightning Thief*. But in another case, this study also analyzes several sections that discuss the relationship between the main character and other characters. How Percy Jackson faced various challenges, he faced to save Olympus and prevent a war between the gods. Even so, initially, Percy also tried to find the true identity that he is a demigod.

E. Significance of the Study

This study aims to contribute to developing literary theory in the application of literary research. The author reproduces the theoretical discussion based on the review of the literature in this research. The writer means to enrich the study about power relations primarily related to *Percy Jackson & The Olympus: The Lightning Thief*. It can also be a reference in analyzing novels or other literary works. The author also hopes that this research can be useful for other literary researchers or readers.

F. Definition of the Key Term

To avoid misunderstanding of the research in this study, the definition of some words will be explained below:

Myth Myth is a story that is believed to exist in the past. Usually, there is a supernatural power, and it depends on who finds it

Fairy Fairies are creatures that have supernatural powers—usually described as having wings and beautiful

Power Power is the ability to influence others in a way.

Power Relation Power relation is the relationship between one group and another based on a certain ideology.

Demigod Demigods are descendants of gods in the form of half-humans and half-gods

Satyr Satyr is a mythical creature represents human half goat

G. Previous Studies

Three previous studies will be related to this research. They are Dhani Irawan (2015) with *Structural Analysis of Plot In Rick Riordan's Percy Jackson and The Olympians: The Lightning Thief*, Wuri Lukito Sari (2016) with *The Intrapersonal Conflict Of Percy In Single Parent Family As Seen In Riordan's Percy Jackson And The Lightning Thief Novel*, M. Hilman Rasyid Yudistira with *The Concept of Hero in Rick Riordan's "Percy Jackson and The Olympians: The Lightning Thief"*.

First, Dhani Irawan (2015) wrote *Structural Analysis of Plot In Rick Riordan's Percy Jackson and The Olympians: The Lightning Thief*. It uses Greimas Structuralism theory. In his research, he divided the story into three-part. The research that is discussed by Dhani Irawan has the effect of doing my research. In his study, he examined the plot of the story. The beginning of the

story is to look for a half-blood camp, a camp for half-blood (descendants of a god) that Percy should return there because he is not safe outside. Then, finding the lightning bolt and the last is replacing the lightning bolt. After being divided into three stories, he analyzes the characters in that story. After that, the writer explains the plot. He found that this story has an end and a chronological narrative. Because of that, *Percy Jackson and The Olympians: The Lightning Thief* is a close plot, according to Dani Irawan.

Second is Wuri Lukito Sari (2016) with *The Intrapersonal Conflict Of Percy In Single Parent Family As Seen In Riordan's Percy Jackson And The Lightning Thief Novel*. This research using a psychological approach in critical approach by Rohrberger and Wood (1971). It also uses the psychoanalysis theory by Sigmund Freud. He found two problems related to his thesis. The first one is the characterization of Percy Jackson as the major character. Percy is a boy who has a good personality. Wuri tells us about how Percy treats everyone with his kindness. Percy cares for everyone, and it proves in that novel by Wuri, such as when Percy saves Groover, his friend, from Nancy Bobofit, who always disturbs Percy and Grover. Wuri also says that Percy is brave. He uses his power to lose Bull Monster and Medusa while he is looking for the real lightning thief. Another that Wuri also finds is the intrapersonal conflict dealing with Percy's father. He discovered that Percy gets mad with his father, Poseidon. He left Percy and his wife. Percy thinks that his father asks him to find the lightning thief while Poseidon ignores him and his mother for 12 years. He can not accept the fact that

his father is a god and should leave him as a child. But when he found the bolt stick, Percy realized he should not hate his father.

Last is M. Hilman Rasyid Yudistira with *The Concept of Hero in Rick Riordan's "Percy Jackson and The Olympians: The Lightning Thief"*. This research using Vladimir Popp's Narratology to analyze the rules of the plot in narrative text. From the book of Vladimir, the writer found 31 functions that must be completed by a hero. But Hilman used 20 function in this thesis and divided the into 4 sphere, those are: introduction that consist of absenation; interdiction; violation; reconnaissance; delivery; trickery; and complicity. Then body of the story that include villany and lack; mediation; counteraction; and departure. After that is donor sequence that include first function of the donor; hero's reaction; acquisition; guidance; struggle; branding; victory; and liquidation. And last is her's return that include only return.

After that, the writer found some roles of characters in that literary work. Between them are; the villain (Kronos), the helper (Annabeth and Grover), the donor (Chiron), dispatcher (Chiron), princess and her father (Sally Jackson and Poseidon), false hero (Ares and Luke), and hero (Percy Jackson). Then, the final point is the writer could know the hero is Percy Jackson as Seeker-hero. He helps calming the war between the gods by retrieving the lightning bolt and dark helmet to its owner.

H. Research Method

This part presents the research method of the study. There are research design, data sources, data collection, and data analysis.

I. Research Design

In this research, the writer used literary criticism in the sociological approach. In this case, the researcher analyzes the literary work using power relations by Michel Foucault in sociological aspects.

J. Data Source

The source of this research is using literary work by Rick Riordan with title *Percy Jackson and The Olympians: The Lightning Thief*. This novel is the first of five series of Percy Jackson books. It contains 390 pages. The first edition published in 2005 by Puffin Books in the United Kingdom.

K. Data Collection

In this study, the writer uses Rick Riordan's novel *Percy Jackson and The Olympians: The Lightning Thief*. To collect data that will be used in this study, the authors use several stages, including (a) Read and understand the contents of the novel. The author reads every part of the story and takes the data needed by underlining the sentences that are important for the research material. (b) Identify related data. The author analyzes the data in the novel related to the research and appropriate to the topic of the research.

L. Data Analysis

The author has collected data to be examined. The next step is to sort out the data to be analyzed with the following steps that should be done; (a) Find out the proper power relation in the novel. An appropriate content of power relation in the book *Percy Jackson and The Olympians: The Lightning Thief* giving significant evidence to the research. Many aspects can relate to the topic, such as social, political, and many more. (b) Highlighting the parts that are related to the research—highlighting the narrative in the novel about the relationship between the main character and other characters that relate to this research and the topic.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF THE RELATED LITERATURE

In this chapter, the researcher provides a review related to the theory used to analyze the novel. The first researcher opens this chapter by Myth. Second, the researcher continues this chapter with Greek mythology. Then, the researcher continues the theory of power in many aspects. Lastly, the researcher explained to the reader about power relations by Michel Foucault to show the meaning of power relation.

A. Myth and Ancient Greek Mythology

Myth may be a practical term with actual usage in a particular field. But in its use, myths are usually formed to traverse a history of disciplinary discourse. It is also influenced both by the particular material discussed and by a later explicit or implicit analytical or interpretive framework used in it. Finally, it might seem a bit idiomatic when viewed from another perspective (Frog, 2018).

