

Class Struggle in Rick Riordan's *The Sea of Monsters*

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Abstrak

Perjuangan kelas umumnya terjadi dalam sebuah masyarakat sebagai bentuk pembelaan oleh sekelompok orang. Biasanya mereka adalah kaum minoritas yang memiliki pandangan ataupun kepemilikan berbeda dibanding dengan yang lainnya dan berusaha untuk menghapus ketidaksetaraan yang mereka terima dari masyarakat dengan menciptakan pergerakan untuk membalik kekuasaan kaum mayoritas. Penelitian ini mendeskripsikan perjuangan kelas yang dilakukan oleh sebagian manusia setengah dewa di perkemahan blasteran dan usaha yang dilakukan oleh pihak Luke (para sekutu Kronos) dan pihak Percy (pembela bangsa Olympia) dalam novel *The Sea of Monsters*. Menerapkan konsep Kelas Sosial milik Max Weber secara general, penelitian ini juga disokong oleh konsep-konsep lain seperti Dewa-Dewa Yunani, ketidaksetaraan, dan Stratifikasi Weber secara khusus. Namun, penelitian ini masih dicakup oleh kritik social sebagai metode penelitian. Hasil menunjukkan bahwa perjuangan kelas yang terdapat di dalam novel diakibatkan oleh ketidaksetaraan karena sifat manusiawi dan otoritas absolut dari Dewa-Dewi dan bisikan Kronos untuk mempengaruhi manusia setengah dewa yang membelot sehingga mereka menghancurkan bangsa Olympia dan membantu kebangkitannya untuk memimpin dunia. Akan tetapi, pergerakan perjuangan kelas tidak hanya melibatkan pihak Luke, tetapi pihak Percy juga bergabung dalam pergerakan ini untuk membela bangsa Olympia dan umat manusia.

Kata Kunci: *kelas, kelas sosial, perjuangan kelas, ketidaksetaraan*

Abstract

Class struggle commonly happens in a society as a form of defense by particular group of people. Usually, they are minority people who have different view or ownership compared to the rests and put an effort to erase inequality they get from society by creating a movement to flip majority's dominance. This study describes class struggle which is done by some of demigods in the half-blood camp and the effort which is taken by Luke's party (Kronos' alliances) and Percy's party (Olympian defenders) in the novel *The Sea of Monsters*. Applying Social Class concept of Max Weber in general, this research is also supported by other concepts such as Greek Gods, inequality, and Weberian Stratification in particular. Yet, this study is still covered by sociological criticism as the research methodology. The result shows that class struggle which occurs in the novel is affected by inequality due to humanization and absolute authority of the Gods and Goddesses and Kronos' whisper to influence the betraying demigods so that they shatter Olympian and help his resurgence to rule the world. However, class struggle movement does not only involve Luke's party only, but Percy's party also joins this movement to defense Olympians and mankind.

Keywords: *class, social class, class struggle, inequality*

INTRODUCTION

This study concerns about demigods' conflict which is displayed in the novel *The Sea of Monsters*. It tells about the adventure of Percy Jackson and friends who have relation with Olympus –a center of Greek God and Goddess government at that moment-. In this novel, Percy accompanied by Annabeth, Tyson, and Clarisse

does a quest of The Golden Fleece in Polyphemus's –the greatest Cyclops- island. It is used to heal Thalia's tree as the protector of the half-blood camp from Luke's group crime. They poison the tree to weaken and lose its magic power as the half-blood camp protector. Percy and friends have to save it before more monsters come to attack and kill the whole of half-blood camp occupants. In this quest,

they do not only fight to several monsters and traps. They also have to fight against Luke's group who want to steal The Golden Fleece and raise Kronos, the Titan who destroys the world.

Class struggle is a topic which is rarely being discussed if it is viewed from other than Marxist concept. This is triggered by people's mindset who is mostly directed to all about financial matter if we talk about class struggle. Therefore, the researcher wants to begin a sociological study which concerns about class social, but it is not based on economical matter. Because struggle phenomenon does not only occur in a society due to a trigger only, but we can also find another cause from different situation like the conflict which occurs in this novel.

Max Weber is a little bit influenced by Marx's concept toward social conflict. He agrees that inequality of economy becomes the basic social issue which can cause a society undergoes struggle inside (Giddens, Duneier, Appelbaum, & Carr, 2013:20). Though, he does not put economical factor as the primary reason of it. He deepens his analysis towards other factors and sorts them into three component theory of stratification (Weberian stratification). They are class, status, and party.

