

CHAPTER IV

ANALYSIS

This chapter contains descriptions of the mythological characters in the series which reveal the scheme of French and Raven's source of power, also each power that the mythological characters have and the influences on other characters.

4.1. Mythological Characters

The mythological characters mentioned below are those that reveal the scheme of French and Raven's source of power in *Percy Jackson and The Olympian* series.

4.1.1. Zeus

Zeus is the God of the sky, weather, air, lightning, honor, and justice. His parents are the Titan Kronos and Rhea. The other Olympian gods urged Zeus to be their ruler, and as the king of the gods and humans, in honor for rescuing them from Kronos' stomach (Hansen, 2004).

He symbolizes the king with the greatest power alongside his weapon, the lightning bolt. In the series, Zeus portrayed as a powerful king with a strong will and constant lead toward other gods. When the lightning bolt revealed to be stolen, Zeus immediately blame Poseidon because he has constant fear of being overthrown by other gods. This shown in book *The Lightning Thief* when Chiron told Percy about the quest; as he says,

“Zeus and Poseidon had an argument. The usual nonsense: ‘Mother Rhea always liked you best,’ Air disasters are more spectacular than sea disasters,’ et cetera.” (p. 65)

In *The Last Olympian*, Zeus' fear of being overthrown by Hades is also shown as the dialogue goes;

“Zeus has decreed that the children I currently have must be turned over...but I know what he means. At best they'll be watched, imprisoned, turned against their father...He won't allow my demigod children to reach sixteen. He'll find a way to destroy them ...” (p. 106)

His greatest self-respect always comes first whether it is from mortals, demigods, or other gods. Even in simple matters when Percy regards Poseidon before himself, as the dialogue goes;

“I approached the fisherman's throne and knelt at his feet. “Father.””To my left, Zeus spoke. “Should you not address the master of this house first, boy?” (p. 157)

Zeus' character is domineering as he desires to always be in charge and have power over others. That is shown when Zeus threatened Percy in *The Lightning Thief*, as Chiron says;

“Unless someone intervenes, unless the master bolt is found and returned to Zeus before the solstice, there will be war ...”“Zeus was punishing the whole camp because of me.” (p. 66)

4.1.2. Medusa

Medusa is a monster, a *gorgon* which generally described as having the face of a hideous human female with living venomous snakes in place of hair (Roman and Roman, 2010). As told in Greek mythology and in the series, Medusa has the curse of turning man into stone by looking directly into her eyes. She is the symbol of enemy to be fought with, a threat for those who encounter with her, as shown in *The Lightning Thief* when the dialogue goes;

“Medusa is a menace. She's evil. I'd kill her myself...”“What? I can't-““Look, do you want her turning more innocent people into statues?” (p. 87)

She also embodies a personality with structural depression. Her appearance has become her greatest rage for Athena when she swapped away her beautiful figure. She also felt lonely yet despised men, especially gods, and women. That is shown when the dialogue goes;

“Such a pity to destroy a handsome young face,” she told me soothingly. “Stay with me, Percy...” “...”, she didn’t sound anything like a monster. Her voice... to sympathize with a poor old grandmother.” (p. 86)

4.1.3. Poseidon

Poseidon is the God of waters, especially the sea; earthquakes, horses, hurricane, oceans, destruction, droughts, floods, and storms. He is the ruler of the sea, where he dwells in his underwater palace. As an emblem of his lordship of the sea, Poseidon carries a trident, a three branched fishing spear (Hansen, 2004).

He proceeds from feeling and instinctual rather than logic and planning. This proves in *The Lightning Thief*, when he abruptly claims Percy as his son in the middle of critical incident and cause misunderstandings, as the dialogue goes;

“The only thing Zeus wasn’t sure about was which hero Poseidon used to steal the bolt. Now Poseidon has openly claimed you as his son... Zeus believes he has found his thief.” (p. 66)

Poseidon also shows uncontrollable rage when he almost blast Percy on his throne in *The Last Olympian*, which is shown in the narration;

“The throne rumbled... “WHO DARES—” The voice stopped abruptly. The anger retreated... “Percy.” My father's voice was still angry... “This was a very dangerous thing to do... If I hadn't looked before I blasted, you would now be a puddle of seawater.” (p. 162)

4.1.4. Ares

Ares is the God of war. His symbol includes the boar, dog, wolf, spear, sword, and vulture. He is a war god with a desiring taste for violence and slaughter. Different with Athena, who is battling with noble, Ares's battles representing distastefulness (Hansen, 2004).

In *The Lightning Thief*, Ares acts instinctively by letting Luke (the thief) go and without thinking of the consequences, he choose to turn his back from the Olympian. He thinks irrational by selecting the choice of helping Kronos rises. This is shown as the dialogue goes;

“But they’re your family!” Annabeth protested. Ares shrugged. “Best kind of war. Always the bloodiest. Nothing like watching your relatives fight, I always say.” (p. 150)

Ares also shows passionate reaction with rage and anger when battling with Percy, which cause damage to the innocent mortal. The dialogue goes;

“This is a private matter!” Ares bellowed. “Be gone.” He swept his hand, and a wall of red flame rolled across the patrol cars... Ares roared with laughter. “Now, little hero. Let’s add you to the barbecue.” (p. 153)

He is intensely emotional and physically expressive with his highly pride. He wants to claim to be the mastermind of the thievery as the dialogue goes;

“Something convinced you to let him go... That thing in the pit is ordering you around.” “I am the god of war! I take orders from no one! I don’t have dreams!” (p. 150)

4.1.5. Hades

Hades is the God of death realm, the ruler and the judge of the Underworld. He is the symbol of the dead and the riches (Hansen, 2004). He is an introvert god, an antisocial who choose to withdraw when the world is

going on a war, as shown in the dialogue "I am not an Olympian!"..."My family has made that quite clear." (*The Last Olympian*, p. 146)

He lacks of emotional connection with the other gods even when his most powerful weapon disappear at Olympus. In *The Lightning Thief*, he shows distance with the other gods, as he says;

"I have said nothing of the helm's disappearance,"..."because I had no illusions that anyone on Olympus would offer me the slightest justice, the slightest help." (p.145)

Hades has no ambition in creating the war between gods and shows a lack of communication skills with this part to prevent it. He shows no interest to intervene the Olympus' matter, as it is shown in the dialogue which goes;

"Do you think I want war, godling?"..."Have you any idea how much my kingdom has swollen..."I used to be a rich god, Percy Jackson. I control all the precious metals under the earth. But my expenses!" (p. 145)

4.1.6. Polyphemus

Polyphemus is a blind Cyclops; a race of giants with a single eye in the middle of his forehead. He is a son of Poseidon and inhabit an island in the sea of monsters. Cyclops live in caves, among their animals, eat humans and ignore the Olympian gods (Roman and Roman, 2010).