Myth is a folklore that is considered to have happened and is considered sacred or sacred by some people who believe in the myth that circulated. The gods or demigods are a character in myths. Events in it also occurred in the past which may have not been created by humans, or even coexist with humans at that time. It also happens in a different place or not the place we live in now. What is clear, myth is an event or story that is believed to exist in the past (Danandjaja, 1991).

Myth becomes a word that has an ideological and evaluative meaning, so many purposes make it subliminal or hidden. This also makes it a challenge for

the humanities to be more reflexive with the terms and concepts of the myth itself. In addition to perfecting meaning, elements, and thoughts, myths can also be defined as a tool to analyze a problem and existing phenomena. Another thing that can be developed from myths is to organize and limit people's thoughts, and to recognize the world viewpoints that we enjoyed or inherited to this day (Frog, 2018).

In all parts of the world, at any time, and in every situation that occurs, myths in human life have experienced development; myth is a living inspiration for many people. Some may arise from rational thought. Myth is a secret path that flows in human culture and is endlessly energized by the cosmos. Art, philosophy, cultural forms of ancient humans and which have a lot of history, religion, extraordinary discoveries in the fields of science and technology, and the myth of the magic ring (Campbell, 2004).

While many people already know, the Greek Myth comes from the ancient Balkan Peninsula: Attica, Peloponnesus, Mycenae, Boeotia, Argos, Thrace, and several other islands. Among them are Crete and several small regions of Asia. Besides, even more, remote places became the coverage of Greek Myths. Sumer and Babylon became the historical ranks of Greek Myth, which are in the stories that circulate. Homer, with his works and some poets who wrote works between the ages of 750 and 700 BC, has been regarded as the "highest sources" of ancient Greek stories (Daly, 2009).

It is hard to guess the actual age of Ancient Greek civilization. Some of the stories circulating have a slower time than the original, so the writer can not be sure when the exact time is about the origin of Ancient Greece. But Homer referred to the Theban Cycle, Argonaut, and what Heracles made. Also, some of his writings in verse form in his poem briefly mention several heroes such as Phorbas, Anchises, and Hippocoon. Everything found in the mainland and Peloponnese traditions also belong to it (Bremmer, 1987).

The ancient Greek myths that we learn a lot now are the result of just imaging and not an original and pure from the myths of Ancient Greece. Many of these works and myths are adaptations of stories collected by Greeks from other cultures. Before the period around 800 BC, when the Greek alphabet or letters were developed, myths were passed down from one generation to the next. It is also spread by word of mouth. But at the time after 800 BC, Greek mythical stories began to be written as works. The setting is most of the actions or knowledge that we are familiar with Ancient Greek Mythology (Houle, 2001).

Stories of ancient Greek gods and goddesses is a collection of stories discussed in Greek Mythology. It contains traditional Greek folklore that tells or illustrates how the world is created, about the importance of a ritual, and how the origin of all things is created according to their beliefs. The stories that circulated had their own beliefs and religious connotations for the people at that time. They have their admiration for their gods and goddesses who have superhuman strength and qualities in their portrayal in real life. They also have fantasies about forms

and depictions of gods and goddesses in their illusions that never end until the present (Bokhari, 2016).

Ancient people believe that the qualifications or position of mental gods and goddesses are far higher than ordinary humans. But from the stories that many people know and circulated freely, they can not be free from human passions and instincts. Many stories tell us how the god or goddess has the intention to revenge and repay other creatures, deception. Some have stories of jealousy towards other beings and even other gods. The gods are always said to punish the perpetrators of crime. Besides, they also dislike dissidents, which make them angry and ignore them. Moreover, they also do not like people who hate ceremonies or something that can disappoint the gods and goddesses. It is not uncommon to find out that they visited humans with their havoc caused by their wrath. They are still bound to humans, whether in the form of love or hate. Not a few, they also unite themselves with humans, have many descendants called demigods (descendants of gods), and have unique names, depending on their strength and courage. But between gods and other creatures still have a significant difference, namely: gods can live forever while other beings can not (Berens, 1886).

When ancient Greek stories from Roman sources are summarized in a textual form, directly, the characters in these stories are also mentioned by the Greek names contained in the actual story, not the Latin names given in the Latin sources they make. Some things that are known from this case, the Romans like things that are equivalent to Roman and Italian traditions. So the stories of Greek gods and goddesses are also synchronized with their traditions. All of these things

will also refer to Greek gods and goddesses with Latin names from the Ancient Greek traditions they used to tell. Works written by Roman writers such as Hyginus and Ovid have different names of gods and goddesses from the ancient Greek names in their writings, namely: Venus is Aphrodite; Mars is Ares; Diana is Artemis; Minerva is Athena; Ceres namely Demeter; Liber is usually used for Dionysos; Volcanus is Hephaistos; Saturn is Kronos; Vesta is Hestia; Neptune is Poseidon, and Jupiter is Zeus (Hard, 2004).

B. Power

Power is an ability that is embedded in a person to carry out activities in the form of social relations with the environment and is his own will. However, it has outside influences, both resistance, threats, and many things based on these abilities (Weber, 1992). Meanwhile, according to Harold D. Laswell and Abraham Kaplan, power is a relationship that occurs between a group of people (groups) and individuals who can determine for themselves what they want to do without the intervention of others, which are intended for a particular purpose.

Power in the sense of the wider community is known as a network that contains the interaction between humans, in each individual or group. Power is not known to be unidirectional, single, above the others, and centralized. Instead, Foucault uses more general terms. Strength can come from anywhere, and it rejects a form of subjectivity. Power is something that has an ongoing movement without stopping in a network of life in society, especially in the social aspects of culture (Foucault, 1982).

According to Sergiu Balan (2010), power is a network system of relationships that covers all lines of society, but not a connection between the oppressed. When we understand that power is a form of strategy and not as a form of ownership, it means we think of power as something that is given, not something that is freely obtained. When people understand the notion of power, they will usually believe that power is a capacity or an act of imposing their will on something more helpless. Besides, it can also be interpreted as the ability to do things that they do not want to do or beyond their ability. In this case, it can be said that power is the power possessed by anyone who has more power than others. But Foucault dodged the statement. According to him, power is not something that can be owned by anyone. This tells us that strength is a strategy for a person to defend himself. Power works through a network or organization, whereas individuals are only a ride, not the application of power.

In understanding the notion of power that can emerge anywhere, Foucault (1988) said that the increase in the quality of understanding circulating in institutions through a network, which occurs in social interaction and can be controlled by anyone. The concept of power acts as an "exact and strategic location between existing and circulating freedoms" this is explained in general terms, and it is essential to understand the meaning of power itself. In contrast, the power of relations and the power itself can be used as a theory in a literary work in the field of literature and literacy (Rahayu, Lia, and Aisyah, 2014).

Complex power has complex relationships in society. This can be enjoyed and right; in this case, it can be stated that this is not a lie. The power, in this case,

is created by the dominant bourgeoisie through the media, one of which is the ideology of the community: by employing the people it would form a mentality through the institutions of society in the order of government, then it would establish hegemony by using the state apparatus (Daldal, 2014).

