

CHAPTER III

ANALYSIS

This chapter reveals and discusses the data collection from *The Chronicles of Narnia: the Lion, the Witch and the Wardrobe*; a novel written by C.S Lewis. All of data here were collected and analyzed through some steps explained in the previous chapter. It covers the finding of characters, characterization, and heroic performances in the novel *The Chronicles of Narnia: The Lion, The Witch, and The Wardrobe*.

1.1. Characters and Characterization

1.1.1 Aslan

Aslan is the great lion who is described as the King of Narnia, the King of Beasts, the Lord of the Wood, and the son of the great Emperor beyond the sea. As it describes, “I tell you he is the King of the wood and the son of the great Emperor-beyond-the-Sea. Don’t you know who is the King of Beasts? Aslan is a lion—the Lion, the great Lion” (45). So, Aslan is described as a King of Narnia, he is a great Lion.

When the children try to see Aslan’s face, they describe that Aslan has a golden mane and a pair of large eyes. “For when they tried to look at Aslan’s face they just caught a glimpse of the golden mane and the great, royal, solemn, overwhelming eyes; and then they found they couldn’t look at him and went all trembly” (69). From children descriptions, they notice at his hair, his mane, and his eyes that shows he is great.

Aslan is a good leader. He does not discriminate towards his status with other animals. It is seen when a lion who looks very excited when he hears the Aslan's conversation. "Did you hear what he said? Us Lions. That means him and and me. Us Lions. That's what I like about Aslan. No side, no stand-off-ishness. Us Lions. That meant him and me" (95).

Aslan is the only one who is feared by the White Witch. Even a roar alone can make the White Witch depressed after hearing his roar. "Haa-a-arrh!" roared Aslan, half rising from his throne; and his great mouth opened wider and wider and the roar grew louder and louder, and the Witch, after staring for a moment with her lips wide apart, picked up her skirts and fairly ran for her life" (79).

Aslan is a powerful figure, even for people who didn't know who he is yet. When the name of Aslan is called, the children feel strange in themselves, not only perceive his power, but also become a little bit more themselves.

"At the name of Aslan each one of the children felt something jump in its inside. Edmund felt a sensation of mysterious horror. Peter felt suddenly brave and adventurous. Susan felt as if some delicious smell or some delightful strain of music had just floated by her. And Lucy got the feeling you have when you wake up in the morning and realize that it is the beginning of the holidays or the beginning of summer" (39).

So, the children feel his aura that he is a powerful and great King. They feel comfortable in Aslan's side.

Aslan is the king who protects the animals. His arrival is really awaited by the resident of Narnia. This is illustrated when Peter and his sisters get to the Stone Table.

“Aslan stood in the center of a crowd of creatures who had grouped themselves round him in the shape of a half-moon. There were Tree-Women there and Well-Women (Dryads and Naiads as they used to be called in our world) who had stringed instruments; it was they who had made the music. There were four great centaurs. The horse part of them was like huge English farm horses, and the man part was like stern but beautiful giants. There was also a unicorn, and a bull with the head of a man, and a pelican, and an eagle, and a great Dog. And next Aslan stood two leopards of whom one carried his crown and the other his standard” (69).

Aslan is a noble lion. When he returns to Narnia, everyone there expects him to beat the White Witch, rescue the betrayer Edmund, bring back spring, and make everything perfect. Mr. Beaver recites in old rhyme of Narnia that suggests Aslan can fix everything in a jiffy. “Wrong will be right, when Aslan comes in sight, at the sound of his roar, sorrows will be no more, When he bares his teeth, winter meets its death, And when he shakes his mane, we shall have spring again” (44).

A part of Aslan's nature is playfulness. After he is revived by the Emperor's magic, Aslan plays with Susan and Lucy, and all three is very enjoy the feeling of being alive and playing together. There is something simple and beautifully good about their play.

“Oh, children,” said the Lion, “I feel my strength coming back to me. Oh, children, catch me if you can!” He stood for a second, his eyes very bright, his limbs quivering, lashing himself with his tail. Then he made a leap high over their heads and landed on the other side of the Table. Laughing, though she didn't know why, Lucy scrambled over it to reach him. Aslan leaped again. A mad chase began” (90).

Aslan really knows everything that is going on in Narnia. He definitely knows what happen with Edmund and the Witch, so he asking about the fourth child is just a formality. Directly, it can be said that Edmund is a betrayer. “But where is the fourth?” asked Aslan. “He has tried to betray them and joined the White Witch, O Aslan,” said Mr. Beaver” (70).

