

The Perceptions of Peter and Lucy Towards Aslan's Absence and Its Impact in *The Chronicles of Narnia: Prince Caspian*

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ABSTRACT

In this thesis, I chose the movie titled *The Chronicles of Narnia: Prince Caspian* as my object of analysis. I chose this movie because it portrays the world of Narnia without Aslan. The topics addressed in this thesis are how Peter and Lucy perceive Aslan's and how their perceptions affect their way of thinking. I use the perceptual cycle theory by Neisser (1976) which shows the process of perception and its impact on the decision-making process of Peter and Lucy. The findings of the analysis are that Peter and Lucy have different perceptions of Aslan's absence because of the information modification in the schemata. Moreover, the analysis shows the impact of Peter's and Lucy's perceptions to their way of thinking in making choices. In conclusion, this analysis proves the importance of evaluating perception because of the danger it poses to one's way of thinking in making a choice.

Keywords: Information, Knowledge, Perception, Schemata, Way of thinking

INTRODUCTION

Since the 1930s, family film has become a genre intended to be enjoyed by adults and children in different ways (Brown, 2013). A film can be considered a family film when it speaks about the reaffirmation of nation, kinship, and community that excludes disrupting elements such as sex, violence, and abuse. Family film is an umbrella term that also contains other genres such as fantasy (Brown, 2013). Fantasy is considered a part of the family genre because it needs to inspire wonder, not only for children and youths, but also for adults (Laetz & Johnston, 2008). A film can be considered a fantasy when the contents and elements inside the movie are widely believed by the masses to contain myths and supernatural beings (Laetz & Johnston, 2008). The fantasy genre in a family film is interesting because it has countless imaginary elements that can be discovered and explored. According to J.R.R. Tolkien, the fantasy genre also serves as a portrayal of human conditions with fantastical elements (What Is the Fantasy Genre?, 2021).

One of the most popular studios in making fantasy and family films is Walt Disney Pictures, a film production company as a subsidiary of Walt Disney Studios. Out of all the films and franchises that Disney has made, one of its most successful franchises is *The Chronicles of Narnia* (2005-2010). This franchise is considered to be one of Disney's most successful movie franchises with an estimation of \$1.5 billion, making it the top 25th most successful movie franchises of all time ("List of Accolades Received by *The Chronicles of Narnia* Film Series," 2023). *The Chronicles of Narnia: the Lion, the Witch, and the Wardrobe* (2005) was the first movie from the franchise that gained international attention, reaching \$745,013,115 worldwide gross (*The Chronicles of Narnia*, n.d.). This international success of the first Narnia movie led Disney to continue making the 2nd Narnia series, *The Chronicles of Narnia: Prince Caspian* in 2008. Another reason for the successful status of this franchise is that *The Chronicles of the Narnia* is an adaptation from a children's fantasy novel by C.S. Lewis, first released in 1950, a literary scholar and professor at Oxford and Cambridge University. In total, *The Chronicles of Narnia* movie franchise has produced three movies, *The Chronicles of Narnia: The Lion, the Witch, and the Wardrobe*

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(2005), *The Chronicles of Narnia: Prince Caspian* (2008), and *The Chronicles of Narnia: The Voyage of the Dawn Treader* (2010).

The interesting part about *The Chronicles of Narnia* movie franchise is its endless possibilities for the audience to explore the fantasy world of Narnia. Moreover, this franchise brings deep meaning to adults but also can be enjoyed by children. Thus, I am interested in analyzing this movie franchise, specifically the second movie, *The Chronicles of Narnia: Prince Caspian*. The second movie is different from the first and third movie because it is the only one that portrays the world of Narnia without magic and wonder. Moreover, *The Chronicles of Narnia: Prince Caspian* is also the only movie that portrays the absence of a central figure in Narnia, Aslan, who is the creator and protector of the land of Narnia (Hooper, 2005).

The Chronicles of Narnia: Prince Caspian takes place in an era where the land of Narnia is ruled by another kingdom called the Telmarines. The original citizens of Narnia are living in hiding because they are threatened to be annihilated by the Telmarine Kingdom. Moreover, Narnia used to be a place full of magic and wonder, but in this story, they are gone. However, by some miracle, a young Telmarine prince blows an ancient horn that brings back the former kings and queens of Narnia, the Pevensies. When the Pevensies return to Narnia and discover the drastic changes, they find out that Aslan, a central figure in Narnia, is absent. The absence of Aslan causes the Pevensies to have different perceptions of his absence, especially about Aslan's role in Narnia. Moreover, their perceptions of Aslan's absence also affect their ways of thinking as former kings and queens of Narnia. Two major characters that show contrast perspectives and ways of thinking are Peter and Lucy.

