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SHOWED IN THE ILIAD**

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GODS AND GODDESSES IMAGES IN THE EYES OF HOMER SHOWED IN THE ILIAD

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Abstract: This article discusses about the images of Ancient Greek Gods who has been represented by Homer in *The Iliad*. Ancient Greek Gods is the famous story where many scholars are interested to discuss it deeply. *The Iliad* is the first epic which tells and describes about Ancient Greek Gods. The researcher will analyze Gods and Goddesses images in the eyes of Homer showed in *The Iliad*. To conduct the research, the researcher uses descriptive qualitative research as the research design and she used intertextuality theory because the data describe about Gods images in *The Iliad* by Homer and related with another epic of Homer, *Odyssey* and the epic of Hesiod, *Theogony* to find out the similarity description about Ancient Greek Gods. The researcher used Mythological approach because *The Iliad* talks about the myth story of Trojan War. The datas are taken from words, sentences, and utterances in the epic that included the representation of Gods and Goddesses. Homer represents Ancient Greek Gods and Goddesses in *The Iliad* are as similar as Hesiod representation of Gods in *Theogony*.

Key words: God, *The Iliad*, Mythological Approach, Intertextuality

Abstrak: Artikel ini mendiskusikan tentang pelukisan Dewa Yunani kuno yang telah di gambarkan oleh Homer di *The Iliad*. Dewa Yunani kuno adalah cerita yang terkenal dimana banyak pelajar tertarik untuk mendiskusikan hal ini lebih dalam. *The Iliad* adalah epik pertama yang menceritakan dan mendeskripsikan tentang Dewa Yunani kuno. Peneliti akan menganalisis pelukisan Dewa dan Dewi di mata Homer yang ditunjukkan di *The Iliad*. Untuk melakukan penelitian ini, peneliti menggunakan penelitian deskriptif kualitatif dan dia menggunakan teori intertekstualitas karena data penelitian ini mendeskripsikan tentang penggambaran Dewa di *The Iliad* oleh Homer dan dihubungkan dengan epik Homer yang lain, *The Odyssey* dan epik karya Hesiod, *Theogony* untuk menemukan kesamaan pelukisan mengenai Dewa Yunani kuno. Peneliti menggunakan pendekatan mitologi karena *The Iliad* menceritakan tentang cerita mitos peperangan Troya. Data penelitian di ambil dari kata, kalimat, dan pengucapan yang ada di dalam epik tersebut yang termasuk dalam pelukisan Dewa dan Dewi. Homer melukiskan Dewa dan Dewi Yunani kuno di *The Iliad* sama dengan pelukisan Dewa oleh Hesiod di *Theogony*.

Kata kunci: Dewa, *The Iliad*, Pendekatan Mitologi, Intertekstualitas

INTRODUCTION

The definition of literature based on Klarer (2004:1), Etymologically, The Latin word “Litteratura” is derived from “Littera” (letter), which is the smallest element of alphabetical writing. Literature is referred to as the entirety of written expression, with the restriction that not every written document can be categorized as literature in the more exact sense of the word. Literature is something which have a relation with an expression and sense that delivered in a word. It expresses the entirety of human life. It is used by people to show their feeling, imagination, opinion and ideas.

The result of literature is called literary work. It is defined as a creative writing in which the author can express all of his feelings, ideas, and imaginations. There are many kinds of literary work, those are drama, fiction, and poetry. Poetry is one of the oldest genres in literary history (Klarer, 2004:27). Based on the explanation, poetry is one of literary genre which is written in lines and stanzas instead of sentences and paragraph. It is unstructured and has deep meaning. One kind of narrative poetry is epic poem. It is a long poem that tells about a history of nation or legendary figure. Mostly, epic poem tells about a superhuman, god, or supernatural beings. The Iliad is an epic poem which is written by Homer. It tells about the beginning of Trojan war and the Greek siege of the city of Troy. Homer is a Greece and a blind poet who composed the two great epics the *Iliad* and *Odyssey*. The works of Homer is one of the important part which is included a history of Greek Mythology. Gods are important aspect who always take an important part in Greek Mythology. This research analyzes the images of Ancient Greek God in the Iliad because there are many differences in perception of the Ancient Greek God’s representation. The researcher will relate Homer perception about Ancient Greek Gods with another epic which talk about Ancient Greek God to find the similarity perception about God of Ancient Greece in some epics.

