

People's Democratic Republic of Algeria Ministry

People's Democratic Republic of Algeria

Mohamed Khider University of Biskra

Faculty of Letters and Foreign Languages

Department of English and Literature



The Impact of Greek Mythology on Rick Riordan's *Percy Jackson and the Olympians: The Lightning Thief and The Sea of Monsters*

Implying the Jungian Theory

A Dissertation Submitted to the Department of Arts and Foreign Languages in Partial
Fulfillment of the Requirements for Master Degree in English Language

Option: Literature & Civilization

Submitted by:

Yasmina Meziane

Supervised by:

Mr. Kamel Harhoura

Board of Examiners:

Mme. Sekhri Hadjira

University of Biskra

Examiner

Mr. Kamel Harhoura

University of Biskra

Supervisor

Mr. Sedrati Yassir

University of Biskra

Chairperson

Mrs. Taallah Asma

University of Biskra


Examiner

June 2022

DECLARATION

I hereby declare that the content of this dissertation is purely the result of my research, and that appropriate references or acknowledgements to the work of other researchers are made where required.

Signature

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Yasmina', with a large, stylized flourish above the name.

Yasmina Meziane

Dedication

I dedicate this dissertation to my great family, My Dad and Mom, My Sister and my Brother for supporting me in whatever I do and encouraging me. Also, I want to thank my amazing and beautiful friends Rania, Linda, and my long-distance friends my Oneit's (Nesrin, Imane, Malak, Karima, Sabra, Kaouther, and Wissal), and Sabrin, Yuni, Linda, Lina, Doha, and Yousra, for always standing by my side.

Acknowledgements

I would like to offer my sincerest gratitude to my supervisor, Mr Harhoura Kamel, for his support, guidance and efforts. Genuine gratitude goes to the respectable jury members for accepting to give time to evaluate this humble work. I also want to thank my teachers and for their support and help throughout the entire process.

Abstract

It has not been concealed from history since eternity that Greek mythology had a huge influence on the entire globe because of the fantastic stories they conveyed about ancient Greek warriors and Gods and Goddesses and their power to control everything, such as lightning, water, nature, and so on. Among the tales recounted in other terms is Perseus, the son of Deity Zeus, whose name Rick Riordan paraphrased as Percy Jackson, the son of God Poseidon, the god of water. We shall attempt to throw light on this topic in our study, highlighting Percy Jackson's character in terms of how he was as a child to how he became a teenager, as well as how the writer turned the figure from Greek mythology into a modern story as he views how the character went from a dyslexic youngster to a demi-God protecting his family and attempting to defend those close to him as well as the rest of the globe. The researcher hopes to clarify the whole image of the main character Percy Jackson as well as the supporting characters in both novels, *The Lightning Thief* and *The Sea of Monsters*, by using Jungian's first criticism theory. The study shows numerous sides of Percy, from his boyhood to the splendour of his youth, as we learn how his personality changed and how he came to relate with people. As well as the effect of the individuals surrounding him on him, and also the influence of famous figures on the growth of demi-God personality guards the planet, and we conclude with a full description of the characters in the two novels based on early criticism.

Key Words: Greek Mythology, Archetypes, Demi-Gods, *The Lightning Thief*, *The Sea of Monsters*, Percy Jackson, Rick Riordan.

Résumé

Ce n'est pas un secret de l'histoire depuis des temps immémoriaux que la mythologie grecque a eu un grand impact sur le monde entier car elle racontait de grandes histoires sur les guerriers et les dieux de la Grèce antique et leur capacité à tout contrôler, par exemple, l'eau, la foudre, la nature..Etc. Parmi les mythes qui ont été retravaillés en d'autres termes, nous trouvons Persée, le fils du dieu Zeus, dont le nom a été retravaillé par Rick Riordan en tant que personnage de Percy Jackson, le fils du dieu Poséidon, le Dieu de l'eau, dans cette recherche, nous essaierons de faire la lumière sur le personnage de Percy Jackson en termes de comment il était enfant à comment il est devenu garçon, ainsi que nous soulignerons comment l'écrivain transforme le personnage de la mythologie grecque en mythe à l'heure actuelle, comme il nous montre comment le personnage a évolué d'un garçon dyslexique à un demi-dieu essayant de protéger ses proches et le reste du monde.

En adoptant la théorie de la critique primaire de Jungian, le chercheur vise à clarifier l'image complète du personnage principal Percy Jackson, ainsi que des personnages secondaires des romans *Le Voleur de foudre* et *La mer des monstres*. La recherche révèle plusieurs aspects de Percy de sa jeunesse à sa jeunesse, alors que nous découvrons comment sa personnalité s'est développée, comment il a commencé à traiter avec les autres, ainsi que l'influence des gens autour de lui sur lui, et aussi l'influence des personnages mythiques sur le développement de sa personnalité en tant que demi-dieu qui protège le monde, et nous concluons par une explication détaillée des personnages des deux romans à travers la critique primitive.

Mots-clés : Mythologie grecque, Archétypes, Demi-Dieux, *Le Voleur de foudre*, *La Mer des monstres*, Percy Jackson, Rick Riordan.

Table of Contents

Dedication.....	i
Acknowledgements.....	ii
Declaration.....	iii
Abstract	iv
Résumé.....	v
Table of Contents.....	vi
General Introduction.....	1
Chapter One: Theoretical Framework.....	04
Introduction.....	04
1.1. History of Greek Mythology.....	05
1.2. Impact of Greek Mythology in Modern World.....	06
1.3.Key Definition.....	07
1.3.1. Greek Mythology.....	08
1.3.2. Mythology.....	08
1.3.3.Gods and Goddesses.....	08
1.3.4.Percy Jackson and the Olympians.....	09
1.3.5. Percy Jackson and the Olympians : The Lightning Thief.....	09
1.3.6.Percy Jackson and the Olympians : The Sea of Monsters.....	09
1.4. Rick Riordan Biography.....	10

1.4.1.Career.....	11
1.4.2. Children’s Stories.....	11
1.4.3.Rick Riordan’s Mystery Novel.....	12
1.5.Archetypal Criticism.....	12
Conclusion.....	15
Chapter Two: Evolution of Percy Jackson Characterization.....	16
Introduction.....	16
2.1. The Evolution of Percy Jackson’s Character.....	17
2.1.1. As a Child.....	17
2.1.2. As a Teenager.....	18
2.2. The Relationship between Percy Jackson and Perseus.....	19
2.2.1.The Similarities between Percy and Perseus.....	19
2.2.1.1. Similarities in Mentality.....	19
2.2.1.2Relationships with Others.....	20
2.2.2. Similarities in Appearance.....	21
2.2.3.The Differences between Percy and Perseus.....	23
2.2.3.1. Differences in Mentality.....	24
2.2.3.2 Relationships with Others.....	24
2.2.3.3. Differences in Appearance.....	27
Conclusion.....	30
Chapter Three: Archetypal Analysis of Percy Jackson and The Olympians.....	31
Introduction.....	31
3.1Archetypal Analysis.....	32

3.1.1The Hero (The Ordinary World, A moment of refusal, Approach and Ordeal and Return).....	33
3.1.2The Loyal Retainer.....	36
3.1.3The Damsell Distress.....	37
3.2.1The Mentor.....	37
3.2.2The ShepsShifter.....	39
3.2.3The Shadow.....	41
3.3.2The Unhealable Wound.....	43
3.3.3Magic Weapon.....	44
3.3.4 Symbols.....	45
4.1The Situational Archetypes.....	45
4.4.1 The Quest and the Task.....	45
4.4.2 The Battle between God and Evil.....	46
4.1.3 Unhealable Wound.....	47
4.2 Characters Archetypes.....	47
4.2.1 The Hero.....	47
4.2.2 The Outcast (Tyson).....	48
4.2.3 The Mentor.....	48
4.2.4 Father and Son Conflict.....	49
4.2.5 The Devil Figures.....	49
5.3.Symbolic Archetypes.....	50
5.3.1 The Magic Weapon.....	50
5.3.2 The Innate Wisdom (Annabeth).....	50

5.3.3 The Maze Symbol.....	51
Conclusion.....	52
General Conclusion.....	53
Work Cited.....	55
ملخص.....	61

General Introduction

Percy Jackson and the Olympians (The Lightning Thief and The Sea of Monsters) are Rick Riordan's first and second novels in the Percy Jackson and The Olympians series, published in 2005 and 2006, respectively. Later in 2010 and 2011, those novels were adapted into films, which became hugely successful across the world.

The novels are a fantasy pentalogy that follows the adventures of a young boy named Percy Jackson as he learns himself to be a demigod and embarks on a mission to protect his loved ones and the rest of the world. Percy Jackson was portrayed in Greek mythology as the demigod Perseus. In the novel, Percy recounts his life from infancy to youth, his struggles with his stepfather, and how he struggles in school because he is different from the other children. On the other hand, the story describes his journey after he discovers he is a demigod, a son of the river god. His quest begins when he enters the half-blood camp; from there, he begins to complete quests in order to save his mother, the camp, and the rest of the world from certain danger.

As previously stated, the character was previously presented under the name of Zeus's son Perseus, and that demigod was described in ancient Greek as the handsome, muscular, and brilliant one, but Rick Riordan re-created the character as Percy Jackson, the son of Poseidon and the mortal Sally Jackson, but Percy is a boy with ADHD and dyslexia.

As a result, the problem that underpins this study is the impact of Greek mythology on the modern world, followed by the representation of Percy Jackson's character throughout the novels, as well as the characters involved in his development from childhood to adolescence. In other words, this study will attempt to depict Percy Jackson's transformation from an ADHD and dyslexic youngster to a demigod with the ability to manipulate water. As

a result, the fundamental issue to be asked is: what kind of character is Percy Jackson and how did he develop?

In order to answer the study's major question, the researcher aims to work on a few sub -questions and attempt to answer them in the next chapters, which are as follows:

1/ what was Percy Jackson's childhood like?

2/How much has Percy's power aided his development?

3/How did Percy used his power to benefit the world?

4/ what is Percy Jackson's and the Olympians' archetypal analysis?

As a result, the purpose of this research is to describe and analyze the novel's characterization of Percy Jackson and the other characters, as well as Percy's experience throughout his childhood and adolescence, as well as his connection with his parents and the others around him.

This study will employ a descriptive and analytical research paradigm, as well as a qualitative method. Data will be gathered using a bibliographical method, with sources categorized as primary and secondary. Percy Jackson and the Olympians make up the former (The Lightning Thief and The Sea of Monsters), and the latter consists of several articles, documents, dissertations, scholarly pieces, and interviews. Data will be sampled based on its relevance to the research objectives and the probable solutions it provides, primarily the chapters dealing with Percy's childhood and adolescence, as well as passages highlighting his personality traits, connections with others, and appearance. When dealing with the examination of Percy Jackson's and the Olympians' (The Lightning Thief and The Sea of Monsters) character archetypes, the data analysis attempts to be descriptive and interpretative by including Jungian archetypes.

The first chapter presents theoretical background on Greek Mythology's history and impact on the modern world, as well as the main fundamental definitions and Jungian criticism theory.

The second chapter examines Percy's characteristics and progress. From childhood to adolescence, his character will be examined and analyzed in light of the various occurrences in his life. The chapter is divided into three sections: Percy's as a child, which looks at his birth and relationship with his parents; Percy's as a teen, which looks at his life as an adult boy and his life as a high school boy and his relationship with friends; and finally, the similarities and differences between Percy's character and the Perseus character in terms of mentality, relationships with others, and appearance.

The third chapter focuses on the archetypal analysis of Percy Jackson and the Olympians using the Jungian archetypal model. The study proposes to evaluate Percy Jackson's character traits using the following archetypes: situational archetypes, character archetypes, and symbolic archetypes. Additionally, the researcher attempts to characterize and analyze the characters using the various archetypes' traits. The goal of researching Percy Jackson's characters is to have a more complete and in-depth understanding of the primary character and the other supporting characters.

CHAPTER I: Brief History of Greek Mythology

Introduction

Since the beginning of life, Greek Mythology was a definite part of the religion of ancient Greece, people at that time used to believe in myths and tell their children stories about gods and goddesses, heroes plus the rituals of ancient Greeks.

