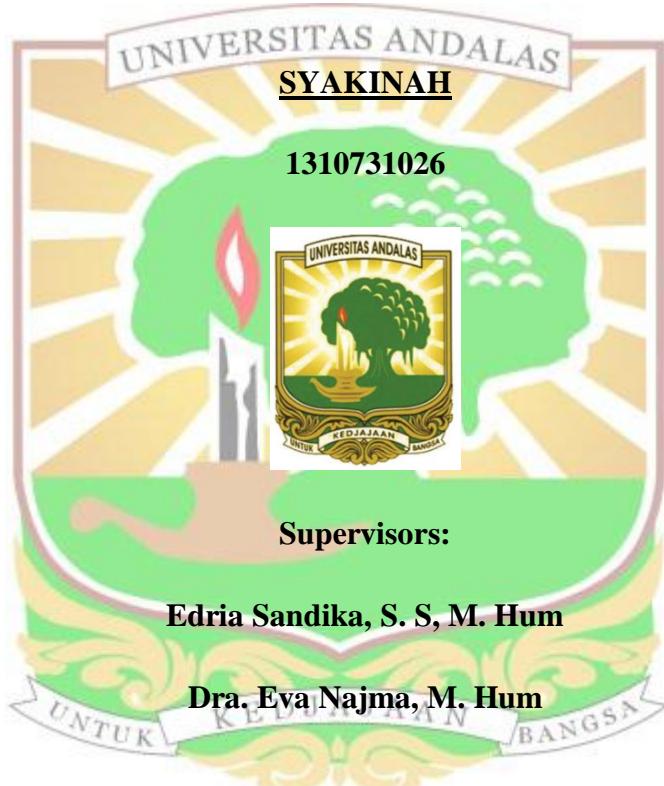


**THE IMPACTS OF HUMANS' BEHAVIOR ON NATURE AS
REFLECTED IN *THE CHRONICLES OF NARNIA: THE MAGICIAN'S
NEPHEW* BY C.S. LEWIS: AN ECOCRITICAL READING**

A Thesis

Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirement of

Sarjana Humaniora Degree



Supervisors:

Edria Sandika, S. S, M. Hum

Dra. Eva Najma, M. Hum

**ENGLISH DEPARTMENT
FACULTY OF HUMANITIES
ANDALAS UNIVERSITY**

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APPROVAL PAGE

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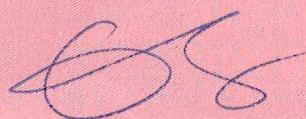
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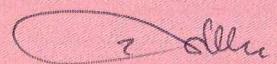
By:

Supervisor I



Edria Sandika, M. Hum
NIP. 198406212008121001

Supervisor II



Dra. Eva Najma, M. Hum
NIP. 196208081989032005

Head of English Department
Faculty of Humanities Andalas University

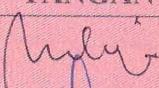


Dr. Rina Marnita AS, MA.
NIP. 196503051990012001

Telah dipertahankan di depan Tim Penguji Skripsi
Jurusan Sastra Inggris Fakultas Ilmu Budaya Universitas Andalas Padang
Dan diterima untuk memenuhi salah satu syarat dalam memperoleh gelar
Sarjana Humaniora (S. Hum)

Hari/ Tanggal : Jumat/ 19 Mei 2017
Waktu : 08.30 WIB – selesai
Tempat : Ruang Sidang Jurusan Sastra Inggris
Fakultas Ilmu Budaya Universitas Andalas
Nama : Syakinah
No. BP : 1310731026
Judul Skripsi : The Impacts of Humans' Behavior on
Nature as Reflected in the Chronicles of
Narnia: The Magician's Nephew by C.S.
Lewis: An Ecocritical Reading

Susunan Tim Penguji

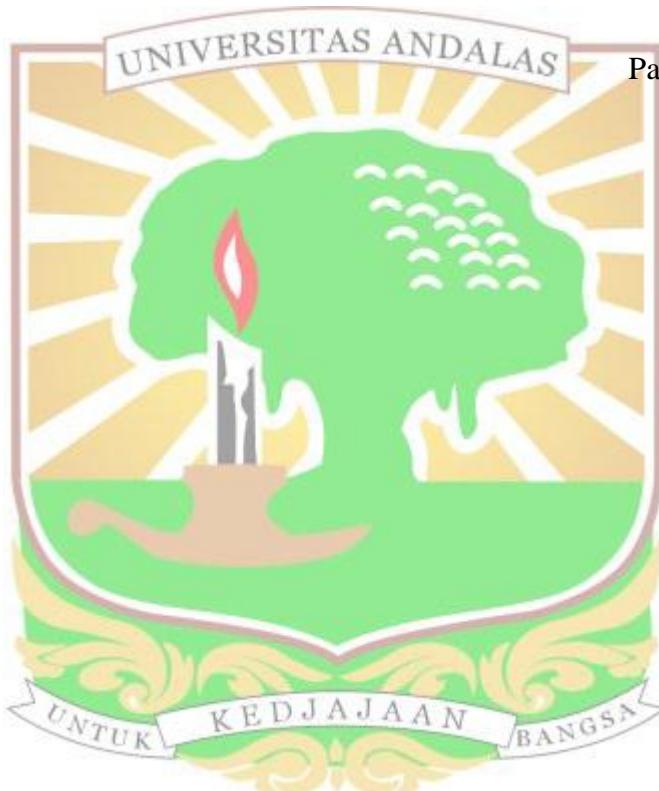
No.	NAMA	JABATAN	TANDA TANGAN
1.	<u>Marliza Yeni, S. S, MA</u> NIP. 197703242000122001	Ketua	
2.	<u>Seswita, S. S, M. Hum</u> NIP. 197912252006042002	Sekretaris	
3.	<u>Rika Handavani, S. S, MAAPD</u> NIP. 198110252005012003	Anggota	
4.	<u>Edria Sandika, S. S, M. Hum</u> NIP. 198406212008121001	Anggota	

Disahkan oleh Ketua Jurusan Sastra Inggris
Fakultas Ilmu Budaya Universitas Andalas


Dr. Rina Marnita AS, MA
NIP. 196503051990012001

DECLARATION

I hereby declare that this thesis has not been submitted yet either in the same or different form. To my knowledge, there has not been any form or idea written or published by others except who are referred to this thesis and mentioned in the references.



Padang, May 2017

Syakinah

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Abstract

Penelitian ini menganalisis dampak perilaku manusia terhadap alam, dilihat dari dua sikap manusia dalam memperlakukan alam, sebagai pelindung atau penghancur. Menggunakan pendekatan ekokritik, perilaku manusia dibagi menjadi *biophilic* dan *ecophobic*, dan perilaku-perilaku ini mengarahkan empat karakter manusia dalam memperlakukan alam di novel *The Chronicles of Narnia: The Magician's Nephew* karya C. S. Lewis. Hasil penelitian ini menjelaskan bahwa sifat manusia yang tergambar didalam novel merupakan cerminan dari kehidupan nyata. Selain itu, penelitian ini mengungkapkan pesan-pesan dari C. S. Lewis mengenai pentingnya peranan manusia dalam menjaga keberlangsungan dan keseimbangan alam. Penelitian ini juga menunjukkan bahwa karya sastra ini merupakan salah satu novel yang menunjukkan penentangan terhadap eksplorasi alam dan perilaku-perilaku negatif manusia dalam memperlakukan alam.

Kata kunci: ekokritik, *biophilic*, *ecophobic*, pelindung, penghancur.