Cyclops represent darkness because all they want to do is to kill any fighter, even though they are of no threat toward them. In *The Sea of Monsters*, Polyphemus shows no mercy and continuously trying to kill which is shown in the dialogue;

"Come here! Let me kill you, Nobody!" (p. 126) "We only want the Fleece," I told the monster. "Will you agree to let us take it?" "Foolish mortal!" he bellowed, "Take my Fleece? Ha! I eat you first." (p. 131)

Polyphemus is extremely arrogant, this is shown when he impudently asks for help while he is the one who endangered the satyrs and the demigods.

As the dialogue goes;

"You stole the Fleece!"..."You've been using it to lure satyrs to their deaths!"..."So? Satyrs good eating!"..."I am a child of the gods!"..."Father Poseidon, curse this thief!" (p. 135)

He also represents stupidity among monsters. Grover tries his best to use trickery to survive from Polyphemus. The dialogues below show how stupid he is despite his large built;

"Bah! Hasn't it been two weeks yet?"..."Just five days. That leaves twelve more to go. "The monster was silent..."All right, but hurry!..."(p. 43) "Mangos,"..."What are mangos?"(p. 124) "You can't kill Nobody, you stupid oaf," (p. 126)

4.1.7. Grover

Grover is a satyr, a mixed male beings of the countryside, partly human and partly hooved mammals in form (Hansen, 2004). The satyrs themselves could be symbolize as Casanovas or the seducer (Myss, 2003). In *The Titan's Curse*, the narration goes;

"...a satyr skidded on his hooves as he chased after a redheaded tree nymph. She giggled and held out her arms as he ran toward her. Pop! She turned into a Scotch pine and he kissed the trunk at top speed, "Ah, love," Grover said dreamily." (p. 52)

Grover is known for having many fears and emotional reaction. He chews furniture when he is nervous and cries when he is upset. Ever since he was kept in Polyphemus' cave, his fear of Cyclops grows bigger, as the dialogue goes in *The Battle of The Labyrinth*,

He looked at me teary-eyed. "Percy... You've seen me underground. In that Cyclops's cave...His voice faltered...when he'd been stuck in a

Cyclops's cave. He'd never liked underground places to begin with...Cyclopes gave him the creeps, too. Even Tyson..." (p. 32)

4.1.8. C.C a.k.a Circe

Circe is a minor goddess known for his magic and drugs. She is known for her knowledge of drugs and herbs, and she would like to turn her enemies, or those who offended her, into animals through the use of potion (Roman and Roman, 2010). The goddess symbolizes a femme fatale who seduce men with money and power for personal control and survival (Myss, 2003). In *The Sea of Monsters*, Circe shows her distastefulness for men and desire to have power over them, as the dialogue goes;

"We are not so different...We both seek knowledge. We both admire greatness. Neither of us needs to stand in the shadow of men."..."Bah! Men get all the glory."...Medea, Calypso, now there were powerful women! And me, of course. The greatest of all." (p. 106-107)

4.1.9. Sirens

Sirens are sea nymphs who lure sailors to their death with their bewitching song, they are skilled in playing the flute and lyre. Visually, they are described with bird bodies and female heads (Roman and Roman, 2010). Similar to Circe, the Sirens are also seductresses. It is said in *The Sea of Monsters* that their temptation is strong, which could lead into death, as the dialogue goes;

"They say the Sirens sing the truth about what you desire. They tell you things about yourself you didn't even realize. That's what's so enchanting. If you survive ... you become wiser. I want to hear them." (p. 114)

4.1.10. Dionysus

Dionysus is the God of grape-harvest wine, madness, parties, ecstasy, and theater. He is one of Zeus' son and often described as a bearded youth in the company of satyrs or nymphs (Hansen, 2004). He displays as a displeasing and bitter god in the series, who also has a serious temper. He does not want to acknowledge the demigods, as it is shown in *The Titan's Curse* when the dialogue goes;

"Why do you hate me so much?...You're a hero, boy. I need no other reason."..."My point is you heroes never change. ...You take what you want, use whoever you have to, and then you betray everyone around you...They are a selfish, ungrateful lot." (p. 82-83)

4.1.11. Dr. Thorn 'The Manticore'

Dr. Thorn is a manticore, a monster similar to a Sphinx. It has the face of a man, lion body, and has scorpion tail that can shoot poison (Roman and Roman, 2010). The monster itself symbolize the enemy in the series, a dangerous being that is seeking for power and acknowledgment. As the dialogue goes in *The Titan's Curse*,

"Long ago, the gods banished me to Persia,"..."hiding in forests...I never got to fight any great heroes. I was not feared and admired in the old stories! But now that will change. The Titans shall honor me, and I shall feast on the flesh of half-bloods!" (p. 155)

4.1.12. Artemis

Artemis is the Goddess of the hunt, the Moon, purity, animals, and the wilderness. She remains a virgin by choice and rejects erotic dealing with males. She has handmaidens known as the Hunter of Artemis, a group of

young women that have turned their back from the company of men and have pledged themselves to the goddess (Hansen, 2004).

She is the symbol of virginity and a peaceful being. Even though she dislikes men, yet she respect those who prove themselves to her. In *The Titan's Curse*, she acknowledges Percy's deed for Olympus as she says;

"...I will have them rewarded. If we destroy heroes who do us a great favor, then we are no better than the Titans. If this is Olympian justice, I will have none of it." (p. 193)

4.1.13. Chiron

Chiron is a centaur, a mixed male being, part human and part horse. He is a trainer for heroes, but also he is a son of Kronos. Different from the notorious of centaur for being a drinker, violent, wild and lusty, Chiron is very intelligent, civilized and kind. He also gained immortality by the gods unlike the other centaurs (Roman and Roman, 2010).

