



# **REALISTIC PORTRAYAL OF FANTASY WITH REFERENCE TO C. S. LEWIS'S *THE LION, THE WITCH AND THE WARDROBE***

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## **ABSTRACT**

Children Literature is the part of Literature, it portrays to entertain the youngsters and readers. The world of children entirely different from the world of people. These forms are mainly meant for providing entertainment and enjoyment to children. In C.S. Lewis *The Chronicles Of Narnia: The Lion, The Witch and The Wardrobe* talks about the experience of children to travel through a wardrobe the land of Narnia. The Novel focuses on mainly Lucy, Peter, Susan and Edmund. Particularly, the novel noticed Lucy's thoughts, feelings and actions. This paper points to explore Lucy, the protagonists as a Valiant Queen in the fiction. Hence this novel contains children mandate, which can be categorized as a good novel. This paper explains about the Realistic Portrayal of Fantasy with reference to C.S.Lewis *the Lion, The Witch and The Wardrobe*.

## **KEYWORDS**

Valiant Queen, Fantasy, Feelings, Realistic Portrayal.

Children literature aims to engage, entertain, and educate young readers. It often addresses themes and topics relevant to their experiences, emotions, and development. Quality children literature not only captivates its audience but also stimulates imagination, fosters language and cognitive skills, and instill values and moral lessons

Clive Staples Lewis commonly known as C.S. Lewis is a renowned British author, scholar and theologian. Lewis is best known for his imaginative and influential works in various genres including fantasy, science fiction, and Christian apologetics. *The Lion, The Witch and The Wardrobe* by C.S. Lewis is a timeless classic in the world of children literature. Published in 1950. This novel has captivated generation with its imaginative world of Narnia.

Children literature plays several crucial role in the present day: Education and Learning, Imagination and Creativity , Cultural and Social Awareness, Emotional and Social Development, Moral and Ethical Values, Entertainment and Enjoyment

Fantasy is a genre of fiction that encompasses imaginative and often speculative elements not rooted in the real world. It typically involves settings, characters, and events that are fantastical, magical, or otherworldly, often set in a universe that operates according to its own rule, separate from the natural laws of reality.

The fantasy world of Narnia is filled with magic, witches, talking animals and mythical figures of fantasy and folklore even Father Christmas make an appearance. In spite of the fantastical atmosphere, though Narnia is not free from problem in fact, when Lucy and her siblings arrive in Narnia. They find it is a world in at least as bad as their own.

During World War II, four siblings named Peter, Susan, Edmund and Lucy Pevensie are transported to live in the countryside with the eccentric Professor Kirke. On a wet day, the kids explore the house and Lucy, the youngest discovers a sizable wardrobe. When Lucy enters, she discovers herself in an unfamiliar, snowy wood. The Faun Tumnus, who meets Lucy, is shocked to see a human girl. "I'm not a dwarf I'm a girl. And actually I'm tallest in my class."(15). Lucy is informed by Tumnus that she has visited a strange planet called Narnia. Lucy accepts Tumnus' invitation to tea and attends. After a delightful cup of tea with Lucy and Tumnus, the faun starts crying and admits that he is the White Witch's bad servant. Narnia has been cursed by the Witch such that it is perpetually winter and never Christmas. Tumnus clarifies that he has been enlisted to capture human beings. Lucy implores Tumnus to release her and he agrees.

After leaving Narnia, Lucy joyfully shares her experience in the wardrobe with her siblings. But they don't take her word for it. The siblings of Lucy insist that she didn't disappear for as long as she claims—only a few seconds. The Pevensie kids discover that the wardrobe is just a regular piece of furniture when they peek inside. Lucy receives relentless teasing from Edmund about her fictional nation until he one day witnesses her slipping inside the wardrobe. Edmund arrives in Narnia after Lucy and joins her there. Instead of running into Lucy, he meets the White Witch that Tumnus had told Lucy about. As the Queen of Narnia, The Witch reveals herself to Edmund. Edmund is given magical Turkish Delight by the Witch and as a result develops an obsession with the sweet. The Witch uses Edmund's gluttony and greed to persuade him to bring his siblings back to meet her.