I am interested in analyzing the different perceptions that come from Peter and Lucy of Aslan's absence because it turns out that their perceptions have a significant impact on their ways of thinking that leads to their decision-making process. Therefore, in this study, I want to know how Peter and Lucy perceive Aslan's absence in the land of Narnia and how their perceptions affect their ways of thinking. The purpose of this study is to show the process that makes Peter and Lucy see Aslan's absence through the current condition of the land of Narnia and Aslan's previous presence. I also want to show that the perceptions of Peter and Lucy lead them to have different ways of thinking. I hope through this study, people can realize the subjectivity of perceptions, the impact that perceptions have on their choices, and the importance of evaluating their perceptions.

For this study, I use Neisser' (1976) cyclic model of perception to analyze the process of perception of Peter and Lucy. Perception is a constructive process to obtain more information with an anticipation that certain information will become available. The process of the perceptual cycle, as shown above, involves the present environment, schemata of the present environment, and perceptual exploration. The present environment is the objects and events that are available and can be perceived with one's sensory input. The present environment will be processed and modified in the schemata. A schema is something that is inside of the perceiver, modifiable by experience, and somehow specific to what is being observed (Neisser, 1976, p.54). It is a cognitive framework in the perceiver's head that consists of his past knowledge and experience. After selecting the information, the schemata will build anticipations that will direct actions for further perceptual exploration. Then, the perceptual exploration will lead to new information and that is where the perceptual cycle gets repeated. The result of perception influences the perceiver's ability to predict and control the situation. Thus, this ability enables the perceiver to choose what to do and where to look.

ANALYSIS

The process of Peter and Lucy perceiving Aslan's absence is through the current state of Narnia and their previous interactions with Aslan. After analyzing the perceptions of Peter and Lucy of Aslan's absence, the next chapter focuses on the impact of their perception on their ways of thinking. This chapter focuses on analyzing the process of perception of Peter and Lucy in perceiving Aslan's absence because of the significant role of Aslan's presence in Narnia. Aslan is the central figure in the land of Narnia because he is the creator and protector of Narnia. Therefore, everything that happens in Narnia must be correlated with the status of Aslan's presence and role in Narnia. However, in this movie, Aslan seems to be absent from the land of Narnia. So, this chapter discusses the process and the impact of Aslan's absence on the perception of Peter and Lucy, and how their perception of Aslan's absence impacts their ways of thinking in making choices. The way to analyze Peter's and Lucy's perception of Aslan's absence is by looking at the process of modification of information in Peter's and Lucy's schemata about the current state of Narnia. After analyzing Peter's and Lucy's perception of Aslan's absence, the next step is to see the impact of their perception in directing their choices, which are their ways of thinking.

The Way Peter Perceives Aslan's Absence

Peter's process of perception of Aslan's absence is shown in two ways. The first process is the process of Peter's acceptance of Aslan's absence from the modification of information in Peter's schemata about the current condition of the land of Narnia. The second process is to see the effect of Peter's acceptance of Aslan's absence on his perception of Aslan's role in Narnia from the modification of information in Peter's schemata.

The first process that Peter's schemata undergo in perceiving Aslan's absence is through accepting Aslan's absence in Narnia. Peter accepts Aslan's absence through the process of modification of information in Peter's schemata over the current condition of Narnia. The way Peter perceives the current condition of Narnia is by receiving information about the absence of things and the emergence of new objects in Narnia. Peter's acceptance of Aslan's absence can be seen from his anticipation of Aslan's absence in Narnia and his reluctance to search for Aslan's presence.