Power, namely the interaction relationship between individuals and groups, this is conveyed by Michel Foucault in his book *Subject and Power* (1982). He said individuals and groups have strong relationships. In theorizing about the concept of power, Foucault provided much participation in rearranging the theory. He rejects the subjectivity mentioned in that book. Because power is so familiar in one direction, centralized, one command, single, with each other, he uses a variety of terms that are common or more widely known in the community, namely, the power is everywhere. This shows that the power comes from everywhere and everywhere, whether there is a subject or not.

In addition, according to Foucault (1980) power and knowledge are interconnected with each other and can be an empty circle. It is explained that the more you have power, the more knowledge and there is a lot of knowledge, so there is a lot of power. There are four power bases according to Agustina and Cahyono (2016) namely: reward, coercive, legitimate power, reference. The relationship is built based on the sender of the message and the recipient of the message.

1. The power of rewards

The power of a rewards is the way the sender of the message gives the rewards to the recipient of the message. The more special the prize, the greater the power given. Gifts can be praise, honors, money, goods and services. The power of gifts is used to support something good. When people are valued, they get recognition, a good job, a good salary, and a good need (Gibson, 1991).

2. Coercive power

Coercive power is when the sender of the message threatens the recipient of the message to follow the message sender's speech. On the other hand, the coercive power of the recipient of the message will be punished if it does not follow the message sender's speech. For example: teachers and students, teachers have consequences if students do not enter in three days. In these circumstances students will feel threatened because of the consequences.

3. Legitimate power

Legitimate power is when the sender of the message controls the recipient of the message. For example, when the teacher feels he has the authority to give instruction to students in the classroom. Therefore, students have great respect for teachers. In the classroom teachers and students will use that power well (Tauber, 2007).

4. Power of references

According to Tauber (2007), power refers to interpersonal relationships that are bound together. For example: the relationship between teacher and student.

Students respect and are interested in the teacher personally. He also said that teachers have the power of reference because they care about their students and show with actions. Teachers do not neglect and teachers do not mix their rights. The teacher will listen more than talk.

C. Power Relation

According to Thomas (2004), power relation is the relationship between one group and another based on a certain ideology. Power is a complex and abstract concept, which significantly affects their lives. In addition, power can also be defined as the ability of stakeholders to oppose or support other individuals or groups (Nugroho, Suharno, and Subroto, 2016). Power is understood as something that is not exclusively owned by the government or structural positions. Rather, it is ubiquitous (Foucault, 1988). Power operates through networks around institutions, in social interactions and is operated by anyone (Rahayu, 2021).

To understand that power is everywhere, Foucault (1988) improves the quality of understanding the power that circulates institutions through a network, both in social interaction and operated by anyone. The power relation is higher than what we know. Foucault called the power relation "a strategic game between freedom." There are two other types of power relation: domination and government (Foucault, 1988). In general, the concept of power acts as a "strategic location between freedoms," which is central to understanding power's meaning (Rahayu, Lia, and Aisyah, 2014).

The aspect that can be seen from a group relation is the difference in the assistance dynamics. In this case, it can be seen from the criticism leveled at affirmative action. The programs carried out by them have resulted in disadvantaged groups designed to enhance development in competing. What is clear is that disadvantaged members get a loss and are only controlled by opponents and supporters of affirmative action. Such unfair treatment can increase underprivileged members. Such programs can threaten a person's self-esteem because they can reinforce the stereotype that groups that do not work can not make or carry out their own will (Nadler, 2002).

The word Power Relation becomes unpopular in everyday life. But this is beneficial for people who have never heard of or are aware of the existence of this power relation. Because most people who have realized this can only smile with the kindness that comes from coercion and shallow social contracts. Human relations are relationships that are based on an agreement or arrangement with each other (Maulana, 2017).

CHAPTER III

DISCUSSION

This third chapter will discuss the results of data analysis that have been detailed by researcher. This analysis is to answer the problem of the study contained in Chapter I. This chapter will be divided into two parts. The first is to explain how Percy realized that he is a demigod, a descendant of the god Poseidon. The second is to explain some of the power relations that appear in the novel *Percy Jackson & The Olympians: The Lightning Thief*.

A. Power Relations Between Gods, Demigods, and Mythological Creatures

1. Gods and Demigods

The demigods in that novel want to be normal human beings who live normally. But because they have special powers and are also descendants of the gods, they have to isolate themselves from the free world. They had to live in the Half-Blood Camp reserved for the descendants of the gods in Olympia. An example is Percy Jackson himself who has the same power as his father, Poseidon. He has the power to control water, just like his father who was nicknamed the God of Water. Percy did not realize he was a Demigod at first which meant he was a special kid. All he knows, he is a Dyslexia child and the rest are normal humans. He did not want to face the fact that he was a Demigod. This is depicted in the novel when he is very unprepared for the many trials that suddenly come his way as he grows up. In the novel, it is seen that Percy does not

want himself to be a Demigod and has the power within him. But because he is the son of a god, then he must face it.

“...I am sorry you were born, child. I have brought you a hero's fate, and a hero's fate is never happy. It is never anything but tragic.”
(Riordan, 2005: pg. 359)

The quote shows that there is a power relationship between Percy and his father, namely Demigod and Dewa. Poseidon said that he regretted having children because he had to make him a hero and save many people. Even if Percy was an ordinary human, he wouldn't have to do that and live a normal life. This shows that there is a power relationship between Gods and Demigods who cannot determine the course of their own story. He was also influenced by the Gods who were the parents of the Demigods themselves.

Annabeth ran her palm along the rail. "The gods are busy. They have a lot of kids and they don't always ... Well, sometimes they don't care about us, Percy. They ignore us."
(Riordan, 2005: pg. 102)

In that quote, Annabeth explains that the Gods often do not care about the existence of Demigods. They were very busy with their business as God. There, Annabeth also mentions that the Gods actually have many children which are also one of the reasons why they do not care about their children. The truth is that children do not want to be dumped by their parents. In addition, in this context, the Demigods are required to become a hero who can protect the earth, especially themselves from enemy attacks. But in the end, they have to do that because of the power relations they got from their parents.

2. God and Mythological Creatures

The Mythological Creatures depicted in *Percy Jackson and The Olympians: The Lightning Thief* are mythological creatures assigned to help the Demigods. They take various forms. Such as Centaur, Satyr, Medusa, and so on. Their daily lives are also described as normal humans when outside the Half-Blood Camp or when they are among normal humans. Examples such as Mr. Brunner, a Centaur who works as a teacher at Percy's school.

These mythological creatures are often assigned as protectors and supervisors of the Demigods. Every Demigod that lives or is outside the Half-Blood Camp area feels it must be protected because their presence makes enemies interested in attacking them.

"Yes, it was. I was supposed to protect you."

"Did my mother ask you to protect me?"

"No. But that's my job. I'm a keeper. At least... I was."