Edmund sees Lucy on the way back to the lamppost, which marks the boundary between Narnia and our world. Edmund learns about the White Witch from Lucy. Edmund disputes the idea that the Witch and the Queen are connected. Edmund is only able to focus on how much he wants a Turkish Delight. Edmund and Lucy return to Peter and Susan after spending time in their own realm. Edmund, on whom Lucy depends to corroborate her tale of Narnia, insultingly informs Peter and Susan that it is a ridiculous tale. Peter and Susan talk to Professor Kirke because they are concerned that Lucy is crazy. Peter and Susan are taken aback when the Professor asserts that Lucy is telling the truth.

The housekeeper and a few house guests one day find the kids hiding in the closet. All four Pevensie kids, all of a sudden enters in Narnia. They follow Lucy to Tumnus's house, but a message notifies them that Tumnus

has been detained on treason-related accusations. Lucy understood that this implied that the Witch is aware that Tumnus have saved her life and that the Witch is in possession of Tumnus. Lucy begs her brothers and sisters to assist her in rescuing Tumnus from the Witch. The kids travel into the woods under the guidance of a helpful robin, where they encounter Mr. Beaver. When Mr. Beaver returns them to his house, he explains that the kids are helpless to save Tumnus. The kids only option is to travel with Mr. Beaver to see the lion Aslan. In Narnia, Aslan seems to be a ruler or deity. Except for Edmund, who finds the name Aslan repulsive, the kids are all happily fascinated by it. The following day, Mr. Beaver, Peter, Susan and Lucy plan to see Aslan at the Stone Table, but they quickly realize Edmund has vanished. In the meantime, Edmund looks for the White Witch so that he might inform her of Aslan's approach and the Beavers' scheme. As soon as the Witch learns that Aslan is in Narnia, she becomes furious and starts hatching a plan to murder the kids.

While all is going on, the Beavers and kids race to get to the Stone Table before the Witch does. Wonderful seasonal changes take place as they move. First they encounter Father Christmas, also known as Santa Claus, who informs them that the Witch's curse of "always winter and never Christmas"<sup>(30)</sup> has been broken. The children witness hints of spring as the magical winter snow melts. The Witch also mistreats Edmund as she drags him over to the Stone Table. The Witch can no longer use her sledge in the spring, making it impossible for her to get to the Stone Table before the kids.

The other three Pevensies are first intimidated by Aslan when they first encounter him, but they quickly become more at ease. They fear him, but they fall in love with him right away. Aslan pledges to exert every effort to save Edmund. To show Peter the castle where he will reign as king, he pulls Peter aside. They can hear Susan blowing the magical horn that Santa gave her to warn them that she is in danger as they are conversing. Peter is sent by Aslan to assist her. Peter arrives on the scene and upon spotting a wolf advancing on Susan stabs it to death with the sword Father Christmas had given him. When Aslan notices another wolf slipping into a thicket, he sends his followers to follow it in the hopes that they would find it.

The rescue team shows up just as the Witch is getting ready to murder Edmund. Edmund is saved by Aslan and his companions, but they are unable to locate the Witch since she blends in with the surroundings. Edmund is glad to see his siblings because he now recognizes the Witch's terrible nature. The Witch requests the death of Edmund because, in her words, he is a traitor when she speaks with Aslan the following day. The Witch claims that a traitor's life is forfeit to the Witch in accordance with the Deep Magic of Narnia. Aslan doesn't dispute this and strikes an unnoticed agreement with her. Aslan appears contemplative and downcast, whilst the Witch seems ecstatic. Aslan appears contemplative and downcast.

Susan and Lucy spend the entire night by Aslan's body. They hear a loud cracking sound in the morning and are shocked to discover the Stone Table smashed. Aslan has vanished. Susan and Lucy are startled to hear Aslan's voice coming from behind him. Aslan has survived death. The girls release all the inmates who have been turned to stone at the Witch's castle after being carried there by Aslan. Susan, Lucy and Aslan rush into the conflict between Peter's army and the witch's henchmen. Peter and his soldiers are worn out. Thankfully, Aslan promptly dispatches the Witch and Peter's army later vanquishes the Witch's adherents.

C.S. Lewis famously combines elements of fantasy with a realistic portrayal of human emotions and growth. Lewis connect the magical with the relatable reminding us that the fantastical can explain truth about our own life. In my point of view the character of white witch is like an evil it is dominated the good souls and ruling this world.

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