



**THE COSMOPOLITANISM USE OF GREEK LEGENDS IN RICK
RIORDAN'S BOOK *PERCY JACKSON AND THE OLYMPIANS THE***

BATTLE OF THE LABYRINTH

UNDERGRADUATE THESIS

BY

MARIA FITRI WULANDARI

NIM 145110101111038



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APPROVAL SHEET

This is to certify that the undergraduate thesis titled THE COSMOPOLITANISM USE OF GREEK LEGENDS IN RICK RIORDAN'S BOOK PERCY JACKSON AND THE OLYMPIANS THE BATTLE OF THE LABYRINTH by MARIA FITRI WULANDARI has been approved by the Board of Examiners as one of the requirements for the degree of *Sarjana Sastra*.

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Rizki Nufiarni, S.S., M.A., Chair/ Examiner
Employee ID Number. 2016037909182001

Scarletina Vidyayani, S.S., M.Hum., Member/ Supervisor
Employee ID Number. 201304 840123 2 001

Acknowledged by,

Deputy Dean for Academic Affairs,



Hamamah, M.Pd., Ph.D.
Employee ID Number. 19730103 200501 2 001

ABSTRACT

Maria Fitri Wulandari, 2021. **THE COSMOPOLITANISM USE OF GREEK LEGENDS IN RICK RIORDAN'S BOOK *PERCY JACKSON AND THE OLYMPIANS THE BATTLE OF THE LABYRINTH***. Study Program of English Department of Languages and Literatures, Faculty of Cultural Studies, Brawijaya University.

Supervisor: Scarletina Vidyayani, S.S., M.Hum.

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Greek mythology has been told for hundreds of years and for some people the stories of the gods are no longer interesting. The ancient story may still appeal to the older generation, but it becomes less interesting to the younger generation. This mythology may soon be forgotten if there are no modifications that make the story relevant to current conditions. The novel Percy Jackson and The Olympian The Battle of The Labyrinth is a novel that is respected by many young people around the world even though the story is an ancient Greek mythology. There are interesting elements in the novel considering that it is not only teenage readers who are attracted to this series, but also senior readers who have been exposed to stories about ancient mythology.

The researcher analyzed the novel by finding on how the author of the novel uses cosmopolitanism point of view as the guidance of writing the story and developed this novel by using story element variables such as plot, setting, character and characterization, and diction as the object of research. The design of this study is a qualitative descriptive study with the aim of describing Percy Jackson's novel from the perspective of cosmopolitanism.

This study found that cosmopolitanism is used by Rick Riordan in all aspects of the story such as the setting in several cities in the USA where ancient places such as Mount Ortyis, the island of Orgygia, and, most importantly, the Labyrinth that are in the USA with several entrances spread across the world. All events that occur in various settings are interconnected. Existing characters ranging from protagonists, supporting characters, and antagonists are characters who appear with cosmopolitan values, especially American culture.



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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter will discuss about classic Greek Mythology that appears through the book Percy Jackson and The Olympians by Rick Riordan. In which, the problem will be discussed in this research.

1.1 Background of Study

Literary works are a fictional world structure, meaning that reality in literary works is a fictional reality that is not the same as real-world reality, although it is fiction, but still refers to reality in the real world (Goodyear, 2008).

Literature can be viewed as a social phenomenon. Literature written in a certain period of time is directly related to the norms and customs of that era (Bennett & Royle, 2004). Literature is an oral or written work that has various features of excellence such as the originality, the artistic, the beauty in its content and its sayings. Literature is a work or art activity that has no boundaries. Although it does not have a boundary, literary scholars have the rules to distinguish the type of work from one another. One form of literary work is novel (Goodyer, 2008).

One form of the novel is folklore in the form of a myth. The term myth is a form of message or speech that must be believed to be true by society but cannot be verified (Barthes, 1972). Myth is not a concept or idea in a way given

by a group of people to give meaning. Etymologically, myths can be interpreted as a type of speech. The thing that must be considered is the myth is a communication system, namely a message. But myths are not defined by the object of the message but by telling the message (Iswidayati, 2000). However, the novel with the old story is not interesting anymore. The story has been adapted too many times and the readers are losing the surprise point of the story.

That's why the renewal of the myth is needed in order to maintain the traditional mythology, especially the myth dealing with archetypes.

In this study, a mythical novel entitled *The Battle of the Labyrinth* is the fourth book of the *Percy Jackson and the Olympians* series written by Rick Riordan. Percy Jackson is a new character which is involved in the thousands years of the Greek myth like the dispute among the archetypes. Percy and his friends met and fought many Greek creatures like ten headed giant snake and gorgon. The readers will not find any old plot throughout the story but the readers could understand about the myth. The author's combination of old myth, ancient archetypes, and new characters could maintain this old myth since the new readers could receive the novel well.

A point of view is needed to describe Rick Riordan's work on the novel.

As he could combine the old and the new to become a good story, one of the proper point of view is cosmopolitanism. This literature paradigm is about "to make new" the way of writing story. New is to combine the myth and the

contemporary setting of the novel that make the story unique. As a result, the new readers don't need to know the original myth to get involved in the story.

The references of the Greek mythology are arranged in the four books as the base of the plot or subplot and this is the interesting point of the novel.

One good example is the event in the novel which referred to the myth as the magical power possessed by Percy Jackson. He could talk to the fish because he is the son of Poseidon, an archetype who masters the oceans. Percy uses his power many times. The other example is the appearance of Poseidon's trident which is the weapon of the ocean god. Percy could use it because he is the blood of the ocean god. The elements of the myth are not eliminated at all. It is just an adjustment to modify the myth.

Factually the author clearly plays an important role, even determines.

Without the author of a literary work it is considered non-existent. Without the author of social facts only involved through one side, on the surface. The author, through successful imagination, sees multi-dimensional facts, the symptoms behind the symptoms. In metamorphosis the author is considered to have a sixth sense. In connection with this, the researcher is interested in conducting a research entitled **"THE COSMOPOLITANISM USE OF GREEK LEGENDS IN RICK RIORDAN'S BOOK *PERCY JACKSON AND THE OLYMPIANS THE BATTLE OF THE LABYRINTH*"**



1.2 Statements of the Problem

Based on the background of the study, the problem of the study that raised in this research is on how Rick Riordan uses cosmopolitanism to modifies the legends that are part of Greek mythology through his book Percy Jackson and The Olympians: The Battle of The Labyrinth.

1.3 Objectives of the Study

Based on the problem of the study above, the answer of questions as the objective is to find out what are the legends that is the part of Greek mythology appears on the book Percy Jackson and The Olympians The Battle of The Labyrinth and how the author use to modifies the legends using cosmopolitanism point of view.

1.4 Functions of the Study

The function of this research is useful for the development of literature, especially novels. In addition, this study is useful to know how the author uses and modifies the legends using cosmopolitanism point of view.

