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THE SHADOW ARCHETYPE IN LUKE CASTELLAN'S CHARACTER IN RICK RIORDAN'S PERCY JACKSON AND THE OLYMPIANS

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Abstrak

Literary studies frequently employ archetypal criticism to uncover universal psychological patterns embedded within fictional characters, particularly in understanding moral conflict and identity formation. Although Carl Gustav Jung's shadow archetype has been widely applied in literary analysis, studies focusing on its manifestation in modern fantasy characters, especially antagonists shaped by paternal conflict, remain limited. This study aims to analyze the representation of the shadow archetype in Luke Castellan's character in Rick Riordan's Percy Jackson and the Olympians: The Lightning Thief, with particular attention to how disappointment and emotional neglect from his father figure contribute to his psychological transformation. Employing a qualitative descriptive method, this research utilizes close reading and thematic analysis supported by Jungian analytical psychology. Data are drawn from narrative descriptions, dialogues, and character actions that reveal Luke's suppressed emotions, resentment, and destructive behavior. The findings indicate that Luke Castellan embodies the shadow archetype through unresolved anger, rebellion against authority, and moral ambiguity rooted in paternal abandonment. His transformation from a trusted mentor to an antagonist illustrates how unintegrated shadow elements, intensified by father-son conflict, lead to self-destruction rather than psychological wholeness. This study concludes that Luke's character represents a symbolic portrayal of the dangers of repressed emotional wounds and failed parental relationships, highlighting the relevance of Jung's shadow archetype in interpreting contemporary fantasy literature and its reflection of real social and psychological issues.

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INTRODUCTION

Literary works often reflect universal human experiences through recurring basic patterns (Purvist, 2025), which Carl Gustav Jung refers to as archetypes. One of the most influential archetypes is the shadow archetype, the dark side of humanity that is suppressed, hidden, or rejected (Jung, 1980). In literary works, this archetype represents the darker, often repressed, aspects of a character (Feccomandi, 2023). In Rick Riordan's novel Percy Jackson and The Olympians, the character Luke Castellan is portrayed as a

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strong representation of the shadow archetype (Riordan, 2005). Initially, Luke was seen as Percy's mentor and ally, but later he became an antagonist due to disappointment, betrayal, and dissatisfaction with his father, who was a god. This theme is relevant to the current condition of Indonesian society, especially among teenagers. Many young people grow up in a fatherless situation, due to divorce, work, or emotional neglect (ANTARA, 2025). This can lead to emotional scars, rebellion, disappointment, and even destructive behavior. Thus, researchers intend to conduct this research to comprehend how the "Shadow archetype" is born from disappointment with the father through the character of Luke Castellan, which parallels the social reality in Indonesia.

Percy Jackson and The Olympians, is a fantasy novel that tells the story of Percy Jackson, who discovers that he is the son of Poseidon and must embark on a dangerous journey to find Zeus' lightning bolt (Riordan, 2005). There is also Luke Castellan, the son of Hermes, who is one of the characters involved in this story. To further understand the shadow archetype, this study uses a theory proposed by Carl Jung's. According to Jung. There are four main archetypes mentioned by Jung, namely Persona, Shadow, Anima-Animus, and Self (Jung, 1986). This research will concentrate specifically on one archetypal category, the shadow archetype, which will serve as the primary analytical framework for examining the characters and narrative meaning. Jung's concept of the Shadow is particularly relevant to Luke Castellan, whose inner conflict, resentment, and moral ambiguity reflect the struggle between the conscious self and the repressed darker side of human nature.