PROBLEM OF STUDY

How Homer represents the God in the Iliad?

RESEARCH METHOD

Qualitative research is a process of inquiry aimed at understanding human behavior by building complex, holistic pictures of the social and cultural settings in which such behavior occurs (Angrosino, 2007:1). Qualitative research is designed to understand what, how, where, and when an event occurs. Literature is a study of the entirety of written expression. It expresses the human life. This research uses qualitative research to find out what, how, when, and where an action occurs in order to understand the concept, characteristic, symbol, and the

meaning. This research also uses Intertextuality theory to analyze the similarity perception about Ancient Greek Gods in the eyes of Homer and another poets which represent about it. Mythological Approach uses in this research because Homer's works include in Greek Mythology.

SOURCE OF DATA AND DATA

The researcher chooses an epic by Homer as the data under the title "The Iliad". She will analyze the words, sentences, and utterances that imply about the God images who is shown by Homer in the Iliad. The source of the data will be taken from epic "The Iliad" by Homer (translated by Samuel Butler).

INSTRUMENT OF STUDY

Research Instrument is the tool which is used to collect the data in a research. The instruments which is used by the researcher herself is called human instruments (Latief, adnan, 2013:81). In descriptive qualitative research , the researcher is the core of the research. The researcher had to have much understanding and knowledge to analyse and develop the data. Human instrument is used here as the research instrument. It means that the researcher herself is the primary instrument of the data collection. Documentation is the second instrument that used by the researcher. There are two types of documentation ; public documents and private documents. The researcher will use public documents in this research. The public documents here are epic (the Iliad), journal and book about Ancient Greek God, and another epic of Homer (Odysseus).

PROCEDURE OF COLECTING DATA

1. Searching the epic
2. Reading, understanding, and marking the epic

PROCEDURE OF ANALYZING DATA

1. Identifying the epic "the Iliad" by Homer by reading in scanning technique. Identifying the part which show the God images in the eyes of Homer that is represented in the Iliad.
2. Analyzing the data that have been choosen and selected which are suitable with Images of the Gods that is showed by Homer in the Iliad. Then, relate it with some epics about Ancient Greek Gods.
3. Concluding the data founding from analyzing data.

THEORETICAL BACKGROUND

Epic as Literary Work

Epic or heroic poem is applied to a work that meets at least the following criteria : it is a long verse narrative on a serious subject, told in a formal and elevated style, and centered on a heroic or a quasi-divine figure on whose actions depends the fate of a tribe, a nation, or the human race (Abrams, 2003:97). Based

on Abrams explanation, epic is a narrative poetry which has a long verse and tells about a heroic that represents the cultural values of human race, a nation, or a fate of tribe. There are two classification of epic. Those are literary epic poetry and traditional or oral epic poetry. "Literary epics" were composed by individual poetic craftsmen in deliberate imitation of the traditional form. Literary epic was composed by a highly literary poet in intentional imitation of the traditional form. The poets of literay epic do not only compose the epic but also write down it in the same way as someone writes an essay (Abrams, 2003:97). "Traditional epics" (also called 'folks epics' or 'primary epics') were written versions of what had originally been oral poems about a tribal or national hero during a warlike age (Abrams, 2003:97).

God

God is beings which made the universe, the Earth and its people. It is believed to have an effect on all things. God is important spirit in our lives because God is a creator, determiner, and a ruler of the whole thing in the universe. God as creator means that all creatures, living thing or not, are created by the God. Mankind, animal, plant, mountain, and all another creatures have been created in the universe by him. All of his creatures can be annihilated by him also because God is determiner of the destination all things in the universe. God as a ruler means that He can do anything. God gives the creature a life and then makes them die. God gives them happiness then make them in a full of sorrow.