1.5 Systematical Presentation

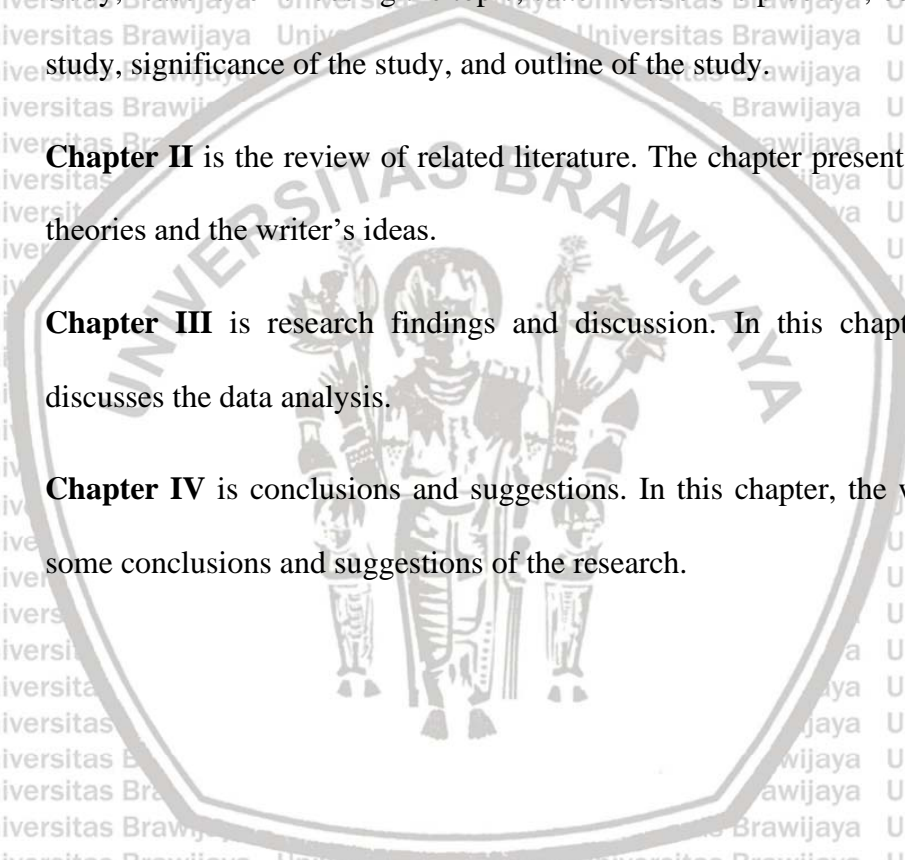
To present an outline about the research to the readers, the writer systematizes the final project as follows:

Chapter I is the introduction. The chapter consists of the background of the study, reasons for choosing the topic, statements of the problem, objectives of the study, significance of the study, and outline of the study.

Chapter II is the review of related literature. The chapter presents some related theories and the writer's ideas.

Chapter III is research findings and discussion. In this chapter, the writer discusses the data analysis.

Chapter IV is conclusions and suggestions. In this chapter, the writer presents some conclusions and suggestions of the research.



CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE AND RESEARCH

METHOD

This chapter is divided into three parts, those are theoretical framework, previous studies, and research method. Theoretical framework contains approaches and theories that are used to analyze the object of this research. Previous studies talk about two studies that related to this research. Then, research method contains some procedures used in conducting this research

2.1 The Cosmopolitanism

Cosmopolitan is a cultural study which is based on the changing of the era. Cosmopolitanism has been a crucial element of modernity connected to various attempts at internationalism, not only in politics but also importantly in modernist art—literature, dance, painting, film, etc.—which deliberately reached beyond national boundaries.

Difference is not a separator but human unity as citizens of the world to carry out their role (Cheah, 2006). Every difference that exists in each country such as religion, local culture, language, even the way of dress is not a problem from the point of view of cosmopolitanism. Everyone is considered to have the same opportunity to express what they believe is good as long as they also

respect differences. Cosmopolitans argue that empathy does not decline with distance and that national borders are artificial constructions that unnecessarily divide peoples and demonize those on the other side (Warf. 2020). Assuming what is believed to be the best and seeing what others believe is bad are things that must be avoided in the understanding of cosmopolitanism.

The concept of local in a country in the perspective of cosmopolitanism can be felt by someone who is in a faraway place without the need to be in that place. This concept can be used in various aspects of life. The concept of local in a country in the perspective of cosmopolitanism can be felt by someone who is in a faraway place without the need to be in that place. The concept can be used in various aspects of life as long as it is comfortable and not burdensome, so it is acceptable. Furthermore, cosmopolitanism is a simple concept that is not difficult to apply.

Cosmopolitanism in novels is the breakthrough of making literary works become new. The novel especially, is written under new genres like science fiction or horror. The new characters and setting are also introduced. As a result, the several stories get broader and cover many levels of readers. The ways of writing in cosmopolitanism literature also change. Non-formal words and sentences are allowed to be used. The writer may use the diction based on the target readers. This way effectively not only mapped the readers but also put the works into their genre.

The author includes various cosmopolitan aspects so that the reader can feel that what is experienced by the character can also be experienced by the reader. Cosmopolitanism makes everyone acceptable because they see it from the same side. For example, the main character wears informal clothes and feels comfortable. Of course this will make the reader more able to enter into the story.

2.2 The Cosmopolitanism in Percy Jackson the Series

Percy Jackson novels have brought the ancient myth become cosmopolite. The hundreds myth becomes fresh and covers many categories of readers. The author's combination of Greek ancient myth and latest American life could bring the hundred years story up to date. The up to date in the story is the way how cosmopolitanism influences the myth. The followings are the cosmopolitanism aspects analyzed in this research:

- a) The use of dictions which are categorized into non – formal.
- b) The setting of places in the story.
- c) The relationship of each characters
- d) The outfit worn by the characters

There is a lot that cosmopolitanism can influence in a fictional novel like the Percy Jackson Series. Moreover, the writer is an American who needs to

include some important elements in cosmopolitan to be accepted by a wider audience. With so much pop culture originating from America, the cosmopolitan aspects of this series will be easy to accept, especially the lifestyle of the characters in the novel. The idea of reincarnation opened the new idea of story.

The ancient now becomes fresh and acceptable to the new readers. Rick Riordan gives new utopia to the ancient stories. This step could reach more readers. The new readers don't need to read the Greek mythology to understand the stories of Percy Jackson. Otherwise, the new readers are given new knowledge about the Greek Mythology and the Archetypes.

2.3 Definition and Elements of Novel

A novel is a narrative work of prose fiction that tells a story about specific human experiences over a considerable length (Phral, 2019). In general literature can be divided into: history books, philosophical works, novels, poems, plays, scientific articles, dictionaries, magazines, and school textbooks.

Moreover, Jones states that literature can be included into two different groups.

In one group places those writings that mainly present information. In the other place those that mainly entertain. Literature springs from our inborn love of telling stories, of arranging words in pleasing patterns, of expressing the words in some special aspect of our human experience. There are some materials of

literary works such as drama, novel, poetry, and short story. All there are works of imagination or the capacity for invention.

Encarta World English Dictionary defines literature as written works, such as fiction, poetry, drama, and criticism that are recognized as having important or permanent artistic value. Novel, a form of prose fiction, emerged in the Europe of the late seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries. Oxford English

Dictionary defines a novel as a fictitious prose narrative or tale of considerable length in which characters and actions representative of the real life of past or present times are portrayed in a plot of more or less complexity. On the other hand, the definition of novel in Encarta World English Dictionary is the following: a fictional prose work with a relatively long and often complex plot, usually divided into chapters, in which the story traditionally develops through the thoughts and actions of its characters (Encarta, 2012).