First, Peter's acceptance of Aslan's absence can be seen from his anticipation of Aslan's absence. Peter's anticipation of Aslan's absence starts to develop after he discovers the current condition of Narnia. The first information that Peter receives about the current condition of Narnia, is the absence of his former castle, Cair Paravel. Peter discovers this information after finding out about the existence of ruins in Narnia and examining it. Peter's examination of the structures of the ruins, trigger his schemata about Cair Paravel. According to Peter's perception, Narnia is a powerful country because of the governmental system that sits in the capital of Narnia, the castle of Cair Paravel. Cair Paravel is Peter's former castle during his reign in Narnia. Thus, when Peter finds out that his former castle has become ruins, this finding modifies his schemata in perceiving Narnia from a powerful country to a powerless one. The second information that Peter receives about the current condition of Narnia, is the emergence of another kingdom in Narnia, called the Telmarines. Based on Peter's schemata, Narnia used to be an independent country, ruled by its kings and queens. However, Peter picks up information that the Telmarine kingdom has ruled Narnia for over a hundred years, causing Peter to perceive Narnia as a colonized country. Peter's perception regarding the current condition of Narnia leads him to anticipate the absence of Aslan, which comes from his previous knowledge about Aslan. In Peter's schemata, Narnia is a powerful country because of Aslan's presence in Narnia. According to Peter's schemata, Aslan is a powerful being whose presence brings the land of Narnia from chaos to order. However, Peter's perception of the current condition of Narnia as powerless and colonized does not align with his schemata about Aslan. Thus, Peter's schemata are trying to integrate Peter's current perception to his schemata of Narnia. If Narnia is a powerful country because of Aslan's presence, therefore when Narnia becomes powerless and colonized, that means that Aslan is absent from Narnia. This causes Peter to anticipate Aslan's absence

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Moreover, Peter's acceptance of Aslan's absence can be seen in his reluctance to search for Aslan, which comes from his anticipation of Aslan's absence. The first thing that shows Peter's reluctance to search for Aslan comes from his choice of perceptual exploration of discovering the current condition of Narnia despite knowing the power and sovereignty of Aslan over Narnia. This is shown in Peter's response after reading about Aslan's power and sovereignty of Narnia, "I think it's time we find out what was going on." (Adamson, 2008, 00:23:34). The second thing that shows Peter's reluctance to search for Aslan comes from his choice of action, to find Prince Caspian for help but refuses to search for Aslan. Peter decides to search for Prince Caspian because he receives information that Prince Caspian is an ally. Peter's determination to find Prince Caspian is shown in the conversations between Peter and a fellow Narnian,

Peter: "I'm not lost."

Trumpkin: "No, you're just going the wrong way."

Peter: "You last saw Caspian in the shuddering woods and the quickest way there is to cross at the River Rush."

(Adamson, 2008, 00:40:50 – 00:41:01)

The conversation proves that Peter is determined to find Prince Caspian despite not having much information about his whereabouts. However, Peter does not show the same response in searching for Aslan. In the case of searching for Aslan, Peter chooses to reject any information that tells him about Aslan's presence in Narnia. For example, Peter chooses to deny the information from Lucy about Aslan's presence in Narnia by doubting her vision, "I'm sure there are any number of lions in this wood, just like that bear." (Adamson, 2008, 00:42:14). Peter's refusal to believe Lucy's vision is aligned with Neisser's statement that an observer can only pick up information that fits his anticipation of receiving a certain kind of information (Neisser, 1976). This shows that Peter's refusal to the information of Aslan's presence is caused by his anticipation of Aslan's absence in Narnia. Therefore, Peter's reluctance to find Aslan despite picking up information about Aslan's power and presence, comes from his anticipation of Aslan's absence which shows that Peter accepts the absence of Aslan in Narnia.

After Peter's schemata accepts the absence of Aslan in Narnia, he starts to change his perception of Aslan's role in Narnia. Peter's perception of Aslan gets modified from perceiving Aslan as a protector to perceiving Aslan as being ignorant. The first act that proves Peter's perception of Aslan's ignorance is through accepting information about Aslan's abandonment. When Peter receives information from a fellow Narnian that Aslan has abandoned Narnia, Peter responds with silence. Yet, his silence means that he agrees about the negligence of Aslan to Narnia. This is proven from his next response to the information of Aslan's abandonment In Narnia,

Peter: "We didn't mean to leave, you know."

Fellow Narnian: "Makes no difference now, does it?"

Peter: "Get us to the Narnians, and it will."

(Adamson, 2008, 00:34:01 – 00:34:11)

From the conversation above, it can be seen that Peter is trying to give assurance to the fellow Narnian to rely on him to save Narnia, not on Aslan. Peter's response to the information of Aslan's abandonment is to focus on his capability to save Narnia, rather than finding out more about Aslan's presence and whereabouts. Moreover, Peter's perception of Aslan as being ignorant is also shown by his refusal of information about Aslan's protection. After accepting Aslan's absence which causes him to accept the information of Aslan's abandonment, Peter refuses to rely on Aslan to save Narnia and starts to rely on himself. This is shown in Peter's statement to Lucy after looking at the carvings of Aslan on the wall,

Lucy: "He must have known what he is doing."