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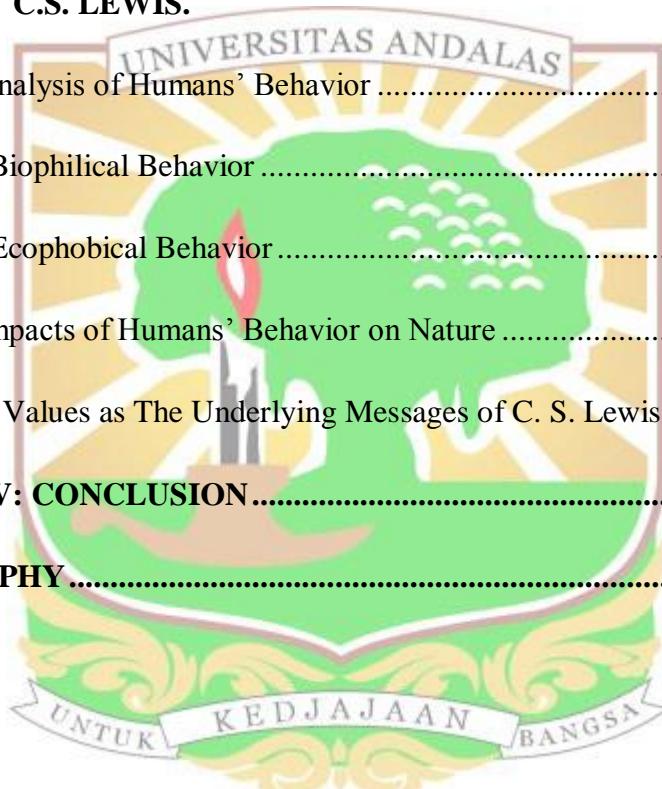
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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background of the Research

The Chronicles of Narnia: The Magician's Nephew is a fictional fantasy novel written by C. S. Lewis as the sixth book of the series. This novel was published in 1955 by HarperCollins. Even though it was published as the sixth book, chronically the story of the novel happened before *The Lion the Witch and the Wardrobe*, which makes this novel as the first book of the series. *The Chronicles of Narnia* consists of seven books; “*The Magician’s Nephew*”, “*The Lion, The Witch and The Wardrobe*”, “*The Horse and His Boy*”, “*Prince Caspian*”, “*The Voyage of the Dawn Treader*”, “*The Silver Chair*” and “*The Last Battle*”.

The story of *The Magician’s Nephew* is about Digory Kirke and Polly Plummer, two children characters, which have to protect and save Narnia from Queen Jadis and Uncle Andrew, two adult characters that want to exploit and destroy it. There is an irony about how children grow up with a lesson that they have to save the nature, but the adults ruin it. Based on that fact, I believe that humans can be divided into two types of behavior seen from the way they are treating the nature, the protector and the destroyer.

This novel describes that the serenity of nature is the important thing that becomes the reason of Digory and Polly to begin their journey. Based on that aspect, humans know nature is a thing that cannot be avoided in our life since

humans grow up in nature and most of bedtime stories and fairytales take nature as its settings. According to that image, children have learnt to protect the nature and to treat it wisely, but in reality, the adults are the ones that destroy our nature.

There are some reasons why I choose to analyze this novel with the particular topic. First, *The Chronicles of Narnia* series is a famous story that gains its popularity with the magical creatures and the nature that full of magic. Second, the readers intend to ignore the role of nature or environment since they believe the role of nature or environment is just the setting of the story. I believe the nature of the story is not just a setting, because the nature of the story has an important role in this novel, seeing from the way C. S. Lewis described the nature.

This research also reveals the underlying messages of C. S. Lewis, which I believe must have some values that portray the morality of humans seen from the way they are treating the nature. Therefore, this research also uses moral criticism as the second theory. Hence, I decided to analyze *The Chronicles of Narnia: The Magician's Nephew* because this novel is related to the topic about human behaviors and the impacts on nature.

1.2. Identification of the Problems

I argue *The Chronicles of Narnia: The Magician's Nephew* shows two different human behaviors reflected by four human characters. I assume there must be some impacts given by human behaviors that lead the sustainability of nature, whether nature will be safe or not. I believe *The Chronicles of Narnia: The Magician's Nephew* also has an underlying message that Lewis wanted to deliver to his

readers. The underlying message of the author will change the perspective of the readers toward this novel and the real life.

1.3. Scope of the Research

I limit this research on several points. First, this research will focus on analyzing the human behaviors reflected by four characters in the novel, Digory Kirke, Polly Plummer, Uncle Andrew and Queen Jadis. Second, this research will reveal the impacts of the human behaviors on nature and how the impacts of human behaviors lead to the sustainability of nature. Third, this research will figure out the underlying message that C.S. Lewis wants to deliver to his readers.

1.4. Research Questions

This research will answer the following questions:

1. How are human behaviors reflected in *The Chronicles of Narnia; the Magician's Nephew*?
2. What are the impacts of the human behaviors on the nature that lead to the sustainability of nature reflected in *The Chronicles of Narnia; the Magician's Nephew*?
3. What are the moral messages of the novel that C. S. Lewis wants to deliver to the readers seen in *The Chronicles of Narnia; the Magician's Nephew*?

1.5. Objective of the Research

First, this research aims to describe that human behaviors in the novel are the reflection of the real life. Second, this research aims to explain the impacts of human behavior towards nature seen from two different types of human in treating the nature, the protector and destroyer. Third, this research aims to figure out the fact that this novel stand as the opposing tools against any exploitations of nature and protests against the negative behavior of human in treating the nature. Finally, I believe this research will be a part of a bigger research in literary field.

1.6. Review of Related Studies

The Chronicles of Narnia by C.S. Lewis is the famous fantasy novel that gets many positive comments from the literary researchers. However, there are three books from this series that had been analyzed and adapted into movies. There are *The Lion, The Witch, and The Wardrobe*, then *Prince Caspian*, and *The Voyage of the Dawn Treader*. Based on that fact, I decided to analyze *The Chronicles of Narnia; the Magician's Nephew* that had never been analyzed using ecocriticism approach. Therefore, I have included three related studies that are related to this research.

The studies are divided into three categories. The first study is an analysis of the last book of the series which is *The Last Battle* of *The Chronicles of Narnia*. Second is analysis on literary works using ecocriticism approach. The last one is a previous study that discussing the same genre of the object of this research. The

three previous studies are very helpful to make me understand about the elements related to this research.

In analyzing the data, I put an analysis of the last book *The Last Battle*. On his research, *The Beginning of the End: An Ecocriticism Analysis on Clive Staples Lewis' "The Chronicles of Narnia: The Last Battle"* (2015) Widodo Sungkono talks about destruction of nature, the exploitation of the forest and slavery of animals as the point of his writing. Using ecocriticism, his thesis comments about human behavior toward nature, and seeks the ideology of the author of Narnia from this novel.

I believe this thesis is helpful and related to my topic, since we use the novel from the same author that in fact it is in one series but I focus on the human behavior to nature while Sungkono's deals with the destruction of the nature in Narnia. Moreover, this thesis helps me in arranging the idea by giving more evidence or supporting ideas not only from the object but also from ecocriticism approach.

Rohmah Romadhon, in her thesis entitled *An Analysis of Environmental Issues Using Ecocriticism in James Cameron's film AVATAR* (2011), applies ecocriticism approach to analyze the environmental aspects in AVATAR film. The article portrays the relationship of human, non-human, and environment from other planet. She argues that the exploitation of the planet by human leads to crisis, and non-human is the one who protects their planet from human. It is one of the concerns in ecocriticism about two kinds of people and their contributions

to nature and environment. Using the same theory as the guidance, this thesis helps me to understand more about ecocriticism and give me more information about the sources that might be helpful for this research since ecocriticism is a new approach and people does not really know about it.

In addition, I have found a research focusing on literary works of the same genre, which is fantasy. *Once Upon an Ecocritical Analysis: The Nature-Culture of German Fairy Tales and its Implications* (2014) by Katherine Ann Adler is analyzing German fairy tales using ecocriticism approach, which also discusses the implications of the ecology, nature or environment that appears in the tales. I argue it will help me because this thesis is using fairy tales as the object which makes an obvious fact that ecocriticism is applicable in any genre.

The three previous studies are dealing with ecocriticism and fantasy. However, the articles only focus on analyzing the condition of nature. In *The Beginning of the End: An Ecocriticism Analysis on Clive Staples Lewis' "The Chronicles of Narnia: The Last Battle"* (2015) Widodo Sungkono only focuses on the destruction of nature and the condition of the end of the world. His study is related to *An Analysis of Environmental Issues Using Ecocriticism in James Cameron's film AVATAR* (2011) by Rohmah Romadhon that deals with the condition of nature after the war between human and non-human.