Weber lays an emphasis on class, status, and party which are coherent with politics to become the main factors of stratification and inequality in a society (Giddens, Duneier, Appelbaum, & Carr, 2013:89). Reflecting on industrialization advance in Western, Weber along with Marx agree that economical factor has a big role to determine someone's authority in a society. Starting from the financial level, someone can be laborer or owner. However in Weber's view, it is not the only matter to deal with sociology. Another aspect like status which is all about non-economic aspect (religion, education, or kinship) also has the same important role (Giddens, Duneier, Appelbaum, & Carr, 2013:89). Then both class and status can shape tendency to form a group of people who have the same aim and create party.

Weber claims that other causes besides economical matter have an important role as well. Through education, kinship, or religion, someone can strengthen his status in society. Meanwhile social group lets people who have the same vision or mission to gather and mix. Weber also puts attention to group status, social action, social stratification, and bureaucratic organization. Apart from Marx's concept that social conflict is based on economical matter, he thinks that those issues matter in sociology field.

Therefore, instead of using Marxist concept, novel *The Sea of Monsters* will be analyzed using class struggle concept of Max Weber in the Weberian stratification. Each individual as society element creates

differences that emerge as the color in a community. Social conflict comes from an ideology which is being practiced by society itself or how an individual responds to his society. Due to this society reaction, lower class is looking for equality so that they get the same treatment from them. Then it leads to class struggle like what Wieviorka (2010:2) explains:

"... the concept of stratification expresses that of conflict and that behind the social strata one finds actors caught up in relations of domination."

Class Struggle which is depicted in *The Sea of Monsters* generally happens to demigods, descendants of Olympus Gods and Goddesses with humans. Class struggle causes demigods to fight for their own business because they were born from Gods or Goddesses who have different social stratification. Some Gods and Goddesses may have important position in Olympus government, but the rest have less vital authority. Descendants of Gods and Goddesses who have lower position tend to not being connected directly to some vital incidents in Olympus authority. This leads to social jealousy and triggers struggle to be acknowledged by society. They also want to be known widely as what descendants of main Gods received and have power to rule the world. They want to flip the situation and equal things as what they intend to.

Greek mythology which becomes the theme of *The Sea of Monsters* is often being narrated in some forms of literary work. One of them is in a form of novel which involves some Greek Gods or Goddesses such as Aimee Carter's *The Goddess Test* and Jennifer L. Armentrout's *Half-Blood*. In case of *Percy Jackson* novel series, Nugroho, B. B., Sutarto, A., & Setiawan, I. (2014) do a research in *The Sea of Monsters* about archetypal topic. Those researchers write that there are several points which relate present U.S.A. civilization to Greek mythology in the novel showing its power to influence people around the world. The first one is through statements which mention about Greek Gods who follow Western Civilization, live and command mankind all around the world in U.S.A. Another similar statement comes from the drachma (ancient coin) which has Empire State Building and Zeus' appearance in each side. Then the location Mount Olympus as the place where Gods are in and Hades is in U.S.A. as well. These locations are believed as the center of all living and death (Nugroho, B. B., Sutarto, A., & Setiawan, I., 2014:7). Those points above deliver the idea that U.S.A., as the most powerful country, can control a lot of issues in almost every country.

Therefore, it is interesting to investigate how class struggle is depicted in *The Sea of Monsters*. Analyzing social conflict which is not based on economical matter, but sociological field in general is a new thing to do. In this study, we can explore how class struggle which is always being linked with financial stratification, now is viewed from power and authority concept which have something to do more with politics. Furthermore, this study connects that topic to a Greek mythology which is never being discussed before.

METHOD

This study uses sociological criticism as the research methodology. Due to the various broad concepts from some well-known sociology experts, the researcher chooses Max Weber's point of view as the most suitable concept which concerns about a general class struggle (not only focusing on economical matter). The data which is collected will be managed using qualitative system. Because there is not any numbering sample data which is processed in this study. The data is presented in the form sentences which are represented through statement, paraphrase, or quotation. The stages to analyze the collected data taken from the novel *The Sea of Monsters* are doing a close reading on the novel, followed by note taking from some parts of the novel and arranging the data. Then, collaborating the data with previous studies and sociological criticism, responding to the research questions and taking conclusion.