Chiron embodies a mentor figure for the demigods, he trains them and makes them the hero for the gods. It is said in *The Lightning Thief*;

"...Trainer of Hercules and all that?...I could be a teacher of heroes as long as humanity needed me..." (p. 41)

But he also becomes a fatherly figure for the campers, as he helps them in becoming a better fighter and a great hero. For example, to Annabeth who has problem with his father's family.

4.1.14. Blackjack

Blackjack is a pegasus, a winged horse, child of Medusa and Poseidon (Roman and Roman, 2010). In *The Titan's Curse*, it represents a loyal companion to those who proves their worth, as the dialogue goes;

“Whatever you say, boss. You're the man. You're my number one... ”Blackjack had been a captive on board Luke's ship last summer... Blackjack credited me with saving him” (p. 73)

It proves as a friendly figure, despite its dislike to particular person. In *The Battle of The Labyrinth*, Blackjack shows consideration to Nico, Hades’ son, who is also a demigod, and the dialogue goes;

“He smells like dead people!” The Pegasus complained. “Hey now,” Blackjack said. “Come on, Porkpie. Lotsa demigods smell weird. It ain’t their fault. Oh—uh, I didn’t mean you, boss” (p. 188)

4.1.15. The General ‘Atlas’

Atlas is the Titan of endurance and strength, as a punishment for supporting Kronos in the first Titan war, Zeus forced him to hold up the sky for eternity (Hansen, 2004). He displays a sadistic and arrogant Titan in the series who takes great pride on his incredible strength.

In *The Titan’s Curse*, Atlas represents the General, a psychopathic commander with his sadistic action toward his enemies. The dialogue goes;

"This is why I don't use mortals," Luke said. "They are unreliable." "They are weak-minded, easily bought, and violent," the General said. "I love them." (p. 90)

His arrogance is also shown when he encounters Percy and his own daughter Zoe, as he says;

“...Yes, I am Atlas, the general of the Titans and terror of the gods. Congratulations. I will kill you presently, as soon as I deal with this wretched girl." (p. 172)

4.1.16. Bessie ‘The Ophiotaurus’

Ophiotaurus is an ancient monster that could bring down the gods if it was slain and its entrails is burnt, a creature with half serpent and half bull

(Roman and Roman, 2010). Somehow, the monster symbolizes power which could be used to overthrow Olympus. In *The Titan's Curse*, the dialogue goes;

"Bessie?"... "But he's too cute. He couldn't destroy the world." "That is how we were wrong,"... "We've been anticipating a huge dangerous monster, but the Ophiotaurus does not bring down the gods that way. He must be sacrificed." (p. 154)

However, the monster itself is just an animal that wants to live and has many fears. Apparently, it is kind of traumatic of being slayed again and used for bad purpose. As the dialogue goes;

"I uncapped Riptide... The cow serpent freaked out and started struggling against the net, its eyes full of terror... when she panicked at the sight of a blade? It was like she'd seen swords before and knew how dangerous they were." (p. 76-77)

4.1.17. Kronos

Kronos is the Titan god of time, he overthrew his own father Ouranos (Sky) to be the ruler of the gods. However, he got overthrown by his own son Zeus, and torn to pieces in Tartarus (Roman and Roman, 2010). He symbolizes evil and manipulation, as he made Luke, even the god Ares, turn side to him. In *The Lightning Thief*, the dialogue goes;

"Kronos got you to steal the master bolt and the helm. He spoke to you in your dreams."... "He spoke to you, too, Percy. You should've listened." "He's brainwashing you, Luke." (p. 169)

Kronos' lust for power does not stop in the Olympian gods, but also for the mankind. He wants to be the only power that runs in the world. As Kronos says in *The Last Olympian*,

"I hate this place," Kronos growled. "United Nations. As if mankind could ever unite. Remind me to tear down this building after we destroy Olympus." (p. 147)

4.1.18. Hera

Hera is the Queen of the gods and wife to Zeus. She is the Goddess of marriage, motherhood, women, and the symbol of familial love (Hansen, 2004). She takes great pride of being the Queen of the Olympian gods with its beautiful figure and appearance. Thus, she wants the perfect family with those criteria in Olympus. This arrogance applied to Hephaestus and Hades, who were being outcast-ed and thrown away from Olympus. As the dialogue goes in *The Battle of The Labyrinth*,

"Look at my loving mother, Hera...talk about how important family is, eh?Didn't stop her from pitching me off Mount Olympus when she saw my ugly face."..."my mother likes families....*Perfect* families. She took one look at me and...well...?" (p. 114)

4.1.19. Kampê

Kampê is an extremely powerful and monstrous ally of the Titan Kronos. She is the jailer of Tartarus, before Zeus destroyed her, which freed the Cyclops and Hekatonkheires a.k.a the Hundred-handed Ones (Hansen, 2004). Kampê is the symbol of enemy to be fight for, she is sadistic, violent and merciless monster. In *The Battle of The Labyrinth*, she displays her true color as she says;

"...Then I shall enjoy your pain, Briares."..."you have yet to feel true torment. Think on this until I return"... "Kampê was the jailer,"... "She worked for Kronos. She kept our brothers locked up in Tartarus, tortured them always" (p. 68)

4.1.20. Geryon

Geryon is the son of Chrysaor (warrior, brother of Pegasus) and Callirhoe (daughter of Oceanus, the Titan of the sea), he is the grandson of Medusa and Poseidon. He is called the three-headed or the three-bodied warrior (Roman and Roman, 2010). He is a cruel monster who is greedy for money. Because of his greed, he never keep promises as it is shown in *The Battle of The Labyrinth*. The dialogue goes;

“We had a deal.” “Ah, I’ve been thinking about that. The problem is, if I let them go, I don’t get paid.” “You promised!” Geryon made a tsk-tsk noise. “But did you make me swear on the River Styx? No you didn’t. So it’s not binding...” (p. 94)

4.1.21. Naiad

A naiad is a freshwater (springs) nymphs, a young female nature spirit (Roman and Roman, 2010). It is a friendly being to those who sincere and treat them with respect. In *The Battle of The Labyrinth*, a naiad feels threatened about her habitat being disposed, but she remains calm and friendly, as the dialogue goes;

“You’re not so different from me, demigod. Even when I’m out of the water, the water is within me. It is my life source.” She stepped back, put her feet in the river, and smiled. “I hope you find a way to rescue your friends.” (p. 92)