Previous studies have explored the application of Jungian archetypes and hero representations across literature, film, and folklore. Alfareza (2021) examined the shadow archetype in Disney's Luca, highlighting internal conflict and self-acceptance, while Youvan (2025) compared Adolf Hitler and Donald Trump to demonstrate how collective archetypes and social shadows influence leadership. Burhanuddin (2024) identified the hero-bandit archetype in Indonesian folklore as a form of collective resistance during the colonial era, and Kaur and Singh (2021) analyzed The Lord of the Rings through the lens of archetypal roles rooted in the collective unconscious. Meanwhile, Ma'ruf (2023) analyzed the heroic traits of Percy Jackson in The Lightning Thief using Allison and Goethals' theory of "The Eight Traits of Heroes," revealing how Percy embodied both heroic and non-heroic qualities that shaped his psychological development.

Previous research has shown that Jung's archetype theory is effective in uncovering psychological and symbolic meanings in various literary works and films. However, studies specifically examining Luke Castellan in Percy Jackson and the Olympians: The Lightning Thief as a representation of Carl Jung's shadow archetype are still very limited. Therefore, this study presents a novelty by analyzing Luke's dark side and moral conflict through the perspective of shadow archetypes in modern fantasy literature. The results are expected to broaden the application of Jung's theory in contemporary literary studies and deepen the understanding of the dark side representation of humanity in fictional characters.

This study aims to analyze the representation of the shadow archetype in Luke Castellan's character from Percy Jackson and the Olympians: The Lightning Thief. Specifically, it seeks to answer the following research questions:

1. How does Luke Castellan represent the Shadow archetype?
2. How does Luke's disappointment with his father shape his character development?

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LITERATURE REVIEW

The theory used in this study is Carl Gustav Jung's Analytical Psychology, which focuses on the concepts of the collective unconscious and archetypes. Jung (1964) defines the collective unconscious as the deepest layer of the human psyche that contains universal symbols that are inherited and experiences shared by all humans. These symbols are manifested through what Jung calls archetypes primordial images or patterns that shape human thoughts, emotions, and behavior. There are four main archetypes in Jungian theory including Persona, Shadow, Anima-Animus, and Self.

Archetypal Theory in Literature

Archetypes are universal, recurring motifs or patterns, such as the hero, the mentor, or the shadow that appear across cultures and historical periods (Jung, 1968). Archetypes function as universal patterns of meaning that enable readers to recognize shared symbols and themes, allowing literary texts to be understood collectively rather than in isolation (Kevin Lu & Ann Yeoman 2023). Archetypes are universal patterns that appear in stories and cultures, allowing characters to represent more than individual identities. Through archetypal characters, literary works reflect shared human experiences, emotions, and internal conflicts that are commonly understood by readers (Sry Nency Harianja, Parlindungan Purba, & Fikry Prastya Syahputra 2024). This approach clarifies how narratives articulate cultural values and psyarchetypes can be understood as symbols that reappear in various literary works and serve to connect one text to another chological tensions (Campbell, 2004).

The Shadow Archetype

One of the most important archetypes in Jungian theory is the shadow archetype. This archetype represents the dark side of human nature, parts of the personality that are hidden, repressed, or not accepted by consciousness (Jung, 1980). The Shadow is one of the primary archetypes representing the dark side of the human ego. Jung (1964) has pointed out that the shadow cast by the conscious mind of the individual contains the hidden, repressed, and unfavorable (or nefarious) aspects of the personality. When a person fails to recognize their shadow, it can "take over" them and lead to destructive behavior (Boeree, 2019).

Recent studies suggest that the shadow archetype is a fundamental component of the collective unconscious, representing hidden and repressed aspects of the human psyche that influence behavior and emotional responses (Levine-Keini & Shalev, 2024). According to Annisa, Indriani, and Mulyana (2025), “the shadow contains the darker, unconscious aspects of the self that are repressed but must be acknowledged for holistic self-awareness,” indicating that the shadow archetype emerges through suppressed emotions and conflicts that the ego initially refuses to confront. Boscaljon (2024) explains that “projection occurs when unconscious material is attributed to external others rather than disowned inner qualities,” showing how the shadow becomes visible through the act of projecting repressed aspects onto others and thereby influencing perception and interpersonal dynamics.

