

Interrextuality in Rick Riordan's Work

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ABSTRACT: Intertextuality is a term to indicate that all texts, whether written or spoken, whether formal or informal, whether artistic or mundane, are in some ways related to each other. It is a phenomenon that is particularly relevant to understanding the meanings of mass media and online content, because, more often than not, a particular piece of media content like a sports blog, crime novel or commercial, is related to other media content. Since the term derives from literary studies all distinct pieces of media content are referred to as 'texts', including audio and visual aspects.

KEYWORDS: Intertextuality, Mythic Feature, Comparative Study, Literary Theory, decontextualization, recontextualization, transformation.

Introduction. Literary works such as novel, short story, drama, sometimes has some similarities. For the example, the work has the same characters, plots, or themes. Those similarities in the literary texts are possible, since texts are "tracings of otherness" and largely shaped by "the repetition and transformation of other textual structures" ("Intertextual Adaptations and Literary Discourses" 1). Of course, before writing a literary text, the authors have read many books and have many life events in their lives that influence their points of view. Those experiences not only influence their points of view, but also the way they write and how they create their literary works. In addition, the authors consciously and unconsciously embody the traces of the previous texts they have experienced during their lives (Manak 14). For the example, the works have in content that tell the story of Greek mythologies. Greek mythologies often inspire many authors to create and write the story about Grecian in a whole new form in their themes, plots, and characters. Based on that reason, the aim of this study is to find the relations in Rick Riordan's The Sea of Monsters and Homer's The Odyssey translated by Samuel Butler by applying Intertextual approach. In this study the writer uses Intertextuality y to analyze both stories. According to Kristeva, Intertextuality is constructed as a mosaic of quotations; any text is the absorption and transformation of another (Orr 1). The traces of intertextuality can be seen in Rick Riordan's Percy Jackson and the Olympians series entitled The Sea of Monsters. It tells the story of Percy's adventure in order to survive as a demigod (half-human and half-god). In this story Percy must rescue Grover who takes as a captive in Polyphemus' Island, by Polyphemus the Cyclops. At the same time he has to save Camp Half-Blood from Luke and the Titan Kronos' attacks by finding the Golden Fleece in order to cure the Thalia's poisoned tree (a tree that strengthens Camp Half-Blood's magical boundary) in the Polyphemus' Island. During his journey to the Polyphemus' Island, Percy is helped by Annabeth (daughter of Athena) and Tyson (a young Cyclops and Percy's half-brother), and later on he is helped by Clarisse (daughter of Ares) (Riordan's The Sea of Monsters). The second novel used in this study is Homer's The Odyssey translated by Samuel Butler. The Odyssey is one of the two well-known epic poems by Homer, which was translated by Samuel Butler into a prose form in 1898 (Gutenberg.org). The Odyssey tells the

story about Odysseus (also known as Ulysses in Roman myths) who comes back home after the Trojan War. Odysseus takes ten years joining in Trojan War, and another ten years to come back to his homeland. So, consequently, it takes twenty years to return The Relation of Journey in Rick Riordan's The Sea of Monster and Homer's The Odyssey Translated by Samuel Butler 9 to Ithaca, his homeland. During his journey, Odysseus struggles from several obstacles (Butler the Odyssey). In both stories, the similarity and contrast of The Sea of Monsters and The Odyssey are very interesting to discuss. The aim of this study is to analyze the relation of the journey in Riordan's The Sea of Monsters and Homer's The Odyssey translated by Butler. By analyzing both stories using intertextuality theory, this study will reveal the whole meaning of the texts through their historical relation between the prior texts, in The Sea of Monsters and The Odyssey (Pradopo 167). The writer will focus on analyzing plot, setting, character, and theme from both stories to find out the relation of the journey. In addition, this study shows that there is intertextuality relation of the classic literature and the modern one. It turns out that pop literature for children makes the reader get interested in reading historical books without even tracing the origin of the stories. It shows that classic literary texts are able to transcend into modern and popular literature and form the different story. This kind of literature that transcends from the other literature enriches the number of literary texts. There were no previous studies on Riordan's Percy Jackson and the Olympians series The Sea of Monster. While on Homer's The Odyssey, there were many studies with various theories, including intertextual theory. Moreover, there were no other studies of intertextuality, which have similar topic to the writer's. Thus, the writer wants to take a chance to discuss both works in an academic study. Although mythological characters are frozen in many traditional stories around the world, their names still age well in literature. Many have been devised into hint or contained allusion exploring the origins, entity and condition of nature. In modern days, a groundbreaking work of children literature by Rick Riordan has successfully drawn more attention from young readers with the latest version of Olympian gods and demigods. His novel is loaded with such relevant materials in studying mythic figure as the focal point. This paper, therefore, aims to analyze the image of mythological goddess of Aphrodite as the story talents in fiction and her originality in classical myth. Relating to both dimensions, a transformation concept appears to be a mirror image for its own significance. Intertextuality and Mythology are used to get into the experimental procedure.

Discussion and materials. During the process, segment text is applied on pointing out the selected data from the novel and myth. Following decontextualization, recontextualization, and transformation as the unit of Intertextual analysis brings out the whole contents of mythological goddess from both novel and myth. The lead signifies a few distinctive elements including attribute, characterization and parameter on how Aphrodite naturally embodies the word beauty to justify her actions. The result of this analysis shows transformation concepts of mythological goddess of Aphrodite in representing her personalities. Decontextual analysis reveals the images of fictional character of Aphrodite and recontextual analysis encompasses the origin of her divinity. In combining both aspects, transformation occurs as the whole parts of body in which they are indicating one functional aspect of timeless beauty.