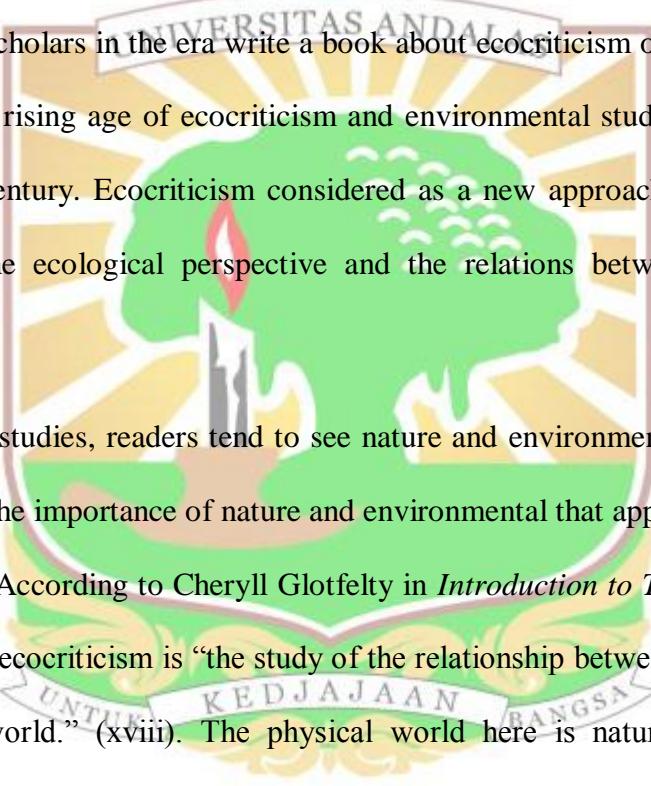
On the other hand, this research focus on analyzing the human behaviors reflected by the four human characters in *The Chronicles of Narnia; the Magician's Nephew*. This research will highlight the human behaviors as the main

focus and reveal the impacts of the behaviors on nature. Therefore, I believe this research is different from the two previous articles that also apply ecocriticism.

1.7. Theoretical Framework

1.7.1. Ecocriticism

The birth of ecocriticism begins with the statement of many scholars in 1980s; they are using the term of the environment to state their opinion about nature. Many scholars in the era write a book about ecocriticism or environmental studies but the rising age of ecocriticism and environmental studies happened in early of 20th century. Ecocriticism considered as a new approach to see literary works from the ecological perspective and the relations between nature and human.



In literary studies, readers tend to see nature and environment as the setting, we do not see the importance of nature and environmental that appears also has its own meaning. According to Cheryll Glotfelty in *Introduction to The Ecocriticism Reader* (1996) ecocriticism is “the study of the relationship between literature and the physical world.” (xviii). The physical world here is nature. Therefore, I believe the use of ecocriticism is to give a chance to see how nature is portrayed in literary works.

The study about ecocriticism in literary works also related with another literary theory, like archetypal, and moral criticism. Nowadays, ecocriticism is popular because people realize the important role of nature in their life, the novels

and tales that they were read, also movies and music show us about the importance of nature, about the end of the world and the exploitation of nature.

We can see the use of nature and environment aspects are the biggest part of our life, but we just tend to ignore it because we think humans are intelligent and powerful so we can do anything to non-human. However, we forget that an intelligent person knows how to keep everything in balance, take what we need and save the rest. The impacts of human behavior and actions are the important elements to see their environmental movement. The relations of these two appear in all of the literary genres like novel, drama, poem, or music.

1.7.2. Biophilical Behavior

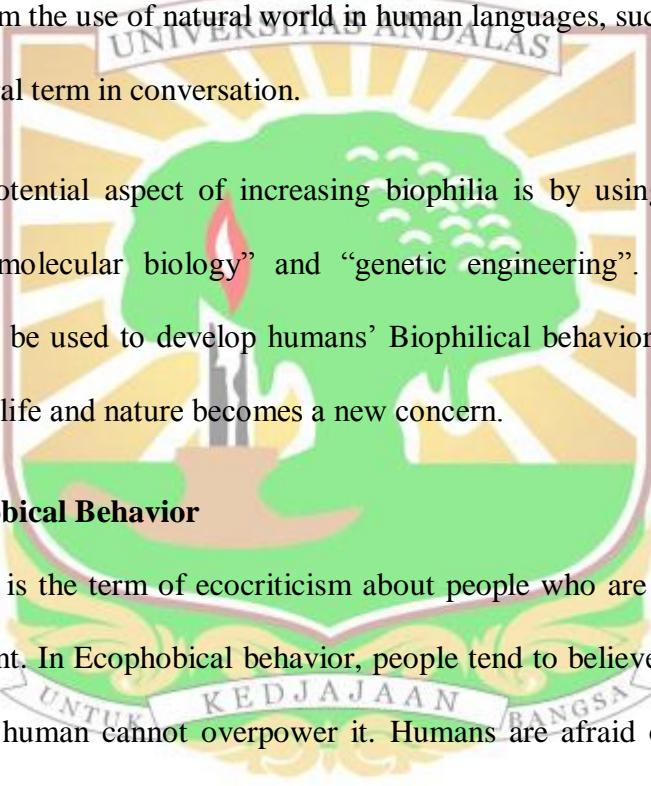
In *Biophilia* (2003), Edward O. Wilson defines biophilia as “the innate tendency to focus on life and lifelike processes.” (1), which means the willing to interact and close to nature. Biophilia is the idea where human wants to have relationship with nature, not only seeking for a good relationship but also humans are not afraid to interact with nature.

The Biophilical behavior leads human to save nature, because not only they are looking for the relationship but also because humans know it is necessary to save and protect nature. Simply speaking, biophilia means the eagerness of human to bind a close tie to nature that affects it on the positive side.

Scott Slovic states in his article “*Ecocriticism 101: A Basic Introduction to Ecocriticism and Environmental Literature*” (2015) that according to Edward O. Wilson in his book *Biophilia*, this behavior means the essential love of the world

such as breeze and trees can motivate our life for living, it can stimulate the happiness and we intend to create the same love to the nature (2).

Different from another approach and criticism, the study of biophilia is rare to find in literary studies since the study about ecocriticism is new. However, an article written by Kara Rogers, “Biophilia Hypothesis” (2016), says that biophilia is the term of humans’ interaction with nature. Biophilia or Biophilical behavior can be seen from the use of natural world in human languages, such as idioms and the use of natural term in conversation.



The logo of Universitas Andalas features a green shield with a yellow border. Inside the shield is a stylized tree with red leaves at the top. Below the tree is a white torch. The background of the shield is green with yellow wavy patterns at the bottom. The words "UNIVERSITAS ANDALAS" are written in a banner at the top, and "KEDAJAAN BANGSA" are written in a banner at the bottom. The entire logo is set against a light blue background.

Another potential aspect of increasing biophilia is by using technology to study about “molecular biology” and “genetic engineering”. It also proved technology can be used to develop humans’ Biophilical behavior since the study about humans’ life and nature becomes a new concern.

1.7.3. Ecophobic Behavior

Ecophobic is the term of ecocriticism about people who are afraid of nature and environment. In Ecophobic behavior, people tend to believe that nature can hurt them and human cannot overpower it. Humans are afraid of the power of nature that can harm them and they cannot feel safe when they live in nature. Therefore, humans with Ecophobic behavior tend to exploit and harm nature in order to overpower the nature.

In "Tracking Ecophobia: The Utility of Empirical and Systems Studies for Ecocriticism" (2015) by Simon Estok, ecophobia or biophobic contradictive with biophilia. Ecophobic in humans' life can be seen from the fear of humans to

interact with the smallest unit of nature. The fear of animals, plants, rain, and the sun is the proof of ecophobic.

Scott Slovic states in his article “*Ecocriticism 101: A Basic Introduction to Ecocriticism and Environmental Literature*” (2015) that the term of “ecophobia” (also called biophobic) which is developed by Simon Estok means “believing that human success and comfort require us to dominate and exploit nature rather than live in a kind of symbiotic, or cooperative, relationship with the non-human world”. (1)

The development of technology nowadays also influences the development of ecophobia. The use of technology makes humans forget to interact with their nature and environment. Even though technology cannot provide humans’ need but they believe dealing with technology is much better than interacting with nature.

1.7.4. Moral Criticism

Moral criticism has the longest history. Started by Plato’s idea, moral criticism has been developed by many scholars and theorists. One of the main moral critic is Mathew Arnold who gives a great contribution on moral education in late nineteenth century. In *A History of Literary Criticism* (2005) by M. A. R. Habib, it is explained that Mathew Arnold give an idea about moral and literature. He believes that every literary works must have moral values to teach morality to its readers. The most important thing in literary works is the moral and philosophical teaching. A great literary works with moral values will lead its readers to religion and spiritual inspiration.

In an article, entitled “A Person-Centered Approach to Moral Judgment” (2015) by Uhlmann, Pizzaro, and Diermeier, it is explained that readers need to see the moral values from certain action of the characters. The way an author describes his or her story, character, plot, and themes can create some different moral values.

Moral value of literary works delivered by the author through his or her works.

Moral value of literary works does not always come from the plot of the story; it can also be seen from the character’s life and experience. Sometimes, moral values of the story influenced by author’s personal opinion of particular topic. Religion and philosophy of the author also has an important role to lead the readers to some moral values.