Aslan knows a secret that nobody else did, and it fixed everything. But the spiritual point is that one great sacrifice can redeem for someone's betrayal. One victim can stand in for another, and by doing so, he can free the whole world.

“It means,” said Aslan, “that though the Witch knew the Deep Magic, there is a magic deeper still which she did not know. Her knowledge goes back only to the dawn of Time. But if she could

have looked a little further back, into the stillness and the darkness before Time dawned, she would have read there a different incantation. She would have known that when a willing victim who had committed no treachery was killed in a traitor's stead, the Table would crack and Death itself would start working backwards" (89).

Aslan takes a responsibility to save Edmund from the Witch by sacrifices his own life. He did it because he wants to save the citizens in Narnia. So, he must responsible to face the White Witch.

Aslan instructs the animals to follow some wolves that are immediately go to their master after hiding. When the properly time come, the centaurs, eagles, and other animals follow some wolves to find the White Witch, so they can rescue Edmund from the White Witch.

"Quick! Quick!" shouted the voice of Aslan. "Centaur! Eagles! I see another wolf in the thickets. There—behind you. He has just darted away. After him, all of you. He will be going to his mistress. Now is your chance to find the Witch and rescue the fourth Son of Adam." And instantly with a thunder of hoofs and beating of wings a dozen or so of the swiftest creatures disappeared into the gathering darkness" (72).

Aslan revives the lion statue and other statues in the castle. Aslan does it just by blowing his breath on the statues. So they can move and dance together.

At the first, Aslan blows his breath to the stone lion, and then dwarfs, rabbits, and centaurs. Then Aslan finds other stone statues and revives them all.

“He was indeed. He had bounded up to the stone lion and breathed on him. Then without waiting a moment he whisked round - almost as if he had been a cat chasing its tail -and breathed also on the stone dwarf, which (as you remember) was standing a few feet from the lion with his back to it. Then he pounced on a tall stone dryad which stood beyond the dwarf, turned rapidly aside to deal with a stone rabbit on his right, and rushed on to two centaurs.”
(91-92)

“For a second after Aslan had breathed upon him the stone lion looked just the same. Then a tiny streak of gold began to run along his white marble back—then it spread—then the color seemed to lick all over him as the flame licks all over a bit of paper—then, while his hind quarters were still obviously stone, the lion shook his mane and all the heavy stone folds rippled into living hair. Then he opened a great red mouth, warm and living, and gave a prodigious yawn. And now his hind legs had come to life. He lifted one of them and scratched himself” (92).

Aslan helps Edmund when he gets the punishment that is written at the Deep Magic where Edmund has to be sacrificed on the Stone Table as a betrayer. Aslan wants everyone to fall back because he will say something that can save

Edmund from the Deep Magic to the Witch. He does not want everyone know about what has he said or what agreement that has done with the Witch.

“You have a traitor there, Aslan,” said the Witch. Of course everyone present knew that she meant Edmund.

“Have you forgotten the Deep Magic?” asked the Witch.

“... You know that every traitor belongs to me as my lawful prey and that for every treachery I have a right to a kill.” (77)

“Fall back, all of you,” said Aslan, “and I will talk to the Witch alone.”

“At last they heard Aslan's voice, “You can all come back,” he said. “I have settled the matter. She has renounced the claim on your brother's blood.” And all over the hill there was a noise as if everyone had been holding their breath and had now begun breathing again, and then a murmur of talk.” (78-79)

When Aslan talked face to face with the Witch to save Edmund from his punishment as a betrayer, no one knows that Aslan will do a big sacrifice. He will replace Edmund to do a punishment on Stone Table. When Aslan arrives at Stone Table, he is immediately tied by four Hags after that they kicking him, hitting him, and anything they can do to hurting him.

Witch to help Mr. Tumnus. He also suggested to divide the search into 4 parts to find Edmund.

“Couldn’t we have some stratagem?” said Peter. “I mean couldn’t we dress up as something, or pretend to be—oh, peddlers or anything—or watch till she was gone out—or—oh, hang it all, there must be some way” (43).

“We’d better divide into four search parties,” said Peter, “and all go indifferent directions. Whoever finds him must come back here at once and—“ (48).

Peter seems to know how to be a warrior. After receiving his sword from Father Christmas, he needs no training before slaying Fenris and fighting in the battle. He also instinctively begins to think like a military tactician. When Aslan leads his followers to the Fords of Beruna, Peter suggests that they should camp on the far side of the river to protect them from a night attack by the Witch.