Discussion and materials. Rick Riordan's first success as an author came from writing adult mysteries featuring a hard-boiled San Antonio detective. Riordan also taught middle school while writing these titles and it concerned him that his students often wanted to read his books, which were not age-appropriate. He also recognized that both of his sons were reluctant readers and wanted to encourage them to read more. Inspired by one son's reading difficulties, Riordan began to create stories about Percy Jackson, a young demigod who comes from a dysfunctional family. He chose mythology because that was the only subject that his son found enjoyable.

In modern media, diversity is an ever-present topic. Although this conversation is usually centered on major films, television, and advertisements, the world of literature also struggles to represent the diversity of the human population. Juvenile fantasy author Rick Riordan has evolved in this area over the past twelve years

while writing five different series of books that highlight an array of characters of many different races, ethnicities, sexual orientations, and gender identities. Through an analysis of Percy Jackson and the Olympians (2005-2009), The Kane Chronicles (2010-2012), The Heroes of Olympus (2010-2014), Magnus Chase and the Gods of Asgard (2015), and The Trials of Apollo (2016), I will evaluate the diversity and representation of minorities in Riordan's work, and discuss the impacts and outcomes of his work on current culture.

Rick Riordan is probably the most famous and reputable American novelist. Rick was born on June 5, 1964 and raised in San Antonio, Texas. He attended the Alamo Heights High School. After which, he joined a music program with ambitions of being a guitarist. Rick Riordan later joined the University of Texas where he studied and received teaching certification for English and History. After leaving the University, he sought some employment at the Presidio Hill School, San Francisco. In June 1985, Rick Riordan married Becky Riordan. Interestingly, the couple was born the same date, only 30 minutes' time difference. Currently, they reside in Boston with their three sons having relocated in June 2013. However, Rick was not always a writer. After graduating from the University of Texas at Austin where he studied History and English and receiving his teacher's certification from the University of Texas at San Antonio, he became an English and Social Studies teacher. He taught for 15 years before he began writing full-time. His first novel, Big Red Tequila, was published in 1997, which began his first series, the Tres Navarre series. This series won him the Shamus Award, which is granted to excellent detective fiction novels. His writing career quickly blossomed, and in 2005, he began the Percy Jackson & The Olympians series, which has been adapted into two movies and currently is being adapted into a Disney series. His first novel in the series The Lightning Thief (2005) began as a bedtime story. His inspiration came from the Greek mythology he was teaching to students and his son Haley. Haley had recently been diagnosed with ADHD and dyslexia, and Riordan made the main character in The Lightning Thief have the same diagnoses in an attempt to show his son the creative and inventive side of ADHD and dyslexia; honoring his and other children's potential. The Percy Jackson & The Olympians series, with its fast-paced action, humor, clever and heartwarming characters, and complex and detailed world building, has sold over 180 million copies worldwide and has won him several awards for his skill with children's literature. Rick Riordan's writing career did not end with the Percy Jackson & The Olympians series. He also published an offshoot series from it called The Heroes of Olympus, a separate series called The Kane Chronicles, the Magnus Chase and The Gods Of Asgard series, the Tres Navarre series, and many other novels. He also contributed to The 39 Clues Series. In total, Rick Riordan has published over 30 novels, which have received many awards and been translated into 42 different languages. In 2011, he won the Children's Choice Book Award for Author of the Year. The popularity of his novels among children, adolescents, and adults alike speaks to Riordan's ability to draw readers into his worlds and leave them waiting breathlessly for the hero's next adventures.

Conclusion. Since, in Intertextuality concerns about the relation between texts and how texts are relates to each other. The relation of Intertextuality can be seen in Rick Riordan's The Sea of Monsters and Homer's The Odyssey translated by Samuel Butler. This study found there is intertextual relation between The Sea of Monster and The Odyssey, especially the relation of journeys in both stories. As in both stories that tell about a hard journey of the main character in the Sea of Monsters. This study also shows that the classic work such as The Odyssey is able to transcend into a completely new form of literature for young readers by modifying some elements of the story. The Sea of Monsters that tells the same story as The Odyssey is about a hard journey in the Sea of Monsters that has some modified elements such as plot, setting, character, and theme. However, those modified elements have some similarity and contrast. Both stories tell about the same plot that is a hard journey in the Sea of Monsters with different purpose of the journey. There are also some actions of The Odyssey that appear and modified in The Sea of Monsters. In the Allusion Volume 02 Number 02 (August 2013) | Awanda Eki Safitri; Christinawati 12 setting, both stories take in the same place within

different actual location. For the characters, some characters in The Odyssey appear in The Sea of Monsters with some different traits. In addition, the theme of both stories that tells about the hardship of achieving goal is the same but goal of each story is different. Nevertheless, even though there is some contrast of those elements of the story, the relation of journey in The Sea of Monsters and The Odyssey is agreement. It is because The Sea of Monsters follows the structure of The Odyssey with some modifications. However, those modifications in the plot, setting, characters, and theme of The Sea of Monsters are different from The Odyssey.

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