ANALYSIS

Depiction of Demigods' Class Struggle in Rick Riordan's *The Sea of Monsters*

Class struggle is a social response and done by grouping several people into a party which suits their view about a social case (Giddens, Duneier, Appelbaum, & Carr, 2013:106), class struggle in *The Sea of Monsters* is also done by a large number of non-human characters. It includes Olympian Gods and Goddesses, demigods, wild nature (satyr, naiad, and dryad), as well as monsters. The social case that triggers this movement is different view of Gods' decision about mankind's lives including demigods. The dissidence vision of Olympian's behavior between Olympian defenders (the Gods and Goddesses, wild nature, and some demigods who are naturally leaded by Percy) and Kronos' worshipers (Kronos, monsters, and the 'turn' demigods who are leaded by Luke) creates inharmonious relation among them as the negative effect of socialization (Giddens, Duneier, Appelbaum, & Carr, 2013:106) because they do not have the same social characteristic.

The movement which comes from Luke's clan starts in book one, *The Lightning Thief*. People who are involved in this rebellion movement have various reasons which show their disappointment towards Olympians. Represented by Luke's statement, the betrayers consider that Olympians do not care to their descendants at all. In chapter 9, it is also clear that Luke thinks Olympians are egoist. He says:

"...Typical of the gods, wouldn't you say? They fight with one another and the poor humans get caught in the middle ..."
(Riordan. 2006:126)

In his view, Olympians always put themselves first before anybody else. He feels that every demigod is abandoned because there is not any effort from Olympians to be responsible of their birth. People who rebel Olympians also think that they do not really care to non-Olympian creature. Chris is one example of demigods who used to stay in the half-blood camp but then joins Luke's movement because he is not acknowledged by his Olympian parent.

Luke and his clan's assumption towards Olympians shows that actually they are the ones who control everything and authorize people because they have power more than the rests. Olympians are aware of their ability to dominate and rule non-Olympians. No wonder they create policy which they consider the least troublesome one for them and mankind, including not getting in touch with their descendants. However, their authority does not always bring good result. Sometimes they make their opponent suffered to show their power over people. It impacts on the people who are powerless towards their authority such as Agrius and Oreius who become victims of Aphrodite and Artemis' conflict.

At the end, Luke as well as other demigods insist that the half-blood camp is not where they should belong. This mindset is manipulated by Kronos to help his resurgence and take revenge towards Olympians through his whisper in Luke's dreams. In the previous book, *The Lightning Thief*, Luke only takes action towards Percy as his open declaration of betraying Olympians. His movement has not considered quite troublesome at that moment. However in *The Sea of Monsters*, he and other betrayers show frank attempt to gather demigods as well as monsters who stand in Kronos' side and prepare a brave start to attack Olympians' defenders after failed to make a bold move to seduce Olympians' defenders so that they take their side.

In the early chapters, there are not a lot of scenes which show forthright class struggle. For instance on page 17 and page 38, Luke's attempt for the movement is indirect. He sends some threats like *Laistrygonian*, *Colchis* bulls, and poison for Thalia's tree to weaken the

mental of Percy's side. Further attacks which bring the two clans face to face mostly happen around chapter 9 when Luke catches Percy and friends infiltrating Andromeda, and chapter 18 when Chiron and his centaur troop save Percy and friends from Luke's encirclement. Nevertheless, seduction and oral information of Luke's blunt attempt to worship to Kronos are collected in chapter 9 the most. In this chapter, there is also related conversation between them from part to part and then leading to physical attack. Luke obviously conveys his plan to raise Kronos back and rebuild mankind under Kronos' control as he says:

"Each time a half-blood joins us (Luke and friends), the Olympians grow weaker and we grow stronger. He (Kronos) grows stronger." Luke pointed to the gold sarcophagus (Riordan. 2006:130)

It means that every demigod who states that he is now in alliances with Kronos will unite Kronos' piece of body. If later the sum of alliances they get is equal with the numbers they need, all pieces of Kronos' body bond and Kronos raise to directly command his troop, not by mystical whisper only like now. On the other hand, the more demigods join in his side will reduce Olympian defenders. This situation benefits Kronos' troops due to fewer enemies to fight.