Peter: "I think it's up to us now."

(Adamson, 2008, 01:02:22-01:02:33)

Peter's statement shows that he relies on himself, not Aslan's protection. Thus, Peter's refusal of Aslan's protection and reliance on himself shows that he no longer perceives Aslan as a protector, but as an ignorant being.

The Way Lucy Perceives Aslan's Absence

Lucy's process of perception is different from Peter's in perceiving Aslan's absence. However, both of them have the same object of perception, the current condition of Narnia. The first process is the way Lucy refuses Aslan's absence by the modification of information in Lucy's schemata about the current condition of Narnia. After Lucy refuses Aslan's absence, the second process is the effect of her perception regarding Aslan's role in Narnia.

The first process in the way Lucy refuses Aslan's absence is by anticipating Aslan's presence in Narnia. Lucy's anticipation of Aslan's presence comes from her modification of information in her schemata about the absence of things that used to exist in Narnia. When Lucy discovers that the castle of Cair Paravel is gone, the magic in Narnia no longer exists, and the absence of her fellow Narnians makes her perceive the land of Narnia as broken. This information does not match Lucy's schemata about the land of Narnia that she used to know because Narnia used to have its own castle called Cair Paravel. This is proven by her quick identification of the ruins as Cair Paravel, her disappointment of not meeting the fellow Narnians she used to know, and her questioning of magic in Narnia (Adamson, 2008). Lucy's perception of Narnia as being broken causes her to build anticipation of Aslan's presence in Narnia because it is caused by her schemata about Aslan over Narnia. Based on Lucy's schemata, Aslan is the one who has absolute control over everything that happens in Narnia. Thus, Lucy's schemata about Aslan bring her to anticipate Aslan's presence because her schemata tell her that Aslan is the one who let Narnia be broken. Therefore, her schemata about Aslan causes her to anticipate Aslan's presence in Narnia. This is contradictory to Peter's perception who perceives the cause of the inappropriate condition of Narnia as a result of Aslan's absence in Narnia. In contrast, Lucy perceives the inappropriate condition of Narnia as a result of Aslan's will. This is proven by Lucy's question to a fellow Narnian about Aslan, "I don't understand, how could Aslan have let this happen?" (Adamson, 2008, 00:33:48). Lucy's question proves that she refuses to see Aslan as being absent in Narnia because her question shows that she anticipates Aslan's presence for all the brokenness that happens in Narnia.

Second, Lucy's refusal of Aslan's absence is shown by her initiative to search for Aslan's presence in Narnia. Her initiative to search for Aslan brings her to be the only person who sees Aslan's presence in Narnia. This is shown by her exclamation to her siblings, "Aslan, it's Aslan. It's Aslan over there! Don't you see he's right there." (Adamson, 2008, 00:41:51). The interesting part is that Lucy is the only one who is able to see Aslan's presence in Narnia which makes her siblings question the validity of her sight. Therefore, when Peter asks Lucy about the reason for his inability to see Aslan, Lucy tells him that she has been searching for Aslan ever since her return to Narnia. This is shown in her statement to Peter, "maybe you weren't looking." (Adamson, 2008, 00:42:38).

Third, Lucy's refusal of Aslan's absence is shown in her eagerness to follow Aslan after seeing His presence in Narnia. Lucy's eagerness to follow Aslan is shown by her determination to cross the gorge despite the impossibility of the task. Lucy and her siblings are standing at the edge of a cliff whereas Lucy claims that she sees Aslan standing at the other end of a cliff. The scene shows that there is no way to cross. However, Lucy still insists on following Aslan and her insistence is shown by her action of standing at the edge of a cliff which brings her to discover a pathway to cross the cliff.