In this chapter, the discussion is going to be on the background of Greek Mythology. It is going to present the origin of Greek Mythology and from where it came and what does it contain, as well as the history of Greek Myths, its early days till the modern days, Elsmore the Greek Myths in 18/19th C, besides, Greek Mythology in the modern world and how people in modern days view Greek Myths. Additionally, we'll define some key terms, for instance, Greek Mythology, Rick Riordan and his works and novels that deal with Greek Mythology (Percy Jackson and the Olympians.). As well as we'll going to talk about the theory of Archetypal Criticism and the purpose of its use.

1.1. History of Greek Mythology

Gods were worshipped in temples built specifically for them, and there was always someone, usually a priest, who could connect with God and interpret his wishes. The most well-known example is Pythia at Delphi, at the Apollo Temple. Although Apollo was a legendary God, Greeks were frightened by his oracles and prophecies; nonetheless, they were also happy that their God was interacting with them to assist them (greekmyths).

The fascinating aspect of Greek Mythology is that heroes, gods, and monsters, as well as every other creature in mythology, all shared anthropological features. Greeks use the term "anthropomorphisms" to describe the human features of their Gods and heroes, who were the primary source of myth formation and birth (greekmyths).

Greek Mythology is represented in a wide range of narratives, stories, and arts, from pottery and vase painting to tragedies and comedies. Greeks were polytheistic, which means they believed in the existence of Gods, including the famed 12 Gods of Mount Olympus and other deities and semi-gods who supported the original Gods (greekmyths).

The ancient Greeks thought that their Gods possessed great power and could govern nature in all of its manifestations. The odd element is that it was the Greeks who bestowed all of this power on their Gods, and yet they revered and feared them. The two epic poems penned by Homer, the *Odyssey* and the *Iliad*, are the earliest sources of Greek Mythology, yet the roots of the universe and the immense attempt to explain the nature, surroundings, and the very core of Greek mythology itself rests in Hesiod's books, particularly *Theogony*: "In the beginning, there was chaos," he explained, detailing the creation of the planet, the birth of Gods, the succession of rulers, and the beginnings of human calamity. *Theogony* is still considered the foundation of Greek mythology, and it was perhaps the most extensive literal invention of the period. Later, hymns, poetry, tragedies, plays, arts, and artists all attempted to

explain and replicate tales about the Gods, heroes like Hercules and Theseus, great monarchs like Minos, and warfare between the gods and the people (greekmyths).

The immense effect of Greek Mythology on the world's culture and historic legacy is clear, as philosophers, artists, and historians continue to attempt to explain the world and its ethics using elements of Greek mythology. The Greeks and Greek mythology's secret, however, is that myths and history are so artfully entwined and interlaced that no one knows where fiction ends and fact starts. Or is it the other way around? (greekmyths)

1.2. Impact of Greek Mythology in the Modern World

Greek mythology has had a profound impact on modern Western culture, and references to it may be seen in science, arts, literature, and language. With their contributions to math and science, the Greeks were forerunners. Many astral bodies have names borrowed from Greek mythology. Mythology, on the other hand, was significant in the lives of the ancient Greeks since the myths explained the origin of the universe and humans. The myths recounted the gods and goddesses and their interactions with one another and with humanity. Because they worshipped the gods, religious festivals played an important part in Greek life.

The ancient Greek culture had a huge impact on numerous fields, including language, politics, educational institutions, philosophy, science, and the arts. It had a significant impact on the Roman Empire, which eventually dominated it (ufoscience).

Starting in the 18th century BC, Minoan and Mycenaean singers presumably spread Greek myths in an oral-poetic tradition; later, traditions about Trojan War heroes and their aftermath formed part of the oral legacy of Homer's epic poems, the Iliad and the Odyssey. If we ask if Greek mythology is accurate or not, the response is that, in the popular piety of the Greeks, the stories were regarded as facts. Greek mythology has since had a significant

impact on the arts and literature of Western civilization, which inherited a large portion of Greek culture (ufoscience).

It can be seen in the modern world the use of Greek Mythological symbols, for instance, Nike in Myths is a winged Greek Goddess of victory in battle or peaceful competition, While in the modern world Nike is a Billion dollar business company specialized in athletic apparel, another example of the use of Greek Myths symbols is Olympus in Mythology is the highest mountain in Greece, home of the Gods and Goddesses formed after the Titans were defeated, In the other hand Olympus in the modern world is world-leading camera company since 2019, another example is Venus in Greek Myths was the Roman name for the Greek Goddess Aphrodite, the Goddess of love and beauty, but, in the modern world they used the name to refer to a division of Gillette Razor company, while their slogan was « Reveal the Goddess in you ». Odyssey in Mythology is an epic Greek poem « The Odyssey », a story of Odysseus king of Ithaca, journey home after the fall of Troy, however in modern world Odyssey is a motor vehicle manufactured by Honda (vdocuments).

Midas in Myths is a mythological king who had the power to turn everything he touched into gold, while in modern world Midas is a car repair company specializing in brakes and mufflers, their famous slogan « Trust the Midas touch ». Medusa in Mythology is a mythological monster with snakes for hair, anyone who looked directly in her eyes would turn into a stone, she was killed by the hero Perseus, and the name was used in modern world to refer to one of the oldest cement companies in the USA (vdocuments).

1.3. Key Words Definition

1.3.1. Greek Mythology

Greek mythology is the set of myths about the gods, heroes, and rituals of the ancient Greeks. The most critical Greeks, such as the philosopher Plato in the 5th–4th century BCE, acknowledged that the stories contained a significant element of fabrication. In general,

nevertheless, the Greeks' widespread piety regarded the myths as authentic facts. Greek mythology has since had a significant impact on the arts and literature of Western civilisation, which inherited much of Greek culture (Adkins).

1.3.2. Mythology

A mythology is a compilation of myths or stories about a particular individual, society, religion, or group of people who share common beliefs. Most people do not believe mythology is factual, yet they nonetheless take it seriously.

A myth is a narrative about the past, frequently with supernatural figures, and mythology is a collection of myths that are tied to one another. Greek mythology is rife with stories of gods and people interacting, with gods frequently performing pranks. The account of God creating the Earth and everything that follows is told in Christian mythology. Mythology can also refer to the study of myths in an academic setting, such as in a university (vocabulary).

1.3.3. Gods and Goddesses

In Greek Mythology, Gods and Goddesses are immortals known as "deathless ones" in Theogony. [1] Protogenoi, Gigantes, Titans, Olympians, Okeaniks, and Khthonics are the numerous sorts of Gods. Some of the major gods are Zeus, the god of lightning; Poseidon, the god of the sea; Ares, the god of war; Apollo, the god of the sun; Hermes, the god's messenger; Hephaestus, the god of the forge, fire, and smithing; Dionysus, the god of wine; Hades, the god of the dead; Artemis, the goddess of the hunt; Aphrodite, the goddess of love; Hera, the goddess of the hearth (greek mythology fandom).

1.3.4. Percy Jackson and the Olympians

Percy Jackson and the Olympians is Rick Riordan's second series (the first being his Tres Navarres trilogy for adult readers) and the prequel to The Heroes of Olympus series. The show is based on modern-day Greek mythology. Percy Jackson's escapades are told in each book from his perspective. Each book is based on a collection of different Greek heroes' experiences set in modern-day America (Riordan wiki).

The series begins with the fulfillment of the first Great Prophecy. The Last Olympian reveals the second Great Prophecy, later dubbed the Prophecy of Seven. The sequel series is called The Heroes of Olympus (Riordan Wiki).

1.3.5. Percy Jackson And The Olympians: The Lightning Thief

The Lightning Thief is the first novel in Rick Riordan's Percy Jackson and the Olympians series. In 2010, the novel was converted into a film and a graphic novel. This book follows the main character, Percy Jackson, as he discovers a universe much larger than he ever imagined, but is then thrust into a mission to atone for a crime he never committed (Riordan fandom).

1.3.6. Percy Jackson And The Olympians: The Sea Of Monsters

The Sea of Monsters is the second novel in Rick Riordan's Percy Jackson and the Olympians series, and it was released on May 3, 2006. On August 7th, 2013, a cinematic adaptation of the book was published. On July 2, 2013, a graphic novel adaptation was released. In this story, the camp's magical borders are crumbling, and a journey must be undertaken to save the camp before the demigods lose their sole safe refuge (Riordan fandom).

On January 7, 2010, another version of the book was issued to coincide with the film: this version has a different cover featuring Logan Lerman, who plays Percy in the film,

holding the Master Bolt perched on a ledge and eight pages of scene caps from the film. (Rick Riordan fandom)

1.4 Rick Riordan Biography

Richard Russell Riordan, Jr., better known as Rick Riordan (pronounced RICK RYE-er-din), was born on June 5, 1964, in San Antonio, Texas, and is a well-known American novelist. His wife and two children presently live in Boston, Massachusetts. He also enjoys playing the guitar. Riordan is well-known for his Percy Jackson and the Olympians trilogy. He also penned the Tres Navarre mystery series for adults and assisted in the editing of Demigods and Monsters, a collection of articles about his Percy Jackson series. In addition, he wrote Maze of Bones for Scholastic, the first book in the 39 Clues series. The Big Red Tequila is the title of his debut novel (famouswriters).

He earned a bachelor's degree in history and English from the University of Texas in Austin. He taught in public and private schools in California and San Antonio, Texas for fifteen years. As a teacher, he got ideas for names like 'Jackson' (Percy's last name), Nancy Bobofit, and even Luke Castellan and Paul Blofis, which he used in his best-selling Percy Jackson and the Olympians trilogy. Riordan is the multi-award-winning author of the adult Tres Navarre mystery series and the 1 New York Times best-selling Percy Jackson and the Olympians and The Kane Chronicles books for youngsters. The novels are based on Riordan's experience teaching Greek mythology and working with kids with learning disabilities. The Kane Chronicles, which involves Egyptian gods, was released in May of 2010, although he indicates that it is related to the Percy Jackson and the Olympians series (it is hinted in the book as well). He also penned The Heroes of Olympus, a sequel to the Percy Jackson and the Olympians trilogy (famouswriters).

The Lost Hero, the first book in the series, was published in October of 2010. The Son of Neptune, the second book in the series, was published in October of 2011. The Mark of Athena, the third book in the series, was released in October of 2012. The House of Hades, the fourth book in the series, was released on October 8, 2013. On October 7th, 2014, the fifth and final novel, The Blood of Olympus, was released (famouswriters).

1.4.1. Rick Riordan's Career

A bedtime tale he shared with his eldest son, according to Riordan, was the beginning point for his own voyage into the vast universe of children's novels. Riordan was once requested to tell his little son, Haley, bedtime stories about gods and heroes from Greek mythology. He had stories to tell his son initially, but as time passed, he ran out of stories. His kid was dissatisfied and even requested if dad could come up with anything fresh, but with characters similar to those in his earlier books (famouswriters).

Rick Riordan developed the main character he called Percy Jackson in response to his son's request. He informed Haley about Percy's long search in modern-day America to collect Zeus' lightning bolt. This story took three nights to tell, and towards the end, Rick's son recommended he write a children's book. Despite his hectic schedule, Rick took some time out of his day to create the first Percy Jackson & the Olympians children's book. In honour of his kid, he chose to give the character of Percy certain traits that touched near to heart (famouswriters)

1.4.2. Children's Stories

Rick Riordan is the author of numerous popular book series. His *Percy Jackson and the Olympians series* was a huge hit. Twentieth Century Fox even bought the film rights to the series and released a feature film based on it in February 2010. Following the popularity of the series, Riordan wrote The Kane Chronicles, which comprised The Red Pyramid

(published in 2010), *The Throne of Fire* (issued in 2011), and *The Serpent's Shadow* (released in 2012). Riordan has also written *The Heroes of Olympus*, a successor series to his Percy Jackson books (famouswriters.net).

The Lost Hero, its debut novel, released on October 12, 2010. The second book in the series, *The Sun of Neptune*, published in 2011, and the third book in the series, *The Mark of Athena*, published in October 2011. Riordan extended both series – *The Kane Chronicles* and *The Heroes of Olympus* – at the same time. He also contributed to the creation of another children's book, *The 39 Clues* (famouswriters.net).