4.1.22. Hephaestus

Hephaestus is the God of forges, fire, technology, craftsmen, sculptors, volcanoes, and blacksmith. His symbols are an ax, pair of tongs, hammer and fire (Hansen, 2004). He is a loner, even when married to his beautiful wife,

Aphrodite. He is unsociable and trust his machine more than people, especially gods. As he says in *The Battle of The Labyrinth*,

“Believe me, young Cyclops,”...“you can’t trust others. All you can trust is the work of your own hands.” (p. 114)

He is also quite sarcastic, as he remind himself with Daedalus, his great student. The dialogue goes;

“It isn’t easy being a brilliant inventor,”...“Always alone. Always misunderstood. Easy to turn bitter, make horrible mistakes. People are more difficult to work with than machines. And when you break a person, he can’t be fixed.” (p. 131)

4.1.23. Dracanae

Dracanae are female reptilian monsters with some humanistic features. They often called the “dragon women” or the “snake women”. They are seen as enemy because they served Kronos. The dracanae are sadistic and violent which could be seen in one’s action in *The Battle of The Labyrinth*, as he dialogue goes;

“...Help!”...The centaur struggled to get up...A talon-ed hand gripped my shoulder. “If you value your friendsss ’livesss ,” my dracaena guard said, “you won’t interfere.This issn’t your fight. Wait your turn.” (p. 152)

4.1.24. Antaeus

Antaeus is a half giant, a son of Poseidon and Gaea (earth). In *The Battle of The Labyrinth*, he displays a lord of an arena who loves fights as entertainment. As the dialogue goes;

“I want entertainment!”...“I believe I have something better than centaurs to fight in your arena now. I have a brother of yours.”“If his death pleases you,” ...“will you let our armies cross your territory?” (p. 152)

As a son of Poseidon, Antaeus proudly presents himself as the best fighter and takes granted of his mother, the Earth, to survive when battling on the ground. The dialogue goes;

“...If you’ve got Dad’s favor, come down here and prove it!”...He couldn’t say no without looking like a coward. “I am the greatest wrestler in the world, boy,” he warned. “I have been wrestling since the first *pankration*!” (p. 155)

4.1.25. Hyperion

Hyperion is the Titan of light, fire, power, and he is the Titan Lord of the East (Roman and Roman, 2010). Like his brother, Kronos, Hyperion is cruel and arrogant. He feels superior to other Titan because he lands the second-on-command for Kronos, replacing Atlas. As the dialogue goes;

“...the Titan's light was harsher, and his expression crueler...”Take my burden so I may fight!" "Quiet!" the golden Titan roared. "You had your chance, Atlas. You failed..." (p. 13-14)

4.1.26. Prometheus

Prometheus is the Titan of crafty counsel and forethought, he is known for giving humans the gift of fire (Roman and Roman, 2010). Claiming that he knows everything, Prometheus confidently persuades Percy to surrender to Kronos. An ambiguous yet arrogant statement that could make Percy hesitates continuing the fight, as the dialogue goes in *The Last Olympian*,

“...I know what's going to happen.”... I supported the gods in the last war...And I was right. So you see, I know how to pick the winning side.”...I won't deny I want revenge...It's the wisest choice. I'm here because I thought you might listen to reason.” (p. 111-112)

4.2. John French and Raven's Source of Power

Each type of power of the mythological characters above has influence other character's action, behavior and feelings. Some of the influence are positive and negative for the other characters to complete the journey in the novels. The influence of each power will be explained below.

4.2.1. Legitimate Power

Legitimate power works when someone holds a higher position in an organization or someone with higher authority. The mythological characters mentioned below are those who have legitimate power in the series.

4.2.1.1. Zeus

Regarding Zeus as the King of the gods who holds an authority within the series, Zeus uses his legitimate power on Dionysus and Chiron in *The Lightning Thief*. He claims Percy of stealing the lightning bolt, so everyone had to believed it and so is the camp directors. As the dialogue goes;

“Zeus's master bolt...“And it's missing?”“Stolen,”Chiron said...“By you.”“At least”...“that's what Zeus thinks”...He immediately blamed Poseidon...But Zeus believes your father convinced a human hero to take it.” (p. 65)

The legitimate power of Zeus brings negative influence to other character. With no consideration, Zeus puts Percy, a young and experience-less demigod, in danger. Percy becomes a victim of his misunderstanding and Zeus' self-conclusion on the thievery.

In *The Sea of Monsters*, Zeus uses his legitimate power on Chiron. He demanded someone has to be responsible and be blamed for his daughter's poisoned tree. As the dialogue goes;

"Clarisse said you were..."Fired." "Ah, well, someone had to take the blame. Lord Zeus was most upset. The tree he'd created from the spirit of his daughter, poisoned! Mr. D had to punish someone." (p. 30)

Zeus' legitimate power also brings negative influence for Chiron. He is blamed for the poisoned tree with no certain proof, and had to be fired because of the thing he is surely had not done.

4.2.1.2. Chiron

As an activist director in charge of the camp, Chiron ordered the Huntress and campers to compete in capture-the-flag race in *The Titan's Curse*. As the narration goes;

"Zoe Nightshade looked pretty upset. She kept glancing resentfully at Chiron, like she couldn't believe he was making her do this." (p. 54)

However, the power has negative influence along the race. When it goes on, Percy and Thalia become competitive with their leadership state in the group. At the Huntress' win, they start blaming each other and fight with their power. Thus, the camp almost torn apart with Percy's water attack and Thalia's lightning.

In *The Battle of The Labyrinth*, Chiron, as the honorary member of the Council, persuaded the elder satyrs to give one last chance for Grover. As the narration goes;

“Chiron leaned in and said something to the satyrs. The satyrs didn’t look happy. They muttered and argued among themselves, but Chiron said something else, and Silenus sighed. He nodded reluctantly.” (p. 21)

Unlike before, Chiron has positive influence for Grover, who is at risk to lose his searcher’s license. Due to Chiron’s position at the Council of Cloven Elders, Grover has another week to look for Pan along with a quest that has been given to the camper.

4.2.1.3. Poseidon

As a father and the God of the Sea, Poseidon told Percy to go to Santa Monica in *The Lightning Thief*. The dialogue goes;

“No, child, only a messenger...Go to the beach in Santa Monica.“What?””It is your father’s will.” (p. 102)

The legitimacy of Poseidon as the sea god makes Percy believes that he should obey and go as told. Therefore, the power gives positive influence to Percy. In Santa Monica, he receives three magic marble which could help him and his friends get out from Hades’ palace.