In many narratives, the shadow emerges externally as an antagonist who reflects the hidden fears and denied qualities of the hero. Campbell (2004) highlights that the hero villain duality represents an archetypal tension between the conscious virtue of the hero and the unconscious desires embodied by the villain.

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In character development, shadow archetype functions as a psychological structure that contains the repressed desires, fears, and hidden aspects of the personality that influence the character's choices and behaviors (Nurhayati et al., 2022). Din (2025) argues that within Jungian analysis, "the tension between the conscious ego and the repressed unconscious shadow compels protagonists to confront internal conflict and undergo psychological, moral, or emotional transformation," highlighting how this dynamic functions as a driving force in character development and narrative change.

Character Development in Literary Archetypal Criticism

In literary works, characters are figures presented in dramatic or narrative works, interpreted by readers as having certain moral, emotional, and dispositional qualities expressed through what they say and do (Abrams, 2013). In Jungian psychology, the shadow archetype often manifests in fragmented, impulsive, and emotionally charged ways because it comprises repressed emotions such as rage, jealousy, and vengefulness that have been denied by the conscious self; these elements tend to erupt when triggered by fear, shame, or unresolved conflict within the individual (Alho, 2025).

Trauma and emotional disturbances play a major role in shaping the behavioural patterns, motivations, and inner conflicts of characters in stories (Chande, 2024). Traumatic experiences such as rejection, loss, or betrayal often trigger psychological defence mechanisms such as anger, denial, projection, and rebellion, which are reflected in the actions of literary characters (Azizah, 2024). In literary works, characters who experience trauma often exhibit significant changes in attitude, for example, from being loyal to becoming suspicious, from being idealistic to becoming cynical, or from being victims to becoming perpetrators of violence (Nurdayana, 2020). For example, characters who grow up with emotional scars due to parental neglect may develop aggressive and destructive personalities as a form of compensation for feeling unrecognised. Thus, trauma serves as a narrative element that deepens the complexity of characters and explains the psychological transformations they undergo throughout the story (Hatlrtoyo, 2023).

According to Mambrol (2018) Psychological trauma leaves a trace that manifests as repetitive fears, impulsive anger, or avoidance of certain situations, disrupting the coherent narrative of the self. Tedeschi and Calhoun (1995, 1996) introduced the term posttraumatic growth to describe both the process of development of positive changes in the struggle with trauma, and the outcomes themselves.

Parent Child Dynamic in Jungian Psychology

Parents have a very large role in developing the emotional intelligence of early childhood. (Setiowati et al., 2025). In Jungian psychology, early parental relationships play a central role in shaping a child's psychological foundation (Jung, 1954). Jung (1954) explains that the emotional atmosphere created by parents influences the formation of the ego, emotional security, and developing personality structure. Disturbances in these early relationships can leave unresolved emotional patterns that continue to affect individuals into adulthood.

Parental absence or disappointment in parental figures often triggers the emergence of the Shadow, which is the psychological side that contains wounds and suppressed aspects of the self. As Jung said, "the shadow is... the thing a person has no wish to be" (Jung, 1959 P.345), emotional wounds that are not accepted or acknowledged cause this dark side to seek alternative expressions. According to Karaboğa (2020) and Muarifah (2022) when children or adolescents experience low parental warmth,

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emotional neglect, or rejection, unmet needs for affection and recognition tend to be internalized as anger and emotional insecurity, which may later manifest as aggressive, rebellious, or destructive behavior.

Previous studies on family conflict in literary texts show that inadequate emotional recognition from paternal figures often generates psychological tension and internal conflict in the child (Bala, 2022). In The Lightning Thief, Luke's pain is evident when he says that Hermes "never once bothered to help me" and that the gods "don't care about us" and "never remember their kids" (Riordan, 2005, Loc. 5365–5367). This short quote shows the feeling of neglect that is at the core of Luke's psychological wounds. Luke confesses to Percy that his father "never even answered me. Not once" (Riordan, 2005, Loc. 5371–5372), a word that directly reflects the anger and disappointment he harbors. This wound drives him to surrender to the dark side and become an agent of Kronos. The theft of the Master Bolt and the Helm of Darkness are manifestations of the Shadow, a symbolic rebellion against Hermes. Thus, Luke's Shadow arises from unresolved paternal disappointment.