1.8. Methods of the Research

I follow three steps in conducting this research. The first step is collecting data. In collecting data for this research, I use Library research methods; do a close reading with the primary data, which is *The Chronicles of Narnia: The Magician’s Nephew* by C.S. Lewis. The secondary data, which are the supporting data about the related issues of nature, environment, moral criticism, ecocriticism, biophilia, and ecophobic, is obtained from the collection of books, journal, article, essay, and other relevant sources that can be found by browsing the internet.

The second step is analyzing the data. I read, understand, and analyze the primary data using the naturalist point of view. I focus the analysis on the four characters’ behaviors that are shown in the story and use biophilia and ecophobic

as the tools to guide the analysis. The relationship between each character will show the impacts of their actions on nature.

The last step is presenting the result of analysis using descriptive analysis; I report the analysis descriptively about the impact of humans' behavior on nature as seen in *The Chronicles of Narnia: The Magician's Nephew* by C.S. Lewis.



CHAPTER 2

PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS OF *THE CHRONICLES OF NARNIA: THE MAGICIAN'S NEPHEW* BY C.S. LEWIS.

This chapter discusses about the preliminary analysis of the impacts of humans' behaviors on nature as reflected in *The Chronicles of Narnia: The Magician's Nephew* by C.S. Lewis. I argue the preliminary analysis of the novel will be helpful to make the readers understand about the object of this research.

I believe the preliminary analyses about the intrinsic elements of the novel are important to see the impacts of humans' behaviors on nature in *The Magician's Nephew*. I discuss the preliminary analysis of *The Magician's Nephew* in detail to point out the importance of each element.

2.1. Characters

In *A Glossary of Literary Terms* (1999) by M. H. Abrams, character is "the persons represented in a dramatic or narrative work". (32). Character is one of important elements in literary works, because by interpreting the character, the readers of literary works can find particular lesson such as moral and motivation.

In *The Chronicles of Narnia: The Magician's Nephew*, C.S. Lewis shows the human behaviors through the characterization by seeing from how they are treating the nature in the novel. I believe Lewis makes the human behaviors of the characters can be seen during their journey. There are four human characters

showing different actions in treating the nature that later on will give some impacts towards the nature.

2.1.1. Digory Kirke

The first character in *The Chronicles of Narnia; The Magician's Nephew* is Digory Kirke. Lewis describes Digory as a sulking boy in the beginning of the story, he hates the facts that he has to leave his village where he used to play with his animals and move to London because of his mother's illness. However, during his journey his characterization changes into a curious and brave boy who responsible to protect Narnia from dangers. The changing of Digory's characterization is caused by the human behavior of him. In the novel, he appears as the protector of the nature. He is one of the protagonist characters in the novel.

2.1.2. Polly Plummer

Polly Plummer is the second character in *The Magician's Nephew*. Lewis describes her as a friendly young girl who loves London and she does not hesitate to be friend with Digory Kirke at the first time she meets him. Polly is a lonely girl who only played by herself, she spent her time in the attic of her house by reading and writing some stories. During her journey with Digory she shows some brave actions in order to remind Digory to do the right things.

2.1.3. Uncle Andrew

Andrew Ketterly is Digory's uncle, also known as Uncle Andrew which is one of the antagonist characters in *The Magician's Nephew*. Lewis describes him as a

mad and weird man who obsessed with magic. He believes in magic and decides to do an experiment to find it out, however everything that Uncle Andrew did just lead to disasters and troubles.

2.1.4. Queen Jadis

Queen Jadis is another antagonist character in *The Magician's Nephew*. She is the Queen of Charn and admitted in the destruction of her own kingdom. Digory accidentally wake her up from the magic spell and she started to show her greediness since then. Lewis describes her as an evil character who wanted to conquer everything but she cannot bear to stay in the nature. She also takes the role on persuading Digory to betray his friends.

2.2. Plot

According to Mario Klarer in *An Introduction to Literary Studies* (2004), plot is “logical combination of different element of the action in a literary text” (145). The ideal plot of literary works consists of initial situation or the beginning of the story, followed by complication or the crisis that lead the story to its climax or the turning point, continue with resolution of the crisis or also known as the end of the story.

Plot of the novel can be seen from each event that characters face during their journey. *The Chronicles of Narnia: The Magician's Nephew* appears with linear plot. C. S. Lewis writes the story straight from the beginning until the end, and there is no complicated plot in the novel. I argue Lewis tried to show the human

behaviors of the characters and how it affects the nature in the story that leads to the sustainability of the nature.

The story begins with the condition of London long ago that is described as the days of Sherlock Holmes, the introduction of the characters, the first meeting of Digory Kirke and Polly Plummer, the reason why Digory have to stay in London with Uncle Andrew and how the two children started to be friends and spent their time together. It is continued with Digory and Polly being caught by Uncle Andrew and he succeeded on sending Polly to another world that makes Digory has to come after her. Later, the two children decided to explore another world.

The first raising action is started when Digory and Polly arrives in a queer place full of statues. There, they started to argue to one another about striking a bell that Polly believes is not a good thing to do but Digory insists to strike the bell that caused one of the statue awake, that was the first time they meet Queen Jadis.

The second raising action is when they accidentally bring Queen Jadis to London. She starts to cause a mess in London and wants to conquer the city with her magic, therefor she pointed Uncle Andrew as her servant. After seeing Queen Jadis creates many troubles in the city by stealing a horse and destroying some public equipment, Digory and Polly decided they have to bring the Queen back to the magical world. But, once again they are accidentally bringing not only Queen Jadis but also Uncle Andrew, a horse named Strawberry and its Cabby.

The climax of *The Magician's Nephew* starts with their arrival in a dark place, continues with a song by Aslan that turned that place into a beautiful land. The founding of Narnia continues by the growing of trees, mountains and hills, the description of how the river comes when Aslan walked on that place, and the birth of talking animals.

The tension continues when Queen Jadis tries to stop Aslan by throwing a lamp-post that she got from London but it is not working. Digory realizes that Aslan can help him to cure his ill mother, but Aslan send him into a journey to bring an apple from a garden far away from Narnia. Aslan turns Strawberry into a talking horse and give him a pair of wings to help Digory. Together with Polly, the three of them starting their journey to fulfill the task.

Later, Queen Jadis also comes to the garden and takes the apples. She tries to persuade Digory not to bring the apple to Aslan but his mother instead. Digory remembers a lesson from her mother to always keep his promise and not letting down everyone who believes in him, so he refuses Jadis's words and go back to Narnia.

The falling action of the story is when Aslan send Digory, Polly and Uncle Andrew back to London after the coronation of the very first King and Queen of Narnia which are the Cabby and his wife. Aslan also gives an apple to Digory that cures his ill mother.

The story ends with the explanation about what happens after the characters back from Narnia and how Digory makes a wardrobe from the apple trees that

will be the door to Narnia on the second book. I assume Lewis creates his story with simple plot and he succeeded on making this novel a famous children literature by presenting new magical world with an interesting story, setting and characters.

2.3. Setting

According to M. H. Abrams on his book *A Glossary of Literary Terms* (1999), setting defines as the location, time and social circumstances of literary works take place. In *The Magician's Nephew*, Lewis describes the settings with various places and times, which makes the story interesting. I believe the settings of the novel are related to each other in order to complete the story. However, I see the settings of the novel are divided into two, dangerous setting and magical setting. These two settings, however, have its own role to see the way the characters treating the nature.

Natures in this novel are divided into two, London and Magical World. In London, C. S. Lewis describes it condition by giving an illustration of nice days when Sherlock Holmes is alive, the Bastables are looking for treasure in Lewisham Road, and meals and snacks are more delicious and cheap than now (1). Lewis does not give a clear condition of London as detailed as other nature in this novel, but through the story I assume that the condition of London in this novel is in the young age of London.

Meanwhile in the Magical World, Lewis describes it as The Wood Between the World, Charn and Narnia. The Wood Between the World is a nature where there

are a lot of trees and pools. The condition of this nature explained as a pure nature where there are no animals or wind or any other creatures except the trees and pools. I argue that the trees and pools in The Wood Between the World is the symbols of pure nature that has not being discovered by humans.

The Wood Between the World gives different impacts towards the characters in this novel. The children characters feel comfortable when they arrive in The Wood Between the World, which I believe because they do not see it as something that would harm them. On the other hand, the adult characters show a different reaction. They feel frightened and trembled when they arrive there. I believe this condition portrays a new nature that gives a different reaction to each person depends on how humans see the nature itself.