1. Ancient Greek Gods

The story of Ancient Greek god is divided into three dynasties. It will be explained more by the researcher below :

A. First Dynasty

The ancient Greeks had several different theories with regard to the origin of the world, but the generally accepted notion was that before this world came into existence, there was in its place a confused mass of shapeless elements called Chaos. These elements becoming at length consolidated (by what means does not appear), resolved themselves into two widely different substances, the lighter portion of which, soaring on high, formed the sky or firmament, and constituted itself into a vast, overarching vault, which protected the firm and solid mass beneath (Berens, 2009:5). The explanation of E.M Berens means that the story of Ancient Greek God was begun with the existence of shapeless element called Chaos. there was only black emptiness in the universe. There were no islands, mountains, forests, even sun and moon. Then Chaos divided itself to be earth, sea, and sky. After all components of the universe have completed, the Goddess existed without being born by anyone. Gaea was the first Goddess who existed in the universe. Gaea has been known as the mother earth who control the earth. Then Gaea got busy creating the parts of the universe. Then Chaos spawned Eros (Love), Tartarus (Underworld), Erebus (Dark Silence), and Nyx (Night). Gaea mated with Tartarus to create Typhoon. Then the mother earth or Gaea became

pregnant by herself and she gave birth Uranus. Gaea got married with Uranus and they had many children.

Gaia's first three children were monsters, called the Hundred-handed Ones. They were giants, and each had fifty heads and a hundred hands. Although Gaia loved her children and was proud of them, Uranus was afraid that someday one of these children would overthrow him. Because of this fear, Uranus hated the children and forced them back into Gaia's womb (Houle, 2001:20). Based on the explanation of Michelle M. Houle, the frightened of Uranus may lose his throne has made him became a brutal God. He pushed his children back into his wife's womb. Uranus also did same treatment to his next children. They were giants called Cyclopes. Uranus threw them into underworld called Tartarus because the Cyclopes have bad appearances. The next children of Gaea and Uranus were the Twelve Titans. They are Oceanus, Ceos, Crios, Hyperion, Iapetus, Cronus, Theia, Rhea, Themis, Mnemosyne, Phœbe, and Tethys.

B. Second Dynasty

Cronus was the god of time in its sense of eternal duration. He married Rhea, daughter of Uranus and Gæa, a very important divinity, to whom a special chapter will be devoted hereafter. Their children were, three sons: Aïdes (Pluto), Poseidon (Neptune), Zeus (Jupiter), and three daughters: Hestia (Vesta), Demeter (Ceres), and Hera (Juno). Cronus, having an uneasy conscience, was afraid that his children might one day rise up against his authority, and thus verify the prediction of his father Uranus. In order, therefore, to render the prophecy impossible of fulfilment, Cronus swallowed each child as soon as it was born, greatly to the sorrow and indignation of his wife Rhea. When it came to Zeus, the sixth and last, Rhea resolved to try and save this one child at least, to love and cherish, and appealed to her parents, Uranus and Gæa, for counsel and assistance. By their advice she wrapped a stone in baby-clothes, and Cronus, in eager haste, swallowed it, without noticing the deception. The child thus saved, eventually, as we shall see, dethroned his father Cronus, became supreme god in his stead, and was universally venerated as the great national god of the Greeks (Berens, 2009:8). Zeus was the only child who was safe from the brutal act of his father formed a plan to against the Titans Gods who was led by Cronus and invited his all brothers and sisters to do this battle.

The battle between the Titans and the Olympian called Titanomachy. The Olympian Gods became the winner of this battle because they have been helped by Cyclopes and the Hundred-handed Ones. Then, Zeus sent the Titans to Tartarus and the Hundred-handed Ones became the guards. While Zeus sent Cronus in different place with his siblings. Cronus was sent away to the island of Dead for living there forever. Then, the leadership of the universe was in the hand of Olympians and Zeus as the leader of the Gods. Zeus divided the roles with his siblings. Hades became the lord of the dead and the underworld. Poseidon was the lord of earthquake who controlled the seas and all the water on earth.

C. Third Dynasty

The Olympian Gods who take the part in the third dynasty. They became the rulers of universe after becoming the winners in the battle against the Titans. They are Zeus as the father of Gods, Hera was the wife of Zeus, Demeter was the daughter of Cronus and Rhea and as the Goddess of agriculture, field-fruits, plenty, and productiveness. Then, Hades as the ruler of lower world, Hestia as the Goddess of fire, Poseidon was the God of sea, Apollo was the God of Light, Prophecy, Music, Poetry, Arts, and Sciences. Artemis was the sister of Apollo. She was the Goddess of Hunting and Chastity. Then, Athena was The Goddess of Wisdom, Dionysus (Bacchus) was the God of Wine, Hermes was the swift-footed messenger and trusted of all the Gods, Ares (Mars) was the God of War, Hephaestus as the God of all mechanical arts, and Aphrodite (Venus) as the Goddess of Love and Beauty.