“It was still afternoon when they came down to a place where the river valley had widened out and the river was broad and shallow.

This was the Fords of Beruna and Aslan gave orders to halt on this side of the water. But Peter said, “Wouldn't it be better to camp on the far side - for fear she should try a night attack or anything?”

Aslan, who seemed to have been thinking about something else, roused himself with a shake of his magnificent mane and said,

"Eh? What's that?" Peter said it all over again.

"No," said Aslan in a dull voice, as if it didn't matter. "No. She will not make an attack to-night." And then he sighed deeply. But presently he added, "All the same it was well thought of. That is how a soldier ought to think" (80).

Peter loves his brother and sisters so much. This is seen when he still looks for a way to help in escaping Edmund, though he knows that Edmund has betrayed them. "All the same," said Peter in a rather choking sort of voice, "we'll still have to go and look for him. He is our brother after all, even if he is rather a little beast. And he's only a kid" (49).

Peter is a responsible person. He takes responsibility for his failings. He admits to Aslan, without being asked, that his attitudes to Edmund may have contributed to Edmund's betrayal. "That was partly my fault, Aslan," Peter says. "I was angry with him and I think that helped him to go wrong" (70).

Peter's bravery increases and develops. In spite of his fears, Peter pushes himself together and fights. Likewise, when Aslan leaves him in charge of the battle against the Witch, Peter rises to the event. Although we know that Peter feels uncomfortable about fighting the battle alone.

"Aslan's mood affected everyone that evening. Peter was feeling uncomfortable too at the idea of fighting the battle on his own; the news that Aslan might not be there had come as a great shock to him. Supper that evening was a quiet meal. Everyone felt how different it had been last night or even that morning. It was as if the

at his own risk, Mr. Beaver. We can't just leave him to be—to be—to have that done to him" (44).

Peter defends Lucy when Edmund tries to lie and blame Lucy about Narnia, the country behind the wardrobe. "Look here," said Peter, turning on him savagely, "shut up! You've been perfectly beastly to Lu ever since she started this non sense about the wardrobe, and now you go playing games with her about it and setting of her again. I believe you did it simply out of spite" (24).

Peter tries save Susan from the wolf who tries to hurt Susan. Although he does not dare, he still swings his sword toward the wolf.

"Peter did not feel very brave; indeed, he felt he was going to be sick. But that made no difference to what he had to do. He rushed straight up to the monster and aimed a slash of his sword at its side. That stroke never reached the Wolf. Quick as lightning it turned round, its eyes flaming, and its mouth wide open in a howl of anger. If it had not been so angry that it simply had to howl it would have got him by the throat at once. As it was though all this happened too quickly for Peter to think at all—he had just time to duck down and plunge his sword, as hard as he could, between the brute's fore legs into its heart. Then came a horrible, confused moment like something in a nightmare. He was tugging and pulling and the Wolf seemed neither alive nor dead, and its bared teeth knocked against his forehead, and everything was blood and

Susan is lack of courage, but she still wants to help the other. After a discussion with Peter, Susan, and Edmund about what they should do, she agrees to help Mr. Tumnus. "I've a horrid feeling that Lu is right," said Susan. "I don't want to go a step further and I wish we'd never come. But I think we must try to do something for Mr. Whatever-his-name is – I mean the Faun" (34).

When Aslan goes to the Stone table, Lucy and Susan see him and follow him. Aslan will replace Edmund' position to do a punishment. Susan looks at him who walked slowly and bowed with feeble face. She asks him about his condition and what has happened that makes him sad.

"Forward they went again and one of the girls walked on each side of the Lion. But how slowly he walked! And his great, royal head drooped so that his nose nearly touched the grass. Presently he stumbled and gave a low moan (82).

"Are you ill, dear Aslan?" asked Susan."

"No," said Aslan. "I am sad and lonely. Lay your hands on my mane so that I can feel you are there and let us walk like that." (83)

Susan stops the debate between Peter and Edmund. She invites them to look for Lucy who had left the room. Susan seems anxious because Edmund has mocked and jeered Lucy. Susan as her old sister feels sorry and worrying her so much.

Poor Lucy gave Edmund one look and rushed out of the room.

Edmund is a boy who likes complaining. It is described as Susan scolds him for complaining the rain that fell when they will go to exploring.