The second nature in the magical world is Charn, this is where Queen Jadis spells her Deplorable Word and ends ups destroying her Kingdom. The condition of Charn described as an empty nature where everything has been destroyed. The only things that can be seen are a red sun that looks older than ours and a big star. There are no lives, nor any other creatures and the Charn is full of gray dust (68). This condition portrays the condition of nature that ruled by humans.

Humans that intends to destroy nature and show their greediness to conquer everything. Here, Queen Jadis feels so proud when she tells Digory and Polly about her great power to destroy the Charn, but the children characters show different reactions. They feel sorry and angry when they know that Jadis destroys

everything, not only the nature but also the animals and the people who are innocent.

In Narnia, the condition of the nature is contradictive with the Charn. Narnia described as an empty place, there is no light and life. This place also gives different reaction towards the children and adult characters. Even though the place is dark and empty, but the children are not feeling frightened, they even refuse to go from that empty place. I believe this reaction is caused by their love towards nature. However, the adults show a different reaction when they are in Narnia.

As mentioned before, Narnia described as an empty place but Uncle Andrew and Queen Jadis are frightened. I believe it is caused by their fear of nature. Their fear is created by themselves, they believe that nature is a scary place and it will harm them. Later, when the empty place turns into Narnia, the adult characters are still frightened. I believe that the adults' reaction towards Narnia also caused by their belief that the power of nature can destroy humankind, therefor they are not feeling comfortable in Narnia.

2.4. Point of View

In *A Glossary of Literary Terms* (1999) by M. H. Abrams, point of view defines as the ways of literary works are narrated. In *The Chronicles of Narnia: The Magician's Nephew*, I argue that C. S. Lewis is using the Third-person point of view. It can be seen from the beginning of the story that it was told by a narrator because Lewis refers to the characters as she or he, and mentioning their

name. Even though in the story the narrator refers himself as “I” to show his own opinion about the condition in the particular events,

In those days, if you were a boy you had to wear a stiff Eston collar every day, and schools were usually nastier than now. But meals were nicer; and as for sweets, I won’t tell you how cheap and good they were... (1)

I can hardly describe the clothes. The figures were all robed and had crowns on their heads. Their robes were of crimson and silvery gray and deep purple and vivid green... (53)

Sometimes it would move mysteriously when there was no wind blowing: I think that when this happened there were high wind in Narnia and the English tree quivered because, at the moment, the Narnia tree was rocking and swaying in a strong southwestern gale. (220)

But until the end of the story, the Third-person appears as the dominant point of view in *The Chronicles of Narnia: The Magician’s Nephew*.

2.5. Theme

Theme is the concern of the literary works that author wants to deliver to the readers. In *The Chronicles of Narnia: The Magician’s Nephew*, C. S. Lewis creates the four human characters by dividing them into two types of human behaviors, the protector and the destroyer. The human behavior can be seen from the way they are treating the nature and how their behaviors give some impacts to

the nature. Therefore, I argue the theme of *The Magician's Nephew* is human's behavior lead to the sustainability of nature.



CHAPTER 3

THE IMPACTS OF HUMANS' BEHAVIORS ON NATURE AS REFLECTED IN *THE CHRONICLES OF NARNIA: THE MAGICIAN'S NEPHEW* BY C. S. LEWIS

In this chapter I focus on analyzing the behaviors of the characters in *The Chronicles of Narnia: The Magician's Nephew*, represented by four human characters that grouped as children characters and adult characters in order to find the impacts of their actions towards nature as reflected in the novel.

This chapter contains three sub chapters, the first subchapter is an analysis of human behaviors. The second subchapter is an analysis of the impacts of human behaviors on nature. The last subchapter will reveal the moral values as the underlying message of C. S. Lewis that he wants to deliver to his readers.

3.1. The Analysis of the Human Behavior.

In *The Chronicles of Narnia: The Magician's Nephew* there are four human characters that show an interaction with nature, they are Digory Kirke, Polly Plummer, Uncle Andrew and Queen Jadis. I believe their interactions with nature are depends on how they are treating the nature. As explained before, there two types of human behaviors in ecocriticism, Biophilical and Ecophobic behavior. In this subchapter, I divided the analysis into these two behaviors.

3.1.1. Biophilical Behavior

The first human behavior in this novel is Biophilia. Biophilia is the idea where human wants to have relationship with nature, not only seeking for a good relationship, but humans are not afraid to interact with nature. Biophilia also means the eagerness of human to bind a close tie to nature that affects it on the positive side.

The first character in *The Chronicles of Narnia: The Magician's Nephew* that I believe represent this Biophilical behavior is Digory Kirke. He is a young boy, who at the beginning of the story described as a kid that prefers to play in nature with his pony before he moves to London. He feels sad to leave his pony and the river he used to play in.

The analysis of his behavior can be seen from each events of the story. The first event is when he has an argument with Uncle Andrew about the use of animals for humans' experiment, he hates the idea of using and killing the animals only for the sake of humans' need.

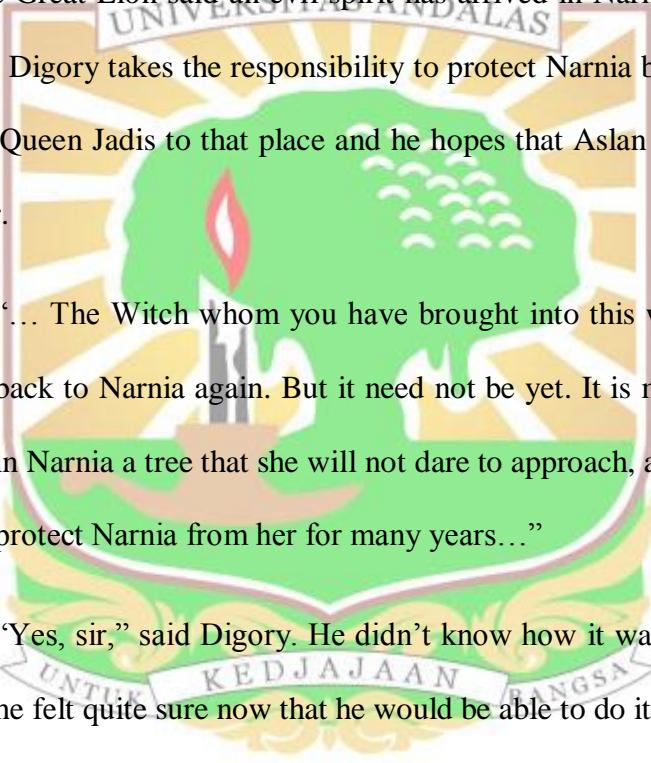
“My earlier experiments were all failures. I tried them on guinea pigs. Some of them only died. Some exploded like little bombs---“

“it was a Jolly cruel thing to do,” said Digory who had once had a guinea pig of his own. (Lewis, 24)

The story shows how Digory thinks that Uncle Andrew is a cruel man that would like to do anything to fill his desire. The reaction reflected the natural

reaction of children to protect animals, because they treat animals as their friends. As the continuation of this matter, when he arrives in the magical world and meet the guinea pig that his uncle uses for experiment he decided not to bring it back because his uncle will kill the guinea pig.

Another event that shows Digory reflection of Biophilical behavior can be seen at the moment when he feels responsible to protect and keep Narnia safe when Aslan the Great Lion said an evil spirit has arrived in Narnia, which refers to Queen Jadis. Digory takes the responsibility to protect Narnia because he is the one who bring Queen Jadis to that place and he hopes that Aslan can help him to cure his mother.



“... The Witch whom you have brought into this world will come back to Narnia again. But it need not be yet. It is my wish to plant in Narnia a tree that she will not dare to approach, and that tree will protect Narnia from her for many years...”

“Yes, sir,” said Digory. He didn’t know how it was to be done but he felt quite sure now that he would be able to do it. (168-169)

From this situation, I assume that the reason of Digory’s action is because he knows what will happen to the nature of Narnia if such an evil person like Queen Jadis stay in that place. Digory does not want to let her ruin and destroy Narnia.

Digory decided to protect Narnia by fulfilling a task, given by Aslan, to bring an apple from a garden in The Western Wild. But once he arrives in the garden Jadis is already there. Jadis tries to persuade Digory to take the apple for his ill

mother and not to give it to Aslan. For that idea Digory remember his mother words to not break his promise and not steal anything, so he decided to return to Aslan with an apple as he promise before.