Ancient Greek Gods is unique. They have different characteristic or attributes. They act as human. They are more than one (Polytheism), Immortal, Anthropomorphism (poets act in making a divinity to mortal), and supreme beings.

2. Homeric God

Homer draws God in his works is similar with the characteristic of Ancient Greek God, but he only divines some of the God not all. Seth L. Schein claims that "one of the most characteristic features of the *Iliad* is the gods."³ The gods and their relations with men play an important role in the poem (Yilmaz, 2012:2). The statement of Seth L.Schein which is in the journal of Tuncer Yilmaz under the title '*Representation of The God in The Iliad by Homer : A Brief Analysis*' means that the important thing in Homer's works is the intervention of the God because without drawing the intervention of God in his poems, it would not have continued.

Intertextuality

Intertextuality is a word coined by Julia Kristeva, a French linguist who has written much on this topic. This word has a broader meaning in today's context than the theories she expounds in her seminal work on intertextuality which are "word, dialogue and novel". Her notion of Intertextuality refers to the literal and effective presence in a text of another text. "A text", according to her, "is a permutation of texts, an Intertextuality in the space of a given text, in which several utterances, taken from other texts, intersect and neutralize one another" (Allen, 2000). In Bakhtin's work, these two axes, which he calls dialogue and ambivalence, are not clearly distinguished. Yet, what appears as a lack of rigor is in fact an insight first introduced into literary theory by Bakhtin (1981). Based on the explanations of G. Allen and M. Bakhtin mean that intertextuality is the theory that is used to know the originality of a work. An author can not make a literary work without being influenced by another work or the historical that has existed in the environment.

The Iliad

The Iliad is one of an epic which has been composed by a blind poet named Homer. It is an ancient Greek epic poem which was written in the mid-8th Century BCE. According to M.S. Silk (2004:1), Homer's Iliad tells of punitive Greek Expedition against Troy, led by Agamemnon, king of Mycenae in southern Greece. The story is set in a remote heroic age, distinct from and superior to the present, in which war and warrior leaders are the norm. Iliad is referred to as the song of Ilias, one of the city of Troy's names in Asia minor. The most story told about the Trojan War which had been happened during ten year. The Iliad is the oldest, most famous, enduring story about men in battle.

Mythological Criticism

Mythology is a system of hereditary stories of ancient origin which were once believed to be true by a particular cultural group, and which served to explain (in terms of the intentions and actions of deities and other supernatural beings) why the world is as it is and things happen as they do, to provide a rationale for social customs and observances, and to establish the sanctions for the rules by which people conduct their lives (Abrams, 2009:206).

According to X.J Kennedy, Mythological approach emphasizes to the recurrent samples underlying most literary work. This approach combines the concept of Anthropology, Psychology, history, and comparative religion.

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

1. Homer defines God is Polytheism

TIoH/GIbh/BkI/Pg5

And which of the gods was it that set them on to quarrel? It was the son of Jove and Leto;

The first data above represents the God images by Homer. He defines God is polytheism. It means that God is not only one. There are many another Gods. The word 'Gods' has shown plural noun. It means that there are many Gods. it shows that Ancient Greek God who has been represented by Homer in this epic is Polytheism. In the Odyssey, Homer also described about the Polytheism of Gods and Goddesses;

.....but the other gods met in the house of Olympian Jove, and the sire of gods and men spoke first (Odyssey, Book I pg.4).

The proof above explain that 'the sire of Gods and men' means that Jove is the king of Gods and all men in the universe.

2. Gods and Goddesses are Immortal

TIoH/GIbH/BkIII/Pg61

Then they poured wine from the mixing-bowl into the cups, and prayed to the everlasting gods, saying, Trojans and Achaeans among one another, "Jove, most great and glorious, and ye other everlasting gods,....."

The word 'the everlasting' means that lasting forever or immortal or never die. Jove is the most great and glorious God. 'ye other everlasting gods' means that 'you the other immortal gods'. It states that Gods are immortals. The other proof is in another epic of Homer 'Odyssey';

'You suitors of my mother! Insolent men, now we have dined, let's have entertainment and no more shouting. There can be no pleasure so fair as giving heed to a great minstrel like ours, whose voice itself is pure of delight. At you are to leave this hall. Go feasting elsewhere, consume you own stores. Turn and turn about, use another's houses. If you choose to slaughter one man's livestock and pay nothing, this is rapine, and by eternal gods I beg Zeus you shall get what you deserve: a slaughter here, and nothing paid for it!'