“Of course it would be raining!” said Edmund. They had just finished their breakfast with the Professor and were upstairs in the room he had set apart for them - a long, low room with two windows looking out in one direction and two in another.

“Do stop grumbling, Ed,” said Susan. “Ten to one it’ll clear up in an hour or so. And in the meantime we’re pretty well off. There’s a wireless and lots of books” (3).

Edmund also likes to provoke. It is described in a conversation between Edmund and Peter that are concerned about the animals’ alignment in Narnia, although Peter has given strong evidence.

“They had been travelling in this way for about half an hour, with the two girls in front, when Edmund said to Peter, “If you’re not still too high and mighty to talk to me, I’ve something to say which you’d better listen to.”

“What is it?” asked Peter.

“Hush! Not so loud,” said Edmund; there’s no good frightening the girls. But have you realized what we’re doing?”

“What?” said Peter, lowering his voice to a whisper.

“We’re following a guide we know nothing about. How do we know which side that bird is on? Why shouldn’t it be leading us into a trap?”

After Edmund comes into the land of Narnia and is given Turkish delight by the Witch, Edmund is indirectly affected by Witch's magic and Edmund is in the side of Witch. So that Edmund tries keep secret about Narnia.

“But Edmund secretly thought that it would not be as good fun for him as for her. He would have to admit that Lucy had been right, before all the others, and he felt sure the others would all be on the side of Fauns and the animals; but he was already more than half on the side of the Witch. He did not know what he would say, or how he would keep his secret once they were all talking about Narnia” (23).

To keep his secret, Edmund lies and pretends that he and Lucy just jokes about Narnia. This is what makes Lucy sad.

“And Edmund gave a very superior look as if he were far older than Lucy (there was really only a year's difference) and then a little snigger and said, “Oh, yes, Lucy and I have been playing—pretending that all her story about a country in the wardrobe is true. Just for fun, of course. There's nothing there really” (24).

Edmund betrays Peter, Susan, Lucy, Mr. Beaver, Mrs. Beaver, Aslan and the animals which are good because he considers that the Witch is a good person, so he prefers White Witch. It describes in the conversation of Mr. Beaver and the children, “Don't you understand?” said Mr. Beaver. “He's gone to her, to the White Witch. He has betrayed us all” (84).

In addition, Edmund betrays his siblings because of the influence of food given by the White Witch. It is described by Mr. Beaver when they intend to looking for Edmund.

“Then mark my words,” said Mr. Beaver, “he has already met the White Witch and joined her side, and been told where she lives. I didn’t like to mention it before (he being your brother and all) but the moment I set eyes on that brother of yours I said to myself ‘Tracherous.’ He had the look of one who has been with the Witch and eaten her food. You can always tell them if you’ve lived long in Narnia; something about their eyes”(49).

After Edmund delivers the information to the Witch, she arrests and treats him very badly, forcing him to march across the damp countryside without a coat, cold, wet, and hungry. During this journey, Edmund has a small enlightenment when he sees a group of animals enjoying a feast that Father Christmas gave them. The Witch is very angry and turns them to stone. Edmund feels sympathy and pity to them.

“Then she raised her wand. “Oh, don’t, don’t, please don’t,” shouted Edmund, but even while he was shouting she had waved her wand and instantly where the merry party had been there were only statues of creatures (one with its stone fork fixed forever half-way to its stone mouth) seated round a stone table on which there were stone plates and a stone plum pudding.

“As for you,” said the Witch, giving Edmund a stunning blow on the face as she re-mounted the sledge, “let that teach you to ask favour for spies and traitors. Drive on!” And Edmund for the first time in this story felt sorry for someone besides himself. It seemed so pitiful to think of those little stone figures sitting there all the silent days and all the dark nights, year” (65).

Edmund may try to deceive himself. He instinctively has a fundamental knowledge of good and evil. He knows about the White Witch is an evil, but he tries to throw away them out with foolish arguments and ridiculous reasoning.

“Because,” he said to himself, “all these people who say nasty things about her are her enemies and probably half of it isn’t true. She was jolly nice to me, anyway, much nicer than they are. I expect she is the rightful Queen really. Anyway, she’ll be better than that awful Aslan!” At least, that was the excuse he made in his own mind for what he was doing. It wasn’t a very good excuse, however, for deep down inside him he really knew that the White Witch was bad and cruel”(51-52).