(Riordan, 2005: pg. 65)

The quote proves that Grover is a Satyr. He mentions that his job is to protect Percy, who in this context is a Demigod, i.e. the son of a God. Grover, when in the normal world (a world inhabited by ordinary humans) becomes a friend of Percy. In fact, he is on a mission to protect Percy Jackson. This is none other than because his father, Poseidon, could not directly take care of his son with his own hands. So he sent another creature that could protect his descendants from enemy attacks.

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From the explanation above, it shows that the mythological creatures in *Percy Jackson and The Olympians: The Lightning Thief* only play roles that help the Demigods to keep them safe and trained. Demigods are not directly protected by their parents who are gods. But they (the Gods) entrust all matters concerning the safety of their children to these mythological creatures. This also illustrates the existence of a power relationship that occurs between God and mythological creatures where they cannot determine their own desire to live freely without getting a special task to protect the children of the Gods.

"My year at Yancy Academy, to instruct you. We have satyrs at most schools, of course, keeping a lookout. But Grover alerted me as soon as he met you. He sensed you were something special, so I decided to come upstate. I convinced the other Latin teacher to ... ah, take a leave of absence."
(Riordan, 2005: pg. 69)

Chiron explained that he had been tutoring Percy all along and stationed several Satyrs in various places. The goal is to keep an eye on the Demigods around the world (normal humans). From this explanation, it is indirectly stated that Chiron as a mythological creature also has the task of educating the children of gods, namely the Demigods. They are trusted by the Gods to teach their children to fight enemies who seek their children's lives. Quotes from Mr. Brunner a.k.a Chiron indicate that the mythological creatures in the novel are affected by

the power of the Gods. This prompted the Mythological Creatures to continue their mission of caring for and educating the Demigods to thrive.

3. Demigods and Mythological Creatures

Demigods and Mythological Creatures are social groups that often interact in Percy Jackson's novel and *The Olympians: The Lightning Thief*. Among them is when in Half-Blood Camp where Demigods and Mythological Creatures gather in the same camp. The task of the Mythological Creatures is also to help the Demigods to hone their skills to face the enemy and face the war. There was nothing wrong with Demigods and Mythological Creatures having power relations with each other.

"Do not judge the Lord of the Sea too harshly," the Nereid told me. "He stands at the brink of an unwanted war. He has much to occupy his time. Besides, he is forbid-den to help you directly. The gods may not show such favoritism."
(Riordan, 2015: pg. 282)

In the quote, there is one proof that the Mythological Creatures have a power relationship with the Demigods. Nereid tried to convince Percy not to be too harsh on the gods, even though in that context it was his own father, Poseidon. In the novel, it has been mentioned that Percy really disliked his father because he never showed himself in front of him. He also thought that his father left his mother without caring about his family life. There Nereid plays a role so Percy can come back to believe that a god can not help creatures directly to avoid the assumption of favoritism. Nereid had also influenced Percy's thinking that God

was no good so he left him. That's how the other Demigods felt when they were abandoned by their parents and lived in Half-Blood Camp. They feel that God does not care about their family and that they can not feel the love of their parents, who in this context are gods, directly like parents in general.

"What you learn from me," he said, "is vitally important. I expect you to treat it as such. I will accept only the best from you, Percy Jackson."
(Riordan, 2015: pg. 8)

Mr. Brunner is also a member of the Mythological Creatures social group that influences the lives of Demigods. He was a teacher who in the real world became a teacher at Yancy Academy and watched over Demigods in the normal world. In those conversations, he had intervened in Percy to always try his best at what he always did. He wanted Percy to always understand what he taught Percy, even though at that time Percy had not realized that he was a Demigod. In that case it appears that Mr. Brunner insisted that Percy must do as he was told. Even though Percy also has a weakness, namely Dyslexia which makes it difficult for him to follow the lessons given at normal schools. Mr. Brunner has influenced Percy's life to become a superior in every way because he knows that Percy is the son of a god and has power. But on the other hand, Percy also still didn't know the truth about himself that he was a Demigod that was different from normal people. He has been lied to a lot by his surroundings but with the presence of the Mythological Creatures he is protected and watched over.

B. The power relations between Percy and other characters as a part of each social groups

Percy Jackson is the main character in the *Percy Jackson & The Olympus* novel series. Percy is also a narrator, in the novel, it uses a first-person perspective. Percy is a teenage son of the sea god Poseidon and a woman named Sally Jackson. Percy is involved in an adventure in search of lightning sticks that are allegedly stolen by Percy from the place of Zeus, the king of gods and goddesses. He is slandered because he is thought to have taken Zeus's lightning stick. Percy was accompanied by his friends, Grover and Annabeth as his best friend who accompanied him wherever he went. They also support the best decisions from Percy. In this section, we will discuss how Percy can realize his power as a demigod, a child who has the blood of gods and humans, how Percy has to, face the challenges and the fact that he is a trusted person to be a leader of his friends and save Olympus from the creatures that are after him.

Percy Jackson in searching for his identity has several power relations related to other characters in the novel. Because at first he didn't know that he was a Demigod, even his own mother lied to the truth about him and hid it for years in order to save Percy. Even though this is not necessarily able to completely save Percy from the attacks and snooping of enemies who already know a lot that he is the son of a Water God, Poseidon. So it is clearly depicted that Percy is very confused by his own situation and tries to find out who he is with the help and clues presented by other characters to reveal who he really is and what powers he has with the influence of other characters on him.

1. Power Relation Between Percy and Sally

Sally is a woman who is once married to the water of god, namely Poseidon. They finally have offspring, namely Percy Jackson, who made him a demigod or descendant of gods. She wants her child to carry on her life as a school student, precisely at Yancy Academy, because Percy has several times moved schools because of the many problems he has caused in his old school. Because Percy is a child who has dyslexia disorder. Whereas Yancy Academy is the most extended school he has ever lived in. Percy does not want to disappoint his mother. Despite the many problems he got at the school, he still survived with the many issues that exist. Percy does not want to disappoint his mother many times by asking him to transfer him to another school.

“I wanted so bad to jump in a taxi and head home. She'd hug me and be glad to see me, but she'd be disappointed, too. She'd send me right back to Yancy, remind me that I has to try harder, even if this is my sixth school in six years and I is probably going to be kicked out again. I wouldn't be able to stand that sad look she'd give me.” (Riordan, 2005: pg. 10)

In the novel mentioned that Percy has the desire to return to his home and meet his mother. He can have done that and left Yancy Academy. But once again, he does not want to disappoint his mother again as before when he settled in Yancy. In this case, Sally, Percy's mother, actually wants her child to be like the others. She is hoping full of Percy that he is a diligent child at school. She is disappointed several times with news of Percy's departure from previous schools. In the quote, Percy does not want to make his mother show a sad face again.