Internally, Luke is torn between his past as an admired leader at camp and his growing anger. In the final confrontation, he says that the gods have "abandoned us" and that "they don't care about demigods" (Riordan, 2005, Loc. 5383–5385). This quote confirms that his suffering is not only personal, but also ideological. He considers rebellion to be the only way to get attention and bring about change. When Percy asks him to return, Luke refuses because he believes that the gods "never listen" (Riordan, 2005, Loc. 5390–5391), an expression of frustration that confirms the Shadow's dominance within him. His transformation in the novel shows that wounds inflicted by a father figure can be a powerful force driving self-destruction. Luke's entire arc shows how paternal disappointment can turn into antagonism when the Shadow becomes his entire identity. Ultimately, Luke's journey shows that failure to confront the father figure can lead to self-destruction rather than integration.

RESEARCH METHODS

This study employs a qualitative descriptive approach, which aims to understand and interpret meanings and psychological phenomena in literary texts through in-depth analysis without the use of statistical measurement (Creswell, 2014). The analysis focuses on examining the psychological development of the character Luke Castellan in The Lightning Thief using Carl Jung's theory of the Shadow archetype. This main theoretical framework is supported by archetypal criticism, particularly the concept of father son conflict, to explain how paternal absence and disappointment shape Luke's internal conflict and destructive behavior. Through this qualitative approach, the researcher seeks to describe how Luke Castellan's suppressed emotions emerge as manifestations of the Shadow archetype within the narrative.

The subject of this study is the novel The Lightning Thief by Rick Riordan, which is the first book in the Percy Jackson and the Olympians series and serves as the primary source of data. The analysis focuses specifically on the character of Luke Castellan, particularly on his emotional responses, actions, and character development related to paternal absence and resentment toward his father figure, Hermes. The primary data analyzed in this study consist of selected utterances, dialogues, narrative descriptions, and character actions that reflect feelings of abandonment, anger, internal conflict, and destructive transformation.

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The research instruments used in this study consist of textual analysis tables and coding guidelines. The textual analysis table functions as an analytical tool to categorize and interpret the data extracted from the novel. The instrument was developed by first determining the research focus based on the research questions, and then deriving analytical indicators from Carl Jung's theory of the Shadow archetype and the concept of archetypal father son conflict. These indicators serve as guidelines to classify whether a particular excerpt represents the emergence of the Shadow, internal psychological conflict, or manifestations of resentment toward the father figure.

Instrument of Textual Analysis

No	Excerpt / Utterance	Character	Category	Indicators
1.	Short excerpt	Luke	Shadow Emergence	Shows resentment and suppressed anger
2.	Short excerpt	Luke	Father-Son Conflict	Indicates abandonment
3.	Narrative action	Luke	Shadow Manifestation	Destructive or rebellious behavior

The data collection technique used in this study is close reading combined with thematic content analysis. The data collection procedure was conducted through several systematic stages. First, The Lightning Thief was selected as the primary source of data. Second, the novel was read repeatedly using close reading techniques to gain a comprehensive understanding of Luke Castellan's characterization and psychological development. During the reading process, special attention was given to utterances, dialogues, narrative descriptions, and character actions that reflect Luke's resentment toward Hermes, feelings of abandonment, and internal struggle. Third, relevant data were identified, highlighted, and extracted into a data sheet. Each excerpt was recorded along with contextual information such as the speaker, situation, and page number to ensure accuracy and traceability. Finally, the collected data were organized systematically in an analysis table to prepare for further analysis.