Edmund saves his power by damaging Witch’s wand which is able to turn someone into stone. Edmund swings his sword toward the White Witch's wand in the last minute battle. He does it without thinking that he will be a stone when the wand hit him and his siblings.

immediately stepped into the wardrobe and got in among the coats and rubbed her face against them”. (4)

Lucy is a nice girl, she always lends her handkerchief for the other people. This is described in two different situations, first when Lucy gives her handkerchief to Mr. Tumnus that continuously crying and didn't explain anything what happened. The second time to the Giant that very exhausting and sweating, he asked who has a handkerchief.

“But the Faun continued sobbing as if it heart would break. And even when Lucy went over and put her arms round him and lent him her handkerchief, he did not stop. He merely took the handkerchief and kept on using it, wringing it out with both hands whenever it got too wet to be any more use, so that presently Lucy was standing in a damp patch” (9).

“Blowed if I ain't all in a muck sweat,” said the Giant, puffing like the largest railway engine. “Comes of being out of condition. I suppose neither of you young ladies has such a thing as a pochet-handkerchee about you?”

“Yes, I have,” said Lucy, standing on tip-toes and holding her handkerchief up as far as she could reach” (94).

Lucy is a girl who always wants to know something. It happens when she find the wardrobe. When Lucy and her brother find a large wardrobe in the empty room, her brothers and sister has gone but she stays on to explore the wardrobe.

“Please – Aslan,” said Lucy, “can anything be done to save Edmund?”

“All shall be done,” said Aslan. “But it may be harder than you think.” And then he was silent again for some time. Up to that moment Lucy had been thinking how royal and strong and peaceful his face looked; now it suddenly came into her head that he looked sad as well” (70).

Lucy feels fear when she knows there is a new world behind the wardrobe. But, she still curious and excited to know more about it. She just lets the door open because if there is something happen to her, she can back to the door as fast as possible.

“Lucy felt a little frightened, but she felt very inquisitive and excited as well. She looked back over her shoulder and there, between the dark tree trunks; she could still see the open doorway of the wardrobe and even catch a glimpse of the empty room from which she had set out. (She had, of course, left the door open, for she knew that it is a very silly thing to shut oneself into a wardrobe.) It seemed to be still daylight there. “I can always get back if anything goes wrong,” thought Lucy” (5).

Lucy is an adventurous girl. She is still ready to treat Narnia as a child’s adventure game. She has so much spirit to explore Narnia.

“The coats were rather too big for them so that they came down to their heels and looked more like royal robes than coats when they had put them on. But they all felt a good deal warmer and each thought the others looked better in their new get-up and more suitable to the landscape.

“We can pretend we are Arctic explorers,” said Lucy.

“This is going to be exciting enough without any pretending,” said Peter, as he began leading the way forward into the forest” (31).

Lucy does not want to go home because she wants to save Mr. Tumnus the Faun. She feels that the Faun is in trouble for saving her, hiding her from the White Witch.

“Oh, but we can’t, we can’t,” said Lucy suddenly; “don’t you see? We can’t just go home, not after this. It is all on my account that the poor Faun has got into this trouble. He hid me from the Witch and showed me the way back. That’s what it means by comforting the Queen’s enemies and fraternizing with Humans. We simply must try to rescue him” (34).

Lucy saves Edmund and the other animals that are injured in the battle against the White Witch and her followers. She uses cordial previously given by Father Christmas.

“And then, almost for the first time, Lucy remembered the precious cordial that had been given her for a Christmas present. Her hands

little face, with a short pointed beard and curly hair, and out of the hair there stuck two horns, one on each side of his forehead. One of his hands, as I have said, held the umbrella: in the other arm he carried several brown-paper parcels. What with the parcels and the snow it looked just as if he had been doing his Christmas shopping. He was a faun” (5).

Mr. Tumnus is a good cooker. This is illustrated when he serves for Lucy who visits his cave. There are so many dishes have been served by Mr. Tumnus. “And really it was a wonderful tea. There was a nice brown egg, lightly boiled, for each of them, and then sardines on toast, and then buttered toast, and then toast with honey, and then a sugar topped cake” (8).

Mr. Tumnus is a faun who loves reading. It is described as Lucy looks through the house of Mr. Tumnus and finds a book case that contains several collections. “... and one wall was shelf full of books. Lucy looked at these while he was setting out the tea things. They had titles like “The Life and Letters of Silenus or Nymphs and Their Ways” or “Men, Monks, and Gemekeepers; a Study in Popular Legend” or “Is Man a Myth” (8).

