CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Research

Throughout history, heroes have played a crucial role in people's lives, and their impact is still felt today. A hero, as defined by Zimbardo in (Franco et al., 2011), "Transforms personal kindness into civil good." They give it their all to help people. Another definition of a hero is a person or group of individuals who take action to assist others in need. Yet, due to overuse, the idea of a hero has been diluted or watered down. In her research, (Kinsella et al., 2015) notes that defining a hero is frequently a subjective and individualized process. The word "hero" refers to a person who can assist or protect others from perilous situations like opponents, fire, meteor falls, infections, or even monsters. But all that the average person thinks of heroes is their beauty. A hero, however, can be described in more detail than only as someone who has a remarkable ability to save others (Mahendra, 2021). Certain heroes may be revered by most of society, while others may only be admired by a small number of people. Joseph Campbell, a professor of literature at Sarah Lawrence College, explains his hypothesis that all mythological narratives have the same fundamental structure in his book. He describes this framework as the "monomyth," also known as the hero's journey.

The researcher chose the title specifically because it involves the story of siblings that went through an adventure. An adventure usually involves 3 main stages, the beginning, the body, and the resolution. The main 3 stages can be found in Monomyth stages by Joseph Campbell. A common narrative archetype,

or story template, known as the hero's journey, features a hero who embarks on an adventure, learns a lesson, triumphs with that knowledge, and then comes home changed (Rahman, 2014). Story that consists of lost and lonely hero searching for himself and then at sudden, unplanned voyage that promises danger and adventure. Followed by a trial of character, fortitude, and ability with decisive conflict that puts the hero's resolve to the test. And last, triumphant homecoming.

The importance of the journey is tied to the notion that a hero must complete specific objectives. It addresses the objectives that the story's protagonist must attain. Also, the mission offers the heroes or heroines a path for psychological growth. The journey causes the hero to change from an innocent to an aware or knowledgeable state, and so from childhood to adulthood. It offers the protagonist or heroine a transitional stage to move from social and spiritual immaturity to maturity, or to become a full-fledged member of his or her social group (Guerin, 2005). The hero's journey is divided into a total of 17 stages, according to Campbell. Although not all monomyths, or all stages, necessarily appear in the order Campbell outlined.

There are numerous different methods for critiquing a literary work. The archetypal method is one of them. One type of archetypal approach philosophy is the hero's journey suggested by expert Joseph Campbell in (Campbell, 2004). He explains how a hero develops from a regular guy through a journey and becomes a "hero". Carl Gustav Jung initially used the term "archetype" in reference to literature. Joseph Campbell used Jung's theories to analyze various mythologies from throughout the world. He develops the idea of the hero and the hero's

journey, among other things, in the book A Hero with a Thousand Faces. The writing or study of books regarded as works of art can be categorized into three types, such as prose fiction, poetry, and drama (Wellek & Warren, 1963).

The idea of hero's journey by Joseph Campbell was boiled down into 3 stages: separation or departure, initiation, and return. These 3 stages could be elaborated into several sub-stages, mainly as follows: The separation starts with the call for adventure, refusal of the call, followed by supernatural aid, crossing of the first threshold and the belly of the whale. The second stages, which is initiation, are arranged as follows: It starts with the roads of trials, meeting with the goddess, woman as temptress, atonement with the father, apotheosis, and the ultimate boon. The last stage, which is the return, consists of the refusal of return, the magic flight, rescue from without, the crossing of the return threshold, master of two worlds, and the freedom to live. As suggested by Joseph Campbell, not all these stages necessarily appear in the literature works.

One of the famous fictional novels which portrays a hero's journey is The Kane Chronicles: The Red Pyramid which is written by Rick Riordan. The novel talks about a pair of siblings who must cooperate to end the world's misery. Sadie and Carter Kane battle gods and demons in a quest to save their family and the world after witnessing their father vanish after performing a magic trick. The Kane siblings struggle to embrace the truth of Egyptian mythology. The Red Pyramid is a compelling and enjoyable book that highlights the fidelity and perseverance of this sibling team. The researcher focused on the two main characters, Carter and Sadie Kane on their journey to save the world from Set.

The researcher specifically chose the novel The Red Pyramid after reading the whole novel because the researcher, keep by the reader. It contains the adventure of a young siblings that ventures through a journey together. It is important to analyze the stages to help the reader understand the novel. On this study, the researchers used the theory of Monomyth stages by Joseph Campbell. The reason for choosing Joseph Campbell theory was because it involves all stages which happens in the novel. The main stages consist of separation, initiation, and return of both characters Carter and Sadie Kane. First, the separation parts of the story starts when both Carter and Sadie were touring the museum with their father, Julius Kane. It was there Julius when their father casts a ritual to free the Rosetta Stone's prisoner Osiris, the Egyptian god. He also frees the other four trapped gods, including Set, the master of chaos, by doing this. Once liberated, Set intends to kill Osiris to establish himself as the ruler of the gods. Set imprisons Carter and Sadie's father because Osiris has taken up residence in him, sending them on a quest against ancient Egyptian forces to free the only parent they still have.