4.2.1.4. Dionysus

As the head director in charge at the camp, Dionysus has the right to make decision about the incident happened to Thalia’s tree in *The Sea Monster*. When Percy shows an Iris-message to him at the camp, Dionysus could fire Tantalus, the mean activist director as the dialogue goes;

“...The poisoning of the tree wasn't Chiron's fault.”... “It appear shall have to reinstate Chiron as activities director.”... “We are no longer in need of your services, Tantalus,”... “You may return to the Underworld. You are dis-missed.” (p. 143-144)

The legitimate power of Dionysus brings positive influence to Chiron so he could come back to the camp, regarding the certain proof of the poisoned tree. Moreover, Dionysus has win over the elder satyrs in *The Battle of The Labyrinth* with his legitimate power as a god and honorary member of the Council. When the dialogue goes;

“We must exile the traitor!” Silenus insisted. “I say no,” Dionysus countered. “That is my vote.” “Three to two,” Silenus said. “Ah, yes,” ... “But unfortunately for you, a god’s vote counts twice. And as I voted against, we are tied.” (p. 198)

Dionysus believes Grover’s story about Pan and he decided to dismissed the hearing and leaves the elder satyrs with stiff agreement because of the tied voting. This time, he also brings positive influence to Grover, who is being judged about Pan and almost being exiled.

4.2.1.5. Hyperion

In *The Last Olympian*, as Kronos’ right hand, Hyperion had ordered Krion to stayed with Atlas at Mount Othyrs. The dialogue goes;

"I will go east to marshal our forces," the golden Titan said. "Krios, you shall remain and guard Mount Othyrs." (p. 13)

Thus with his legitimate power, Hyperion’s order to Krios turns out bring positive influence for both Krion and Percy Jackson. Because of his order, Krion didn’t have to disintegrated in the middle of the war. Also Percy had less one Titan to fight with in the war.

4.2.2. Reward Power

This power is for someone who has something to offer to the other as a reward or it is something that he/she wants to receive. The mythological characters mentioned below are those which have reward power in the series.

4.2.2.1. Artemis

In *The Titan's Curse*, Artemis wants to recruit Bianca to be her Huntress. So she offers immortality and free responsibility of her brother as a reward once Bianca pledged herself for her. The dialogue goes;

"...they've invited me to join the Hunt." "I mean, what do you get by joining the Hunters?"... "immortality."... "You can see him from time to time,"... "But you will be free of responsibility...And you will have a new family. Us." (p. 26-27)

However, the reward gives negative influence to her and Nico, her brother. When Bianca decided to join the huntress and go on a quest with Zoe and Percy, it just lead her to death and leave Nico depressed by being alone without his sister.

4.2.2.2. Atlas

Atlas, known as the General, wants Dr. Thorn to capture one of the child of the Big Three gods. So he promises an army and revenge for Dr. Thorn, the manticore, in *The Titan's Curse*. As the dialogue goes;

"...Let me finish them off."... "You have already failed me, Thorn,"... "But you promised me revenge." Thorn protested. "A command of my own!" (p. 88)

The reward then has triggered Dr. Thorn to fulfill any task given by Atlas, which brings negative influence to other characters. Every order

given is to harm Percy and his friends, therefore, they are in danger every time they met Dr. Thorn in the middle of the way.

4.2.2.3. Kronos

In *The Battle of The Labyrinth*, Kronos needs Luke to be his servant and to manipulate other demigods to follow him. So he promises Luke a revenge and an opportunity to rule the new world as a reward when the Titan has won the war. As the dialogue goes;

“You wanted power. I gave you that. You are now beyond harm. Soon you will rule the world of gods and mortals. Do you not wish to avenge yourself? To see Olympus destroyed? A shiver ran through Luke’s body. “Yes.” (p. 51)

This reward then has bring negative influence for both demigods and gods. It leads Luke to serve Kronos and make him rise to destroy the gods. Therefore, he betrayed his own father and the campers, he also endangers both demigods and Olympus by being Kronos’ servant.

However in *The Last Olympian*, Kronos offered another reward to Ethan because he wants him to kill Percy. As the dialogue goes;

"Nakamura!"..."Time to prove yourself. You know Jackson's secret weakness. Kill him, and you will have rewards beyond measure."..."Is this the reward you want? Do you really want everything destroyed—the good with the bad?..." (p. 172)

But it turned out, the greatest reward cannot budge Ethan to do Kronos’ order. The offer brings positive influence to other characters because Ethan then realized he is on the wrong side. Even though, it cost his death, he died as a hero who prevent Kronos to destroy Olympus.

4.2.2.4. Antaeus

In *The Battle of The Labyrinth*, Antaeus is the Lord of an arena inside the Labyrinth. Antaeus offers passage through his arena if Luke and his army provided entertainment for him and the crowd in the arena.

As the dialogue goes;

“You have been an excellent host! We would be happy to amuse you, to repay the favor of passing through your territory.” “A favor I have not yet granted,” Antaeus growled. “I want entertainment!” (p. 152)

But this offer has caused negative influence to other characters. Luke sets monsters to fight in the arena and causing innocent monsters disintegrated to ashes, only to entertain Antaeus so he could get through and continue the journey.

However, Percy uses Antaeus’ reward to get back at him as the dialogue goes;

“Why don’t you fight me yourself? If you’ve got Dad’s favor, come down here and prove it!”... “Winner takes all! I win, we all go free. You win, we die. Swear upon the River Styx.” (p. 155)

Percy challenges Antaeus in order to be rewarded with freedom of his and his friends. Thus, this reward brings positive influence to others as Percy succeed and he disintegrates Antaeus. He also prevent forced fights in the arena which was just for entertainment.

4.2.2.5. Hades

In *The Last Olympian*, Hades needs Percy to be in his palace, so he uses Nico, his son, to lure Percy by saying he will give information regarding his forgotten mother as a reward. The dialogue goes;

“...My father promised me information about my family, but he wants to see you before we try the river. I'm sorry." "You tricked me?" (p. 59)

However, Hades did give Nico the information yet not as a full version and intentionally, he wants to keep Percy in the palace to prevent him being the child of the Great Prophecy. Hades' reward brings negative influence to both Nico and Percy, because he then slows Percy's journey for a while and Nico is locked in his room, still not satisfied with his reward.