Novels can be a reflection of our daily living around them. It could be easier because we just need to take from our daily activities and our experiences. Put the ordinary story and also tell about the ordinary person's stories. Lifted up from the social problems, economics and culture. "A lot of novels have young people as the main characters, for it is often the young who feel themselves to be most at odds with conventional standards." You will have made considerable progress in understanding the particular novel you are reading if you can see how

it sets certain individuals against society or their family.” (John Peck and Martin Coyle, 1984).

Novel is built on the few elements that lead to a story. These elements are built by the author as free as they want to. However, some of the author could combine the elements of the story in a good way like the modern setting with the traditional theme or the very old myth refreshed to become modern with the nowadays settings. According of Stanton (2007) describes the elements of literary works, namely themes, facts of stories and literary means.

Writing a story is not an easy activity. The author must stick to some rules. Following the rules could guide the author to build a good story. The rules are started by deciding the genre of the writing then followed by deciding the most important parts called plot. Plot is a series of events in a story. Plots are usually limited to casual events. Casual events are events that cause or become the impact of various other events and cannot be ignored because they will affect the overall work. Casual change includes changes in character attitudes, figures of speech, decisions, and everything that changes the variable in him (Phillips & Huntley, 2001).

The plot has some aspects that could build the story. The first aspect is conflict.

This is the most important part in the plot. Conflict is the key of building a story.

Conflict is needed to keep viewers engaged, to create an emotional response, and to ultimately, push the story forward. Without conflict in a story, the film, show,

or novel, may seem a bit, well, boring. It's also true that conflict can be defined by all of the "types" that exist — internal, external, people vs people, people vs society, etc (Studiobinder, 2019). Still based on studiobinder, conflict is an opposing belief systems, wants, or goals not just to entertain the viewer, but to show the character another worldview. A character's goals and actions are dictated by their personal beliefs and what they want. If the character received everything they wanted from the beginning, there wouldn't be a story.

Structure of plot in this novel a series of events arranged chronologically.

The readers are lead to follow the story from beginning to end. This is a regular style of the author in writing the story. The plot presented is how the actions contained in the story related to each other. For example, how an event is related to other events, then how the characters depicted and play a role in the story are all related to a unit of time. In this story, it is mentioned that several events in the original mythology were developed to form a new story without the need to add flashback elements, only small dialogues that are used to provide information.

The other element of novel is Setting. Setting is a description of the time, place, and atmosphere of the events in the story. The characters in the story live in a certain place and time like Percy which live in the modern era. Therefore, the events experienced by the characters of the story occur at a certain time and place.

The setting function provides information about the situation of space and time as it is. So, it is the foundation, referring to the notion of place, time relationship and the social environment in which the events narrated by Nurgiyantoro (2007) The setting in a work of fiction is not limited to the placement of certain locations or something fictional, but also in the form of procedures, customs, beliefs, and values that apply in the place concerned.

The last category of element of the novel that will concluded in this research is character. Character is one of the intrinsic elements in the literature. Minderop (2005) states that "Character can also be a person, community, race, mental and moral attitude, the quality of reasoning, famous people and characters in literature". In the work of fiction, character can be interpreted as a representation of a human being. Through behavior, traits, and descriptions the author describes a character that deserves attention, love, and support. The main character in a story is generally known as the protagonist, the character who opposes it is the antagonist. There are few kinds of characters, but the main character is a character that takes the most attention from the audience and becomes the center of attention. Furthermore, Lutter (2006) classifies the characters as follows:

a) Protagonist

The role of the protagonist is a role that should represent positive things in the needs of the story. This role is likely to be the most hurt, either, and suffering that

will cause sympathy for the audience. The role of the protagonist is usually the central figure, the figure that determines the motion scenes.

b) Antagonist

The role of antagonist is the opposite of the role of the protagonist. This role is a role that should represent the negative things in the needs of the story. This role is likely to be the most hurt protagonists. This figure is an evil character that will cause hatred towards the audience.

c) Tritagonist

Tritagonist role is the role of a companion, both for the role of the protagonist or antagonist. This role can be a supporter or opponent of the central character, but it also could be a mediator or intermediary central figure. This position became the defender of figures that they accompany. This role includes the main supporting role.

2.4 The Adjustments on the Traditional Literature

Many folklore, myths, and legends seem not relevant with nowadays readers. It can be understood because these kinds of literature products have been told for centuries and almost everyone knows about the stories and how the stories end. For example, the old fairytale like Alice in Wonderland which has been adapted for uncountable times, the last two movies about Alice were produced after 2000. The change is only on the cast while the story, characters,

theme, and plot were not changed. However, the story was still the same. This changing cast can be categorized into contemporary versions of the fairytale.

Making the traditional literature become modern is one way to maintain the stories last. This is the reason why these traditional literatures remain well known until now. The adjustment, however, depends on the era. And this digital era allows the author to modify the myth, legend, or fairytale. Rick Riordan doesn't take the whole story of the Greek mythology but he takes parts and combines them into a series of novels.

The combination is done not only by Rick Riordan but also other authors.

The Samples are taken from novel and movies:

Table 2.1. Contemporary Traditional Literature

N O	Title / year (Novel / Movies)	The Modification
1	<i>The Kingdom</i> by Jess Rothenberg / 2009 (Novel)	Taking best elements of fairy tales and mixes them up fresh.
2	Hansel and Gretel / 2013 (Movie)	The modification on story.
3	Beauty and the beast / 2017 (movie)	The modification on cast.
4	<i>Cinder</i> by Marissa Meyer / 2008 (Novel)	The science – fiction setting of Cinderella tale.
5	Snow White and The Huntsman /2017 (Movie)	The new story of old fairytale.

The modifications on the above listed literature products are used to construct the stories from the 19th century as the adjustment to the era. This is a way to make these ancient stories told from time to time. The adaptation or modification is a must and the modern author is the only who can do both.

2.5 Percy Jackson and the Battle of Labyrinth Literacy Category

Percy Jackson and the Olympian series are about the gods, half-bloods, humans, monsters, and things from the ancient Greek. The novel has renewed the old story that seems serious and sometimes dark to become younger and easily understood by new readers that may not be interested with the old story.

The main novel characters are Percy Jackson the son of Poseidon (the sea god), Annabeth Chase the daughter of Athena (War Goddess) and Grover Underwood the Satyr, and Luke Castellan son of Hermes (Thief God). The first three are the main characters in every novel while Luke Castellan is the main antagonist that appears in every novel. They live and practice their abilities in a camp of half gods. The other aspects of the novel are the settings of the story, especially the setting of place. The place like Olympus, Athena, Hell and heaven used exactly the same as in the traditional myth of Greek. The history of the place and how it looks is also no different from the ancient story. Looking at the

characterizations, the main characters, and settings, the Percy Jackson series is a myth derived from the ancient Greek. The change is only the setting of time.

2.6 The Previous Studies

This research is not the first which researches the Percy Jackson Novel Series. As the novel becomes a bestseller in some countries, there are plenty of research on the series.

The first research was done by I Made DwiKardiasa in 2017. He did a study of the 4th novel of Percy Jackson and the Olympians: the last Olympian.