The word 'eternal' has meaning lasting forever. That word eternal is the synonym of everlasting. So, 'eternal gods' means the everlasting gods or the gods who live lasting. The explanations prove that both works of Homer have described that the Ancient Greek Gods are immortals, although they use different word to represent it.

3. Anthropomorphism

a) The manifestation of Ancient Greek Gods in a voice

TIoH/GIbH/BkII/Pg29

Minerva was not slack to do her bidding. Down she darted from the topmost summits of Olympus, and in a moment she was at the ships of the Achaeans. There she found Ulysses, peer of Jove in counsel, standing alone. He had not as yet laid a hand upon his ship, for he was grieved and sorry; so she went close up to him and said, "Ulysses, noble son of Laertes, are you going to fling yourselves into your ships and be off home to your own land in this way? Will you leave Priam and the Trojans the glory of still keeping Helen, for whose sake so many of the Achaeans have died at Troy, far from their homes? Go about at once among the host, and speak fairly to them, man by man, that they draw not their ships into the sea."

Ulysses knew the voice as that of the goddess: he flung his cloak from him and set off to run. His servant Eurybates, a man of Ithaca, who waited on him, took charge of the cloak, whereon Ulysses went straight up to Agamemnon and received from him his ancestral, imperishable staff. With this he went about among the ships of the Achaeans.

Minerva do not show her physical manifestation but she only use his voice to speak and notice Ulysses. Homer make Minerva as a Goddess here same as human who can speak by their voice and the other mortal can hear them. It called Anthropomorphism which means make the devinity as mortal. The explanation about the Anthropomorphism of the God is also strengthened in another epics of Homer, The Odyssey;

As he thus prayed, Minerva came close up to him in the likeness and with the voice of Mentor (Odyssey, Book II Pg.20).

The underline sentence above means that Minerva came closer to Telemachus by using another mortal's voice. She used the voice of Mentor to speak with Telemachus. Some Gods and Goddesses deceive the mortals by supposing Anthropomorphic identities that are not their own. It has been showed by Homer in his two epics, *The Iliad* and *The Odyssey*.

b) The Physical manifestation of Ancient Greek Gods in a waking vision

TIoH/GIbH/BkI/Pg10

Minerva came down from heaven (for Juno had sent her in the love she bore to them both), and seized the son of Peleus by his yellow hair, visible to him alone, for of the others no man could see her. Achilles turned in amaze, and by the fire that flashed from her eyes at once knew that she was Minerva.

The manifestation of Minerva as has been explained above. It shows that Homer represents the goddess in physical manifestation like a mortal because in the data describes that Achilles can see Minerva by his eyes. He looked that there was fire that flashed from Minerva's eyes. She is not like the divinity as all people in the world know that people can not see their divinity. So, it can take the conclusion that Homer describe the Ancient Greek God here as mortal. He make their appearance as mortal.

"My sons," said he, "make haste to do as I shall bid you. I wish first and foremost to propitiate the great goddess Minerva, who manifested herself visibly to me during yesterday's festivities.

The underline utterance above shows that Minerva manifested herself visibly to Nestor. The manifestation of Minerva has explained clearly the representation of Homer in describing Gods. The manifestation of Gods to mortal called anthropomorphism.

c) The physical manifestation of a divinity to mortal

TIoH/GIbH/BkIII/Pg56

Meanwhile Iris went to Helen in the form of her sister-in-law, wife of the son of Antenor, for Helicaon, son of Antenor, had married Laodice, the fairest of Priam's daughters.

The data above give the clear explanation that Gods and Goddesses of Ancient Greek that has been represented by Homer in his work under the title 'The Iliad' have a physic which is like a mortal. It has been shown in the data above when Iris, the messenger Goddess of Jove went to Helen and showed her manifestation, but Iris showed her self in the form of Helen's sister-in-law. The physical manifestation of divinity to mortal is called ephipany. Gods can do ephipany to be mortal. They can be human and animal.

Epiphany is the physical manifestation of a divinity to a mortal, either in a dream or in a waking vision. Without the anthropomorphic gods, the Greek epiphanic experience would be very different; indeed, it might not exist at all (Bremmer & Erskine, 2010:33).