Sally had a big role in influencing Percy's life. She has a strong power to make Percy believe in his mother's choice to enter Yancy's school. Actually Percy did not want to go to school and study there. But because he thought of his mother who really wanted her son to be a good child, he was forced to do it even though he actually did not want to and could not. In this case, the power relation between Percy and Sally stands out. What actually happened was that Percy was a special kid and he should have entered Half-Blood Camp a long time ago. Due to the strength of his mother who did not want to lose his child, Percy had to follow his mother's request a lot. At the same time he doesn't have a father figure beside him. So that his life is mostly controlled by Sally who has more power than her father even though her father is a god.

"I've tried to keep you as close to me as I can," my mom said.
"They told me that is a mistake. But there's only one other option, Percy-the place your father wanted to send you. And I just... I just can not stand to do it."
(Riordan, 2005: pg. 45)

Sally actually already knew what she had to do because her child was a descendant of a god. But because she had cared for Percy since childhood, Sally felt she had the strength to keep her child in her arms. Starting from the beginning when Percy was born, he was heavily influenced by his mother to follow his mother's wishes. The power relationship between the two resulted in Percy unable to follow the life he was supposed to live, which was to become a Demigod. He had to make sacrifices to become the normal human that his mother wanted him to be. Even though it also made it difficult for Percy in his life.

Sally manages to influence Percy's thinking when he is attacked by the Minotaur so Percy enters Half-Blood Camp with Grover. Sally wanted her son to be safe even though she didn't want Percy to enter Half-blood Camp. From the explanation above, it can be seen that Percy was forced to enter Half-Blood Camp at the request of his mother. In fact, what he wanted was to save his mother from the attack of the Minotaur who was attacking his beloved mother.

2. Power Relation Between Percy and Grover

Grover is a satyr whose job is to protect Percy from enemy attacks. He is pretending to be friends in Percy's normal life who have special needs and disabilities, his feet can not walk normally. He must use a cane to be able to stand and walk. But in reality, Grover is a mythological creature that has a body half human half goat. In the novel, it is stated that Grover is a protector who does not have horns even though he is a goat-bodied.

Percy significantly dominates Grover's power because he is a protective creature. Grover will follow everything that Percy needs and complains about, and he will always help and be responsible for Percy in everything that happens to him. This makes Percy sacrifice Grover a little in his missions to defeat enemies to protect Olympia from the enemies they want to collapse. Grover also always accompanied Percy wherever he went and wanted to always keep Percy from any danger that happened to him. Although he often feels that he has failed in helping Percy, he still tries to accompany Percy every time he gets an award in the form of a horn as a protector who is said to have succeeded in protecting the demigod he attended.

In addition to protecting Percy, Grover also has responsibility for Percy's safety. He would do anything to save Percy. Because he already has an agreement with Poseidon always to keep Percy in any event. Therefore, whatever Percy wants to do, Grover will be happy to follow Percy's request. Even under any circumstances and in any difficulty, Percy still holds control because he must be ready at any time Percy needs his help.

"Okay," I said glumly. "So, like, if I want to come visit your mansion."

He nodded. "Or ... or if you need me."

"Why would I need you?"

It came out harsher than I meant it to.

Grover blushed right down to his Adam's apple. "Look, Percy, the truth is, I-I kind of have to protect you." (Riordan, 2005: pg.28)

The quote stated that Grover is always there when Percy needs help. Whenever and wherever he can contact Grover at any time. He also does not want Percy to be in trouble because many are aiming for Percy. Because Percy also gets the horn as a sign that he can protect Percy well. Thus, during his life, Grover is dominated by Percy even though it is through the intermediary Poseidon who told him to protect his son, who is a demigod.

Grover became the most patient friend to Percy Jackson and could dampen Percy's emotions when he was in a state of anger. This is like the dialogue below:

"I'm going to kill her," I mumbled. Grover tried to calm me down. "It's okay. I like peanut butter." He dodged another piece of Nancy's lunch. "That's it." I started to get up, but Grover pulled me back to my seat. "You're already on probation," he reminded me. "You know who'll get blamed if anything happens." (Riordan, 2015: pg. 4)

From the dialogue that Grover will be Percy's friend who always reminds and protects Percy. "It's okay." "I like peanut butter" This sentence explains that Grover was actually angry with Nancy but he said he liked it so that Percy would not be angry. And sentences. "You know who'll get blamed if anything happens" Grover explained that Grover warned Percy what would happen if Percy was angry because Percy was in prison.

In addition to protecting Percy, Grover also tries to strengthen Percy from all kinds of enemy attacks or difficulties experienced by Percy. Percy got a lot of help from him because he is a companion or a protector. This also affects Percy's strength, where when Percy wanted to fight, he has received an order from Grover to do something, although, in the end, it also paid off.

"And take this," Grover said. He handed me a flattened tin can that he'd probably been saving in his pocket for a thousand miles. "The satyrs stand behind you." (Riordan, 2005: pg 340)

In the quote shows when Percy wants to fight Ares, who challenged him for fighting over shields and lightning sticks, Grover stands as a protector and supporter of Percy's strength. He also cared a lot about Percy because he had prepared many plans to help Percy in everything, including when Percy wanted to fight Hades at that time. Although Percy can do that (defeating Ares) alone, he is also still dominated by a satyr to keep giving him strength or can be called Percy still needs the help of others to remain standing against his enemies. In this case,

Grover looks like a hero for Percy, but it also shows that Percy has a weak side that is not able to do everything alone, although basically, he can do it.

3. Power Relation Between Poseidon and Percy

Poseidon is the birth father of Percy Jackson. But until Percy grew up, he does not know who his birth father is. From a young age, he is looking for his actual father figure. Because he felt that Gabe is a wrong person and do not care for his mother, finally, he hates the character of his father, who lost somewhere. Though Poseidon is a God who has many tasks to take care of the world and everything in it, including thinking of his son, who began to realize its existence, which means Percy has grown up.

In the novel, Poseidon is a god who falls in love with earth creatures. The creature is named human. Poseidon finally established a bond of love with Sally, a human who lives on the lakeside that is often visited by Poseidon. After a long time, they decided to have a more serious relationship, and they are blessed with a child. But when in the womb, Poseidon must go to take care of the contents of the world and must return to carry out his duties as a god. Because of this, he has to leave his little family by the lake. He hopes to meet his family at any time. But apparently, his duties as a god can not be left alone just to take care of his family's problems on earth. He can not leave his responsibilities to become a water god.

But he still told Sally that if his child has grown up, he should have settled in the Half-Blood camp, the academy for demigods or crossbreed between gods and humans because the outside world is targeting Percy, especially the enemies

of the Gods of Olympia. That can endanger the safety of Percy, who still does not have his strength to fight the enemies of the gods appropriately. His father, Poseidon, has worried about him a long time ago and urged his wife to protect Percy in any way that ultimately, Sally chose to marry Gabe, who has a smelly body odor. It is indeed disconcerting because Gabe is a dirty and annoying person; he also made many mistakes. But Gabe can cover Percy's scent, which has always been the target of monsters and evil enemies who want to rule the world.