The research tried to describe the three characters in the novel based on the class society. The researcher argued that the class society and power of the characters caused conflict in the whole story. The characters being researched were Percy Jackson, Zeus and Kronos. The research found that the regulation of the upper class character or Zeus brought a huge conflict in the story.

This research tried to describe the three characters in the novel based on the class society and how the society interact each other. The similarities with this research are that they both examine how a cosmopolitan condition such as communication is carried out and the way the characters communicate are very reflective of the average American. The difference between these two studies lies in the point of view of how the characters blend in. This ongoing research uses

the point of view of cosmopolitanism while this research looks at it from the point of view of social class.

The second previous study was done by Hafci and Alisturk in 2017. The research was proposed to find the similarities in concepts between the Greek Mythology and the modern Marvel superheroes. The Avengers film series of Marvel Comics is to be analyzed via content analysis method. There are two ways of applying myths to cinema. First method is to make a film out of a myth directly and the second method is to incorporate ancient myths in contemporary films. Since The Avengers film series uses both of these methods, it seems to be able to represent the myths very strongly. To strengthen the evaluations, Captain America, Hulk, Iron Man, and Thor film series are also analyzed as these characters are part of The Avengers. At first, mythology and its relation with popular culture is mentioned and secondly The Avengers film series is examined in a detailed way. The research found that the myth and the Avengers movies used the same concept of the existence of characters with superpowers. Avengers are more receivable nowadays because it is delivered in the contemporary way while the Mythology now is just reference.

The concept of the power possessed by the characters in both studies is both inspired by this ancient Greek myth. In this novel, it is very clear that the strength of each character is inspired by ancient gods such as Percy, who clearly inherits the power of Poseidon. The difference between the two studies is in the research objectives. The research that has been carried out examines how

characters with godlike powers interact, while this study examines more broadly, namely the depiction of characters from various aspects of cosmopolitanism.

2.7 Research Method

This part discusses the research method used in this research. It consists of research design, research type, role of the researcher, research site, source of the data, data collection procedure, data analysis, and method for verification of the research findings.

2.7.1 Research Design

The research design applied in this research is Qualitative design as the research investigates a paradigm used in the novel through the perspective of modernism.

The following are the aspects of research design based on Ary (2010) points of view.

2.7.2 Research Type

The qualitative research is divided into two types according to the subject and the problems of the research. Based on the subject and object of this study, the researcher uses plot study. It is a structural study to find how a story is built in a novel.

Plot study is the method used to describe the cosmopolitanism found in the novel. The researcher read from the beginning to the end. The researcher will note a main character, a protagonist, and everything which are matched with the modernism.

Moreover, the researcher will pay attention to the plot moves along; one event causes another event (causality). The tension escalates. Towards the end of the story, it seems like the protagonist is at a point of no return, and there is no possible way that he can solve his problem (climax). Then, the researcher collects all the data to be selected and analyzed using the cosmopolitanism perspective.

2.7.3 Source of Data

The research object is Percy Jackson and the Olympians: The Battle of The Labyrinth. The author is Rick Riordan. The novel is the fourth edition of Percy Jackson and the Olympians Series. The novel has 210 pages including cover and content. The following are the list of the chapter: 1. I Battle the Cheerleading Squad, 2. The Underworld Sends Me a Prank Call, 3. We Play Tag with Scorpions, 4. Annabeth Breaks the Rules, 5. Nico Buys Happy Meals for the Dead, 6. We Meet the God with Two Faces, 7. Tyson Leads a Jailbreak, 8. We Visit the Demon Dude Ranch, 9. I Scoop Poop, 10. We Play the Game Show of Death, 11. I Set Myself on Fire, 12. I Take a Permanent Vacation, 13. We Hire a New Guide, 14. My Brother Duels Me to the Death, 15. We Steal Some Slightly

Used Wings, 16. I Open a Coffin, 17. The Lost God Speaks, 18. Grover Causes a Stampede, 19. The Council Gets Cloven, 20. My Birthday Party Takes a Dark Turn

2.7.4 Data Analysis

The next step is data analysis. This step is conducted to get the data which are categorized into cosmopolitanism point of view. As a qualitative research, the data analysis is a long process that needs patience because the research must work with the gained data then classify it. For this, the researcher will do the following steps proposed by Miles and Huberman (1994):

- 1) Reading and comprehending the novel;
- 2) Identifying The analysis of words, phrase and utterance to identify the Percy Jackson and the Battle of Labyrinth novel using the content analysis of modernism.
- 3) Finding and classifying the words, phrase and utterance which are indicated as cosmopolitanism using content analysis.
- 4) Analyzing the words, phrases and utterance found.

2.7.4.1 Data Collection

Data collection means to collect the data from the source. In this step, the researcher will resume the data, collect the data, and discard unimportant data. It

collected the data from the *Percy Jackson & the Battle of Labyrinth* novel. The data collected is noted based on the order.

2.7.4.3 Data Display

Data display was an organized assembly of information that permits drawing and action taking. It displayed the data from the data reduction in for of simple explanation or narrative text, chart and other display that related to the study. In this step, the researcher will display the data of content analysis found trough cosmopolitanism

2.7.4.4 Conclusion

Conclusion is concluding the data based on formulation of the research problem. In this step the conclusion is taken by rechecking the data reduction and data display then changing them into written form.

CHAPTER III

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter is about the Percy Jackson series and the reasons from the author to write the series. As the story setting is in the contemporary times and uses many parts of the Greek myths like the archetypes, demigods, weapons, and background story of the Olympians, it shows that the author wants to change the stories of the ancients' myths.

3.1 Contemporary Places used in The Novel

The places in the story are adjusted to the contemporary era. The followings are the places found in the novel and how they are described:

3.1.1 School

The opening in the school is to describe the condition of Percy at the beginning of the story. The school is functioning to tell the readers about Percy's age. It also shows the target readers of the novel since the age of Percy can be guessed in this setting. The school in the novel is described as the common school of the contemporary age. The school in the novel is Goode High School which is addressed in east 81st. Percy is welcomed by a banner stating "WELCOME FUTURE FRESHMEN, GOODE IS GOOD, WE'RE ALL

FAMILY and a bunch of other happy slogans. Percy didn't feel well with the welcome as that pretty much made him want to throw up. (Page 3). The school itself is like an American school with the students described as American students. The first student activity seen by Percy was a marching band. The school in this novel is, of course, a typical school in America with various ornaments typical of American schools, such as a long hallway with lined lockers. The writings on the banner such as 'welcome new students' also greeted Percy at the beginning of the story. The most prominent thing was the appearance of an American football cheerleader in their uniform as a part of American icon.

3.1.2 Camp half-blood

The Half-Blood Camp is a training facility for Greek demigods, located on Long Island behind the Thalia Tree before the Golden Fleece returns him to a demigod. The camp was led by Dionysus (who was called Mister D) and Chiron the centaur and was a couple from Camp Jupiter, a Roman camp in San Francisco, California.