4.2.2.6. Ares

In *The Lightning Thief*, Ares wants Percy to do a favor as he gives them transportation and information about his lost mother as a reward.

The dialogue goes;

“...I want you to fetch it for me.”“...Just do my little job, and I'll help you on your way. I'll arrange a ride west for you and your friends.”...Help me out, and maybe I'll tell you something you need to know. Something about your mom.” (p. 107-108)

Hence, the reward bring positive influence to Percy and his friends. Ares helps them travel along America with ease. Also the information later gives Percy hope that his mother is not dead yet, but just being kept in the Underworld.

4.2.2.7. Geryon

In *The Battle of The Labyrinth*, Percy uses a similar reward as Antaeus to Geryon. By offering to clean Geryon's stables which haven't been cleaned in centuries. The dialogue goes;

“Make me a deal.””...Do you have gold?”“I’ve got something better. Barter.”“You could have him clean the stables,”...“If I fail...Trade us all to Luke for gold.”...“But if I succeed, you’ve got to let all of us go, including Nico.”

However, Percy did succeed in cleaning the stables before sunset and freed his friends. The reward then brings positive influence for other characters. Even though eventually, he has to fight Geryon, yet he won. Percy also gets to release Eurytion from Geryon’s slavery and he has the chance to herd the animals without being Geryon’s errand-person.

4.2.2.8. Hephaestus

Percy demanded information about Daedalus in *The Battle of The Labyrinth* from Hephaestus. So Hephaestus asked them a favor to do some work for the reward. As the dialogue goes;

“We need to find Daedalus””...But a way to Daedalus? That’s an expensive favor.”...”I can tell you what you want to know. But there is a price. I need a favor done.””...I want to know who dares invade my territory” (p. 114-115)

Well, the favor brings positive influence to Percy and his friends. Besides the reward of Daedalus’ information, Grover has found lead to Pan while they went separate ways to fasten the journey.

4.2.3. Coercive Power

This power is used by someone who used violence to some one that is being threatened. It is a power that forced the other to do something or his/her life will be in danger. The mythological characters mentioned below are those which have coercive power in the series.

4.2.3.1. Zeus

As the most powerful gods of all, Zeus demands Percy to return his lightning bolt in *The Lightning Thief*. He threatens Percy as the dialogue goes;

”But your arrival has inflamed Zeus’s temper.”...“unless the master bolt is found and returned to Zeus before the solstice, there will be war.”...“Imagine the world in chaos...”“And you, Percy Jackson, would be the first to feel Zeus’s wrath.” (p. 66)

Even though Percy is not proved to be the one, the threat itself brings negative influence to others. Percy has no choice but to go on a quest to retrieve Zeus’ bolt, a dangerous one.

In *The Last Olympian*, Zeus explicitly threatens Hades about his living children by saying they will be kept at the camp. Zeus is afraid the children will against him when they are grown up. The dialogue goes;

“My children are no longer safe”...”Zeus has decreed that the children I currently have must be turned over”...”He won't allow my demigod children to reach sixteen. He'll find a way to destroy them, and I won't risk that!" (p. 106)

However, Hades disagreed with Zeus, so Hades’ mortal wife, who wants to keep the children on her own, get blasted by Zeus’ thunderbolt and died. It also leads Hades cursed the Oracle because of his anger for Zeus.

4.2.3.2. Medusa

In *The Lightning Thief*, Percy and his friends met Medusa and she threatens them by being turned into a statue. As the dialogue goes;

“...All you have to do is look up.””I fought the urge to obey...”
“Look, do you want her turning more innocent people into

statues?"...“Just look at her in the glass. Never look at her directly.” (p. 86-87)

Percy struggles to fight because he has to avoid looking at her directly. The threat forces them to close their eyes and look for opportunity with glasses to be able to see Medusa. The fight, however, has slowed down Percy's journey and unfortunately, Grover found out that his lost uncle had been turned into a statue by Medusa.

4.2.3.3. Ares

As a god of war who is known with violent personality, Ares threatens Percy to retrieve his lost shield in Hephaestus' trap. As the dialogue goes;

“...I left my shield behind. I want you to fetch it for me.”“Why don't you go back and get it yourself?”The fire in his eye sockets glowed a little hotter.“Why don't I turn you into a prairie dog and run you over with my Harley?” (p. 107)

Even with his infamous power and burned eyes, Percy refused to do the task. However, because of his abrupt favor and forcing behavior, Percy has bitter feeling for him and that lead them into a fight in the latter.

Ares also threatens his daughter, Clarisse when he demanded her to success on retrieving the Golden Fleece in *The Sea of Monsters*. As the dialogue goes;

"You don't want to see me mad, do you?"... "I'll succeed!"... "I'll make you proud." "You'd better," he warned... "You will succeed. And if you don't ..." He raised his fist. Even though he was only a figure in the steam, Clarisse flinched.” (p. 92)

Because of his threat, Clarisse became sensitive to Percy when he came and offering help to her quest. She is warned that the Golden Fleece

has to be in her possession, therefore, she cannot trust him in her entire journey.

4.2.3.4. Polyphemus

In *The Sea of Monsters*, Grover accidentally met Polyphemus, and he is a threat because his love of satyrs to be his meal. As the dialogue goes;

"...No time! I'm stuck in this cave. On an island in the sea."..."It's a trap!" Grover said. "It's the reason no satyr has ever returned from this quest."..."Look, this bridal dress is the only thing keeping me alive." (p. 43)

Because of his smell, Polyphemus keeps chasing Grover until he is trapped in a bridal shop. The threat forces Grover to disguise himself as a lady cyclops to trick Polyphemus. However, it leads to an even worse situation where Grover had to be Polyphemus' bride and kept in his cave until they get married.

4.2.3.5. Dr. Thorn 'The Manticore'

In *The Titans's Curse*, Percy encounters a manticore disguised as Dr. Thorn who had kidnapped Nico and Bianca. Dr. Thorn attacks Percy and threatens him by hurting Nico and Bianca, as the dialogue goes;

"All three of you will come with me,"..."Quietly. Obediently. If you make a single noise, if you call out for help or try to fight, I will show you just how accurately I can throw." (p. 11)

However, the threat forces Percy has to follow the manticore in order to avoid Nico and Bianca being hurt. Thus, this attack causes Annabeth to disappear with him and held under Atlas' curse.