1.4.3. Rick Riordan's Mystery Novel

In 1997, Rick Riordan decided to create a mystery novel based in his hometown of San Antonio, which was published. His *Tres Navarre* series has already garnered three major mystery genre honors, including the Shamus Award for Best First P.I. Novel that year (famouswriters.net).

Despite his fame as an adult mystery writer, Riordan still enjoys writing for youngsters. In 2015, he intends to release another series based on Norse mythology. He now resides in Boston with his wife and two boys (famouswriters.net)

1.5 Archetypal Criticism

Archetypal literary criticism is a theory that analyses literature by focusing on repeating myths and archetypes in the story as well as symbols, pictures, and character types in a writing. Archetypes are recurring narrative forms, patterns of action, character types, themes, and images that may be found in a wide range of works of literature, as well as myths, dreams, and even societal rituals. These recurring things are the product of basic and universal patterns in the human psyche (Devika).

C.G. Jung (1875-1961), a Swiss-born psychotherapist, speculates on myths and archetypes in relation to the unconscious. Myths, according to him, are "culturally constructed representations of the contents of the human psyche's deepest recess: the globe of the archetypes." He coined the term archetype to refer to our ancestors' experiences that become entrenched in the "collective unconscious" of the entire race. The non-public and collective unconscious are distinguished in Jungian psychology. The collective unconscious is a collection of intrinsic ideas, feelings, impulses, and memories that dwell in everyone's unconsciousness; the "collective unconscious" is the "psychic disposition moulded by the forces of heredity" (Devika).

The archetypes portrayed in myths, religions, dreams, and personal fantasies, as well as works of literature, are the substance of the collective unconscious. Archetypal criticism, which is based on Jung's psychology, examines texts for collective themes of the human psyche that are thought to be shared across different historical periods and languages. These archetypes are primal pictures of the human psyche that have survived across cultures and epochs. Primordial pictures are the conduits via which universal archetypes and, more crucially, the unconscious are exposed. Shadow, fire, serpent, paradise-garden, hell, mother-figure, and other archetypes appear frequently in myth and literature as a restricted set of basic patterns of psychic pictures that lend themselves to a structural model of explanation (Devika).

Various societies, religions, mythologies, and works of literature have used primal pictures or archetypes to represent human fears and hopes in a sort of subliminal language. Archetypal criticism, which is based on Jung's psychology, examines texts for collective themes of the human psyche that are thought to be shared across different historical periods and languages. These archetypes are primal pictures of the human psyche that have survived

across cultures and epochs. Primordial pictures are the conduits via which universal archetypes and, more crucially, the unconscious are exposed (Devika).

Shadow, fire, serpent, paradise-garden, hell, mother-figure, and other archetypes appear frequently in myth and literature as a restricted set of basic patterns of psychic pictures that lend themselves to a structural model of explanation. Various societies, religions, mythologies, and works of literature have used primal pictures or archetypes to represent human fears and hopes in a sort of subliminal language. According to Jungian analysis, the death-rebirth archetype (Frazer's) is a symbolic expression of a process that occurs not in the world but within the mind. The return of the move to the unconscious – a type of temporary death of the ego – and its re-emergence, or rebirth, from the unconscious, is that process. (Devika).

Conclusion

To conclude, Greek myths and legends are stories about the ancient Greek gods and heroes. They inform us about how the ancient Greeks viewed the universe and how they interpreted its beginnings. They also reveal their religions and rituals to us. To summarize, if we wish to understand the ancient Greek world, we must first comprehend Greek mythology.

Greek mythology was passed down from generation to generation as stories by word of mouth in truly ancient times. They were later described in art terms and appeared as paintings on vases. Archaeological discoveries have contributed significantly to the understanding of Greek myths and tales. Things were not written down until pretty recently. Today, we look at Greek stories from Greek literature, such as the Iliad and Odyssey, as well as Homer's work.

Greek mythology is significant because it has had a significant impact on culture, the arts, language, and literature. It is, in reality, an integral aspect of Western Civilisation. Just as it inspired poets and painters in the past, it continues to play an important role in society now.

CHAPTER II: The Evolution of Percy Jackson's Characterisation

Introduction

Many readers may notice that Percy Jackson's character is so familiar to another ancient Greek hero the son of Zeus Perseus, They may also if they dig deeper could find some other different aspects of him. This chapter is devoted to Percy Jackson's character portrayal and development The goal is to identify and analyze Percy Jackson's experiences during his childhood and teenage years.

The development of Percy's character over time is going to be shown, as well as the way the author Rick Riordan has changed the character from the real one, Perseus. The similarities and differences between the Greek demigods are also going to be discussed.

The whole chapter is going to show the reader how Percy's character was developed throughout the whole journey of his life.

2.1 The Evolution of Percy Jackson's Character

2.1.1 Percy As a Child

Many people don't realize the gravity of the fact that Percy had been mistreated. It is written with sarcasm and has a Cinderella-like vibe. Not that Cinderella wasn't abused, but the point is, that children's fiction frequently glosses over abuse. Gabe is an alcoholic who regularly drinks in front of Percy (who is twelve). Gabe verbally demeans Percy's mother in front of him. He bullies Percy into funding his gambling and dumps beer bottles and cigar ashes all over Percy's room. He physically and, probably, sexually abused Sally for years. Percy literally says he would rather live on the streets or joins the military than stay with Gabe. Gabe actually mobilized the entire country against Percy and labeled a perfectly innocent youngster as a fugitive for money and media exposure (Rick 2005).

Percy despises Gabe so much that he doesn't recognize him as a human being. Because Gabe has traumatized him, he employs the three-fingered claw that is meant to ward off immortal forces of evil that come from the depths of Tartarus on him. Gabe incites Percy's rage and vengeance to the point where, at the age of twelve, he plots to murder him (Percy has never murdered a human being before or since) (Rick 2005).

Percy had been physically abused. When he sees Gabe at the conclusion of the Lightning Thief, he automatically grabs for Riptide, as he does when he feels physically threatened. And there's this sentence from the beginning concerning the gaming money: "He dubbed that our 'guy secret.'" He'd knock me out if I told my mother. Percy likewise hails from a low-income family: "We were always suffering with money." We could never afford to do things like go skateboarding because of my mom's night lessons and my private school tuition." (Sea of Monsters).

He despises adolescents who spend their money: "They were juvenile delinquents, like me, but affluent juvenile delinquents." From *The Lightning Thief*, "What I didn't tell them was that I'd have to find a summer job walking dogs or selling magazine subscriptions, and spend my leisure time worried about where I'd go to school in the autumn," (Rick 2005).

2.1.2 Percy As a Teenager

Growing up, Percy was an outsider who never had many friends. Because of his learning problems, the educational system is rigged against him, and he most likely suffered a lot of ableism growing up. He believes that his neurodiversity makes him foolish and wants professors and pupils to believe the same. When Chiron was told by Mr Brunner that he is a unique kid, he takes it as an insult because he's used to being singled out for his deficiencies and bursts into tears, saying, "Thanks a lot, sir, for reminding me." It can be said that Percy has suffered a lot (Cellgenji 2016).

Percy, once he reached the age of sixteen, he finished high school. However, what others don't understand is that he has modified colleges at varied times. Percy has had a troublesome upbringing and has been forced to migrate to numerous colleges due to his delinquencies, through no fault of his own. He has never met his father and finds it troublesome to determine friends. Nevertheless, his exhausting background does not impact his commitment to his affected mother or his best buddies Annabeth, Thalia, and Grover. Even once tempted, Percy chooses loyalty over cash, prizes, and private gain. Percy may be a nice hero as a result of he does not sacrifice his integrity or honesty in exchange for power and glory. He oftentimes saves those he cares about while not hesitation. He oftentimes saves people he cares about while not regard for his own safety. (Cellgenji 2016)

2.2 The Relation between Percy Jackson and Perseus

2.2.1 The Similarities between Percy and Perseus

2.2.1.1 Similarities in Mentality

To begin, both Percy Jackson and Perseus regard the fiery monster Medusa as their adversary. However, the two protagonists' killing of Medusa leaves readers with quite different views. Medusa, known for her capacity to transform humans into stones, poses a life-threatening menace to Percy Jackson. In response, Percy Jackson expresses his genuine anxiety. "My hand shook. I felt like a coward, but I put on the Yankees cap."(Riordan, 2005, p. 163) This candour reminds readers that Percy is just a 12-year-old youngster from a single-parent home at the time. Though he is courageous enough to battle, his doubts and fears are evident. On the other hand, none of these concerns can be found in the Greek hero Perseus. He killed Medusa because "slaying the Gorgon, Medusa, would gain him the greatest glory" (Berens 206). Percy Jackson seems to be timider, but Perseus appears to be more resolute and daring.

Second, their attitude toward strangers reflects how they see persons from various classes. Both heroes meet mysterious strangers after defeating Medusa and returning home. Percy Jackson was avenged by Ares, the God of War, owing to a misunderstanding. In fighting back, he was rather violent. Otherwise, he remained wary of most unfamiliar strangers. When confronted with outsiders, Perseus is more insistent and irascible. When Perseus was refused permission to stay in a country, he "pulled from his wallet the head of Medusa, and holding it towards the monarch, changed him into a rocky mountain" (Beren's 206). This may appear unbelievable in today's world. Surprisingly, both protagonists appear to be unafraid to oppose upper-class authority. However, Percy Jackson is portrayed as being more watchful, whilst Perseus is described as being more irritable with strangers. It might be

related to how heroes are seen in different eras. Percy is a child who has been diagnosed with ADHD (very common among demigods and it helps them concentrate on everything during a battle). He's mostly enthusiastic, obvious, loyal, brave, and kind. He's also recognized for his generally insane ideas that appear to succeed. (Percy Jackson and the Olympians).

2.2.1.2 Similarities in Relationships with others

For starters, Percy worked with his companions while confronting their nemesis, Medusa. Throughout the expedition, they encountered several perils. One of the most perilous occurrences occurred when Percy's companion, Annabeth, rescued him from a toxic weapon. They almost lost the fight, but due to their trust and love, they finally made up and finished the goal. In other words, friendship serves as a motivation for Percy to achieve his aim. In comparison to Perseus, he killed Medusa by himself, with no help from anybody other than the gods (greekgods).

Secondly, their attachment to their parents is worth studying. It reveals if the protagonist has close relationships with their relatives, which influences their ability to form new relationships. Percy looks to have a stronger relationship with his parents, particularly his eternal father. Sally, Percy's mother, marries a man she dislikes in order to conceal Percy's angelic bloodline. While Percy was in peril, Poseidon comes to his aid. Percy believes "the water appeared to wake up my senses as if I'd just had a bog of my mom's double espresso felly beans"(Riordan, p.121). during the crucial battle with Ares. As a result, his ability to control the water was activated. In exchange, Percy gives Medusa's head to Sally in case his stepfather abuses her. In contrast, Perseus' mother is little referenced in legend. And his biological father, Zeus, ignores him completely. Fortunately, his stepfather, Polydectes, has successfully played the role of a father. He not only "bestowed upon Perseus an education appropriate for a hero," but he also organizes the majority of the schemes that would assure Perseus' victory. However, following Perseus' victory, the interaction between him and his

family goes unnoticed. In general, the commitment of both parents and children is emphasized in the current rendition (greekgods).

2.2.2.2 Similarities in Appearance

Percy Jackson, as an example, opts to dress in casual and everyday apparel. For example, "I paced the house, feeling like ants were locomotion around below my shirt" (Riordan, p.18), or "Do you are thinking that those socks would match me?" (Riordan, p.26). These delicate consumer goods not solely represent Percy Jackson's fashionable background, however conjointly create the character to appear to be the opposite young child readers might meet on the road. His dress does not emphasize his nobility; rather, it adds to the character's friendliness (greekgods).

Perseus, on the alternative hand, nearly wears nothing save the gifts of the heavenly immortals, like "the witching helmet and billfold, and equipped with a reap hook, the gift of Hermes." (Berens 206). It is doable that socioeconomic position plays a significant half in the traditional heroic narrative. The heroes of the mythology area unit are often adorned by their illustrious family past through consumer goods and accessories; yet, fashionable heroes trust less on consumer goods. Garments seem to be losing their importance as a social signal inside the fashionable amount (greekgods).