Mr. Tumnus lives in the woods for a long time, and therefore he knows a lot about life in the woods of Narnia. This was explained when he tells interesting story to Lucy.

“He had wonderful tales to tell of life in the forest. He told about the midnight dances and how the Nymphs who lived in the wells

and the Dryads who lived in the trees came out to dance with the Fauns; about long hunting parties after the milk-white stag who could give you wishes if you caught him; about feasting and treasure-seeking with the wild Red Dwarfs in deep mines and caverns far beneath the forest floor; and then about summer when the woods were green and old Silenus on his fat donkey would come to visit them, and sometimes Bacchus himself, and then the streams would run with wine instead of water and the whole forest would give itself up to jollification for weeks on end” (8-9).

Mr. Tumnus is a slave of the White Witch, he is commissioned by the Witch to catch Son of Adam and Daughter of Eve that he meets in the woods where he pretends to be friends with them.

“I had orders from the White Witch that if ever I saw a Son of Adam or a Daughter of Eve in the wood, I was to catch them and hand them over to her. And you are the first I ever met. And I’ve pretended to be your friend and asked you to tea, and all the time I’ve been meaning to wait till you were asleep then go and tell her” (10).

Mr. Tumnus cannot hand over Lucy to the Witch. Because according to Mr. Tumnus, Lucy is a good girl and she does not deserve to be submitted to the Witch.

them a dam had been built across this river, and when they saw it everyone suddenly remembered that of course beavers are always making dams and felt quite sure that Mr. Beaver had made this one” (40).

Mr. Beaver is a trusty fisher. He can catch fish with his paws just in a blink of eyes. It is described as Mr. Beaver and Peter go fishing for their dinner. “Mr Beaver sat down quietly at the edge of the hole (he didn’t seem to mind it being so chilly), looked hard into it, then suddenly shot in his paw, and before you could say Jack Robinson had whisked out a beautiful trout. Then he did it all over again until they had a fine catch of fish” (41).

Mr. Beaver is just like an adult man, he also likes drinking beer. It is described as Mrs. Beaver and the girls make dinner for them.

“Meanwhile the girls were helping Mrs. Beaver to fill the kettle and lay the table and cut the bread and put the plates in the oven to heat and draw a huge jug of beer for Mr. Beaver from a barrel which stood in one corner of the house, and to put on the frying-pan and get the dripping hot” (43).

Meanwhile, Mrs. Beaver is a female beaver, friendly, and smart tailor. This is explained when Lucy enters the house of Mr. and Mrs. Beaver.

“The first thing Lucy noticed as she went in was a burring sound, and the first thing she saw was a kind-looking old she-beaver sitting in the corner with a thread in her mouth working busily at

her sewing machine, and it was from it that the sound came. She stopped her work and got up as soon as the children came in” (41).

Mrs. Beaver also a calm beaver in solving the problems, she still thinks in their panic. It is described as Mrs. Beaver takes time to wrap their food as preparation.

“... As soon as Mr. Beaver said, “There’s no time to lose,” everyone began bundling themselves into coats, except Mrs. Beavers, who started picking up sacks and laying them on the table and said: “Now Mr. Beaver, just reach down that ham. And here’s a packet of tea, and there’s sugar, and some matches. And if someone will get two or three loaves out of the crock over there in the corner.”

“What are you doing, Mrs. Beaver?” exclaimed Susan.

“Packing a load for each of us, dearie.” Said Mrs. Beaver very coolly. “You didn’t think we’d set out on a journey with nothing to eat, did you?” (56).

Mr. Beaver is asked by Mr. Tumnus to meets the children and take them to safety. It is described in the conversation of Mr. Beaver and the children in the forest. “That’s right,” said the Beaver. “Poor fellow, he got wind of the arrest before it actually happened and handed this over to me. He said that if anything happened to him I must meet you here and take you

on to—“Here the Beaver’s voice sank into silence and it gave one or two very mysterious nods” (39).

Mr. and Mrs. Beaver deliberately bring the children to reunite them with Aslan. It is described in the conversation of Mr. Beaver and the children in his house. “Why, Daughter of Eve, that’s what I brought you here for. I’m to lead you where you shall meet him,” said Mr. Beaver” (45).

So, Mr and Mrs Breaver just help the Pevensie siblings to meet Aslan. Because Mr Tumnus told them to bring Pevensie siblings safely. They protect Peter and his siblings in their home, they give them a food until they meet Aslan as the King of Narnia.