4.2.3.6. Kronos

Unlike his reward power, Kronos also uses threat on Luke to make him serve in *The Titan's Curse*. He is demanded to bring a demigod to Kronos' side to help him destroy Olympus. As the dialogue goes;

“...He looked terribly weak, and he spoke every word as if it were painful”...“If you join me...Please, Thalia, if you don't agree”...“It's my last chance. He will use the other way if you don't agree”...I believed that Luke was in danger.” (p. 176)

He pleaded Thalia to come to his side, but his words had Thalia hate him. The threat on him does not budge Thalia to come to Kronos and Luke got himself kicked out of the cliff.

4.2.3.7. Geryon

In *The Battle of The Labyrinth*, Geryon threatens Nico who drew his sword in front of him by holding Percy in his hand. As the dialogue goes;

“Nico drew his sword”...“Before I could get up, Orthus pounced on my chest and growled, his faces an inch away from mine. “I would stay in the car, all of you,” Geryon warned. “Or Orthus will tear Mr. Jackson's throat out.” (p. 88)

This threat has caused them to follow Geryon's order and follow him go along and kept in the ranch for a while.

4.2.3.8. Dracanae

A dracanae uses threat on Percy by saying his friends will be in danger if he gets involved in other monster's fight in *The Battle of The Labyrinth*. As the dialogue goes;

A taloned hand gripped my shoulder. “If you value your friendsss' livesss,” my dracaena guard said, “you won't interfere. This issn't your fight. Wait your turn.” (p. 152)

So the threat causes Percy had to leave the centaur alone and disintegrated in order to save his friends.

4.2.3.9. Hades

In *The Lightning Thief*, Hades wants to claim the lightning bolt that is carried by Percy, because his helm of darkness has missing and accuse Percy had stole it too. As the dialogue goes;

“Return my helm now, or I will stop death,” Hades threatened. “...I will open the earth and have the dead pour back into the world. I will make your lands a nightmare. And you, Percy Jackson-your skeleton will lead my army out of Hades.” (p. 145)

But Hades’ threat brings positive influence for both Percy and himself. Percy realizes Hades is also a victim, that makes Percy wanted to help to find the helmet too.

4.2.3.10. Hera

In *The Battle of The Labyrinth*, Hera comes and threatens Janus who interrupts Annabeth in the middle of her journey in the Labyrinth. As the dialogue goes;

“I see,” the lady said. “You know very well your visit is premature. The girl’s time has not yet come. So I give you a choice: leave these heroes to me, or I shall turn you into a door and break you down.” (p. 62)

Janus meant to confuse Annabeth in the Labyrinth, but Hera’s threat had Janus terrified. It brings positive influence for both Janus and Annabeth. Because once Janus left the Labyrinth and yet still alive, Hera gives information to Annabeth about Daedalus.

4.2.3.11. **Kampê**

Kampê wants to bring Briares to Kronos' forces, so she threatens him in Alcatraz by torture and force. As the dialogue goes in *The Battle of The Labyrinth*,

“...You will work for the master or suffer”...“I will not serve”...
 “Then I shall enjoy your pain, Briares.”...“If you thought your first imprisonment was unbearable, you have yet to feel true torment. Think on this until I return.” (p. 67-68)

The threat turns out bringing positive influence to Briares and others. Because Kampê keeps insisted by using force, Briares refuses even more. Eventually, he comes to help the camp fight Kronos' army after Percy and his friends rescue him.

4.2.4. **Expert Power**

This power is for someone who has knowledge or ability beyond others, they are believed that the person is expertise in the matter. The mythological characters mentioned below are those which have expert power in the series.

4.2.4.1. **C.C a.k.a Circe**

In *The Sea of Monsters*, Percy and Annabeth meets C.C. They believe C.C is the expert of makeover, so they believe her entirely. As the dialogue goes;

“I felt bad...I really wanted to please this lady...”I would've gotten angry, but when C.C. said it, I felt sad. I'd disappointed her. I had to figure out how to do better...”I can give you a full makeover,” C.C. promised. (p. 102-104)

Moreover, C.C a.k.a Circe had tricked and lured them with her expertness. Her words brings negative influence to Percy and Annabeth,

because she tries to recruit Annabeth to become one of her sorcerer and keeps Percy in guinea pig form.

4.2.4.2. Artemis

In *The Titan's Curse*, Artemis introduced herself as the goddess of hunter when Annabeth lost with the mantichore. As the dialogue goes;

"...Who do you think you are?"..."I am Artemis," she said. "Goddess of the Hunt."...But when this twelve-year-old girl told me she was the goddess Artemis, I said something real intelligent like, "Um... okay." (p. 18-19)

To this statement, Percy trust her and believed this goddess knows things more than he does. Thus, Percy follows Artemis' instruction obediently.

4.2.4.3. Hera

Hera tells Annabeth an advice in *The Battle of The Labyrinth*, as the dialogue goes;

"I know you see Daedalus...But if you want to know his fate, I would visit my son Hephaestus at his forge...Think on what I have said, Annabeth. Seek out Hephaestus. You will have to pass through the ranch" (p. 64-65)

Hearing the words from the Queen of the gods, Annabeth feels reassured and listened to her advice. Therefore, the advice gives positive influence to her, it helped her through the Labyrinth and Grover meets the lost Pan.

4.2.4.4. Prometheus

In *The Last Olympian*, Prometheus meets Percy to state his forethought about the war. As the dialogue goes;

"Percy, I'm the Titan of forethought. I know what's going to happen"... "You'll lose." And I was right. So you see, I know how to pick the winning side. This time, I'm backing Kronos"... "I have seen this. It will happen." (p. 111-112)

With his expertise, Prometheus tries to persuade Percy to surrender. But Percy refuses to believe, Prometheus' word does not make him hesitate to continue saving the Olympus. Thus, Percy led Olympus to win the war and prevent Kronos destroy the world.

4.2.5. Referent Power

This power is for someone who is being interested to the other person, by liking it as a friend, family or someone who had grown fond toward him/her. The mythological characters mentioned below are those which have referent power in the series.