"I've tried to keep you as close to me as I can," my mom said.
"They told me that is a mistake. But there's only one other option, Percy-the place your father wanted to send you. And I just... I just can not stand to do it."
(Riordan, 2005: pg. 45)

Percy felt uncomfortable with his biological father. From childhood, he did not know where his father is and thought that his father does not care for him and his mother. From childhood, he never met his father once, and no one told about who and where his father is now. Though usually, children need attention from both parents when they experience growth. Moreover, Percy has grown older. But in reality, he only saw Gabe as a stepfather who is very dirty and annoying. Percy is very angry with his father. When he heard the statement from his mother that his father wanted to send him to Half-Blood Camp, he felt outraged because he thought how can his father still manage his life even though he has left his family, especially when Percy is not born and has never met him.

Even Percy does not know where his father is. Sally only told him that his father died while he is still in the womb. He is very disappointed at the time because Percy is still so small and needed a father figure by his side. Although he still has a stepfather, he can not enjoy the love of a father because his stepfather, Gabe, is a jerk and likes to do whatever he wants to him or his mother. He does not treat his new family as a family. But it is also beneficial for Percy because he is protected by Gabe's scent that is so smelly that made it easier for Poseidon to defend his son, who is a demigod.

Poseidon does not want to leave his wife and children. But he still wants to protect his little family. He does not wish to Percy to suffer because no one has trained him or taught him about the world of war. He has been worried about Percy since he is born. Because of that, Poseidon, as his biological father, took care of Percy by giving whispers that only Percy can hear. Poseidon still dominates Percy's power through his whispers while Percy does something. Percy always heard voices that made him do something. Like for example, when he underwent his first training to fight against a team led by Annabeth, Athena's daughter. With high confidence, Percy underwent training unharmed at the start of the match. Until the last battle, Percy is injured because of Annabeth, who attacked him. That made Percy unable to fight and can not stand up again to fight the troops from Annabeth's team. After a while Percy is injured and wanted to give up, he heard whispers that only he could listen to. He tried to find the source of the sound, but all he found is confusion. The voice seemed to speak to him and directed Percy to approach the surrounding water. Percy also tried to believe those

words and tried to contact the water source. He turned his hand towards the water in the hope that something good would happen in him. Not unexpectedly, when he has put his hand in the river, water began to flow throughout Percy's body and make all the wounds healed without a trace at all and made his friends surprised to see it. Even Percy does not believe it. From then on, he began to think that his father is a god, and he is the son of a water god.

4. Power Relation Between Percy and Annabeth

Annabeth is a descendant of the goddess Athena. In the novel she is described as a beautiful woman who has long lived in a Half-Blood camp or a crossbreed camp of humans and gods. He began his life in camp since he is 7 years old. He has an athletic body, curly wavy hair and blonde color, and he has a deep tan skin that makes her look charming. Several times he is described as blushing when he is near Luke, the son of Hades the keeper of hell.

Annabeth initially hated Percy because when she first entered the camp, Percy defeated her several times in inter-group matches. He held a grudge against Percy even though in the end he is able to defeat him at the end of the match. Even so, he still wanted to defeat Percy from the camp. But in the end when Percy is able to defeat him several times from a war game, he began to have a sense of Percy even though he is still confused whether he liked it or even hated him. Annabeth is a descendant of the goddess Athena. In the novel she is described as a beautiful woman who has long lived in the Half-Blood camp or the mulatto camp, she and the gods. He began his life in camp since he is 7 years old. He has an athletic body, curly wavy hair and blonde color, and he has a deep tan skin that

makes her look charming. Several times he is described as blushing when he is near Luke, the son of Hades the keeper of hell.

"Can't we work together a little?" I pleaded. "I mean, don't Athena and Poseidon ever cooperate?" (Riordian, 2005: pg. 211)

As the plot progresses in the novel, Athena gets closer to Percy. He has a good relationship over time. Although Annabeth initially had a grudge and wanted to defeat Percy in the matches held by the camp, in the end she is melted and willing to work together. He also felt that Percy can be a good partner because he had lost faith with many people, including his own mother who had left him as a child. Until he grew up, he lived with a stepmother who would not allow him to play with his stepbrothers. His biological father do not really care about the existence of Annabeth as his biological child. With this, Annabeth increasingly doubts the figure of a mother and does not trust many people. Finally, after a long time and 7 years old, he fled and headed for Half-Blood camp which in the end also met with Percy. Since they are friends, he agreed to work together to form a resistance and have a mission to save Olympus from attacks by enemies who are targeting Olympus's safety, where the gods and goddesses gathered.

5. Power Relation Between Percy and Mr. Brunner

Mr. Brunner is a prehistoric teacher who teaches about the history of Ancient Greece. He is the teacher Percy liked while he was at Yancy Academy. For some reason, he felt so close to Mr. Brunner, even though he is not too familiar with him. Once Percy went on a field trip to a museum outside the Yancy Academy area. He went with his friends and teachers, who accompanied them to

go. Mr. Brunner is one of them. When looking at the statue, Percy got a question from Mr. Brunner. It aims to test Percy's ability to guess who the gods are in the museum and what their duties are. At that time, Percy does not know that Poseidon is his biological father. Mr. Brunner asked several questions, one of which Percy asked to read the Greek writing on the walls of the museum. He can answer it well because his dyslexia has the advantage of reading hard-to-read writings, even though it is Ancient Greek letters written on the walls of the museum. Mr. Brunner is a Chiron, a creature that has a body like a horse and horse legs. It is written in the novel that he is a man of a substantial body, but he uses a wheelchair to be able to move wherever he goes. It is used to cover that his legs are horse-shaped. Many mythological creatures are near Percy when he is educated at Yancy, one of whom is Mr. Brunner. At the same time, Percy is a student who has a dyslexia deficiency, which makes him look stupid in some other subjects. But he is very proficient in Greek history lessons given by Mr. Brunner.

“I paced the room, feeling like ants are crawling around inside my shirt. I remembered Mr. Brunner's serious expression, his thousand-year-old eyes. I will accept only the best from you, Percy Jackson.”

(Riordan, 2005: pg. 20)

Mr. Brunner tried to convince Percy of his abilities at school. He wanted Percy to have the spirit of putting more pressure on something. For example, at school, he has to be superior to other students even though he is a child who has dyslexia. Mr. Brunner tried to make Percy a child his parents can be proud of

because he has a history of transferring schools up to 6 times. He does not want the incident to happen again, even though Percy has seen a lot of problems at school. But Mr. Brunner tried a little more pressure on Percy to study harder than before. Because according to Mr. Brunner, he is able to do it despite the many trials and examinations obtained by Percy Jackson in his school.