The struggle which is done by Luke's group is divided into three steps. They are terror, provocation, and physical fight. Terror is done by sending several monsters and threat such as *Laistrygonian*, *Colchis* bulls, and poison in early chapters to intimidate Olympians defenders so that they are unable to handle the mess and hesitant to continue their support towards Olympians. Meanwhile provocation and physical fight which are the advanced effort to struggle happen in the same time when Percy reckons with Luke. In this opportunity, Luke talks about how Olympians do not benefit anything for demigods' life. Instead, they put non-Olympian people in a hard situation and do not care of how to solve the problem. He wants to recruit Percy and friends who are considered to bring advantage for them. After hearing rejection from Percy and friends, Luke loses his temper and attacks them physically. This phase becomes the highest conflict of class struggle in the novel *The Sea of Monsters*.

The dissimilar vision between Luke and Percy's party happens due to society members' different social characteristic that creates inequality in a generation to another generation as the negative effect of socialization (Giddens, Duneier, Appelbaum, & Carr, 2013:106). In this case, inequality which occurs is rooted in Olympian Gods and Goddesses' absolute authority in which is considered by a number of people as the arbitrary one.

There is not anyone who can influence Zeus, Poseidon, and Hades' high authority after they decided a policy. These people believe that they are unfair and way too disadvantageous for non-Olympians.

It is possible to find the intention of class struggle movement through powerless party's point of view in a society. A conflict which occurs can be more intense if the highest authority holders are not legitimately elected by entire people with various social class or status (Giddens, Duneier, Appelbaum, & Carr, 2013:20). This case is similar with Olympians. Because the Big Three (Zeus, Poseidon, and Hades) do not involve any non-Olympian to have hand in the ruler election. They themselves who decide the final absolute rulers who have power to control Olympians as well as world.

The effect of that closed election cause absolute authority for some Gods (the Big Three). Later, any kinds of policy they decide cannot be beaten by any other party and have to obey it no matter what. Some demigods who have close relation with ruler who have a big influence are in a beneficial position because they become special, for instance the descendants of the Big Three. In case of Percy and Thalia, because they are the children of them, they have greater natural power. They can also become the consideration of the policy that the Big Three make one day. That is why it leads to inequality among demigods. Some parties receive special treatment, the rest do not get any. Due to inequality they receive among Gods and mankind relation (including demigods), they consider more powerful party can do, order, and decide whatever they want without any further consideration towards the powerless ones. No wonder it can lead to social jealousy and cause social struggle to achieve acknowledgment for their existence from society.

The separation which makes characters in the novel split into two clans is collateral with the fact that people can fuse into a social group if they have the same view over a social issue (Giddens, Duneier, Appelbaum, & Carr, 2013: 106). It is because not all members of a society has the same sufferings to face so that they naturally group themselves into party which gives them opportunity to share their burdens and attempt to overcome it together.

After all, conflict in this novel is in line with Wieviorka's explanation which happens among people or groups of people who are opposed due to an issue for the sake of power or status (2010:3). Conflict also occurs due to human beings' characteristic, sociable. This characteristic leads people to communicate with others, but if there are matters which are going on and they have different perspective about it, they split into more than one side and make an alliance with people who are in the

same side. In a more serious situation, both sides insist and struggle to justify themselves against the opposite.

Demigods' Effort to Succeed and Win the Class Struggle

This part focuses on the effort which the parties take. The parties which will be discussed are Luke's and Percy's. As explained above, both parties have different views about Olympians government. In general, Luke's group insists that Olympians need to be destroyed and superseded by Kronos. Meanwhile Percy's group is loyal to defense their attack to raze Olympians' authority. The following paragraphs are more detailed explanation about effort that each party does to dominate the cleavage and win the class struggle.

1. Luke's Party

Olympians have similar characteristic with human. Even though they are Gods, they also make mistake and cause conflict among them. Horner's poems and Yilmaz (2012:3) support the statement that (Greek) Gods have humanization characteristic which is reflected through their behavior. So it makes sense if in the novel they are narrated very human. However, Luke's group is intolerant for their negative side of humanization. They expect them to be fairer to treat non-Olympian creature, not arbitrarily like this whole time. This intolerant characteristic is believed as one of social characteristics which occur in a society and distinguish a group of people to another as socialization process which leads to inequality. As enlightened by Giddens, Duneier, Appelbaum, & Carr (2013:106), later if this characteristic still exists and grows, it will cause trouble in a society like what is going on in *The Sea of Monsters*.

