

Athena and odysseus

Literature



**ASSIGN
BUSTER**

By looking at the epic The Odyssey by Homer, there are a lot of contacts between human and immortal, the relationship between Athena and Odysseus, which make me interesting, also this is important for the story.

The relationship between Athena and Odysseus is the key for the story, because Odysseus had received a lot of help from Athena, their relationship is the reason to explain why would an immortal Athena who never interesting or attracted by any male either mortal or immortal, but only a human male, Odysseus, and helps Odysseus in either direct and indirect ways to get back home and take average to all the suitor in order for Odysseus to get back his family and his land.

The beginning of the book it was told that Athena likes Odysseus, she has a crush on Odysseus, and Athena is admiring to Odysseus, even though she knows that Odysseus only loves his wife and he does not interesting to any other female, but still asking her father (Father of Gods) if she can help Odysseus to return home, so Odysseus can meet his wife and family safely. In chapter thirteen, according to the conversation between Athena and Odysseus the author has disclose the relationship between Athena and Odysseus, also it has explain in which talent from Odysseus had attracted Athena.

By looking at this plot, it gives more information to understand more about the personality of Athena and Odysseus. According to the plot of chapter thirteen, author has giving much information about how does Athena helps Odysseus. Before Odysseus gets back to his land, Ithaca, under Athena's name, Phaeacia's nobles had proved foods, clothes and many other treasure-

troves, and this is arranged by Athena herself, she helps Odysseus to get all the martial that Odysseus needs for his travel.

When Odysseus gets back to his land, Ithaca, she showers the mist over Odysseus, in order to protect Odysseus from her uncle Poseidon (god of earthquake). Next when Odysseus awakes from deep sleep, Athena appears in front of Odysseus, but transforms into a young man and has conversations with Odysseus, trying to hint Odysseus that he is already back to his own land. Also Athena helps Odysseus to hide the treasure-troves, arrange the plan and tells Telemachus (son of Odysseus) that Odysseus returned to Ithaca so they can take advantage of all suitors and get back their family and their land. During the conversations it shows that Athena appreciates Odysseus's intelligence. "Any man- any god who met you - would have to be some champion lying cheat to get past you for all-around craft and guile! You terrible man, foxy, ingenious, never tired of twists and tricks- so, not even here, on native soil, would you give up those wily tales that warm the cockles of your heart!! "(329-334)

"Anyone else, come back from wandering long and hard would have hurried home at once, delighted to see his children and his wife. Oh, but not you, it's not your pleasure to probe for news of them- you must put your wife to proof yourself! (378-382) In these two quotes it looks like Athena is scolding Odysseus's trickiness, but I think this is another way that Athena appreciates Odysseus's intelligence, Athena's real meaning is Odysseus is very smart, his intelligence is beyond most of humans on the earth and most of gods from Greece. After looking at how Athena helps and loves Odysseus, I would like to take a look at how Odysseus think of Athena by getting help from Athena.

When the moment that Odysseus knows Athena is standing in front of him, his very first reaction is to blame that Athena " You were kind to me in the war years, so long as we men of Achaea soldiered on at Troy.

But once we'd sacked King Priam's craggy city, boarded ship, and god dispersed the fleet, from then on, daughter of Zeus, I never saw you, never glimpsed you striding along my decks to ward off some disaster" (356-363)

Odysseus blames that Athena disappeared and did not help him when Poseidon dispersed him and their men, then his next reaction is distrust every word that Athena made to him before " But now I beg you by your almighty father's name ...for I can't believe I've reached my sunny Ithaca, I must be roaming around one more exotic land-you're mocking me, I know it, telling me tales to make me lose my way.

Tell me the truth now, have I really reached the land I love? " (368-373)Odysseus thinks Athena is lying to him and is playing him as a fool; he wants Athena to tell him the truth. After Athena explains Odysseus his son's situation, Odysseus had blame Athena again " Why not tell him the truth? You know it all. Or is he too- like father. Like son- condemned to hardship, roving over the barren salt sea while stranger devour our livelihood right here? (475-478) Odysseus had blame Athena that she doesn't help his son Telemachus and let Telemachus know that he has returned to Ithaca earlier, so Telemachus doesn't need to have any hard time. By looking at the contacts between Athena and Odysseus from their conversation, I can easily define the personality of Athena and Odysseus. For Athena's personality based on chapter thirteen, I can define as helpful and lovely, she brave to love a guy who blinded her cousin Polyphemus (son of Poseidon), she

doesn't fear her uncle Poseidon to challenge Poseidon to help Odysseus to return home.

Also as a god of Greek she doesn't has the haughtiness of a god, she talks like a human kind. For Odysseus's personality basic on chapter thirteen I would say he is a tricky man, who always want to test other people, he never trust any people expect himself also he never appreciate the helps from Athena, but only blame Athena not to help him more, under this chapter I define Odysseus is a mean guy.

Overall on chapter thirteen is very important chapter for reader to understand more about Athena and Odysseus, not only about how does Athena helps Odysseus to finish his long time travel, also helps reader to clarifying the personality of Athena Odysseus, by understanding the personality of Athena Odysseus would provide a better chance to understand more in later chapter of this book.