Because of that, Percy is very depressed by the words of Mr. Brunner is weighing on his mind at the time. He does not think that Mr. Brunner can say that Percy must study and try even harder. Though all this time he felt there are many changes and has tried to be better than before. But he became more depressed when Mr. Brunner said he is not an average child. Percy is surprised because Mr. Brunner never says that to him. Although at first, he does not mean to say things like that, it also hurt Percy and made him stressed. At that time, Percy is shocked and decided he just wanted to get out of Yancy Academy. He wants to transfer schools anywhere after so many times do not have the suitability to take education in a normal school even though he has dyslexia, yet though he has a power that is no less great than other normal people because he is a descendant of a god.

6. Power Relation Between Kronos and Luke

Luke is the son of Hermes who is a member of the demigod in Percy Jackson & The Olympians: The Lightning Thief. He is a teenager who is around 19 years old. He also has a tall stature and broad chest. He also has a tall body and looks very cool. She has short, sandy brown hair, which looks very good with her masculine body. That is illustrated in Annabeth's words to Percy when Annabeth introduced Luke to Percy. No wonder Annabeth is blushing when talking about it

in front of Percy, she is written blushed when introducing Luke to him. At that time Percy had just moved from the Yancy Academy and entered the Half-blood camp at the request of his mother and the wishes of his father, Poseidon, which had long been planned.

Luke is the son of Hermes who really hates all the gods and goddesses at Olympus. He felt that the gods and goddesses had betrayed Kronos as their biological father. They have kept Kronos in Tartarus forever. Although Kronos can still incite many people and creatures to release him from Tartarus, he would not be able to get out without anyone's help. Although Kronos is very powerful and can weaken anyone who opposes him, his children will still not believe in his own father and look at him like a ruler who destroys the world. Luke is one of the demigods who are incited by Kronos. He is struck by the sweet promises of Kronos who wanted to be free. Kronos incited Luke by promising that when he left, Luke would obtain eternal health and be able to defeat the gods and goddesses who opposed him. Luke is also enveloped in hatred of the gods because he can not meet his father. Even though he only met his father once, he felt abandoned by his own biological father. Until finally he entered the camp Half-blood camp which incidentally is inhabited by children of gods who are excommunicated in the wider community and contain normal humans.

Kronos had managed to incite Luke until he is obedient to him. Luke succeeded in being swept up by his promises to make his mind dark and blank. He is only dominated by evil thoughts which would bring down the defenses of the gods at Olympus. Luke has been influenced by thoughts of world domination

which led to his falling into the evil of Kronos. But Luke is also affected and wanted to invite others to follow in his footsteps by utilizing Percy. He wanted Percy to believe in the power of Kronos and believe in him that he can live well if Kronos can rise again. Though the gods and goddesses have guarded the universe with many sacrifices, so they have to leave their own families on earth for matters more important than that. At first Percy is not aware of it, but at the last moment, Luke said that Percy should believe in him and the great power of Kronos.

Kronos had managed to incite Luke until he is obedient to him. Luke succeeded in being swept up by his promises to make his mind dark and blank. He is only dominated by evil thoughts which would bring down the defenses of the gods at Olympus. Luke has been influenced by thoughts of world domination which led to his falling into the evil of Kronos. But Luke is also affected and wanted to invite others to follow in his footsteps by using Percy.

Luke smiled. "Nice try, Percy. But I'm not Ares. You can't bait me. My lord is waiting, and he's got plenty of quests for me to undertake." (Riordian, 2005: pg. 382)

He wanted to collaborate with Hades which made him think of using Percy as material for his attack on the gods and goddesses of Olympia. He had been influenced by the evil thoughts of Kronos by being instigated by Kronos even though he had been entered and confined by his children in Tartarus. He is very obedient and is eager to free Kronos from Tartarus who kept him locked up for years and even hundreds of years. He is also instigated by Kronos to get more

troops. Because of that he had incited Percy to make him a friend and partner to free Kronos from his residence. Luke tried hard so that Percy also hated the gods and goddesses of Olympia to carry out his mission. He wanted a freedom with the employer of a Kronos who had given false promises that Luke's life would be prosperous and happy when he is free. Kronos has influenced Luke's mind and made him a slave. Luke thought that would be good. But he is not aware that Luke is actually only a tool to launch the Kronos mission so that Luke's mind is only focused on the welfare of his mortal life. Though it will have an impact on changes in the structure of the world which makes Kronos as the ruler.

7. Power Relation Between Percy and Luke

Luke is the son of a god named Hermes. He is also one of Percy's demigod friends who lives in Half-Blood Camp with other demigods. He has a unique charm in the eyes of Annabeth, who always blushes when Luke is nearby. Luke is described as someone who has his own charisma with a neat appearance. He has short, brown hair. Several times Percy saw Annabeth blush when she told Percy about Luke's rather handsome figure. He also has a high body posture and is around 19 years old when he is introduced by Annabeth to Percy.

Luke wanted Percy to believe in the power of Kronos and believe in him that he can live well if Kronos can rise again. Though the gods and goddesses have guarded the universe with many sacrifices, so they have to leave their own families on earth for matters more important than that. At first, Percy is not aware of it, but at the last moment, Luke said that Percy should believe in him and the high power of Kronos. But Percy is not someone anyone can instigate. He is very

persistent with his thoughts and personality. He believed in the gods and goddesses because they can manage the universe well. Although he is disappointed with one of the gods who turned out to be his father, he is determined to continue to protect the gods and goddesses and protect Olympus.

"Listen, Percy ..." Luke looked uncomfortable. "A lot of hopes are riding on you. So just ... kill some monsters for me, okay?" (Riordan, 2005: pg. 157)

In the quote, it is stated that Luke dominates Percy's strength by giving flying shoes so that his mission manages to hide his mission against the gods. He is a victim of a separate family because Luke's father is a god who left him to carry out his duties as a god. Hermes is a god who serves as a messenger for the world and everything that is ruled by gods and goddesses. Luke wants to dominate Percy because he looks healthy and has the power inherited from his father, Poseidon. He does it as if Luke wanted to help Percy to save the kingdom of Olympia from attack and enemy targets. However, the real mission of Luke is to defeat the gods and goddesses who are in Olympia. He holds a grudge against the gods and goddesses of Olympia because he is abandoned by his father to take care of other matters concerning the affairs of the gods. That made him sad and disappointed, as experienced by other demigods. But Luke has already hated the gods even though he does not know firsthand that his father loved him very much and do not want to dump him. But no one can prevent the duties of gods, and they must leave their families to carry out their duties. In the novel written when Percy is chatting with Luke, he told that Luke has met his father but only once. He is

described as very sad when he speaks about his father. But when Percy met with Hermes, he said that Hermes loved Luke as his beloved son. He does not want to lose Luke and wanted to see him. But it is his duties that made him have to leave Luke so that he would still be trusted as a useful messenger.