Another negative side of Gods' humanization in this case is that Olympians' internal situation or conflict can affect the viability of themselves as well as mankind. The impact which does not only affect Olympians but also humans is due to Gods' absolute authority to control the world. It means, if Gods decide a policy to overcome the problem in Olympians, it also brings impact as well to mankind because Gods are believed to interfere and arrange humans' lives. It concludes that human and other non-Olympian creatures indeed often become the victim of certain conflicts. This fact leads to the getting-greater-disappointed-feeling in Luke's party.

In this movement, Luke is sort of pioneer demigod who betrays Olympians' defenders. At first (in the previous novel, *The Lightning Thief*), he kindly fuses Percy as the new member of the half-blood camp with other campers. He guides Percy a lot, even he gets his sole trust to be his closest friend besides Grover and

Annabeth. Until in the last day of the camping season which Percy joins for the first time, Luke straightforwardly betrays Percy by conveying that it is the time for Olympians to see their end and trying to kill Percy.

To succeed the movement, Luke and his friends make a giant ship named Princess Andromeda as their barrack. It provides a lot of facilities for extravagant travels like lifeboats, shops in an enormous vital promenade, swimming pool, restaurant, climbing wall, and a golf course. In this ship, Luke does not only gather demigods who rebel, but he also collects people who are in kind of spell and some monsters such as hellhound, *drakon*, *Laistrygonian*, and *Scythian Dracaenae* to strengthen their attack towards Percy's group. Besides becoming a place where Luke accumulates the power to prepare physical fight in, Princess Andromeda also keeps Kronos' golden casket which contains his body pieces, waiting for being totally united.

In this battle, Luke holds an important position to manage the strategies that their group takes. He controls plan which sometimes is not agreed by another member in influences his party to believe that his plan will be successful like in chapter 9:

"It'll pay off," Luke snapped. "They'll take the bait." (Riordan. 2006:120)

Through the novel, it is inferred that Luke has the highest position of troop who support Kronos' resurgence. He leads Kronos' worshipper by gathering new alliances who have the same goal with him to destroy Olympians. In arranging the strategy to beat Olympian defenders, there are various efforts he and his party take as his attempt to succeed the movement, including spying on the progress of Percy's party movement in preventing them to win the class struggle like what is written below:

"... You see, I still have friends at camp who keep me posted." (Riordan. 2006:128)

Luke also puts his effort on collecting more members to join his mission. Because the more people who join them, the sooner Kronos will arise. It is stated:

"Each time a half-blood joins us (Luke and friends), the Olympians grow weaker and we grow stronger. He (Kronos) grows stronger." Luke pointed to the gold sarcophagus (Riordan. 2006:130)

The statement above means that the more demigods who used to defense Olympians but now 'turn' to Luke's side, the less support Olympians can get to defense their place. The supporter reducing escorts them nearer to the peak of protecting mankind. On the other hand, this situation benefits Kronos' troop. The fewer

defenders they have to beat, the less effort they need to make.

The attachments above also show that Luke tries his best attempt to worship Kronos as the mark that he is sticking rigidly to what he believes is the right thing to do. This movement represents the peak of social conflict (Wieviorka, 2010:4). They insist to change current system in political field so that the both parties' relationship will also change. These are in line with what Luke's group wants since Olympians do not fulfill their expectation to rule the world well. He and his alliance consider that they do not receive any support from the Olympians. That is why they put effort on their own struggle to topple Olympian government by gathering the Titan's clan without invoking the God's power.

2. Percy's Party

Before Olympian era, Titans are the ones who rule the world. In book one, *The Lightning Thief*, it is narrated that Kronos as the leader of Titans is so cruel. He is not reluctant to eat his own children for his disbelief towards them. His immortal children are Gods and Goddesses who are not died in his stomach, instead they keep growing inside. Zeus who is saved by his mother not to be eaten by him tricks him to vomit them. Then, they unite to beat Kronos. This dark history of Kronos is told to new demigods who join the half-blood camp as the basic knowledge of their identity. No wonder there are many people who oppose Kronos' resurgence after he is being chopped and thrown to Tartarus by his children.

People who oppose Kronos in the novel *The Sea of Monsters* are allied in Percy's group. This alliance is consisted of Olympians, demigods who do not 'turn', and wild nature. In this class struggle movement, they have a role as the defender party. They have the same vision to defense and protect the eternity of Olympus by gathering power and extinguishing particular movement which threaten Olympus' existence. They keep their eyes open towards every Luke's progress to chase his own mission and endeavor letting it come through. The defenders still use the half-blood camp as their home base. This camp provides good utensils and place to practice their ability to fight enemies.