4.2.5.1. Hades

In *The Lightning Thief*, Hades makes Percy realize that he is also a victim in the thievery matter. As the dialogue goes;

"I realized I'd been played with. Zeus, Poseidon, and Hades had been set at each other's throats by someone else..." "This is all a mistake..." "We were tricked..." "Set up..." "I'll find your helm, Uncle..." "I'll return it." (p. 146-147)

But his decision to help his uncle leads Percy to fight Ares and creates a bad blood between them. Moreover, the war god puts a curse on Percy's sword because he is angry for losing both the bolt and the helmet.

4.2.5.2. Sirens

Annabeth encounters the Sirens in *The Sea of Monsters*. She voluntarily listens to the songs, believing they could widen her wisdom.

As the dialogue goes;

"I want to hear them."..."They say the Sirens sing the truth about what you desire. They tell you things about yourself you didn't even realize...If you survive...you become wiser. I want to hear them. How often will I get that chance?" (p. 114)

But her voluntary would have drown her in the sea if it is not because Percy's help. As it is the Sirens' intention to lure people, so it brings negative influence who listened to their song with images of their ambition, until they are dead in the sea.

4.2.5.3. Kronos

In *The Battle of The Labyrinth*, Ethan believes Kronos will destroy the gods. As the dialogue goes;

"He does not require your death. Only your allegiance. Pledge him your service"...I'm the child of Nemesis, Goddess of Revenge. And this is what I was made to do."..."I will see them destroyed. I will serve Kronos." (p. 177-178)

He believes, it is his fate to serve Kronos as a revenge for the gods. However, his voluntary leads him to his death in the end of the war.

4.2.5.4. Grover 'The Satyr'

Grover is trapped in Polyphemus' island as a disguised bride in *The Sea of Monsters*. He communicates with Percy and asks for his help, as the dialogue goes;

"You have to help me!...I'm stuck in this cave. On an island in the sea."...but Grover's voice was deadly serious. He was shaking with fear. "I'll come rescue you," I promised." (p. 43)

As a friend, Percy surely wants to rescue Grover no matter how. Their empathy link saves Grover and the Golden Fleece from Polyphemus. While being kept in a cave, Grover uses Polyphemus' favor for his bride to keep him alive. As the dialogue goes;

"But—but, dear,"..."what if someone were to rescue—I mean attack this island?"..."Wifey scared! So cute! Not to worry. Polyphemus has state-of-the-art security system. Have to get through my pets." (p. 91)

Grover uses the cyclops' sympathy to reveal his island's security system to help Percy entering the cave. Thus, it is shown Grover uses his referent power on Percy, as a friend in a positive way, but on Polyphemus, as a bride-to-be, in a negative way.

4.2.5.5. Artemis

In *The Titan's Curse*, Artemis asks Apollo a favor as her twin brother and the dialogue goes;

"...I need a favor...I need you to take my companions to Camp Half-Blood." "Sure, sis!"..."And now, sis. Transportation for the Hunters, you say?..." "These demigods will also need a ride,"..."Some of Chiron's campers." "No problem!" (p. 31)

Apollo simply agreed to this favor as a family to both Artemis and the demigods. Thus, the huntress and others arrived at the camp safely and Percy become friendly with Apollo, because of his consideration as a family.

4.2.5.6. Blackjack ‘The Pegasus’

Blackjack comes to Percy to ask help a sea creature that is trapped under the sea in *The Titan’s Curse*. As the dialogue goes;

”...Listen, we got another little sea friend needs your help. "Again?"...Anytime I was anywhere near the beach, the hippocampi would ask me to help them with their problems... "All right," I said. "I'm coming."

As a son of the sea god, Percy considers the sea creatures as his friend/family. There he get to know Bessie, the Ophiotaurus, the wanted monster for its power on destroying the god.

4.2.5.7. Bessie ‘The Ophiotaurus’

When Percy finally knows Bessie as the wanted monster, it trembles in fear and asks for help. As the dialogue goes in *The Titan’s Curse*,

“This is the beast we are looking for." "Bessie?"..."But... he's too cute. He couldn't destroy the world." I patted Bessie on the head, trying to calm him down...but he was trembling..."We have to protect him," (p. 154)

Seeing it trembles in fear and Percy voluntarily wants to save the sea creature. Its innocent had concerned him as the son of the sea god. Considering it as a family, Percy prevents the others to kill it and taken by Kronos’ army.

4.2.5.8. Naiad

In *The Battle of The Labyrinth*, Percy meets a naiad who prevents him taking the river water. As the dialogue goes;

“...I’m not going to have my river used again to clean that filthy stable”...”The thought made me sad. I felt like a bully, a son of Poseidon throwing his weight around...”“Okay, you win”...”I’m not going to fight you. It’s your river.” (p. 91)

Considering her home-nature and its living, Percy feels pity and ashamed to be a son of sea god if he destroy any relative creatures. So he decides to take another way to do the task and eventually he discovered another power inside him from the naiad's advice.

4.3. The Most Influential Power in *Percy Jackson and The Olympian series*

Each mythological character in the series has displayed various scheme of French and Raven's power. Some of them work and influence other characters in negative and positive way. The most influenced character in the series is Percy Jackson, as the most significant character, who displays his bravery and just through his journey saving the Olympus. Some of the powers sometimes do not work on other characters, the powers are reward, coercive, and expert power. Mostly, the uninfluenced character bring positive effects because they refuse the favor from the mythological characters. Meanwhile, the legitimate and referent power always work in the series.

The most influential power in negative way is performed with coercive power. The mythological characters which use it are Zeus, Kronos, Ares, Medusa, Polyphemus, Dr. Thorn, Geryon and a dracanae. Those characters use threats to make other characters do what they want to do. Most of them did what they are told because they are afraid of the threat. Those mythological characters bring harm to other characters and even put them to death almost entirely. The negative effects of the coercive power are life-threatening and endangered other characters especially the main character, Percy Jackson, in the novels. These kind of

influence negatively effect the novels because it will damaged the flow of the story if the main character is death.

Hence, the most influential power in positive way is performed with referent power. The mythological characters which use it are Artemis, Grover, Blackjack, Bessie, and a naiad. Those characters uses friendship and family reason to ask other characters a favor. Most of them ask favors because they feel their life is in danger or need helps. Thus, the writer believes the positive effect of referent power are life-saving and helping other characters in the novels because by that way, the flow of the story of Percy Jackson's journey becomes alive and he could continue save the Olympus from Kronos.