Camp half-blood has appeared since the first series of Percy Jackson. In this series, there are no significant changes in this camp. What makes this camp contemporary is its location in Long Island. Long Island is not a place or setting from the original myth neither anywhere since there is no reallocation for a camp

half-blood. But in this series, it is stated that camp half-blood was build all around the world for every half-blood child from Greek god or goddess and human for their training and also for their shelter. In this book, Rick Riordan chooses to put the settings of the story on one of the camp half-blood in Long Island, America. In addition, in this camp, all residents have cell phones and are depicted watching television several times. In the myth, there is a half-blood camp, but the description is a camp that prepares half-bloods to fight against ancient monsters.

3.1.3 Ogygia Island

Ogygia is the island that Calypso lived on, formerly used as her location of exile by the Olympians before being rescued by Leo Valdez. Ogygia is a phantom island that exists everywhere and nowhere. It was designed as the prison for the nymph Calypso, daughter of the Titan Atlas. It is a very gorgeous place, where there are invisible servants and a beautiful garden, made by Calypso herself. One of the garden's plants is moonlace. Its terrain is mostly grass-covered hills with pristine beaches all along the edges, though it has groves of cypress trees. It is apparently not very big as there were few places Leo Valdez could go and not see the ocean. Percy, Annabeth, and Glover met Calypso in this place. Calypso tells Percy she was cursed by the Fates to fall in love with heroes who land on her island, even though they must always leave. Percy knows he

must find a way home, and finds campers burning his shroud, thinking him dead.

He has an emotional visit with Chiron, Annabeth, and his mother. This moment is important for the story because it leads Percy, Annabeth, and Glover to a name called Rachel, someone who must be met in Manhattan.

The island of Ogygia is accurately adapted according to its motifs. The most accurate is its location which is nowhere to be found, so this island is nicknamed the ghost island. On this island too, time does not apply which makes its inhabitants not how long he is on it. The concept of time is taken from the contemporary system. One more rule is taken from the myth, namely that men who have been to this island can never come back again. But in this book, Ogygia island is located in America where Percy and his friend able to find the place unconsciously and manage to go out from the island to Manhattan which in the mythology itself it will be impossible since the island is not allowing anyone to go out from there so it keeps its secret of being a phantom island.

3.1.4 Mount Othrys

Mount Othrys was the base of the Titans during the First Titan War and the Second Titan War. In this series, Mount Othrys is in the process of being restored, with the Titan fortress on the top. Kronos returns to the mortal world, in the host body of Luke, due to Ethan Nakamura swearing allegiance to Kronos

and renouncing the gods. However, Rachel throws a blue hairbrush at him and Luke regains control and yells in pain, allowing the others to escape.

Mount Othrys appears in several Percy Jackson series including this series. Once again, Rick Riordan made this mountain modified into a contemporary place. In the novel, this mountain is located in the Marin Country that would not be found in the original myth due to the original myth which is located in nowhere before places haven't been named. On this mountain, Kronos possessed Luke and became one of the important events in the story.

3.1.5 Labyrinth / Daedalus' Maze

The Labyrinth was an underground maze, originally built on the island of Crete by the inventor Daedalus to hold the Minotaur in. Same as the myth, the Labyrinth has a mind of its own and under Daedalus' control, since it began to grow and expand on its own. One of the samples in the novel is when Percy, Annabeth, Grover, and Tyson tried to get some sleep; they could hear the walls shifting around them. The walls were also constructed of many different materials like stone to concrete. Annabeth incorrectly assumed that Daedalus' Workshop was in the center of the maze, the oldest part of the maze, but was actually surrounded by futuristic walls and doors. Two ways of navigating the maze are shown in the series, the first being Ariadne's String (invented by

Daedalus and given to Theseus) and the second being with the help of a clear-sighted mortal.

The labyrinth becomes the center of the story because the monsters of ancient times began to rise again. The pieces of Kronos' body began to unite. It is only a few days for Kronos and the bunch of monsters that lived in Kronos will rise again and rule the world. To prevent it all, Percy and his friends must explore a maze full of traps, turns, and monsters. During Percy's journey through the maze, the obstacles like never-ending exploration and danger of ancient monsters. Rick Riordan clearly describes the entire setting of the story and the storyline.

The function of the labyrinth between the myth and the novel is very different. Based on the myth, Daedalus was ordered by King Minos to build a labyrinth to be used to keep the Minotaur from getting out of the maze, so complicated that Daedalus himself did not know how to get out of the maze.

King Minos himself confined Daedalus and his son so that the structure of the labyrinth would not be revealed. Meanwhile, he also taxed the city of Athens, with tributes and seven boys and girls each year to be released into the labyrinth and eaten by the Minotaur. The labyrinth itself was destroyed after Daedalus died while trying to escape from the tower using his golden wings that fell off from getting too close to the sun. Daedalus is connected to the labyrinth; the labyrinth is destroyed when he dies.

This is the most important place in this story; the labyrinth as the title suggests. The Labyrinth is the center of the story and is described according to the myth where all the ancient monsters are locked up there and the most dangerous monster, the Minotaur, is locked up in the center of the labyrinth. The only way out of the labyrinth is in the myth where Percy uses golden wings that shatter when approaching the sun. And most importantly, the labyrinth died along with the death of Daedalus as the creator of the labyrinth. This is very accurate with the myths. The modification is on the Entrances to the Labyrinth could be found all over the United States of America and were marked with a Delta (Δ), the symbol of Daedalus. In addition, the Labyrinth increased in size constantly. Its life force was connected to Daedalus, so when Daedalus died, the Labyrinth also collapsed.

The term labyrinth originates from the Greek word “labyrinthos”, which portrays a *maze-like* construction with a sole pathway throughout. The underlying difference between a labyrinth and a maze is that, unlike a labyrinth, a maze distinguishes itself by having numerous pathways and exits elaborately connected. A labyrinth, on the other hand, is a unicursal complicated network of passages that has only one exit pathway, which is always linked to the center. By virtue of this, the labyrinth is relatively easier than a maze. The etymology for the term labyrinth is related to the Minoan labrys or “double axe”. This is the representation of Crete’s Minoan mother divinity in Greek mythology.

Daedalus constructed the labyrinth for King Minos on Crete to hold the dreaded Minotaur (half man and half bull). When Minos was contending with his siblings for the crown, he implored the Greek god Poseidon to dispatch a bull of a snowy color as a mark of the deity's approval on his agenda. Minos was expected to give the bull as a sacrifice to Poseidon but, charmed by its splendor, chose to keep it and rather sacrificed his own bull which was of extremely less value. According to the myth, Daedalus broke out from the labyrinth with his son with the aid of bird feathers fastened collectively with wax. The father and son flew with the constructed wings out of the labyrinth. However, Daedalus' son melted the wax that bound his wings together because he flew too close to the sun. He descended and sank into an ocean.

The labyrinth, both in myth and in novels, is difficult to navigate. Both illustrate that all people, both gods, and demigods, will find it difficult to get out of the labyrinth. In the novel, the three main characters find out that there is a pair of golden wings made by Daedalus as a tool to get out of the labyrinth. These golden wings are described in a mythical manner by Rick Riordan.

In the Greek Myth, Daedalus and his son Icarus are imprisoned in the labyrinth by King Minos. Daedalus created special wings glued with wax to help himself and Icarus escape. Before they took off from the island, Daedalus warned his son not to fly too close to the sun, nor too close to the sea. They succeeded,

but Icarus's metal wings were damaged by flying too close to the sun during the flight (which melted the wax), so he fell to his death in the sea.