Moreover, I argue the reason of Digory's action to refuse Jadis's idea is caused by the lesson from her mother. He has got a good lesson from his mother, which is a proof that the reason of every children's behavior depend on how they have been educated before, and children's behavior can be seen from the role of their closest relative that gives them the biggest influences, in this case the closest relative is a mother. From the situation, I believe that Digory as someone who loves nature which in Ecocriticism reflected the Biophilical behavior, the feeling to innate and interact with nature. His behavior shows the willing of humans to protect and keep the sustainability of nature.

The second character that also represents the Biophilical behavior in *The Chronicles of Narnia: The Magician's Nephew* is Polly Plummer. Her behavior can be seen during her journey with Digory. The first action that shows her behavior is when she tells Digory to let the guinea pig stays in The Wood between The Worlds, because she is afraid Uncle Andrew will kill that animal.

She stood up and began to go cautiously toward the guinea pig. But then she changed her mind.

"We might as well leave the guinea pig," she said. "It's perfectly happy here, and your uncle will only do something horrid to it if we take it home." (36)

I argue that Polly reflects the innocence of children to save and love animals, and it shows that children will feel sad when animals are being killed by humans, and unconsciously children have an important role to save animals from the cruelty of humans.

The second action of Polly is when she accompanies Digory to fulfill the task from Aslan to bring an apple from the Western Wild, they are starving after a long journey and they have nothing to eat. Polly takes an initiation to plant the toffees that she brings before. The toffees growth and give them something to eat. (179-183). From this point, I believe Polly's action to plant the toffees is caused by her firm belief that the nature can provide anything for her. It shows the fact that children know how nature can support and give them something, more than humans can do, when they are being left in nature.

Another event that shows her behavior is when she arrives in the Charn. The Charn described as a destroyed place, Polly hates to be there, it shows that she hates to see that place because it is not like the nature she used to know. She also hates the fact that the Charn turns like that because of the greediness of Queen Jadis to conquer that place.

Polly shows her hatred towards Queen Jadis when she knows Queen Jadis is the one who destroys that place and she shows her feeling by calling Queen Jadis as Beast. From this point, I believe Polly has reflected how children think about people who destroy and explore nature. It is because children know that nature has

provide humans with everything but humans are still greedy to exploit it, and children hates to see the proud of humans after they do the exploitation.

After analyzing Polly's behavior, I argue that she is also the reflection of Biophilical behavior. Her reactions towards people who destroy nature are obviously the reflection of children who believes that nature is a friend. Her actions to protect and to save nature are not as obvious as Digory does, but I believe her actions indirectly have given some impacts on nature. However, the little action from her has leaded the sustainability of Narnia to its safety. I assume she also can be considered as the protector of Narnia, because she helps Digory to protect Narnia from the evil spirit. Moreover, she also reflects her role to be responsible for everything she and Digory have done.

Digory and Polly reflected children's behavior in treating nature, which is tending to protect and love nature. I believe that the Biophilical behavior of children is caused by their first lesson to respect and love nature. This behavior can be built with some activities in nature, in "*The Power of Nature: Developing Prosocial Behavior Toward Nature and Peers Through Nature-Based Activities*" (2015) by Acar and Torquati, it is explained that children who play in nature tend to build prosocial behavior to respect nature and humans. Their prosocial behavior helps them to respect plants and animals. Children with Biophilical behavior tend to build a good relationship with their peers and make them have empathy towards nature and human.

3.1.2. Ecophobicical Behavior

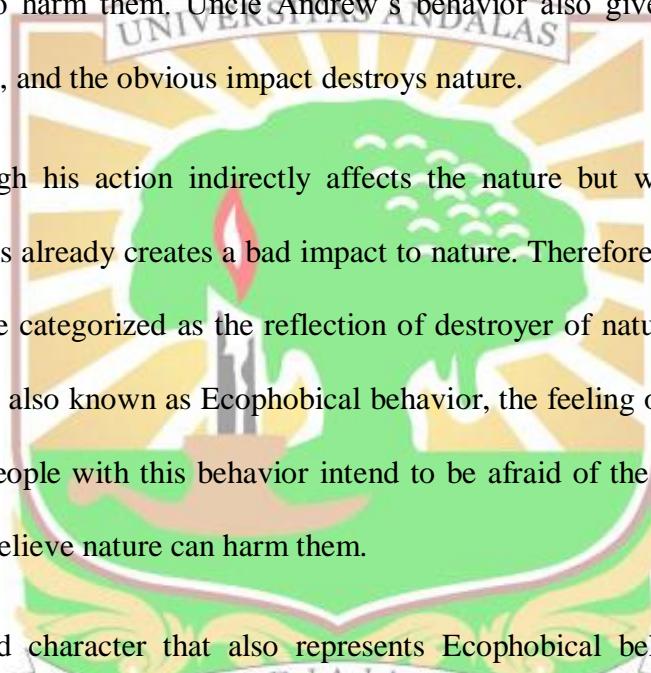
The second human behavior reflected in *The Chronicles of Narnia: The Magician's Nephew* is Ecophobicical Behavior. Ecophobicical behavior is when people tend to believe that nature can hurt them and human cannot overpower it. Humans are afraid of the power of nature that can harm them and they cannot feel safe when they live in nature

The first character in *The Chronicles of Narnia: The Magician's Nephew* that represents the Ecophobicical behavior is Andrew Ketterly, also known as Uncle Andrew. He is Digory's uncle, described as a mad scientist who is working on his secret experiment. In the novel, there is a part when he tells Digory about his experiment to explore another world that he believes is a magical world. Before he catches the children, he used to use guinea pig as his object but the experiment fails and it kills the guinea pig and it happens regularly. However, Uncle Andrew does not feel sorry for the guinea pig because he believes that animals are created to be an object of humans' experiment and get killed (24). His experiment does not go well and has caused many troubles that not only harm Digory and Polly but also harms the sustainability of nature indirectly. His actions have shown how cruel he is. He treats the guinea pig as an object of experiment and kills them. He has reflected the cruelty of human on exploiting animals for their personal matter.

Another evidence to proof that Uncle Andrew represent the Ecophobicical behavior is when he feels afraid to see the founding of Narnia. During the process, there are pairs of animal come up from the earth of Narnia, by seeing the animals Uncle Andrew feels afraid and believes the animals will harm and kill him. He

begs Digory to bring him back to London because he is not comfortable being in a beautiful nature like Narnia. (149).

I believe his reaction towards nature and animals reflected the reason of humans that love to destroy nature, even though nature and its creatures does not do anything but humans are afraid it will cause many troubles. With that fear humans make excuses to exploit nature and decrease any possibilities of nature and animals to harm them. Uncle Andrew's behavior also gives some impacts towards nature, and the obvious impact destroys nature.



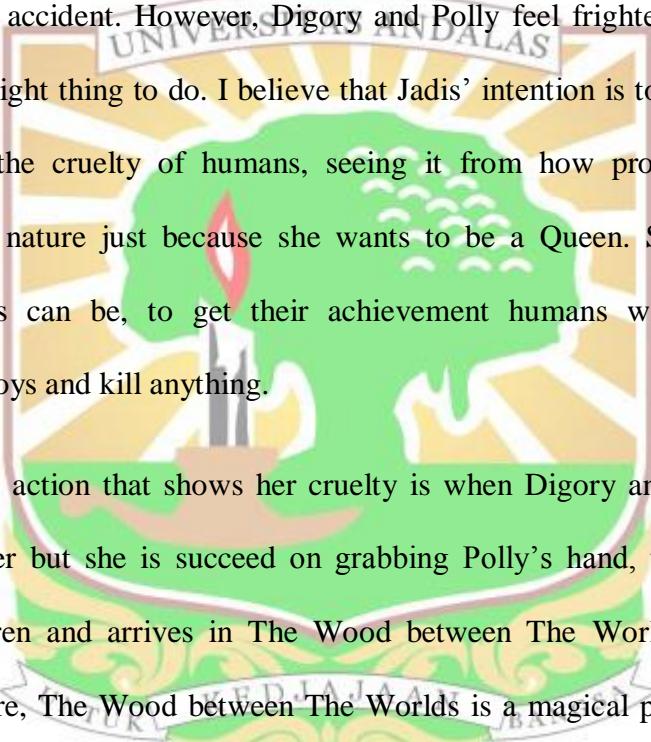
Even though his action indirectly affects the nature but with that kind of behavior he has already creates a bad impact to nature. Therefore, I believe Uncle Andrew can be categorized as the reflection of destroyer of nature. His behavior in ecocriticism also known as Ecophobic behavior, the feeling of fear to interact with nature, people with this behavior intend to be afraid of the power of nature because they believe nature can harm them.