The data analysis technique applied in this study is thematic analysis, which is suitable for identifying recurring psychological and archetypal themes in literary texts (Braun & Clarke, 2006). The analysis was carried out through several stages. First, data identification was conducted by selecting all excerpts related to Luke Castellan's emotional expressions, actions, and statements that indicate paternal disappointment. Second, the data were coded and classified into thematic categories such as Shadow emergence, father–son conflict, internal struggle between loyalty and resentment, and destructive transformation. Third, the data were interpreted by applying Carl Jung's Shadow archetype theory to explain how Luke's suppressed emotions and unresolved paternal conflict manifest in his behavior. Finally, conclusions were drawn by connecting the findings to the research questions in order to explain how paternal absence functions as a catalyst for the emergence of the Shadow archetype in Luke Castellan's character.

In summary, this study adopts a descriptive qualitative method focusing on thematic analysis of The Lightning Thief. The analytical process combines close reading and Jungian psychological theory to explore how paternal absence and father–son conflict

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contribute to the development of Luke Castellan's Shadow archetype, which is further discussed in the following chapter.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

No	Utterance / Quotation	Character	Page	Category	Reason
1.	"The gods don't care about us. They never have."	Luke	297	Paternal Disappointment	Shows deep resentment toward Hermes and the gods.
2.	"He never even answered me. Not once."	Luke	299	Emotional	Neglect Expresses feelings of abandonment by his father.
3.	"I'm doing this for a better world, Percy. A world where the gods pay for what they've done."	Luke	302	Shadow Motivation	Reveals ideological anger driven by suppressed wounds.
4.	"You're just like them. Blind. Loyal. Weak.	Luke	304	Projection	Projects his hidden shame and fear onto Percy.
5.	"The only way to change things is to destroy them."	Luke	305	Destructive Impulsive	Shows how the shadow has overtaken his moral reasoning.

CONCLUSION

This study has examined the representation of Carl Gustav Jung's shadow archetype in the character of Luke Castellan in Percy Jackson and the Olympians: The Lightning Thief, with particular emphasis on the role of father–son conflict in shaping his psychological development. Through a qualitative descriptive approach supported by close reading and thematic analysis, the research demonstrates that Luke's transformation from a trusted mentor into an antagonist is deeply rooted in unresolved emotional wounds, disappointment, and emotional neglect from his father figure, Hermes.

The findings reveal that Luke Castellan embodies the shadow archetype through suppressed anger, resentment, rebellion against authority, and moral ambiguity. These shadow elements emerge as a response to prolonged feelings of abandonment and lack of recognition from his father, which are internalized and later projected outward in the form of destructive and rebellious actions. Luke's betrayal of the gods and alliance with Kronos symbolize the domination of the shadow over his conscious self, illustrating Jung's notion that unacknowledged and unintegrated shadow aspects can lead to psychological imbalance and self-destruction rather than individuation and wholeness.

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Furthermore, this study confirms that paternal disappointment functions as a crucial catalyst in the emergence of Luke's shadow. His repeated expressions of anger toward the gods, particularly Hermes, reflect not only personal trauma but also an ideological rejection of divine authority. Luke's inability to reconcile his longing for acknowledgment with his resentment causes the shadow to become his dominant identity, ultimately leading him toward moral collapse. This reinforces Jungian theory that unresolved parental conflict, especially involving the father figure, can significantly influence identity formation and moral orientation.

In conclusion, Luke Castellan's character serves as a symbolic portrayal of the dangers of repressed emotional wounds and failed parental relationships. His narrative illustrates how neglected emotional needs can transform into destructive forces when the shadow is denied integration. This study highlights the continued relevance of Jung's shadow archetype in analyzing contemporary fantasy literature and demonstrates how fictional characters can reflect real psychological and social issues, particularly those related to parental absence, identity formation, and moral conflict. The research also contributes to literary studies by expanding the application of Jungian psychology to modern fantasy antagonists, offering deeper insight into the psychological complexity behind villainous character development

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