The Explanation of Jan N. Bremmer and Andrew Erskine in the book 'The Gods of Ancient Greece' strengthen all explanations above that male and female Gods can manifest their physical in form of mortal, either in a waking or dream vision. It is called epiphany. It is used by poets to make a statement that the Gods and Goddesses exist in the universe.

d) Ancient Greek Gods have characteristic as human

TIoH/GIbH/BkV/Pg105

She hid them in a thick cloud, and Simois made ambrosia spring up for them to eat;

Ambrosia is the food which is eaten by Greek and Roman Gods. The data shows that Simois made ambrosia to be the food of all of the Gods and Goddesses. The data also shows that Homer represents Ancient Greek Gods have characteristic as mortals. They eat food, but they have special food, ambrosia. Homer make God as mortal.

As she spoke she drew a table loaded with ambrosia beside him and mixed him some red nectar, so Mercury ate and drank till he had had enough,..... (Odyssey, Book V Pg.60).

In Book V of the Odyssey by Homer stated that Mercury ate the special food for immortal Gods and Goddesses named ambrosia. Homer represents Gods and Goddesses as mortals that they eat and drink something. It is called Anthropomorphism.

In Homer he is impressively anthropomorphic: 'he nodded his head with the dark brows, and the ambrosial hair of the king swept from his divine head' (*Il.* 1.528–30),(Erskin & Bremmer, 2010:181).

The statement of Jan N. Bremmer and Andrew Erskine above means that Homer is anthropomorphic. He represents Gods and Goddesses in the Iliad as mortals. He changes the physical manifestation of a deity to mortal.

4. Homer represents Ancient Greek Gods are supreme beings

a) Ancient Greek Gods have power to do anything

TIoH/GIbH/BkI/Pg22

As he spoke, he took a double cup of nectar, and placed it in his mother's hand. "Cheer up, my dear mother," said he, "and make the best of it. I love you dearly, and should be very sorry to see you get a thrashing; however grieved I might be, I could not help for there is no standing against Jove.....

Jove is the father of Gods. He is king of kings. He is strongest of all Gods and Goddesses. The power of Jove has been shown in this data. The sentence 'I could not help for there is no standing against Jove' is the proof how strongest Jove is. Vulcan tried to pacify his mother, Juno that he could not help him because Jove is stonger than him and there is no one standing against Jove.

Jupiter is lord of life in its widest and most comprehensive signification, having absolute power over life and death,.....(Berens, 2009:27).

E. M Berens' statement shows how mighty Jupiter or Jove as the king of Gods where no one can against him. He has absolute power over life and death. So, based on all the proofs that has been explained by the researcher above, it can conclude that Gods and Goddesses have big power and Jove is the strongest among them.

b) Ancient Greek Gods are more powerful than mortals

TToH/GIbH/BkII/Pg28

"My friends," he said, "heroes, servants of Mars, the hand of heaven has been laid heavily upon me. Cruel Jove gave me his solemn promise that I should sack the city of Priam before returning, but he has played me false, and is now bidding me go ingloriously back to Argos with the loss of much people. Such is the will of Jove, who has laid many a proud city in the dust, as he will yet lay others, for his power is above all. It will be a sorry tale hereafter that an Achaeon host, at once so great and valiant, battled in vain against men fewer in number than themselves;

Nestor said to all Achaeans that Jove will give them glory but they must not leave Troy. They must sack the troy first before coming back to their house. But, it has been different with the fact. They must go ingloriously back to Argos and they has been lost of many people. Ulysses also said that all of things in the universe are based on the will of Gods. Because they have power above all.

CONCLUSION

The researcher has found 4 images of Ancient Greek God in The Iliad and Odyssey by Homer and Theogony by Hesiod which have same representation about them. They are Polytheism, Immortal, Anthropomorphism, and Supreme Beings.

SUGGESTION

After studying and analizing more about Ancient Greek Gods in some epics, the researcher suggests the reader that learning history is important to know more things which has been happened in the World, but the reader must be careful in learning a history especially in learning a myth. It has differences in perceptions which will begin a controvertion.

The researcher hopes this study is useful for learners in English Department who are interested in studying literature. The researcher only analyze abit of Ancient Greek Gods Images in the Iliad. So, the researcher have expectation that the next researcher can continue to conduct the same research and give more explanation about Ancient Greek God.

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