The second character that also represents Ecophobic behavior is Queen Jadis. She is the Queen of Charn and has magical power. Digory accidentally wakes her up and she causes many troubles. In the novel, she is often called as an Evil Witch that refers to her cruelty. The first action is when she has just awakened from her own Deplorable Word, together with Digory and Polly, she tries to escape from the falling Charn and arrives in her destroyed kingdom.

The condition of that place described as a destroyed nature, filled with dust and there is nothing left. That is all happen because of Jadis. She spells a

deplorable word towards her kingdom to take over the throne from her sister. Jadis feels proud to see the terrible condition of her kingdom, she even tells the children to bring her to London back with them so she can conquer London and destroy it. (69-73)

Another cruelty of Jadis is when she tells the children about how great the deplorable word destroys her kingdom. She is proud to be the one who is still alive after that accident. However, Digory and Polly feel frightened and do not think that is a right thing to do. I believe that Jadis' intention is to destroy nature. She reflected the cruelty of humans, seeing it from how proud she is after destroying the nature just because she wants to be a Queen. She shows how greedy humans can be, to get their achievement humans will do anything including destroys and kill anything.



The second action that shows her cruelty is when Digory and Polly tries to escape from her but she is succeed on grabbing Polly's hand, therefore comes with the children and arrives in The Wood between The Worlds. It has been explained before, The Wood between The Worlds is a magical place that full of trees and the condition is totally different from the Charn.

When Jadis arrives in this place, she is scared and trembled. She said that The Wood between The Worlds is a horrible place and begs the children to bring her out of there. She shows a different reaction towards The Wood between The Worlds. Digory and Polly feel happy and enjoy being there, meanwhile Jadis feels afraid and cannot see how great The Wood between The Worlds is.

Now that you saw her in the wood, Queen Jadis looked different.

She was much paler than she had been; so pale that hardly any of her beauty was left. And she was stopped and seemed to be finding it hard to breathe, as if the air of that place stifled her. (Lewis, 78)

“Help! Help! Mercy!” cried the Witch in a faint voice, staggering after them. “Take me with you. You cannot mean to leave me in this horrible place. It is killing me.” (79)

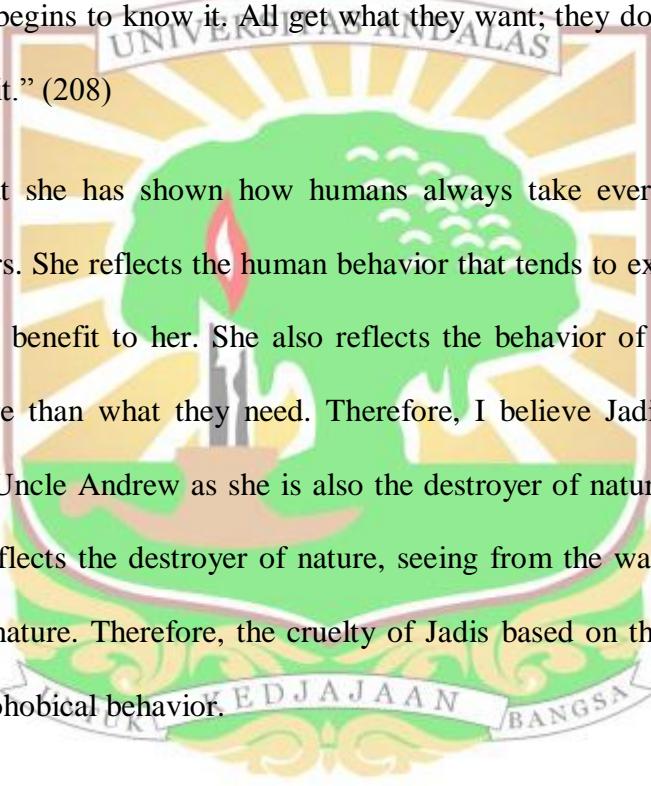
I believe that her reaction in The Wood Between the World is the reflection of humans that afraid of the power of nature. She believes the nature in The Wood between The Worlds will harm and kill her, even though the nature did not do anything to her but to be in such pure nature make her feels unsafe.

Her reaction towards nature continues as she arrives in an empty place, even though it is an empty place but it has the same feeling with The Wood between The Worlds. The place is cozy that makes Digory and Polly feel safe but Jadis feels the empty place has a strong power to kill her. Later on, by seeing how Aslan can turn the empty place into Narnia, Jadis feels scared by the great power that appears in that place. Again, she shows the same reaction as she arrives in The Wood between The Worlds before.

The last action is at the apple garden. When Digory arrives in the garden, Jadis is already there before him because she heard about the power of that apple when Aslan tells Digory to bring it. The apple has a magical power to make people who eat it have a great power, Jadis takes as many as she can without knowing the rule

of the garden. She even persuades Digory to betray Aslan and bring the apples to his mother.

“Alas,” said Aslan, shaking his head. “it will. Things always work according to their nature. She has won her heart’s desire; she has un-wearying strength and endless days like a goddess. But length of days with an evil heart is only length of misery and already she begins to know it. All get what they want; they do not always like it.” (208)



I argue that she has shown how humans always take everything for their personal matters. She reflects the human behavior that tends to exploit nature if it will give some benefit to her. She also reflects the behavior of humans to take something more than what they need. Therefore, I believe Jadis has the same behavior with Uncle Andrew as she is also the destroyer of nature. I believe that Queen Jadis reflects the destroyer of nature, seeing from the way she treats and interacts with nature. Therefore, the cruelty of Jadis based on the events proves that she has ecophobicical behavior.

3.2. The Impacts of Human Behaviors on Nature

From the analysis of the four human characters, I argue that they represent the human behaviors towards nature. Divided the human behaviors into two, Biophilical and Ecophobicical behavior, I believe the four characters gives some impacts to the nature.

Based on the analysis, I argue that the children characters represent Biophilical behavior of humans and give good impacts to nature. Seen from how hard the children characters try to protect nature in *The Chronicles of Narnia; The Magician's Nephew* I believe they can be categorized as the protector of nature. It is reflected in how children tend to protect and love nature because they know that nature will not harm them.

I believe the children characters' action to fulfill the task give some impacts on Narnia. The major impact is that their success to protect the nature and they prove themselves as the protector of Narnia. Their action leads the sustainability of nature to its safety. Another impact of the children characters' action is that they show a good side of humans that makes the Narnians believe them as the ancestor to the next generation.

As for the adult character, the analysis shows that they reflect the Ecophobicical behavior. Seeing from how they feel frightened to be in nature so they try to destroy it. The adult characters reflect how adults tend to destroy nature for their personal matter. Therefore, I argue that the adult characters can be categorized as the destroyer of nature.

The major impact of their Ecophobicical behavior is obviously the nature is destroyed, it can be seen from the condition of the Charn. The impact of Queen Jadis's spell not only kills her family and people but also destroys everything in the nature. She causes many troubles just to get to the throne, but at the end by

destroying her kingdom and nature she has nothing left on her except her cruel and evil power.

Another impact is that she has creates a danger towards Narnia as new nature, because at the very first she threatens Narnia like her kingdom and wants to destroy it. Moreover, she leads the sustainability of nature in Narnia into danger by taking some apples from the garden even though there is a rule about it. By taking the apples as many as she wants, I believe she has exploit nature for her personal matters without thinking about how it will destroy the sustainability of nature.

3. 3. Moral Values as the Underlying Messages of C. S. Lewis

In this subchapter, I will reveal two moral values of the novel, it is also the underlying messages of C. S. Lewis that he wants to deliver to his readers. I believe there are some messages that Lewis wants to tell in *The Chronicles of Narnia; The Magician's Nephew*. The underlying messages will be based on the analysis of the impacts of human behaviors on nature.

I argue that it is important to discuss about the underlying messages of author that lied on their story, because I believe that an author wants to tell something important to his or her readers. Therefore, I assume that in *The Chronicles of Narnia; The Magician's Nephew* have some underlying messages of C. S. Lewis that can be revealed.

Seeing from the analysis of the impacts of human behaviors on nature, I believe that the first underlying message of C. S. Lewis deals with his

consideration towards the condition of nature. He tries to deliver his opinion about the impacts of humans' action towards nature by giving a contrast condition of two natures. It can be seen in *The Chronicles of Narnia; The Magician's Nephew* that he describes the nature of Narnia and Charn differently. I believe that he tries to tell his readers that humans have an important role in leading the sustainability of nature.