Secondly, descriptions of their physical look reveal the various notions of the heroic image in their various historical periods. Percy Jackson is characterised as a young guy of nice beauty (greekgods).

Percy Jackson's mother, Sally reportedly told him, "Your father is tall, attractive, and powerful." however conjointly mild. "You look a small amount like him, not withstanding, different from his look, there is a very little description regarding" (Riordan 38). Percy Jackson's bodily kind. Perseus, on the other hand, is characterized as a "noble and masculine

lad (United Nations agency), endeavored to infuse into his mind a need to signalize himself by the accomplishment of some nice and heroic action (greek gods).

The image depicts him as a sturdy and muscular man with a fighting angle. This distinction exemplifies a shifting perception of heroes, or additional specifically, what constitutes a "manly" man. From ancient to nowadays, it seems that the heroic image or thought of a masculine man shifts from unitary to diversified. Whereas ancient culture revered a butch guy United Nations agency was strong, aggressive, and vigorous, fashionable society loves someone with the broad sense of being "tall and engaging." Not with standing, Percy Jackson is allowable to be immature, inexperienced, and of any physical kind (greek gods).

Lastly, the heroes' external look reveals their ancestry. For example, Annabeth, Athena's girl, has grey eyes and blonde hair, reminding viewers that her genius might even be as exceptional as Athena's (greek gods).

Percy Jackson's black hair and inexperienced eyes reveal that he is the son of Poseidon, the ocean supernatural being. However, a telltale mark shows each currently and once more. "The indication was already weakening. However, I might still see the whirling and dazzling photograph of inexperienced lightweight." A shaft is also a three-tipped spear."(Riordan 126). These clues support his ability to dominate the water.

Perseus, like his eternal father, Zeus, is daring and good. However, he should perform sure heroic feats therefore on prove that he is Zeus' kid. Compared, this text uses inborn options to represent Percy Jackson's heritage, terribly the same as clothes do for Perseus. The biological likeness, on the alternative hand, is not addressed in classical mythology (greek gods).

2.2.3 The Differences between Percy and Perseus

Perseus was regarded as one of the most renowned and popular Greek heroes. He was noted for his tremendous strength, amazing bravery, and destroying two of the most vicious creatures, Medusa, the youngest of the Gorgons, and Cetus, Poseidon's sea monster. He was favoured by the gods because, in his mission to confront Medusa, he was provided with a plethora of weaponry by many gods, which assisted him in defeating the ferocious monster. Perseus was also believed to be a particularly kind son, assisting his mother in adjusting to her new island and keeping her away from the selfish monarch Polydectes. In his later years, he was an honourable ruler and a decent husband to Andromeda, whom he saved from the Underworld (greekgods).

His humility and empathy set a good example for many males at the time. He and Andromeda have seven children. Acrisius threw him and his mother into the water after he was born. (Briceño V).

On the other hand, Percy Jackson is characterized as a lovely young man with tousled jet black hair combed to one side as if he had just returned from a walk on the beach and sparkling sea-green eyes like his father Poseidon. According to one critic, he has a "Mediterranean" complexion. Percy is thought to acquire his good looks from his father, Poseidon, which is why Medusa wanted to keep a statue of him in *The Lightning Thief*. Calypso also compliments him, and when questioned if she is in love with Percy, she says, "If only you could see my face. You of course." In *The Hidden Oracle*, Percy was noticed to have long, quick fingers, with Apollo saying that Percy's hands were ideal for a musician. (riordan.fandom).

Percy is a good-natured, kind, brave young man who is prepared to sacrifice his life to save friends, strangers, and even villains (eduzaurus).

To put it simply, there are contrasts between the Greek demigod Perseus and the modern demigod Percy Jackson, distinctions that can be noticed in their mentality, relationships with others, and looks.

2.2.3.1 Differences in Mentality

First and foremost, in the case of Percy, he worries and fears a lot; he is constantly wary of most strangers, is more watchful, and is a human in order to defend and love his companionship. On the other hand, Perseus looks to be more resolute and bold, as well as more irritable with strangers, and take the throne of one whose death he had caused.

2.2.3.2 Relationships with Others

Percy values cooperation because it occurs when a group of individuals works together to attain a common objective. This implies that people in a group utilize their strengths to overcome each other's shortcomings and achieve a goal that would otherwise be impossible. For example, Percy goes on his adventure with his companions Annabeth and Grover, and they battle monsters and titans, which is what gives him power.

When it comes to the relationship with his parents, we can see that Percy, in the lightning thief, is very close to his mother Sally and adores her so much that he always tries to protect her. Whereas his relationship with his father is not good because when he was young, he thought his father abandoned him, but everything changed in the sea of monsters. Percy now cares for his father and always wants to connect with him through the water. It is clear that Percy adores and cares for his parents (Augustyn).

Percy is embarrassed and nervous since his father protected him while knowing that he had been fortunate the last several times. He would not be able to stand up against anything like the Chimera, let alone worse. He could not defend the people in the arch, so he fled. It

looks that Percy is also anxious since, as the demigod and son of Poseidon, everyone in the half-blood camp is expecting tremendous things from him; it is as if all eyes are on him.

Mutual trust and mutual respect are valued between couples and friends. That is what can be seen in the case of Percy Jackson. Even though his mother Sally was left by Poseidon when Percy was young, she never lost her faith and trust in him and would always tell Percy how great his father was and how much he loves and cares about them. Similarly, Percy also trusts his friends every time they have a quest. Whenever they tell him to do something he would do it with his eyes closed because he trusts them so much and respects them as they never looked down on him they always trusted him in everything he does (Augustyn).

In contrast, Perseus killed the enemies all by himself, killing the Gorgon monster Medusa first. Because Medusa's sight turned everyone who looked at her to stone, Perseus guided himself by her reflection in an Athena-given shield and decapitated Medusa as she slept. He then returned to Seriphus and saved his mother by turning Polydectes and his followers to stone when they saw Medusa's head. Perseus then kills the Kraken with Medusa's head, turning it into stone.

Also, Perseus was assisted by Aided by Hermes and Athena. He pressed the Graiaie, sisters of the Gorgons, into assisting him by seizing the sisters' one eye and one tooth and refusing to return them until they provided him with winged sandals. The winged sandals enabled him to fly, the cap of Hades conferred him invisibility, a curved sword, or sickle, assisted him to decapitate Medusa, and a bag to conceal the head. In another story, the Graiaie just guided him to the Stygian Nymphs, who instructed him where to look for the Gorgons and gave him the bag, sandals, and helmet that provided him with the spear. Because Medusa's sight turned everyone who saw her into stone, Perseus radio-controlled himself by her reflection in an Athena-given defence and decapitated Medusa as she slept. He

subsequently returned to the Seriphus genus and saved his mother by turning Polydectes and his followers to stone after seeing Medusa's head (Augustyn).

Since Perseus also grew up far from his father Zeus, his father did not pay any attention to him because Perseus grew up on a distinct island with his mother. When he became an adult and started his quest he met his father who helped him alongside Hades and Athena. Zeus gives Perseus adamantine blade (a Harpe). This Harpe sword was used by Cronus, the giant, to castrate his father, Uranus. The blade of Cronus' Harpe is made of Adamantine (Diamond) (The Museum of Fictional literary artifacts).

Fate, or possibly Zeus, who had done nothing for his love and his kid up to this point, decreed that they be discovered by a nice man, a fisherman named Dictys. He came upon the large box, cracked it open, and brought the pathetic cargo home to his wife who was just as loving as he was. They did not have any children, but they treated Dana and Perseus as if they were their own (Quizlet).

Perseus used Harpe to decapitate Medusa, the sole mortal Gorgon, whose head he preserved as a trophy (mythus fandom).

When it comes to women, women do not fare well in the narrative of Perseus and Andromeda. Cassiopeia's vanity is at the root of the entire sea monster calamity, which is unfortunate. Andromeda is simply a lovely passive damsel in trouble. When Perseus rescues her from the sea monster, she becomes his wife and his reward for defeating the monster heroically. However, Perseus does not take on the sea monster only to flaunt his muscular muscles and demonstrate his combat prowess. It is all about the girl, no doubt, it's true that every hero requires a love interest.

Perseus notices the lovely Andromeda tied on a rock in the sea, preparing for her destiny as a monster meal while flying over Ethiopia. Perseus falls in love with the princess at

first sight, even without the assistance of Cupid and his annoying arrows. Later, when her previous fiancé challenges his claim to her hand, Perseus swiftly removes the opposition. That is, he utilizes Medusa's head to transform the man into a fairly lifelike stone sculpture (shmoop).

2.2.3.3 Differences in Appearance

When it comes to appearance, Percy and Perseus are much different from each other. Starting with Percy's appearance, Percy Jackson is a half-god, half-human; a demigod. He was born on August 18, 1993. Sally Jackson and Lord Poseidon, the deity of the sea, are his parents. He has sea-green eyes, black hair, and a tanned complexion. He possesses several water-related abilities, including the ability to breathe underwater, control water, cure himself or others with water, and create hurricanes.

He is now complaining about Annabeth Chase, the goddess of wisdom's daughter, and his best buddy is Grover Underwood, a satyr who is half man and half goat. He only has one weapon, Anaklusmos, also known as Riptide, something that is disguised as a writing pen. He can also communicate with marine creatures, thanks to Poseidon and Athena's collaboration in building the horse and chariot he can also talk to horses (bartleby research).

Additionally, Perseus's finest demonstrates his heroism and fighting capabilities by destroying the Gorgon and sea serpent. He is overconfident in his powers. Perseus is vastly superior to any mortal. He is also more skilled than the majority of demigods. However, he lacks the abilities that they have. He ranks rather high in fighting alone. He's a reasonably powerful demigod, even with his powers (riordan fandom).

When it comes to power, Percy has the power of controlling water, being Poseidon's son, and possesses the power of hydrokinesis. At the most basic level, he possesses the ability to manipulate and raise large amounts of water. For example, Rick Riordan's (2009), the

author of *The Demigod Files*, states in the novel that he can carry at least 10,000 gallons of water. He can also use water solidification to modify the condition of water and generate water with his own strength. On a more intimate level, water can help him enhance his reflexes and cannot hurt him if he falls from enormous heights. He also mentioned that Percy's hydrokinesis might also be used in other ways, as long as the water is present in the poison. His toxikinesis, for example, enabled him to manipulate any toxin containing water (Cbr).

However, as revealed in Riordan's *"The Blood Of Olympus"*, Percy tormented Akhlys by reintroducing the poison she gave to him. This may be utilized to release his darkest side. He might perhaps employ this form of bending to blood bend as an extension. Percy's affinity to water allows him to be immune to heat, manipulate frozen water, and cure others.

Percy inherited from his father the intrinsic ability to recognize and telekinetically operate all types of watercraft. While its entire scope has yet to be revealed, Riordan's *"The Sea Of Monsters"*, *"The Mark Of Athena"*, and *"Son Of Neptune"* depicted Percy commanding ships such as "The Queen Anne's Revenge" and "the Argo II". Although it's odd that he can solely manage watercraft, Percy's ability to travel the sea without assistance is one of the reasons he's so excellent at seamanship (Cbr).

Percy's atmokinesis, perhaps his most lethal skill, enables him to manipulate weather powerful enough to quench the fires of Hyperion. Yet, he cannot sustain this talent for long because it swiftly depletes his strength. However, when paired with his aerokinesis, Percy can generate tremendous winds that eventually become gigantic storms. Percy's powers improved with time, allowing him to conjure tremendous storms more quickly, but he was still exhausted. Percy's capacity to communicate with marine creatures, horses, and other animals was one of his most useful abilities. While it may be the most insignificant strength, it

demonstrates Percy's status as a leader and someone to look up to. His zoolingualism has also given him the ability to communicate with his siblings underwater, implying that he has more than one mode of communication with which to strategy in any scenario. Finally, Percy's skills have made him a strong Demigod as well as an amazing hero in every way (cbr).