"I've been used?" Luke's voice turned shrill. "Look at yourself. What has your dad ever done for you? Kronos will rise. You've only delayed his plans. He will cast the Olympians into Tartarus and drive humanity back to their caves. All except the strongest-the ones who serve him." (Riordan, 2005: pg. 382)

Luke tried to convince Percy that he would continue to believe in Kronos. Because Kronos has influenced Luke's mind with many promises given as if he would carry it out. Percy, who believed in the gods very well and became a good follower of them, do not think so Luke's words. But he is helped by Luke, who is trapped to fulfill his wish to revive Kronos. At first, Luke gives Percy flying shoes and shields so he can go to hell and meet Hades, the guardian of hell. He acted as if he would support Percy by providing support in the form of these two items. But Luke's intention is different from that. He wanted when Percy met Hades in hell, he can not defeat Hades, and Hades could prevent Percy from coming out of hell. He wants Hades to help him on the mission to revive Kronos by destroying Olympia along with him. Luke uses every means to expedite his mission and compile many purposes to carry out his mission. But in the end, Hades can be defeated by Percy because his wife, Persephone, has betrayed him by taking the lightning stick from Hades's hand. Persephone is very angry because he felt that Hades has done evil and is often angry with Persephone. Persephone is also very

proud of Percy's courage to defeat Hades. Finally, Luke can not move because Percy has succeeded in defeating Hades while getting the lightning stick, and he can also reach out of hell by bringing his mother and Annabeth. Although at that time, he has to let Grover live in hell with Persephone in the underground world or Olympia underground.

8. Power Relation between Percy dan Nereid

In Greek mythology it is explained that Nereid is a goddess of the sea who ruled the sea such as salt water, froth, sand, rocky beaches, waves, currents. Nereid is also called the mother of fishermen because he often helps fishermen when in distress due to storms. In addition to protecting Nereid fishermen also keep natural wealth from being damaged. Nereid was also tasked with keeping Poseidon in his system with the tritones by forming a Poseidon troupe.

Nereid in this story is depicted with a figure of flowing black hair, a dress made of green silk, a light twinkling around her, and her eyes are very beautiful. Nereid came on a seahorse. Percy and Nereid have a relationship with Poseidon where Percy is the son of Poseidon while Nereid is a sea spirit who always accompanies Poseidon. They have great respect for Poseidon.

“Yes, child. I am a Nereid, a spirit of the sea. It was not easy to appear so far upriver, but the naiads, my freshwater cousins, helped sustain my life force. They honor Lord Poseidon, though they do not serve in his court.”
(Riordan, 2005: pg. 281)

Nereid and the sea spirit were very enthusiastic about the coming of the sea god child and they always watched Percy with interest. Percy is comfortable meeting Nereid because Percy has met Nereid and others.

“She nodded. “It has been many years since a child of the Sea God has been born. We have watched you with great interest.” Suddenly I remembered faces in the waves off Montauk Beach when I was a little boy, reflections of smiling women. Like so many of the weird things in my life, I’d never given it much thought before.”
(Riordan, 2005: pg. 281)

Nereid learns that Percy is a little disappointed with Poseidon and Nereid loves Percy very much on the other hand Nereid also sided with Poseidon. So that the disappointment in Poseidon does not get bigger then Nereid mediated between them two.

“If my father is so interested in me,” I said, “why isn’t he here? Why doesn’t he speak to me?” A cold current rose out of the depths. “Do not judge the Lord of the Sea too harshly,” the Nereid told me. “He stands at the brink of an unwanted war. He has much to occupy his time. Besides, he is forbidden to help you directly. The gods may not show such favoritism.” (Riordan, 2005: pg. 281-282)

Percy was disappointed with his father for not coming in person to meet him. Nereid tried to mediate and explained well to Percy why Poseidon did not come to see him. Nereid said that Poseidon had a very difficult task because it took care of the war between the sea gods. So Poseidon could not meet Percy directly only through Nereid.

“Especially to them. The gods can work by indirect influence only. That is why I give you a warning, and a gift.” She held out her hand. Three white pearls flashed in her palm.”

(Riordan, 2005: pg. 282)

Although Percy did not come, Nereid also gave Percy a gift in the form of three white pearls so that Percy would not be sad and also to help him to the place of Hades.

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

In this chapter, the researcher will provide conclusion from the analysis of Power relation between characters in Rick Riordan's *Percy Jackson & The Olympus: The Lightning Thief*. All the analysis result will be highlighted and mentioned as well. The researcher will give a suggestion for further study to this novel.

A. Conclusion

Based on problem of the study, the result of the study, and the discussion that has been done, the researcher could draw some conclusions as follows. The novel *Percy Jackson & The Olympus: The Lightning Thief* by Rick Riordan told about the life of Ancient Greek stories. Among them are gods, mythological creatures, demigods or interrelated children of gods and humans. The researcher in this case sees the existence of power relations that take place in the story.

The power relation between Gods, Demigods, and Mythological Creatures as the social groups in the novel *Percy Jackson & The Olympus: The Lightning Thief* by Rick Riordan, shows that the social groups in the novel are interrelated. God as the highest power in the story becomes dominant because it affects the lives of other social groups such as Demigods, Mythological Creatures, and humans. Gods themselves are images of beings who have full power over the universe. They each have a role in maintaining the balance of the world. In the novel, these Gods gathered together in a place called Olympia. They have the

power to make creatures do whatever they want. Like when they have children or are called Demigods. They could not take care of their children directly, and often the Demigods did not even know that they were descended from Gods. In addition, the gods also made mythological creatures as characters who helped the gods such as teaching the Demigods to fight, ride horses, and much more. The mythological creatures also often guard the Demigods when they are outside the Half-blood Camp, a place the novel says is safe for Demigods. The regulation was formed by the will of the gods who could not take care of their children directly. There were demigods influenced by gods, and gods with mythological creatures. Demigods have a power relation formed with the gods as their parents. Those demigods actually do not want the demands of being a hero, they want to live a normal life like an ordinary human. But because of they are the children of gods, it requires them to be different humans and have powers according to their descendants. In addition, mythological creatures also get the same thing as the demigods. They have an obligation to look after the children of the gods and it is their duty to teach them how to fight and how to prepare to fight the enemy and protect themselves. The gods have power over the tasks of mythological creatures even though they also want to live a normal life without any pressure from other parties.

While the power relations between Percy and other characters as a part of each social groups, shows that Percy's as a Demigod character has power relations with some characters. One of them is Grover as his best friend who always helps him in any case, especially to study and fight enemies. It was Percy who finally

entered Half-blood Camp at the will of his mother and also at Grover's invitation. Eventually he was able to continue his struggle and learned to protect many people by staying there. Another that, Sally as a human character had a big role in influencing Percy's life as a Dmigid. She has strong power to make Percy believe in his mother's choice to enter Yancy's school. Actually Percy did not want to go to school and study there. But because he thought of his mother who really wanted her son to be a good child, he was forced to do it

B. Suggestion

The novel *Percy Jackson & The Olympians: The Lightning Thief* has an exciting storyline to repeat. The writer's suggestion for researchers is to look for other topics or theories to discuss and explore more deeply about this novel. So the authors do not have the same work as other writers. Besides, if the next writer or researcher owns or discusses this novel from a different perspective, this can be a reference for future writers and researchers.

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