While in the novel, Percy, Annabeth Chase, Nico di Angelo, and Rachel Elizabeth Dare get to Daedalus's workshop where they find Quintus who reveals himself as Daedalus. They ask him for his aid in which he reveals he has already spoken to Luke Castellan and given him Ariadne's String and does not believe they can save their camp. It is also revealed that he has attained extended life by putting his life force, his *animus*, into a robot body. King Minos and some of his minions come and Percy, Annabeth, Nico, and Rachel use a more improved set of metal wings (than the ones Percy saw in his dream) to escape from Daedalus' Workshop and fly out of the window, although Daedalus and Mrs. O'Leary are left behind.

In this novel, several place settings are used to support the story or character depiction. For example, the school where Percy met Empousa supports the image that Percy is still at school age and the reader will easily get an overview of the events that occur in the Labyrinth. The following is where the setting becomes an indication of the setting of events in the novel:

I stood at the top of a stone tower, overlooking rocky cliffs and the ocean below. The old man Daedalus was hunched over a worktable, wrestling with some kind of navigational instrument, like a huge compass. (P. 112)

From the citation above, it is explained where Percy met Daedalus for the first time. Readers get not only the place of the meeting but also get an explanation of

what Daedalus did from the setting of the place. The same pattern was also found in several places which explain the background of the inhabitants. Like Calipso and the island of Ogygia. This pattern makes each event well connected in the preparation of the story.

Rick Riordan makes a big difference in the use of the golden wings and how Daedalus dies. In the original mythology, Daedalus died because he flew too close to the sun while using his melted gold wings and the story ends when Daedalus dies. In the novel, Daedalus apparently has hidden his death for two thousand years by changing his identity to Quintus. At the end of the story, Daedalus intends to destroy the labyrinth to prevent a similar incident from happening again. But that meant he would die because he was bound to the labyrinth. He handed Annabeth a laptop, Daedalus's laptop. The laptop contained all of Daedalus's work and some of his designs.

3.2 Modification on Character

The characters in this novel are described as characters who live in contemporary times. As the story is for the teenagers, Rick Riordan gives the characters that relate to the teenager readers by giving the name and description of those familiars to them. The figures also experience what is experienced by people who live with contemporary culture and technology that is generally used.

In addition, each of the main characters is similar in that the background is slightly uniform. Like Percy and Annabeth who don't know their parents' archetypes very well. They only know their parents from the power they inherit.

In the early series, Percy and Annabeth are portrayed as still adapting to their strengths and the fact that they are half-blood, while in the Battle of Labyrinth, they develop to be more mature. This step is very effective to make the readers feel that the myths are not old-fashioned stories that are only read by adults. The following are the discussion about how Rick Riordan characterized the characters in the book:

3.2.1 Percy Jackson

As the main character in the novel, Percy is described as a young boy with an ordinary look. It is an out-of-the-box character for the myth. As we know that the demigods like Hercules or Perseus are described as tall and dashing men, Percy is described as an ordinary American boy. He is not a muscular boy but however, in the novel, he is described as courageous, fighter, humble, and optimistic. Percy is 12-17 years old as the novel progresses and is described as having a very handsome appearance with black hair like his father's and sea-green eyes. Training at camp also made Percy's thin body become athletic and muscular. Initially mentioned as having a low height, in the book

The Gods of Last Olympia, Percy mentions he "ended up being taller than Annabeth."

Percy is the son of Poseidon which means he possesses the power of Poseidon although he was late to realize it. Not all the power but he possesses the essential power he needs in his age like the healing factor after touching the water. As the story progresses, Percy's Poseidon's abilities are added like the ability to manipulate water and currents, enhanced strength/energy and senses while near the water, the ability to breathe underwater, and mental communication with marine animals, equine animals, water nymphs, and some of his relatives; and the creation of small earthquakes and hurricanes. Water also provides Percy with a measure of protection from injury and fire. All of Percy's abilities correspond to the myths about and abilities of his father.

From comparison with the original myths about the power, the researcher takes the point of view from Taft (2014) which stated that Poseidon was the god of the sea (and of water generally), earthquakes, and horses. Poseidon was a brother of Zeus, the sky god and chief deity of ancient Greece, and of Hades, god of the underworld. When the three brothers deposed their father, the kingdom of the sea fell by lot to Poseidon. His weapon and main symbol was the trident, perhaps once a fish spear.

With the focus of the story on Percy Jackson, the reader is given a story centered on Percy including how Percy got the same power as Poseidon. The readers who read the novel from the first must realize how the improvement of this main character has improved to become stronger and mature. In the first novel, Percy is a teenager with a bad temper since he was a young man who is easily prettied and always wants to prove himself to others in the first novel, is now a calm person and always has a plan in dealing with any situation. It was this development of Percy's character that was aimed at making him a hero in the end.

Rick Riordan has developed Percy as a character with the events he passed through all over the series. Rick Riordan developed Percy properly character development. For example, the readers could feel him aging through his speech. The readers can see this Percy growing up. Percy in this series was showing really well-paced development. He was a kid in the first novel but in this series his intelligence is growing, his empathy towards his friends, and his sense of right and wrong is brilliant. He is in the process of being a hero. And for his appearance, Percy is an American teenager who mostly wears T-shirts and jeans every day. He doesn't look like someone who has Poseidon powers. Rick Riordan features a character that is acceptable to most people, especially readers in America. It's hard to imagine Percy being shown like Hercules. This will really make the story set in modern times strange.

3.2.2 Annabeth Chase

Annabeth is a friend of Percy Jackson. She is 15 years old and also she is half-human. Annabeth studied at Goode High School. Annabeth lives in Athena.

In this analysis, the writer found the character Annabeth in the novel *The Battle of the Labyrinth* is courageous, stubborn, fighter, and optimistic. He is described as having an athletic build and tanned skin and blonde hair; Percy said Annabeth looked like a "California girl" if she didn't have gray eyes like the storm that ruined the sight.

Based on the mythology point of view as written by Taft (2014), Athena was the city protectress, goddess of war, handicraft, and practical reason, identified by the Romans with Minerva. She was essentially urban and civilized, the antithesis in many respects of Artemis, goddess of the outdoors. Athena was probably a pre-Hellenic goddess and was later taken over by the Greeks. Yet the Greek economy, unlike that of the Minoans, was largely military, so that Athena, while retaining her earlier domestic functions, became a goddess of war.

Annabeth is the younger version of Athena. Throughout the story, she learns to be wise and to be a protector of other demigods, something Athens did in ancient tales as well. Rick Riordan writes about Annabeth in such detail that this depiction of a younger version of Athena is very accurate.

Development of characters is also experienced by Annabeth as the second main character. She has returned and was given the chance to exchange herself

for her behavior in the previous novel. She was living up to the opportunity and growing up almost as much as Percy was. However, she still has the same opinion about Luke. In this series, Annabeth is keeping the door open for a chance for redemption by showing loyalty and trust to Percy. She breaks rules and puts herself in danger for Percy. She is smarter and can plan with the brightest minds, not an impulsive move like she did in the previous novels. The power of Athena she possessed which is her wiseness and bravery are the strength for the team in this novel.