Conclusion

To summarize, this chapter focused on comparing the modern demi-god Percy Jackson and The ancient Greek demi-god Perseus. Rick Riordan based the character of Percy Jackson on the Greek demigod Perseus. He modified many aspects of the character's behaviour, relationships with others, and appearance. Growing up of Percy was covered from a small mistreated boy at the hands of his stepfather to a powerful adolescent hero protecting those he loves and cares about, as well as safeguarding the entire planet from various villains and monsters. The growth throughout his life, which was reflected in his emotions and physical look was also highlighted. His revelation to be a demigod and admission to the half-blood camp transformed his life forever, revealing the truly powerful and beautiful Percy Jackson. This chapter draws a road trip to the next chapter in which the archetypes of Percy Jackson and The Olympians are going to be analysed. The whole chapter was dedicated to the comparison between the ancient demi-God Perseus and the modern demi-God Percy Jackson.

Chapter III: The Archetypal Analysis of Percy Jackson and The Olympians

Introduction

This chapter aims at analyzing *Percy Jackson and The Olympians'* archetypes (*The Lightning Thief and The Sea of Monsters*). In addition, it is dedicated to explore each character's growth in general and the main character Percy Jackson in particular. His evolution from childhood to becoming the hero who saves the entire world is going to be analyzed. The analysis will go through each character's archetype in terms of situational, characteral, and symbolic archetypes in both novels *The Lightning Thief and The Sea of Monsters*. In *The Lightning Thief and The Sea of Monsters*, the analysis will shed light on the journey of the characters and their development in a supernatural landscape. One has to ask what Rick Riordan wanted to say through the use of archetypes as a way to identify the character's in his two novels? The whole chapter is dedicated to the analysis of the characters using the archetypal theory.

Archetypal Analysis

The archetypal notion is essential to Joseph Campbell's interpretation of mythology. Remove every occurrence of the phrases "archetype," "primordial pictures," "mythic motifs," "archetypal images," "symbol," and related terms from his work, and we have enormous gaps and unreadable texts. Nonetheless, identifying an archetype is as simple as nailing your shadow to the wall. Archetypes, like so many other notions related to mythology and deep psychology, are quicksilver by nature — in fact, their shape-shifting aspect is responsible for their efficacy and attraction.

Before we begin discussing the archetypal analysis of Percy Jackson, we must first discuss Joseph Campbell's notion of the hero's journey, as this will be required later in this chapter. *The Hero with a Thousand Faces* is a well-known work by Joseph Campbell, an American mythological scholar. Campbell uncovered numerous similar themes running across hero myths and stories from around the world during his lengthy studies. Years of investigation led Campbell to find five basic stages that practically every hero-quest (regardless of culture) goes through. He refers to this shared structure as "the monomyth." According to Campbell, great tales from many civilizations follow this fundamental structure. Not all myths include all stages. Some myths include numerous phases, while others include only a few; some tales may focus on only one stage, while others deal with the stages in a slightly different sequence. The pattern may be traced back thousands of years. It has also had an impact on contemporary authors and filmmakers. He didn't create the pattern; he just noticed it. (J. Campbell). Rick Riordan brought us through the entire stages of the hero's journey in the instance of Percy Jackson and the Olympians.

3.1.1 The Hero

Heroes are the people with whom we most often connect as readers. Those who possess both desirable and flawed attributes that we may recognize in ourselves or aim for. These characters are driven by universal wants that everyone can identify with. It is the figure who completes necessary work and brings fertility, peace, and justice back to society. The hero is usually the one who goes through initiation and participates in the rites of the community. He frequently takes on the traits of a young person from the provinces such as initiate, inherent, wisdom, pupil, and son.

Percy must perform a job (quest) to demonstrate his readiness for the outside world. He fights countless battles against the other half-bloods and also plays capture the flag to see whose squad has the best chance of surviving on their own. To collect the lightning bolt, Percy faces Logan, the wicked one. Initiates are often innocent and bashful.

Percy begins shy and meek, but as the adventure progresses, he becomes fearless and brave. "A God is giving you an opportunity to prove yourself, Percy Jackson. Will you prove yourself a coward?" (Riordan p15, ch 235)

Ares demonstrates his ability to strike a chord with Percy with this comment. As a demiGod who has just lately discovered his true nature, Percy is determined to show his value above all else, especially to his father, who took a huge risk by adopting him. Ares is aware of this and uses it to influence Percy into performing his bidding.

According to Campbell's definition, a hero is "someone who has committed his or her life to something larger than oneself". Anyone, on purpose or by any chance, may become a hero (Campbell).

As it is observed in the *Lightning Thief*, Percy elected to go to the half-blood camp after being attacked by his math teacher. However, after his mother is kidnapped, he begins

his adventure as a true hero to accomplish the mission of retrieving Zeus' lightning bolt and rescuing his mother from Hades in the underworld.

In the process of locating the lightning bolt, he faces numerous challenges to demonstrate his heroism. As mentioned previously at the beginning of this chapter, the hero archetype implies that the character must complete a specific task (quest) to protect those he loves and the rest of the world. The hero characteristics fit Percy so well, because, he puts his life in danger to defend his loved ones and the world. Percy is conscious of his superpowers as a demi-god, and his adventure of heroism begins. One can notice that Percy is a typical hero who belongs to the abnormalities; a demi-God that has imaginative powers. His heroic journey begins with the following events in his life (J.Campbell).

A/The Ordinary World

Percy Jackson had a tough childhood, suffering from ADHD (Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder is a behavioural disorder that affects humans. People with ADHD may appear restless, have difficulty concentrating, act on impulse and have dyslexia. He lived with his mother and her violent partner and attended a dysfunctional children's school. Percy Jackson was only in sixth grade when he was admitted to a school for problematic children. He lived his eighteen years as an ordinary person, yet he suffered from specific disabilities. Life tends to seem difficult to him because his subconscious was aware and awake about his truth as being a demi-God. His attempts to be a normal person failed each time (quizlet).

During a school trip, one of the instructors approached Percy and appeared to chastise him, but she began snarling and morphed into a monster with wings. She then tries to kill him, but Mr Brunners arrives and gives him a pen that transforms into a sword. This is when he realized his life wasn't entirely normal. The real action in Percy's life starts from that point. His abnormal abilities became a conscious attitude to him as he understood that his

disabilities are the source of his power. His disabilities, in fact, were not a curse but the beginning of the great transformation in his life (quizlet).

B/ A Moment of Refusal

After being transported to Camp Half-Blood and informed that he is a demigod, Percy rejects the notion due to its absurdity. He does not trust what he hears since he thought he was simply a normal lad with troubles from childhood through high school. Percy felt rejected for his nature of being a demi-God. It seemed to him like a fantastic fairytale that is hard to believe for a person who lived weakness in his childhood. When hellhounds attack Camp Half-Blood, Chiron dispatches Percy, Grover, and Annabeth on a mission to safeguard the camp. They have been tasked with recovering Zeus's stolen lightning bolt. They endure several obstacles on their path to returning the lightning bolt. Medusa, the Gorgon monster, was one of such trials. One can mention that Rick Riordan wanted his characters to face their fate and accept it, starting from Percy the main hero. Through facing a difficult challenge (Medusa). In order to understand their real powers (quizlet).

C/ Approach and Ordeal and Return

Upon entering Hades' domain, the Underworld, Percy is accused of stealing Hades' helmet. Sally, Percy's mother, is imprisoned and will be released only if the helmet is delivered to Hades. Percy realizes that the deity Ares stole both the lightning bolt and the helmet. Only defeating Ares in combat would persuade him to restore those goods. Despite being simply a demigod, Percy triumphs. Rick Riordan invites the readers to sail in a fantastic world of adventure. Percy resolves to finish his regular school year in the mortal realm but spends the summer at Camp Half-Blood. He did not embrace his true identity at first, but after all, he went through and the friends he met, he did. (quizlet).

3.1.2 Loyal Retainer (Grover)

A devoted retainer is referred to as the hero's "noble sidekick." The devoted retainer's mission is to defend the hero while also reflecting the hero's nobility and strength. The faithful retainer frequently irritates the hero and is occasionally seen as a heroic servant. (Tiffany)

Grover is the hero's noble sidekick, and his role is to defend him. Often, the retainer represents the hero's nobility. He was not only Percy's best friend but also his defender against other Gods. Grover had been with Percy throughout his life as his typical human best friend but, underlying all that, he was a satyr, a demi-god, with horn and fur. Grover is frequently funny and easy back which makes the narrative fascinating and pleasant. He had certain heroic attributes, such as picking up Medusa's head with his jacket, driving them all over the state, and staying in the underworld for a long.

"Look, Percy, I'm not as smart as Annabeth. I'm not as brave as you. But

I'm pretty good at reading emotions. You're glad your dad is alive. You feel good that he's claimed you, and part of you wants to make him proud.

That's why you mailed Medusa's head to Olympus. You wanted him to notice what you'd done." (Rick p12.ch50).

Despite the fact that Grover is not as intelligent as Percy and Annabeth, he is always trying to not only protect Percy but also give him advice about his life problems, particularly Percy's problem with his father, and he is always trying to convince Percy to forgive his father and show him how much he cares for him but he is just denying it.

Grover stayed in the underworld because there were only three pearls, so that his friends Percy and Annabeth, as well as Percy's mother Sally, could return to the real world and return the lightning bolt to Zeus. He also stayed so that he could find his mother, Percy's

life means everything to Grover, and he dislikes going to the underworld because it's dark, full of misery, and destroyed dreams. This showed how much Grover cares about Percy and how he tries to protect him at every cost.

3.1.3 The Damsel in Distress (Sally Jackson)

The Damsel in Distress exists so that the Hero can save her. The archetype is named from the fact that characters of this sort are frequently female, but they do not have to be. Damsels in Distress can be an ultimate objective, a trap devised by the Villain, or even, in rare situations, a Threshold Guardian. A Damsel in Distress might evolve into a new archetype with character development (J.Campbell).

This helpless lady must be saved by the hero; but, she may also be placed in a trap by an evil character in order to assure the hero's safety. When Sally Jackson is abducted by Hades and dragged to the underworld, she is defenseless because, unlike Percy, who is a demigod, she is a normal human being with no strength to defend herself against the gods. She acts as a trap because, in order for her to be saved, Percy must travel to the underworld and confront Hades. Sally is typified as a helpless victim that needs her savior. For that, Percy's heroism appears. The damsel of distress in this novel (*The Lightning Thief*), is presented in two ways; Firstly the victimized character Sally and the trap Sally. In the first role, Sally is in a need of help and protection, On the other hand, her weakness turned out to be a powerful way to overthrow Percy.

3.2.1 The Mentor (Mr. Brunner)

A mentor is a smart, experienced, and trustworthy individual who gives advice to a younger person. A mentor, as a fictional figure, generally serves to guide the protagonist, playing an important part in moulding their character development and self-realization. They frequently serve as a symbol - they might be a part of the hero's journey and what they want

to be. They frequently have parental characteristics, and at some point in the novel, the protagonist must figure out the rest on their own. However, the skills they acquired from the mentor will serve them well throughout life (apollopod).

He is a teacher or counsellor to the initiates. He occasionally functions as a role model and frequently serves as a father or mother figure, teaching for example the abilities required to service the voyage and quest. Mr. Brunner-Chiron acts as Percy's mentor when he hands him the riptide, which he will later find very useful as he uses it throughout his journey. At camp Half-Blood, he teaches Percy how to fight and defend himself during the challenges against the other demigods. He also serves as a father figure, despite the fact that Poseidon and Percy rarely have contact.

Mr. Brunner, who teaches Latin, is Percy's favorite instructor. Later, Percy understands that Mr. Brunner is a highly wise centaur who has trained many heroes, including Hercules, before Percy's time. Chiron teaches Percy about Ancient Greece at Yancy Academy (the history of the gods and the Titans). He informed Percy "what you learn from me [...] is vitally important. I expect you to treat it as such. I will accept only the best from you, Percy Jackson" (Riordan, *The Lightning Thief* p1, ch66).

Mr. Brunner was described by Percy as a middle-aged man in a motorized wheelchair. He had receding hair, a scruffy beard, and a torn tweed jacket that smelled strongly of coffee. You'd think he'd be boring, yet he entertained us with tales and jokes and allowed us to play games in class. He also possessed a collection of Roman armor and weaponry, so he was the only instructor that didn't put me to sleep in class (Riordan, *The Lightning Thief* p1.ch14).