Opposite with Luke's alliances who are disappointed towards Olympians' behavior and cannot accept the reality that they also have negative side of humanization, Percy's group tend to repress their disappointment and tolerate it better. Although there are many chances which make demigods who join this side feel bad due to Olympians one-sided decision, they still can manage to respect them as their parents and Gods

who have the highest power of mankind's life. It is in line with Giddens, Duneier, Appelbaum, & Carr (2013:106) who point out that a particular form of socialization (as Luke's party undergoes) can lead to inequality. However, a good atmosphere which occurs due to harmonious relation among Olympian defenders reflects that socialization process has good side if people in a society have the same social characteristic towards an issue. The difference between the two parties is laid on the tolerant or intolerant attitude. Those who cannot adapt with the environment well will undergo discrepancy and disharmonious life. In case of Percy's party, tolerant characteristic to let Olympians' lacking passed helps them to unite and live together peacefully. The most important point is that they consider that Olympians' authority already brings good result for all Gods and mankind. They protect and maintain the peace of world generally, and providing a good place for demigods to shelter and practice in the half-blood camp particularly. No wonder if Olympian defenders are offended by the action that Luke and his alliances take. They consider the class struggle movement by Luke as a great betrayal by turning to Kronos' side although they know exactly what Kronos does towards the world before Olympians take over.

After realizing who Luke worships at by trying to kill Percy, they cannot stay still of the movement that he takes. They decide to soothe themselves and prepare their power to fight against Luke's troop. Unfortunately, due to poison which is poured into Thalia's tree, Olympian defenders do not have other choice except looking for The Golden Fleece to heal it. This is the opportunity for Luke to steal and use it to advance Kronos' resurgence. Nevertheless, to repulse the class struggle movement which Luke does, Percy and friends give their best to survive from the pressure and protect it from being taken and send it to the half-blood camp by Clarisse's hands.

Olympian defenders undergo various problems caused by Luke starting from terror, provocation, and physical fight. However, they do not give up for the pressure they receive and prepare themselves. The class struggle which is started by Luke causes Olympian defenders building their guard. Intuitively, demigods who undergo the quest are divided into three groups. The first group is Clarisse's who receives official command for the Golden Fleece quest from Tantalus, the second group is those who defense the camp from monsters attack, and the third group is Percy, Annabeth, and Tyson who secretly do the quest because Hermes' personal request to do the quest. Hermes' interference in this part shows that people who are merged in this party help each other with anything that might be done to save Olympians. It does

not only come from the camp's side, Olympian God also gives his hand toward this rescuing, involving Hermes. It is conformity with what Wieviorka (2010:3) clarifies that conflict let Olympian defenders to eradicate opposition and create unity by helping each other. The action is showed by the line:

"Perhaps because I (Hermes) hope that you can save many people on this quest, Percy. Not just your friend Grover." (Riordan. 2006:104)

Hermes intends Percy and friends bring Luke and other people who can be resuscitated to not worship to Kronos. In this opportunity, Hermes shows his sincere request towards Percy by providing an amount of preparation for Percy, Annabeth, and Tyson to start the quest and face any obstacle which might happen to them in midst. This action also reflects that Olympian Gods are not irresponsible for their children. They just cannot interfere their children's lives directly, but they can give signs to them through people they want to help them overcome their problems. This is a fact that Luke forgets, instead he thinks that his father do not care at all for every pain he has to pass as a demigod.

Both demigod groups, Clarisse and Percy, who are in a quest of the Golden Fleece start it as each of them plan. Percy and friends face various problems in the midst such as Luke on page 124, Hydra on page 143, Circe on page 165, and Sirens on page 193. Clarisse and her dead soldier troop have their own journey which is not entirely narrated in the novel. However, both groups once unite on page 146 and reunite on page 205 when they are facing Polyphemus, the great Cyclops, in his island to take the Golden Fleece and save Grover who is trapped by him. Olympian defender demigods' last effort is taken on page 245 when Chiron and his centaur troop suddenly attack Luke and friends to save Percy, Annabeth, and Tyson from the encirclement. They attack them precisely and leave before they regain their power and beat Chiron's troop. This strategy is done to avoid Olympian defenders' shellacking because they do not have appropriate power to win the battle without additional help. Until this stage, there is not any winner side between Percy and Luke. It is a win-win battle.