3.2.3 Grover Underwood

Grover Underwood is Percy's satyr friend. Grover is 30 years old, but because satyrs age more slowly than humans, he still looks the same age as Percy and is still considered young among satyrs. Like the other satyrs, Grover was assigned to recruit new demigods to Camp Half-Blood. Grover is described as having curly brown hair, brown eyes, blotchy white skin, and small horns, a brown beard, and brown goat legs. Percy mentioned that over time Grover's horns were starting to grow longer and longer so that he couldn't hide them in his hair anymore.

Grover is described as having the most satyr natural abilities that most other satyrs possess. Due to receiving power from Pan as he faded, Grover also possesses at least one ability that is unique to himself due to Grover inheriting it from the gods. As found in the series of novels, Grover has Enhanced Smell,

Woodland Magic, Plant Control, Animal Control, Healing, Zoolingualism, Empathy Link, Dream Communication, Mutual Emotional Insight, Wilderness survival, Panic Cry, Emotional Insight, and Satyr's Sanctuary. Grover's process of gaining power is not described in much detail because in the story he is Percy's mentor and is 30 years old.

There is a big difference between the novel and the myth description on Satyr. Geller (2017) stated that there is some method to the Satyr's madness. They are extremely talented with musical instruments, and they can produce such hypnotic tunes on their pipes and flutes that other people—and even animals—are forced to join their revelry. Tambourines and brass drums can also be heard in their musical melee. They are also prolific dancers, with some of their dances serving ritualistic purposes that help crops grow or appease the gods. The ability of satyr is in the entertainment not for battle. Rick Riordan only takes satyr ability with sound and develops it with others' abilities. Moreover, satyr as a party creature is taken a little bit. This is entirely for the sake of the story. Moreover, satyrs are depicted as seekers of demigods in the story.

Grover didn't get enough character development. There are no significant changes in Grover, still the same as the characterization in the previous series.

Grover remains a supporting character who provides his experiences, though sometimes useless, throughout the adventure. However, this is what makes this character unique. As described in the first novel, satyrs have a slow growth period and have innate traits that are difficult to get rid of, such as always being

attracted to the opposite sex and partying. In terms of appearance, Grover is described as a young man in his 20s with a contemporary appearance. He wore jeans and always wore a leather jacket that reflected the typical American youth. He had only worn the traditional mythical clothes during his mixed-blood camp and a few moments in battle.

3.2.4 Luke Castellan

Luke is 19-23 years old on Percy Jackson & Olympian Gods. He is described as a very handsome boy, with sandy blonde hair, blue eyes, and a muscular body. He also has a large scar on his eye from the incident at Hesperides Park. Luke is very good at wielding a sword, it is said that he has never lost a fight with Percy. He wielded a sword called Backbiter covered in celestial stones and steel; it can kill mortals, half-bloods, and even gods. As the son of Hermes, Luke possesses many powers of demigods like Fighting Skills, Swordsmanship, Hand-to-hand combat, Will Power, Superhuman Strength, Superhuman Durability:

There are big differences between Luke and Hermes seen from their abilities. Based on the ancient mythology as written by Taft (2014), Hermes was constantly associated with the protection of cattle and sheep, and he was often closely connected with deities of vegetation, especially Pan and the nymphs. In the *Odyssey*, however, he appears mainly as the messenger of the gods and the

conductor of the dead to Hades. Hermes was also a dream god, and the Greeks offered to him the last libation before sleep. As a messenger, he may also have become the god of roads and doorways, and he was the protector of travelers. Treasure casually found was his gift, and any stroke of good luck was attributed to him; this conception and his function as a deity of gain, honest or dishonest, are natural derivatives of his character as a god of fertility. In many respects he was Apollo's counterpart; like him, Hermes was a patron of music and was credited with the invention of the kithara and sometimes of music itself. He was also god of eloquence and presided over some kinds of popular divination.

There are no identical similarities between Luke and Hermes. Luke is described as a character who is always learning to use his powers as a demigod. The strength of Hermes in Luke is his ability to learn new abilities by utilizing the innate abilities of a demigod. However, it is used to strengthen Luke's character as the main antagonist.

Luke is still the main villain and the weakness behind his motives is seen more in this story. It was nice to see bits and pieces of his time with the monsters and Kronos as the reader can see his doubt and his confusion. When the time comes for Luke to stick to the choices he's made, he became a strong character and well-deserving of the hate he receives. However, the true villain of the story is Kronos whether Luke is there or not and the threat of his return is made apparent and leaves a very heavyweight on the story. It could be said that Luke

became a routine criminal and only accompanied Kronos to rule over the half-blood camp. Luke only has the same goal as Kronos. Maybe this is one of Rick Riordan's ways of developing Luke's character.

3.3 Structuration and Archetypes in The Novel

After his orientation, Percy heads to Camp Half-Blood where he learns about the Labyrinth. The maze was designed by Daedalus and according to Greek mythology it's a part of King Minos' palace in Crete. Annabeth is intrigued by the Labyrinth and discovers that she is about to lead a quest and it involves passage through the Labyrinth. Percy discovers that Luke is on his own quest for revenge and plans to use the Labyrinth to enter the heart of camp to destroy it. He finds an entrance with Annabeth to the Labyrinth and descends into it so they can stop Luke and his army. Their goal is to find Daedalus, which is an extremely difficult task since the Labyrinth continuously changes and grows on its own. It causes madness, which frequently leads to death. They fight monsters, free prisoners, solve riddles, and succeed in challenges on their way to finding Daedalus. At one point, Percy becomes separated from the others after he blows up Mt. Helens. He lands on Calypso's island and has to decide whether to become immortal and live in paradise with the beautiful woman or go back to finish his quest to save the world. He makes the difficult decision and leaves.

Even though it's Annabeth's quest, the answer to getting through the Labyrinth lies in Percy. He realizes that they have to enlist the help of a mortal named Rachel. She has the unique ability to see through the Mist. While others struggle to choose between paths in the Labyrinth, she can see the correct route clearly. They eventually reach Daedalus, but she is hesitant to help them. Glover is on his own quest. He has to find Pan and prove his existence or he will lose his job. While in the Labyrinth, the friends find Pan who is about to cease his existence. He breathes part of himself into each of the members present in the room, except for Nico, who is the son of Hades. The protagonist character Luke finds Adriane's string, which is one of the main cast of the story and leads his army out of the Labyrinth into Camp Half-Blood. A fierce battle ensues, and when the battle is over, Daedalus lets himself die, therefore closing down the Labyrinth forever.

The narrative used in this series is a forward plot where the story moves forward with a sequence of introducing problems, conflicts, and resolutions. Percy and his friends face more serious problems than they faced in the previous series.

Archetype is a collection of superior beings who have powers beyond reason that can only be manifested in the form of a story. For example, Zeus has powers like a god, Poseidon who controls the seas, or Hades who controls the underworld. Such powerful figures may have been interesting in the past and readers in those days would only read without thinking about what was told

according to what era or not. Unlike the present era, old-fashioned storytelling is no longer well received. Readers prefer fiction stories that are close to them. This is what Rick Riordan did. Here are the differences between the myths of the past and how Rick Riordan has described them in order to be accepted by today's readers.