On Percy's first day at Camp Half-Blood, he discovers that Mr. Brunner's real name is Chiron and that he possesses the body of a horse. He assists Mr. D in running Camp Half-Blood, which prepares young demi-gods for a life of fighting monsters. Chiron informs Percy

that he placed himself into Yancy as a Latin instructor because he wanted to keep an eye on Percy and had a feeling he was a big thing. Chiron is a knowledgeable man. His entire duty is to prepare demi-gods for hero work. He sets high expectations on Percy and pushes him hard in Latin class and beyond. Chiron is also very skilled at deciphering the Oracle's prophecies, which assists Percy in understanding his own prophecy.

3.2.2 The Shapeshifter (Luke)

Shapeshifters find it simple to transform into someone or something other than who they are. They are malleable and find it difficult to identify themselves by a single set of features. Their alterations are frequently unconscious, and they are unaware that they are changing. This allows them to blend into their surroundings with little or no effort, much like a chameleon.

A shapeshifter is someone who frequently experiences major physical transformations. Their hair colour and style, dress, make-up, and so on can all vary substantially, such that even people close to them may pass them by in the street and not recognize them. Similarly, the shapeshifter's attitude and emotions might fluctuate quickly, making them unpredictable and difficult to live or work with. Those who are close to them find it difficult to ever feel they fully know the shapeshifter and may feel betrayed or deceived as the shapeshifter continuously transforms from who they thought they were into someone else. (Knowyourarchetypes).

It is difficult to articulate because of its nature, but in essence, it serves to provide mystery and tension to a tale. In a romance, the hero and heroine can both be shapeshifters, adjusting to external and internal pressures by altering their appearance, attitude, or conduct.

Luke appears to be a decent guy as he assists Percy by providing him with weapons he may use on his voyage to the underworld. However, as the novel progresses, so does

Luke's character, and it is revealed that he is the one who stole Zeus's lightning bolt. Luke also attempted to implicate Percy by concealing the bolt in one of the guns he provided him.

"Luke's the best swordsman in the last three hundred years" (Riordan, *The Lightning Thief* p8.ch15). He is the counselor at Hermes cabin, and he assists Percy greatly during his first days at Camp Half-Blood, showing him about and explaining that everyone at the camp is family. Percy considers Luke, who is seven years his senior, to be the greatest man he's ever encountered. Over the course of Percy's time at camp, he gradually understands that Luke harbours a vendetta towards his own father, Hermes. Luke does a fantastic job at concealing this, but Percy notices a melancholy in Luke: "I started to understand Luke's bitterness and how he seemed to resent his father, Hermes." (Riordan, *The Lightning Thief* p8.ch10).

Luke pulls Percy into the woods on the last day of camp and almost kills him with a poisonous scorpion. He admits to Percy that he was the first to steal both the master bolt and the helm of darkness. He informs Percy that he is assisting Kronos in overthrowing the Olympians. Luke responds to Percy's declaration that the Olympians are their family, their parents, by saying, "That's supposed to make me love them? Their precious 'Western civilization is a disease, Percy. It's killing the world. The only way to stop it is to burn it to the ground, start over with something more honest." (Riordan, *The Lightning Thief* p22.ch109).

Luke is angry because his father, Hermes, has rejected him. Hermes seldom visits Luke, and once embarrassed him by assigning him a task to recover a golden apple from the Garden of Hesperides - a quest that another more ancient hero had previously fulfilled successfully. Luke, like Annabeth, is a year-rounder at Camp Half-Blood, therefore his time there is

restricted. He is not exposed to the outside world. His last opportunity at a mission was a re-enactment of another hero's adventure, giving him the impression that Hermes was ridiculing and purposefully humiliating him. Luke is a skilled swordsman and combatant, but his abilities are "squandered" in Camp half-blood.

Luke informs Percy in his final moments at Camp Half-Blood before going to serve Kronos full-time that "all the gods know how to do is replay their past" (Riordan, *The Lightning Thief* p22.ch122). He is influenced by the idea of transformation, and he yearns for vengeance on Hermes.

3.2.3 The Shadow (Kronos & Luke)

The shadow archetype, according to psychiatrist Carl Jung, reflects the dark part of a person's personality and mind. In his collected works, Jung also referred to the shadow archetype as the 'Id,' believing that it represented an unconscious element of the personality that the conscious ego does not recognize in itself, or that it represented the totality of the individual's unconscious. In other words, everything with which they are not fully conscious. The shadow represents the unknown and dark element of a person's nature. Thus, it comprises the individual's most selfish, suppressed, and tumultuous inclinations and powers, which they are not even aware of having as nature. The archetype also reflects the individual's flaws, cravings, faults, suppressed notions, shame, and impulses. Additionally, the archetype is frequently connected with an individual's suppressed sexuality and crime. It can be interpreted that the person's mind rejects these elements because they are afraid of the darker components of their psyche, implying that they are unaware of these aspects of their nature. The archetype of the shadow is also related to wildness, disorder, mystery, and the unknown. It can manifest itself to a person in a variety of ways, including visions or dreams (Knowyourarchtypes).

Jung, in particular, believed that a person's dreams provided an essential window into this aspect of their mind. The shadow archetype can take human or animal form and has been linked to creatures such as the serpent, dragon, monster, or demon. Everyone has a shadow, and the less embodied it is in the individual's conscious existence, the darker and denser it is. On all counts, it acts as an unintentional stumbling block, sabotaging our best intentions. Therefore, Investigating a shadow may lead to more honesty, creativity, vitality, and personal revelation. This introspective process is necessary for maturation, which is rarer than most thinks. Thus, one can define the shadow as the undiscovered dark aspect of the personality. The shadow is a projection of one's rejection of the presence of everything he dislikes in himself while assigning it to others. Therefore, whatever characteristics that are rejected in one's self, are perceived in others (Knowyourarchtypes).

The shadow is a moral issue that tests the ego and impacts an individual at the lowest levels of his nature. To become aware of it, he must acknowledge the negative aspects of his personality as present and real. Kronos is the shadow in the Lightning Thief, even though he does not appear, he is connected to Luke. Though we never see Kronos, he is obviously present in Percy's narrative. He communicates with Percy through his nightmares, tempting him down to the Underworld. Percy believes that Kronos, a Titan and the Olympians' father/grandfather, is recuperating and plotting to conquer the Olympians, but when he expresses this view to Zeus, Zeus dismisses the idea. At the end of the narrative, Luke verifies Percy's suspicion.

Poseidon provides a detailed history of Kronos he said "In the First War, Percy, Zeus cut our father into a thousand pieces, just as Kronos had done to his own father, Ouranos. Zeus cast Kronos's remains into the darkest pit of Tartarus. The Titan army was scattered, their mountain fortress on Etna destroyed, their mountainous allies driven to the farthest corners of the earth.

And yet, Titans cannot die, any more than we gods can. Whatever is left of Kronos is still alive in some hideous way, still conscious of his eternal pain, still hungering for power. [...] From time to time over the aeons, Kronos has stirred. He enters men's nightmares and breathes evil thoughts. He wakens restless monsters from the depths. But to suggest he could rise from the pit is another thing. " (Riordan, *The Lightning Thief* p21.ch85-87).

Luke, the other shadow in the narrative, betrayed Percy and Olympus by snatching the lightning bolt and attempting to create a war. But when he loses against Percy he tries to bring back Kronos to life so they can both destroy Olympus and dominate the world.

3.3.2 The unhealable Wound (Separation with Father)

Is a physical or psychological wound that cannot be completely healed. The wound represents the loss of innocence (Summaryplanet).

Percy Jackson is psychologically wounded by his father Poseidon's separation from him; he feels that Poseidon didn't love him enough to want to stay and grow together as a family. Little does Percy Jackson know, that his father didn't have much of a choice but to leave him and his mother, this was more to protect them rather than hurt them, the reason being Poseidon promised not to have any more interludes.

Percy did not think much about his father's death since he assumed he was dead, but when he finds he is alive, he is devastated. As previously said, Percy is already not stable mentally; he is wounded by his father's absence, and he is physically injured by his stepfather's abuse. Rick Riordan sought to create a typical image concerning the father and son relationship, as the ancient Greek legends used to be. Percy is traumatized twice, one due to the absence of his biological father and the second one because of his stepfather's abuse.

These broken relationships between fatherhood and childhood left a psychological dilemma on the character that he could never be healed from.

3.3.3 Magic Weapon (Riptide)

A popular thematic archetype is a magical weapon. It portrays a hero figure that can fight evil by using a piece of technology, an object, or an aptitude. Magic weapons are weapons used for medium- to long-range warfare. The consumption of mana by magical weapons is their distinguishing feature. The bulk of magical weapons are difficult to define due to their peculiar and unique modes of assault. (Thecelebtimes). This term alludes to a talented individual hero's capacity to employ a piece of technology to confront evil and continue a trip or person.

The Riptide is a pen given to Percy by Mr. Brunner. He informs him that the pen will protect him from any danger, thus Percy uses it when his instructor transforms into a flying hairy beast. This is when he realizes that the pen is a sword to aid him in his struggle against evil. It was by then that things got out of hand.

"With a yelp, I dodged and felt talons slash the air next to my ear. I snatched the ballpoint pen out of the air, but when it hit my hand, it wasn't a pen anymore. It was a sword-Mr. Brunner's bronze sword, which he always used on tournament day". (Riordan, *The Lightning Thief* p1.ch2)

As noted previously, Percy was ignorant that Mr Brunner's pen was a sword until Mrs. Dodds attacked him; at that point, he learns that the pen was given to him by his father to defend him when he is actually in danger, as he is now. Percy's weapon appears to be his spiritual father, as it is the only legacy left by his true father Poseidon and serves as his companion on his life's journey.

3.3.4 Symbol (Water)

Water: the birth-death-resurrection cycle; purification and redemption; fertility and expansion. Water is the most prominent symbol of the unconscious, according to Carl Jung. The Sea: spiritual mystery and infinite; death and rebirth; timelessness and eternity; the unconscious. While the Rivers: death and rebirth (baptism); the passage of time into eternity; life cycle transitions; deity incarnations. Because water is essential to life and growth, it is frequently utilized as birth or re-birth metaphor. Water is also used in baptism rites. Which commemorates spiritual births, the appearance of rain in a work of literature might allude to a character's spiritual birth. Water is one of the primary symbols, one of the major archetypes in Percy Jackson and the Olympians, both the novel and the film, and it is Percy's particular weapon.

Percy can manipulate water, although he doesn't realize it at first; in the novel, he punishes Nancy with a water fountain at the museum; in the film, Percy is shown for a long time at the bottom of the swimming pool. It is witnessed that Percy crosses the river to take the other team's flag, crossing the river into new territory, a new world for him as a demigod; Percy is also healed by water after fighting Annabeth; water is a source of life for Percy. It gives him power. He is also able to fight Luke because of his mastery of water.

4.1 The Situational Archetypes

4.1.1 The Quest and the Task

Percy must find the Golden Fleece and bring it back with him to save camp half-blood and all of mankind. This golden fleece will heal Thalia's tree, which is the only barrier held between demigods and monsters, restoring peace to the mortal world, as well as protecting the demigods from monsters and the mortal world. It can be said that Percy needs to complete those certain tasks in order to bring peace to the world as well as to protect his beloved ones

because he already knows how important this Golden Fleece is and how many lives could be saved and protected if it was brought back safely.

To uncover and locate the buried Golden Fleece, Percy and his pals must journey across a mysterious passageway known as The Sea of Monsters. They do execute a fatal mission that is seldom impossible, and their disguised identities as demigods allow them to do so. This assignment demonstrates the hero's bravery and personality, as he completes the task without fear. Throughout the entire journey to return the Golden Fleece Percy has to face a lot of challenges in order to complete his task because the hero's job is to finish the unfinished and to rescue the world from danger.