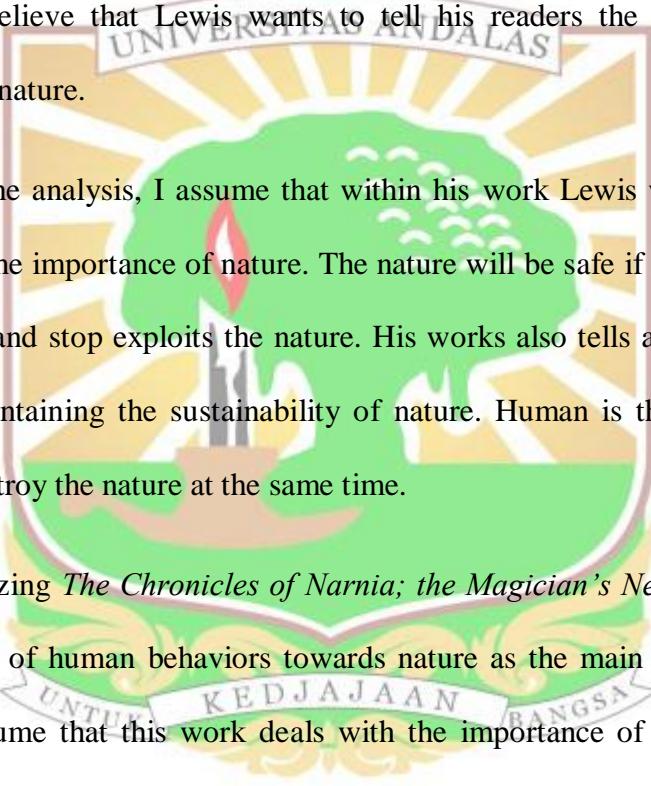
The sustainability of nature depends on the way humans treat the nature. The nature will be safe if humans protect and know how to keep nature on balance by exploring nature with some consideration of what will come after it. On the other hand, nature will be damaged if humans destroy and exploit nature without consideration. If humans keep exploit and not keeping nature on balance they will harm and destroy nature.

The second underlying message that I believe C. S. Lewis wants to tell in *The Chronicles of Narnia; The Magician's Nephew* is the reality of human behaviors. He presents the human behaviors on Digory Kirke, Polly Plummer, Uncle Andrew, and Queen Jadis, as the four main characters in the novel. Based on the analysis of the four human characters before, I believe that Lewis wants to tell about the human behaviors by divided them into two, children and adults.

Lewis presented the children characters as a protector of nature, it is the reflection of children's love and care towards nature. By describing Digory and Polly as children characters that are willing to protect Narnia, I believe that Lewis wants to shows that children or young generation are capable to protect nature if

they learn to care about their nature and environment. It is necessary to teach them about the importance of nature to build their awareness to save and protect nature.

On the other hand, Lewis presents the adult characters as a destroyer of nature. The adult characters reflect on how adult intends to exploit nature. Uncle Andrew and Queen Jadis are described as adult characters that are willing to destroy Narnia to achieve their personal matters. By looking at the cruelty of the adult characters, I believe that Lewis wants to tell his readers the bad impacts of exploitation of nature.



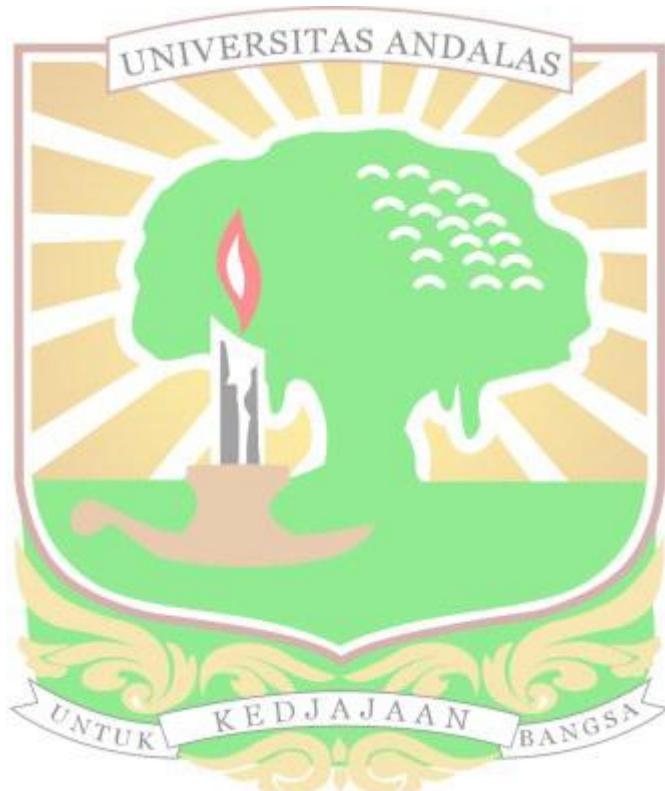
Based on the analysis, I assume that within his work Lewis wants to tell his readers about the importance of nature. The nature will be safe if humans learn to treat it wisely and stop exploits the nature. His works also tells about the role of humans in maintaining the sustainability of nature. Human is the one who can protect and destroy the nature at the same time.

After analyzing *The Chronicles of Narnia; the Magician's Nephew* and focus on the impacts of human behaviors towards nature as the main problem of this research, I assume that this work deals with the importance of humans to lead nature to its sustainability and maintain it. The way humans treating nature will give some impacts towards it.

In this work, the way of Digory and Polly treat nature as the reflection of Biophilical behavior lead nature of Narnia to its prosperous condition, they also protect Narnia from another danger. On the other hand, this work also shows the way Uncle Andrew and Queen Jadis treat nature as the reflection Ecophobicical

behavior that lead nature to its damage, they destroy nature and create damage when they are in another place.

In addition, by giving the condition of nature on his work, I assume that Lewis wants to tell us to have Biophilical behavior so we can protect nature, and we have to introduce the importance of nature to the children and young generation so they can keep it safe.



CHAPTER 4

CONCLUSION

In analyzing *The Chronicles of Narnia; the Magician's Nephew*, C.S. Lewis obviously shows his concern about nature. By studying it closely using ecocriticism approach, I argue that by describing each place in contradictory situation will reveal the reaction of the four human characters and how they interact with nature which reflected the human behaviors in order to find it impacts towards nature. Therefore, I believe the topic about the impacts of human behaviors is one of the main focuses of this work. I argue that the human behaviors are the important roles to see how humans treat the nature.

I argue that in order to reveal the impacts of human behaviors this novel has shown the differences between the four human characters, divided the human characters into two, children and adult characters which show that the children characters have Biophilical behavior and the adult characters have Ecophobic behavior.

The result of this research is achieved by making Biophilical and Ecophobic behaviors as the important roles in leading humans to treat their nature wisely. With Biophilical behavior, the children characters; Digory Kirke and Polly Plummer show their good and wise ways in treating the nature. Their willingness to protect the nature gives great impacts towards nature. The nature is safe and the sustainability of nature is balance.

On the other hand, the analysis on the Ecophobic behavior that reflected by the adult characters; Uncle Andrew and Queen Jadis, show their bad and unwise ways in treating nature. Their greediness to exploit nature and kill the animals gives some bad impacts afterwards. The impacts of Ecophobic behavior towards nature make the nature unsafe and it destroy nature.

Moreover, I also conclude that the moral values as the underlying messages of C. S. Lewis as the writer deals with his concern about the condition of nature, and the role of humans to maintain it sustainability. Lewis shows his concern by describing each nature as a good and bad place to shows the reaction of each character and how they are dealing with the condition of nature.

Within the story of *The Chronicles of Narnia; the Magician's Nephew*, Lewis blatantly shows the reaction of the children characters with Biophilical behavior towards a destroy nature, Charn. The reaction of the adult characters with Ecophobic behavior towards good nature, The Wood Between The Worlds and Narnia.

I also conclude that the underlying messages of C. S. Lewis also deal with the important role of humans in maintaining the sustainability of nature. I assume that Lewis wants to tell his readers that humans have an important role towards nature. Whether the nature will be safe or destroyed depends on how humans interact and treat nature.

Therefore, I believe by describing the condition of natures in *The Chronicles of Narnia; the Magician's Nephew* in contradictive condition after the human

characters interacted with it, Lewis wants to tell to his readers that humans are the one who will protect and destroy nature. The importance of humans in maintaining the sustainability of nature can be seen from their ways of seeing and treating nature which I believe depends on their behavior and choice to be the protector or destroyer of nature.



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