In the analysis of the narrative, Rick Riordan also raised a few important archetypes from Greek mythology a few were important for the plot such as Poseidon, Zeus, and Hades. The depiction of the three is also similar to the depiction of ancient Greek mythology such as Zeus the ruler of lightning and the leader of Olympus. All of these archetypes are relatable for the background story of some of his writing of the book so. Zeus himself did not get much storytelling because the story was not focused on the Zeus family. While the other four Archetypes such as Apollo, Hera, Aphrodite, and Ares are not depicted, they are only mentioned on a few occasions.

Another example of the archetypes that are raised in the book is the creature fought by Percy Jackson in the novel named Empousa. Based on Rick Riordan's Fandom website, Empousai (singular: Empousa) are winged, bloodsucking monsters under the control of the goddess Hecate. They are known to feed on the blood of men and are the basis for the image of the modern vampire. Traditionally, Empousa looks very scary with fangs on their mouth. As stated by Guiley (2019) The empousa are children of Hecate, the goddess of the

underworld, ghosts, and magic. They appear at her bidding at midday when people make sacrifices to their dead relatives. They are filthy and ugly. They have the hind ends of asses and wear brazen slippers. Sometimes they are described as having one brass leg and one ass leg. They disguise themselves as cows, bitches, or beautiful girls.

While in the novel, Empousa is described school girl who joined cheerleader which means they are in the form of disguise all the time as found on the page 4 of the novel follows:

“Two cheerleaders in purple-and-white uniforms were standing at the side entrance, waiting to ambush freshmen. “Hi!” They smiled, which I figured was the first and last time any cheerleaders would be that friendly to me. One was blond with icy blue eyes. The other was African American with dark curly hair like Medusa’s (and believe me, I know what I’m talking about). Both girls had their names stitched in cursive on their uniforms, but with my dyslexia, the words looked like meaningless spaghetti” (Page 5)

Structure of plot in this novel a series of events arranged chronologically.

The readers are lead to follow the story from beginning to end. This is a regular style of the author in writing the story. The plot presented is how the actions contained in the story related to each other. For example, how an event is related to other events, then how the characters depicted and play a role in the story are all related to a unit of time. In this story, it is mentioned that several events in the

original mythology were developed to form a new story without the need to add flashback elements, only small dialogues that are used to provide information.

Love and loyalty is a deep theme in the novel. Love is shown in the interaction between Percy and Poseidon. Poseidon thinks Percy is the best child among his other children, including Tyson. This is a form of father-son love that is quite interesting to follow. another love, of course, between Percy and Annabeth. On the other hand, loyalty is clearly illustrated between the three main characters.

There is no betrayal, only interesting arguments. Overall, the researcher was entertained by this novel and enjoyed every second of reading it. Everything was well paced, gave enough detail and left wanting to read the ending part of the story. The reader will find the darker tone of this novel through the description of the labyrinth and the various paths and rooms that could be found inside.

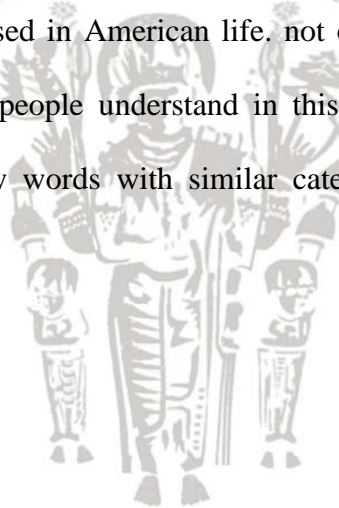
3.4 Alteration of Diction

There are quite a lot of cosmopolitan words found in this novel and can be divided into three categories. The first is onomatopoeia, there are several words in this category that can be found in novels such as "boom", "squeak" and "spooosh". These three words are only found in English writing. Other terms are terms that have been commonly used in English literature that is considered part of cosmopolitanism because they are used and understood by people outside the United States.

The second category is words that refer to contemporary places such as Wal-mart, apartment, superbowl stadium and even small terms like legroom.

these words, of course, we will not find in the original myth because they were found in modern times. Rick Riordan included it to emphasize that the story takes place in America and the characters involved are mostly Americans.

The last category is words related to contemporary objects. Readers may find words like "I-pod", "laundry bin", "back-pack" and "mini-fridge". These words are often used in American life. not only that, these words are common words that many people understand in this contemporary era. These four are examples of many words with similar categories encountered throughout the story



CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

4.1 Conclusion

In this part, the researcher concludes the whole research result after the process of analyzing. This research aims to provide a new perspective in seeing a modified work of a mythology that has been told and known for hundreds of years. Researchers see a new direction from the delivery of mythology.

The place settings in the story are places that are now widely known to people such as schools, empire state buildings, and not forgetting ancient places but with some cosmopolitanism touch. However, the main setting of this story is the labyrinth, as the title suggests. In this labyrinth, the conflict of the story is focused, such as the debate between the main characters and their collaboration to solve problems that arise throughout the story.

The findings from this study also show that the main characters have exactly the same strengths as their parents. As the main character, Percy becomes the center of the story. The process becomes the core of the story that makes the problems faced by Percy increase from simple to complex whose solutions require his strength to be raised to the next level. Percy's character development pattern is based on how he resolves threats from antagonists by using Poseidon's

abilities that he must master in the process. For example, in the first book Percy just learned that from being able to heal wounds that were obtained by touching water or the ability to be aware of the dangers in the labyrinth. This pattern of mastery of power continues to be used throughout the series.

This is a refresher that makes readers interested again in reading about Greek Mythology. The main characters are depicted as young boys with contemporary problems. In addition, the appearance of the three main characters also illustrates how young people today interact and appear.

One thing that shows the novelty of this novel is the selection of diction. Current words are used in conversation as well as notes found on walls, boxes, etc. The use of these words makes the story more acceptable to the target audience, who is generally young people. In addition, this step makes the novel more informal and pleasant to read.

From these three things (narrative, characterization, and diction) it can be concluded that the novel Percy Jackson and the battle of Labyrinth have made Greek mythology that has been thousands of years old fresher and provides a new perspective on the story of the gods of Olympus. More down-to-earth characters and contemporary storylines can still connect mythology with new readers who already understand that mythology is just a story.

The results of the study found that the narrative, characterization, and diction used by Rick Riordan had fulfilled the need for cosmopolitanism. The formula used makes the story enjoyable for today's readers. Lovers of old mythology can also enjoy this series because of the refresher storyline provided by Rick Riordan. Rick Riordan puts the cosmopolitan in almost the entirety of the novel. From the setting of the story, the way of dressing to the contemporary words. Ancient mythology can still be felt and the new element of cosmopolitanism can modify it well. Indeed, the whole story is set in America, but readers from anywhere can accept it well.

4.2 Suggestion

This research is about how ancient mythology is packaged into a contemporary reading. The focus of the story centers on Percy and Annabeth as the main characters with powers passed on by their parents, namely Poseidon and Athena, two ancient gods in Greek mythology. They are both assisted by Glover as a Satyr. There are many components of ancient mythology included by the author. In the Percy Jackson and the Battle of Labyrinth series, the main focus is on the depiction of the labyrinth. This research is limited to how an ancient story is made contemporary with cosmopolitanism so that further researchers can conduct research using a different point of view. For example, research on comparing the depiction of several aspects in the novel with old mythology with a different approach.

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