4.1.2 The Battle between God and Evil

The conflict between Percy (God) and Luke (Evil) is the result of their goals. Although both characters are demigods, they see their identities differently. Percy sees it as a gift, whilst Luke sees it as a curse. Percy wants to use the Golden Fleece to rescue the demigod race, whereas Luke wants to use it to bring back Kronos and kill the demigods. Percy is a noble demigod, but Luke fights for power and greed. The decisions each character takes demonstrate the distinction between good and evil. In other words, Percy, in his good nature as a hero type person, does his best to bring back the golden fleece because he wants to save his fellow demi-Gods and bring peace to the world, whereas Luke, in his bad nature, thinks only of destroying the world and making all the people disappear, as well as he thinks that bringing Kronos back has a good advantage to him. As he believes that if Kronos is back thanks to him, he As a result, the major objective of God as a hero is to save the world because that is his true nature. While the evil's primary goal is to harm the world and cause danger because his nature is to make the world miserable and dark.

4.1.3 The Unhealable Wound

Tyson, an innocent Cyclops, gives his life for his brother Percy, but the wound is too deep for Percy to heal since he regrets how he treated his brother before his death. Percy had never addressed Tyson as his half-brother, just as a Cyclops, but Tyson saw Percy as his hero and had given his life to save his brother.

Tyson: I prayed to Daddy for help. Soon the people at Meriwether found me.

Mey you. Biggest blessing ever. Sorry I said Poseidon was mean. He sent me a brother.” (Riordan, 2006, *The Sea of Monsters*)

Percy never thought of his brother Tyson as his halfS-brother because he did not want to believe that a Cyclope was his brother. He ignored him several times and treated him badly until the day he sacrificed his life for him. Tayson's death was the turning point for Percy; the regret left an unhealed wound on Percy.

4.2 Characters Archetypes

4.2.1 The Hero

A hero is a person who is adored or idolized for his or her bravery, exceptional achievements, or virtuous traits (Ray). Percy Jackson's birth, as the son of Poseidon and Mortal, was uncommon yet a gift to the world. Being raised by only his mother (Guardian). It is now time for him to leave his safe home and live a life of risk. Being brought into a new family at camp half-blood, he needs to protect the mortal world with courage, strength, and honor. Throughout his quests, he encounters many obstacles, but his attitude when overcoming them makes him a hero. Our hero is a warrior on a mission to save his loved ones.

Being a child with some disabilities, Percy found it difficult to believe that he could become a hero who saves people's lives. However, by completing the tasks assigned to him

and rescuing the world and the people around him, he gained the power and determination to fight the evils and monsters to make the world a better place.

4.2.2 The Outcast (Tyson)

The Loner or Outcast is a character that is isolated (or isolates himself or herself) from society, owing to incapacity or a benefit that distinguishes this character from others. The Hero is frequently an outcast at some time in his or her narrative (divusd). Tyson was never greeted with wide arms and was always viewed as The Stranger; even his half-brother ignored his presence; he was never accepted by any family and is constantly discriminated against, so he merely wanders throughout Camp Half-Blood. The main reason Tyson was treated unfairly in the past was that he was a Cyclops; the demigod and Cyclops had a grudge since Cyclops was the cause of Thalia's death. Yet, Tyson was different from all the other Cyclops, and no one gave him the chance to show himself. Tyson was mistreated from the first day he was found and brought to the half-blood camp by the teacher Mr. Brunner, he was welcomed because he was a Cyclops as it is known demi-Gods and Cyclopes were on bad terms and since Tyson is one of those Cyclops he was mistreated by the half-blood camp residents, one of whom was Percy his half-brother.

4.2.3 The Mentor

A mentor, in general, is an experienced, trustworthy, and wise person who gives advice, generally to a younger person. A mentor, as a fictional figure, generally serves to guide the protagonist, playing an important part in molding their character development and self-realization (apollopad).

Mr. Brunner, as indicated in the Lightning Thief archetypes, is the mentor since he provides Percy with specific instruction, a house, and weapons. He is older, wiser, and has a lot of experience with monsters; he frequently serves as a father figure for the initiates, and

many campers look up to him as a role model. Mr. Brunner strives to do his duty as a teacher by helping each of the campers at the half-blood camp in their training to become the heroes they are, as well as motivating them, especially Percy because he is the long-awaited hero who will save the camp and the world from evil. Mr. Brunner always makes certain that the demi-gods in the camp are aware of their skills and how to use them at the appropriate time. He is like a father figure to them, always at their side if they need guidance or assistance.

4.2.4 Father and Son Conflict

Fathers may leave their sons' life or the other way around owing to difficulties they must resolve; however, some may eventually meet again (Bradley). Poseidon, one of the three main mythical gods (God of water), cannot contact his children as frequently as any other parent. Percy and Poseidon meet for the first time when Percy is considered and arrives at the camp. With his supernatural abilities, he also secretly assists Percy on his quest.

Poseidon was never able to meet his son Percy because it was illegal for the Gods to meet their demi-children. However, he attempted everything he could to contact his son through the water and guide him whenever he needed help. Even if his brother Zeus banned it, he has done it behind his back. In the example of Percy, even though he dislikes his father, he always strives to show him how competent he is at doing the tasks that were assigned to him so that he can make him proud.

4.2.5 The Devil Figure

This character is the embodiment of evil. He or she may give the protagonist material possessions, fame, or knowledge in exchange for possession of the soul or integrity. The major goal of this character is to resist the hero on his or her journey (troupe).

Kronos is the devil personified, and Luke is eager to let him take over his body and resurrect him; Kronos is the ultimate tribulation. The campers at the half-blood camp thought

Luke was already dead, but he was not, he just disappeared so that he thought he was dead, he later comes back with more determination to bring Kronos to life by stealing the golden fleece from the titan's den alongside Kronos he tries to dominate the world and destroy the Olympians along with the half-blood demi-Gods As previously stated, the evil figure is the one with a dark and nasty side, the one who constantly attempts to ruin the planet.

5.3 Symbolic Archetypes

5.3.1 The Magic Weapon

The mystical weapon is sometimes linked to the task. The capacity of a talented individual hero to employ technology to confront evil, continue a quest, or establish his or her status as a chosen individual (midlandisd).

The Golden Fleece heals the tree and brings bliss. However, in order to accomplish his goal, Percy must discover the sword before Luke and save camp half-blood. It is always Percy versus Luke, the sword and the golden fleece are the mystical weapons that Percy must find before Luke since these weapons have a great advantage to both the hero and the evil character, because those weapons have different uses, in the case of the golden fleece it can give life to Thalia's tree that protects the half-blood camp, this is also the one that Luke needs to bring Kronos back to life, while the sword can destroy Kronos.

5.3.2 The Innate Wisdom (Annabeth)

In contrast to those ostensibly in authority, certain characters demonstrate innate insight and grasp of the situation. An example of these characters is Annabeth, Athena's daughter. Even though she is not in control of the primary hero, Annabeth assists Percy throughout the adventure by providing her knowledge and wisdom while making judgments and assisting the hero in completing the mission. Being the daughter of the goddess of wisdom Athena, she understands circumstances instinctively. She usually attempts to advise

Percy whenever they go on adventures, and anytime Percy is experiencing issues, she always tries to judge anything she does not feel good about because she has boundless knowledge as the daughter of the Goddess Athena.

5.3.3 The Maze Symbol

The maze is a good metaphor for reading, writing, producing, thinking, seeing, and life in general. Psychologically, the maze is an archetype that still moves and defines life in some important manner for us (culturedecanted).

The Sea of Creatures is tough to traverse and travel by, but because Percy is Poseidon's son, he is able to assist The Crew as they make their adventure to the heart of Darkness where the most dangerous monsters reside. On their way to recover the Golden Fleece, Percy and his fellow friends need to go through the dangerous path called the sea of monsters, the place where all the dangerous creatures reside. One may think that the maze is a typical stone maze but in fact, the maze that Percy and his friends go through is the Stomach of a huge sea creature.

Conclusion

This final chapter investigated Percy Jackson and the Olympians' (The Lightning Thief and The Sea of Monsters) archetypal and analysed each character clearly by using Jung's and Carl's conceptions of the hero, shadow, mentor, and so on. Through the process of the analysis, the researcher was able to understand more about each character in the two novels of Percy Jackson and The Olympians (The Lightning Thief and The Sea of Monsters) by dealing with other archetypes such as the situational, character, and symbolic archetypes. Understanding the development of the main character and hero Percy Jackson from his childhood until he becomes the hero he is now in the eye of the world is also achieved at the end of this chapter. The whole chapter was devoted to the archetypal analysis of the characters and to show their importance to understand more about each one of those characters.

General Conclusion

This study depicts Percy Jackson's transformation from an ADHD and dyslexic youngster to a demigod with the ability to manipulate water. Percy Jackson is the main protagonist in *"The Lightning Thief"* and *"The Sea of Monsters"* novels from *"The series of Percy Jackson and the Olympians"* series, written by Rick Riordan. The character of Percy was inspired by Perseus, the son of Deity Zeus, the Sky and Thunder God. Despite the fact that Perseus has been around since Greek history, his persona has been successfully re-created in current times as Percy Jackson. The research in hands looked at Rick Riordan's Percy Jackson and the Olympians (*The Lightning Thief and The Sea of Monsters*), and highlighted the character portrayal and progress from childhood to adolescence, as well as archetypal analysis of Percy and the other characters. The goal was to explain all of the changes that the characters have gone through. The study findings illustrate that Rick Riordan effectively transferred the ancient figure demi-god Perseus to the current day demi-God Percy Jackson in a new and original way.

It is critical to review the theoretical sections of this research work. The theoretical section consists of two major chapters; the first chapter provided a foundation for the history of Greek mythology and its influence on modern culture. The research highlighted the history and significance of Greek Mythology, as well as several essential terminologies relating to the major theme and the two novels, and also what the Jungian theory is all about. The second chapter covered the progression of Percy Jackson's characteristic development from infancy to adolescence, as well as how author Rick Riordan modified the character of the demigod from ancient Greek to modern. The chapter focused on the similarities and differences between the current character Percy Jackson and the ancient Greek character Perseus in a variety of ways, such as their looks, relationships with others, and their ways of thinking.

Therefore, to reach the research objectives and answer the research questions, a deep analysis of Percy Jackson's character and Percy Jackson and The Olympians was done in the third chapter aiming to explore parts of Percy Jackson's archetypes using Jungian theory critique, such as the archetypes of the hero, the faithful retainer, the shadow, the mentor, and so on. Furthermore, his personality was interpreted by examining his connection with his parents, which incorporates the archetypes of the damsel in distress and the father-son struggle. Additionally, it is also concluded that each character in the Percy Jackson and the Olympians has his/her own archetype that represents him/her, and based on each archetype, the importance and the role of each character is defined, from a hero to an enemy.

Lastly, the current study is an attempt to add to the ancient and modern literature of mythology. The findings of this study may aid in rediscovering and comprehending Percy Jackson's character. Moreover, the study findings can contribute to future research in relation with Percy Jackson's character. In addition, this study can serve as a reference for future academics interested in applying Jungian critique theory to analyze a novel, especially in analyzing a novel character.

Work Cited

- “About Rick Riordan: Rick Riordan.” *Rick Riordan | Welcome to the Online World of Rick Riordan*, 17 Jan. 2021, rickriordan.com/about/.
- “Adapting Greek Mythology for “Percy Jackson and the Olympians: The Lightning Thief.” *Daily Bruin*, dailybruin.com/2010/02/09/adapting-greek-mythology-percy-jackson-and-olympia.
- “Archetype Cartes | Quizlet.” *Quizlet*, 2022, quizlet.com/74818886/archetype-flash-cards/.
- “Archetypes”. *Midlandisd.net*.
www.midlandisd.net/cms/lib01/TX01000898/Centricity/Domain/2091/Archetypes.ppt
[x](#).
- “Carl Jung - Archetypes - Shadow.” *Carl-Jung.net*, 2021, carl-jung.net/shadow.html
- “Character Archetypes Father- Son Conflict.” *Prezi.com*, Bradley, Jasmyn, 15 Apr. 2015, Bradley, Jasmyn. prezi.com. 15 4 2015.
- “Character Archetypes: The Mentor.” *ApolloPad*, 30 July 2019, <https://apollopad.com/blog/character-archetypes-the-mentor/>.
- “Circe.” *Enotes.com*, Enotes.com, www.enotes.com/topics/circe.
- “Diagramme de Percy Jackson’s Hero’s Journey (the Lightning Thief) | Quizlet.” *Quizlet*, 2020, quizlet.com/406439543/percy-jacksons-heros-journey-the-lightning-thief-diagram/.prezi.com/bobee9quufmq/percy-jackson-and-the-lightning-thief-archetypes/.*. Accessed 19 June 2022.
- “Dictionary of Greek and Roman Biography and Mythology: William Smith: Free Download, Borrow, and Streaming.” *Internet Archive*, 1 Jan. 1867, archive.org/details/DictionaryOfGreekAndRomanBiographyAndMythology.