Second, the initiation parts of the story starts when Carter and Sadie rapidly discover that they are magicians descended from Egyptian pharaohs. Carter and Sadie became hosts for Horus and Isis, respectively, after the gods were freed, allowing the children access to abilities they would not typically have. With only a few days left before Set causes havoc on the planet, Carter and Sadie race across the country while being chased by magicians from the House of Life, the international association of magicians that wants to kill them for violating

magician law and side with the gods. From Egyptian mythology, gods, demons, and chaos-creating entities battle Carter and Sadie. They discover the meaning of family, become closer to one another, and learn how to wield their power along the road. They travel to Set's domain in the Arizona desert, where he constructs a pyramid that will increase his powers of chaos and enable him to rule the entire world, with the aid of Bast (the Egyptian goddess of cats and their protector) and Zia (a magician from the House of Life who thinks Carter and Sadie are the world's only hope). The children must utilize Set's secret name, which Zia somehow knows, to vanquish him. Sadie explains that Apophis, an ancient chaos serpent more potent than the gods, has escaped confinement and has been behind Set's schemes as she sends Set to the land of the dead. Apophis is easily vanquished because he is still weak, but the serpent swears to come back when it is stronger. Set is interrupted, and Zia is discovered to be a dummy for the real Zia, who is hiding away for her own safety and is also harboring a god.

Third, Carter and Sadie were unable to save their dad in exchange for rescuing the earth. They move in with their uncle at a safe house for magicians in New York after becoming orphans. One night, they receive a summons to the afterlife, where they discover that their father has changed into Osiris, king of the underworld. The book ends with Carter and Sadie preparing to prepare a defense in anticipation of Apophis's return and the approaching struggle of order versus chaos. Their father has warned them about the difficulties that lie ahead.

In conclusion, the 17 stages of Monomyth were examined by the researcher using Joseph Campbell's notion of the hero's journey through Carter and Sadie Kane, the protagonists of The Red Pyramid.

1.2 Identification of the Problem

In the background of the problem above, the following problems can be identified:

1. The Separation stages experienced by the main characters in novel The Red Pyramid.

2. The Initiation stages experienced by the main characters in novel The Red Pyramid.

3. The Return stages experienced by the main characters in novel The Red Pyramid.

4. The archetypal pattern experienced by the main characters in novel The Red Pyramid.

1.3 Limitation of the Problem

The analysis became the focus of the limitation because of the research identification. Limitations were required to keep the analysis focused. The limitation included three primary topics, as below:

1. The Separation stages experienced by Carter and Sadie Kane in the novel The Red Pyramid.

2. The Initiation stages experienced by Carter and Sadie Kane in the novel The Red Pyramid.

3. The Return stages experienced by Carter and Sadie Kane in the novel The Red Pyramid.

1.4 Formulation of the Problem

As mentioned in the following research question, the researcher formulated the following main problems to be discussed:

1. What are the Separation stages experienced by Carter and Sadie Kane in novel The Red Pyramid?

2. What are the Initiation stages experienced by Carter and Sadie Kane in novel The Red Pyramid?

3. What are the Return stages experienced by Carter and Sadie Kane in novel The Red Pyramid?

1.5 Objective of the Research

This research was made to solve the problem of the research. Based on the formulation of the problem above, the research objective is as follow:

1. To analyse and classify the Separation stages experienced by Carter and Sadie Kane in novel The Red Pyramid.

2. To analyse and classify the Initiation stages experienced by Carter and Sadie Kane in novel The Red Pyramid.

3. To analyse and classify the Return stages experienced by Carter and Sadie Kane in novel The Red Pyramid.

1.6 Significance of the Research

The result of this study is expected to be useful theoretically and practically which will be explained below.

1.6.1 Theoretical Significance

This research is supposed to benefit the readers based on the research objectives, which are:

    a. The researcher hopes that the reader's knowledge will be enriched because of the theory used in this study.

    b. The researcher also gives ideas for understanding hero's journey stages in literature works.

1.6.2 Practical Significance

This research has a practical benefit, which is to contribute, especially to someone who is interested in the same subject. This research could provide useful information in the form of references to their works.

1.7 Definition of the Key Terms

This subchapter is provided to specify some terms which frequently used in this study. It is also to ease finding the main topic discussed.

Hero: Male or female, with enormous power, they embark on an adventure outside of their normal surroundings to accomplish a certain task and return victorious(Campbell, 2004). The "hero" archetype can be viewed as a depiction of the path to individuation, self-discovery, and transformation. A popular narrative motif that appears in myths, legends, and cultural narratives from various nations is the hero's journey. The protagonist in this archetype frequently sets out on a quest,

encounters numerous obstacles, and ultimately undergoes personal growth and transformation. (Jung, 1958).

Archetype: An unconscious content that is already altered by becoming conscious and perceived. Moreover, it takes the color from individual consciousness in which it happens to surface. In his analytical psychology theory, Carl Jung introduced the idea of archetypes as essential components of the collective unconscious. Regardless of country or personal experience, archetypes are universal, primal pictures, symbols, and patterns that dwell in the collective unconscious of all people. These hereditary archetypes influence how people see the world and react to it. (Jung, 1958).

Monomyth stages: The pattern used in the book to depict the protagonist's development into a hero is called the monomyth stages (Campbell, 2004). He defines a monomyth as a single, "consciously controlled" pattern that regularly manifests in myths, religious fables, and folktales from over the world.