The attempt that Olympian defenders take is a proof that they do not want Olympus razed, especially if it happens due to Kronos' effort to make his resurgence. It is strengthened by positive side of socialization process which let them help and support each others. Although until this stage the result of class struggle movement has not discovered yet, but they prepare themselves to repel the following attack that Kronos' worshippers make and improve their strategy to save Olympians and mankind's lives.

CONCLUSION

After discussing on previous chapter, it can be informed that there two conclusions which can be drawn in this study. They are presented in the following paragraphs.

The first conclusion concerns about depiction of demigods. This part illustrates the real condition of the class struggle movement which happens among the non-human characters. It occurs due to the opposite view between Olympians defenders and Kronos worshippers. They have authority issue as the main problem because Gods hold absolute authority through closed election, not by voting of everyone's choice besides Olympians. It makes them decide every policy which is valid for themselves and non-Olympians one-sidedly. That is why there are many non-Olympians who oppose this kind of authority and demand the new era by joining Kronos' troops and raising him back. Class struggle is their realization of the social conflict's solution which is picked by them. Meanwhile the rests who are merged as Olympian defenders still support Olympians' authority because they think that Olympians already do their responsibility well and Kronos is considered as the worst ruler.

The second conclusion is about the effort which is done by both parties, Percy's and Luke's, to win the class struggle. Kronos worshippers, Luke's party, are people who cannot forgive and tolerate Gods' negative side of humanization. That is why they are nauseated with them and cannot stand still to keep receiving unequal treatment from Gods and take action to flip the situation. They want Kronos become the world ruler and punish Olympians for their mistake. To succeed the movement, Kronos worshippers who are led by Luke attempt some efforts to reach their goal. They are making a massive ship (Princess Andromeda) to be their base camp, sending threats like poison and monsters, oral approach to convince Olympians defenders to 'turn', as well as physical attack.

Meanwhile people who oppose Kronos worshippers' purpose see their action as great betrayal towards Olympians. Although Olympians sometimes make mistake and put non-Olympians in a hard situation, they can let it pass and tolerate it. Because they know that Olympians are still being responsible of their job to maintain the world's peace. In this second book of five, the defenders give their best to protect half-blood camp as well as Olympus' security. They own a quest to find the Golden Fleece so that they can heal the camp's magical border and defend it from being stolen by

Kronos worshippers. Physical fight against them is unavoidable.

After all, the class struggle is in the novel *The Sea of Monsters* centralizes inequality right power in an authority as the main focus. This issue has something to do with Weber's stratification concept about class, status, and party. Different portion of influence as a society member towards the rulers' decision to make the policy pushes the characters in the novel undergo a mass movement as the solution that might lead to revolution. People who are gathered to start the movement do not agree with several matters such as Olympian Gods and Goddesses' (negative side of) humanization, their absolute authority towards mankind, and different vision about authors who deserve to rule the world. These issues are reflected by the enlightenment which is made by Yilmaz about Homer's explanation and Livesey about (political) power to dominate people. On the other side, Olympian defenders can tolerate Gods' negative side and forgive their mistake. This attitude is the opposite with what Luke's alliances show as pointed out by Giddens, Duneier, Appelbaum, & Carr that a particular (negative) form of socialization can lead to inequality. At the end, it is still not discovered yet which party will win the movement, because this novel is only the beginning of real action that each party attempts to succeed their goal. It is still early to determine which party that will conquer the others in the last battle.

Suggestion for further research:

This study covers the combination of the novel which narrates about Greek Gods and fantasy truth of their descendants' (demigods) existence with sociological criticism using Max Weber's point of view due to the conflict, class struggle movement. It is an interesting mixture which is rarely being discussed other than from Karl Marx's theory. However, this study is not perfect yet. There are still some lacks such as limited previous studies which discuss about class struggle viewed from Max Weber's point of view and irrelevant connection between class struggle and children's literature concept although *The Sea of Monsters* is addressed to young adult readers. Therefore, it is possible for future researchers to do studies which have something to do with this topic or this novel, for instance a study which concerns about class struggle with the novel which has similar situation like what Max Weber explains. Another study can also concerns about a topic which focuses on the mythological side of *The Sea of Monsters*. By changing the topic into this theme, the researcher believes that it can be discussed using the concept of children's literature which is more suitable than the topic class struggle.

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