“Encyclopedia Britannica | Britannica.” *Encyclopædia Britannica*, 2022,

www.britannica.com/.

“English Romantic Hellenism”. *Enotes.com*, Enotes.com, www.enotes.com/topics/english-romantic-hellenism/critical-essays/historical-development-english-romantic-hellenism.

“Everything You Need to Know about Archetypes”. *Know Your Archetypes*, 10 May 2020, knowyourarchetypes.com/.

“Gods.” *Greek Mythology Wiki*, greekmythology.fandom.com/wiki/Gods.

“Greek Gods and Goddesses, Mythology of Ancient Greece.” *Greek Gods and Goddesses, Mythology of Ancient Greece*, www.greek-gods.org/.

“Greek Mythology and Literature”, www.summaryplanet.com/literature/Greek-Mythology-and-Literature.html.

“Greek Mythology in Modern World - [Ppt Powerpoint].” *Vdocuments.net*, vdocuments.net/greek-mythology-in-modern-world.html.

“Greek Mythology.” *Greek Mythology*, www.greekmythology.com/.

“Introduction to Classical Mythology.” *University Extension*, 1 Feb. 2021, extension.utexas.edu/introduction-classical-mythology-18580.

“Madeline Miller.” *Book Series in Order*, 11 Mar. 2018, www.bookseriesinorder.com/madeline-miller/.

“Mythology - Definition, Meaning & Synonyms.” *Vocabulary.com*, www.vocabulary.com/dictionary/mythology.

“Myths and Folklore Wiki.” *Fandom*, mythus.fandom.com/wiki/Main_Page.

“Percy Jackson and The Lightning Thief Archetypes.” *Prezi.com*,

“Percy Jackson and the Olypians Wiki.” *Fandom*,

percyjacksonandtheolypians.fandom.com/wiki/Percy_Jackson_And_The_Olympians_Wiki.

- “Percy Jackson.” *Riordan Wiki*, riordan.fandom.com/wiki/Percy_Jackson.
- “Percy Jackson: Sea of Monsters Quotes.” *GradeSaver*, www.gradesaver.com/percy-jackson-sea-of-monsters/study-guide/quotes.
- “Perseus vs. Percy Jackson.” *Prezi.com*, prezi.com/vsphcrgg4aye/perseus-vs-percy-jackson/.
- “Perseus.” *Shmoop*, Shmoop University, 11 Nov. 2008, www.shmoop.com/study-guides/mythology/perseus.
- “Perseus: Who Was, Characteristics, What Does He Represent, History, Parents, Children.” *Euston96*, 2 Dec. 2021, www.euston96.com/en/perseus/.
- “Quotations from the Sea of Monsters.” *King County Library System*, kcls.bibliocommons.com/v2/record/S82C535714/quotations.
- “Quotes from Book the Sea of Monsters (Rick Riordan): Quotes of Famous People.” *Quotepark.com*, quotepark.com/works/the-sea-of-monsters-1799/.
- “Rick Riordan Facts & Biography: Famous Writers.” *Famous Writers |*, 13 May 2014, famouswriters.net/rick-riordan/.
- “Rick Riordan.” *Riordan Wiki*, riordan.fandom.com/wiki/Rick_Riordan.
- “Riordan Wiki.” *Fandom*, riordan.fandom.com/wiki/Riordan_Wiki.
- “The Battle between Good and Evil.” *Archetypal Analysis- The Lion King and Macbeth*, macbethvstlk.weebly.com/the-battle-between-good-and-evil.html.
- “The Lightning Thief Quotes and Analysis.” *GradeSaver*, www.gradesaver.com/the-lightning-thief/study-guide/quotes.
- “The Lightning Thief Quotes by Rick Riordan.” *Goodreads*, Goodreads, www.goodreads.com/work/quotes/3346751-the-lightning-thief.
- “The Lightning Thief Quotes.” *LitCharts*, www.litcharts.com/lit/the-lightning-thief/quotes.
- “The Lightning Thief: Full Book Summary | SparkNotes.” *SparkNotes*, 2022, www.sparknotes.com/lit/lightning-thief/summary/.

“The Lightning Thief: Rick Riordan.” *Rick Riordan | Welcome to the Online World of Rick Riordan*, 11 Aug. 2016, rickriordan.com/book/the-lightning-thief/.

“The Museum of Fictional Literary Artifacts.” *Omeka RSS*, mfla.omeka.net/.

“The Myths and Legends of Ancient Greece and Rome.” *Goodreads*, Goodreads, www.goodreads.com/book/show/4522396-the-myths-and-legends-of-ancient-greece-and-rome.

“The Sea of Monsters Quotes by Rick Riordan.” *Goodreads*, Goodreads, www.goodreads.com/work/quotes/43554-the-sea-of-monsters.

“The Sea of Monsters Quotes.” *BookRags*, BookRags, www.bookrags.com/studyguide-the-sea-of-monsters/quotes.html.

“The Song of Achilles.” *Enotes.com*, Enotes.com, www.enotes.com/topics/song-achilles.

“The Write Idea.” *Bartleby*, www.bartleby.com/writing/.

“What Are the Different Archetypes in Literature?” *What Are the Different Archetypes in Literature? | Reply of the Year*, thecelbetimes.com/what-are-the-different-archetypes-in-literature.

“Who Is Rick Ross? Everything You Need to Know.” *Childhood, Life Achievements & Timeline*, www.thefamouspeople.com/profiles/rick-ross-5096.php.

A.W.H. , Adkins. “Greek Mythology.” *Encyclopædia Britannica*, Encyclopædia Britannica, Inc., www.britannica.com/topic/Greek-mythology.

Admin. “How Has Greek Mythology Influenced Our Culture Today.” *Lisbd-Net.com*, Lisbd-net.com, 8 Dec. 2021, lisbd-net.com/how-has-greek-mythology-influenced-our-culture-today/.

Admin. “Search Results for: How+Did+Greek+Mythology+Impact+the+World.” *Blog about Academic Writing for Everyone*, 4 Sept. 2021,

www.ufoscience.org/?s=how%2Bdid%2Bgreek%2Bmythology%2Bimpact%2Bthe%2Bworld.

Bronzite, Dan. "The Hero's Journey - Mythic Structure of Joseph Campbell's Monomyth." *Movieoutline.com*, 2022, www.movieoutline.com/articles/the-hero-journey-mythic-structure-of-joseph-campbell-monomyth.html.

Cartwright, Mark. "Audio: Greek Mythology." *World History Encyclopedia RSS*, <https://www.worldhistory.org#Organization>, 15 June 2022,

Cartwright, Mark. "Greek Mythology." *World History Encyclopedia*, <https://www.worldhistory.org#Organization>, 15 June 2022, www.worldhistory.org/Greek_Mythology/.

Cartwright, Mark. "Greek Mythology." *Worldhistory.org*, 29 July 2012, www.worldhistory.org/audio/1-11221/greek-mythology/.

Clever Prototypes, LLC. "The Hero Archetype: Literary Hero Definition & Activities." *Storyboard That*, www.storyboardthat.com/articles/e/types-of-heroes.

Devica, DR S. "Archetypal Criticism." *Literary Theory and Criticism*, 22 Oct. 2020, <https://literariness.org/2020/10/22/archetypal-criticism/>.

Hrithuparna. T "Reimagination of Greek Mythology in Rick Riordan's Percy Jackson and the Olympians Serie" Published in International Journal of Trend in Scientific Research and Development (ijtsrd), ISSN: 2456-6470, Volume-5 | Issue-4, June 2021, URL: <https://www.ijtsrd.compapers/ijtsrd42322.pdf> Paper URL: <https://www.ijtsrd.comhumanities-and-the-arts/english/42322/reimagination-of-greek-mythology-in-rick-riordan's-percy-jackson-and-the-olympians-serie/hrithuparna-t>

Hyde, L.S. (2008) Favorite Greek Myths. Yesterday's Classics, LLC., Chapel Hill, North Carolina. - References - Scientific Research Publishing,

www.scirp.org/(S(vtj3fa45qm1ean45wffcz5%205))/reference/referencespapers.aspx?referenceid=1847082.

Ivarsson, Rebecka. *A Study of Gender Differences in Peter Pan and Harry Potter the Philosopher's Stone*. 2019. <http://www.diva-portal.org/smash/get/diva2:1294722/FULLTEXT01.pdf>

Ricky Derisz. "Hero's Journey: A Guide to Becoming The Hero of Your Story." *Goalcast*, 17 Oct. 2021, <http://www.goalcast.com/heros-journey/>.

Roman, Luke, and Monica Roman. "Encyclopedia of Greek and Roman Mythology". *Amazon, Facts on File*, 2010, www.amazon.com/Encyclopedia-Greek-Mythology-Library-Religion/dp/0816072426.

Rosenberg, Donna, and Donna Rosenberg. "World Mythology." *AbeBooks*, McGraw-Hill Education, 1 Jan. 1994, www.abebooks.com/book-search/isbn/0844257672/.

Sanderson, Christine. "Alan V29N1 - Birth/Death/Rebirth: Pairing Young Adult and Classic Novels to Teach Situational Archetypes." *Virginia Tech Scholarly Communication University Libraries*, Digital Library and Archives of the Virginia Tech University Libraries, 1 Jan. 1970, scholar.lib.vt.edu/ejournals/ALAN/v29n1/sanderson.html.

solarcellgenji, Author: et al. "The Ultimate Percy Jackson Characterization Masterpost." *Solarcellgenji*, 8 Feb. 2016, solarcellgenji.wordpress.com/2016/02/08/the-ultimate-percy-jackson-characterization/.

Yang, Hannah. "Deep Dive: Joseph Campbell's 'Hero's Journey.'" *ProWritingAid*, <https://prowritingaid.com/joseph-campbell-hero>.

ملخص

لم يخفى عن التاريخ منذ الأزل أن الأساطير اليونانية كانت ذات وقع كبير على العالم بأجمعه لما حملته من قصص عظيمة عن محاربيين و آلهة اليونان قديما وقدرتهم عن التحكم في كل شيء على سبيل المثال الماء ، البرق، الطبيعة..إلى آخره.

ومن بين الأساطير التي تم إعادة حياكتها بمعنى آخر نجد بيرسيوس ابن الإله زيوس الذي قام ريك ريبوردان بإعادة صياغة إسمه كشخصية بيرسي جاكسون ابن الإله بوسايدن إله الماء سنحاول في هذا البحث أن نسلط الضوء على شخصية بيرسي جاكسون من طفولته إلى أن أصبح فتى و كذلك سنسلط الضوء على كيف قام الكاتب بتحويل الشخصية من أساطير يونانية إلى أسطورة في الزمن الحاضر حيث أنه يرينا كيف تطورت الشخصية من فتى مصاب بعسر القراءة إلى نصف إله يحاول حماية المقربين له و بقية العالم.

و يهدف الباحث من خلال تبني نظرية النقد البدئي ل كارل جونغ إلى إيضاح الصورة الكاملة للشخصية الرئيسية بيرسي جاكسون و كذلك الشخصيات الثانوية في كل من الروايتين سارق الصاعقة و بحر الوحوش.

يكشف البحث عن عدة جوانب لبيرسي من صغره إلى عز شبابه إذ نكتشف كيف تطورت شخصيته وكيف أصبح تعامله مع الآخرين و كذلك تأثير الأشخاص المحيطين به عليه و أيضا تأثير الشخصيات الأسطورية على تطور شخصيته كنصف إله يقوم بحماية العالم و نختمها بشرح مفصل للشخصيات في الروايتين من خلال النقد البدئي.

الكلمات المفتاحية: الأساطير اليونانية، النماذج الأصلية، نصف آلهة ، لص البرق، بحر الوحوش، بيرسي جاكسون، ريك ريبوردان .