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After Lucy refuses to see Aslan as being absent in Narnia, her refusal causes her to perceive Aslan as the solution to the brokenness of Narnia. This perception comes from Lucy's schemata of her past experience with Aslan where she perceives Aslan as the one who brings all the goodness in Narnia. This is shown in her response to the inscription on Peter's sword about Aslan, "When he shakes his mane, we shall have spring again." (Adamson, 2008, 00:23:08). Lucy's response shows that her schemata tell her that Aslan is the source of all the goodness in Narnia and it significantly impacts her current perception of Aslan as the solution. First, Lucy's schemata of Aslan as the solution brings her to accept any information that reinforces her schemata of Aslan as the solution and ignores any information that tells otherwise. For example, when Lucy picks up information about Aslan's abandonment, Lucy chooses to ignore that information because it does not fit her schemata about Aslan's role in Narnia. When Lucy receives information about Aslan's abandonment, "Aslan? Though he abandoned us when you did." (Adamson, 2008, 00:33:51), Lucy chooses to ignore that information which is shown by her silence. Lucy's silence implicitly shows that she does not accept that information and chooses to believe that Aslan is still present in Narnia because the next scene shows Lucy's initiative to search for Aslan's presence in Narnia. On the other hand, when Lucy receives information from a mural about her past experiences with Aslan, this mural triggers Lucy's schemata about Aslan's role in Narnia and it causes her to put her trust in Aslan. Lucy's trust in Aslan is shown by her act of approaching the stone table while saying, "He must have known what he was doing." (Adamson, 2008, 01:02:23). Lucy believes that Aslan will fix the brokenness in Narnia because Aslan is provident over Narnia.

Peter's Way of Thinking After Accepting Aslan's Absence

Peter's way of thinking about his choices in Narnia is influenced by his perception of Aslan as being ignorant. According to Peter's current perception of Aslan after accepting Aslan's absence, Aslan is a powerful figure who chooses to ignore the destruction in the land that he built. This perception causes Peter to have a distrust in Aslan's providence because he thinks that the fate of Narnia is dependent on him, not on Aslan. Peter's distrust in Aslan's providence can be seen from his prediction of Narnia's future over the absence of Aslan and his way of controlling the fate of Narnia.

First, Peter's distrust in Aslan's providence can be seen from his strong prediction that Aslan will not come to save Narnia. This prediction comes because he perceives Aslan as an ignorant being and is disappointed over the unmet expectations that he has regarding Aslan's role in helping Narnia. Peter's prediction of Aslan's negligence is shown by his choice of plans to save Narnia. The first choice that Peter makes is the choice to submit to the power of dark magic. Peter makes this choice after experiencing a great loss in the battle against the Telmarine kingdom. In Peter's desperation, he gets a choice to submit to a higher power, the dark magic, to help him bring Narnia to independence. When Peter gets this offer, his schemata tell him that the dark magic is a dangerous power to Narnia but it is a powerful power to help Peter bring Narnia to victory. On the other hand, Peter has lost half of the Narnian armies in the battle against the Telmarine kingdom and the Narnians do not have compatible weapons to fight against the Telmarine kingdom. In desperation, Peter chooses to submit to the power of dark magic because he thinks that is the only way to win. This choice reflects his prediction that Aslan will not come to save Narnia, thus he needs to rely on another source of power to help him win. Peter only focuses on the short-term goal that the dark magic offers, which is to help him win the war and bring Narnia to victory. The second choice that Peter makes is the choice to gamble his youngest sister's life to win the battle against the Telmarine kingdom. Peter chooses to send Lucy to find Aslan in the wilderness, not because he believes that Aslan will come, but because he is desperate to save Narnia. Peter thinks that since there is no other option to save Narnia, the last option is to send Lucy to try to find Aslan in the wilderness without considering the dangers that his sister might face. Both of these choices reflect Peter's prediction that Aslan will not come to save Narnia because of his desperate attempts to save Narnia.

Second, Peter's distrust in Aslan's providence can be seen in the way he tries to control the fate of Narnia. Peter's perception of Aslan as being ignorant causes him to think that the fate of Narnia is in his control. The way Peter tries to control the fate of Narnia is by convincing everyone to agree with his plan to attack the Telmarine kingdom by surprise. Peter tries to convince the Narnians by highlighting the supremacy of his plan and by highlighting the weaknesses and flaws of other plans. For example, Peter tells the Narnians that they only have one option, to strike the Telmarine kingdom by surprise, "Our only hope is to strike them before they strike us." (Adamson, 2008, 01:03:26). Peter thinks that this plan has the best advantage and control of the situation to defeat the Telmarine kingdom. However, when Peter receives contradiction from others, he tries to highlight the weakness of their opinion. For example, when Peter receives feedback from the Narnians to build a defensive strategy in the basecamp, Peter tries to let everyone see that this strategy is dangerous, "Look, I've appreciated what you've done here, but this isn't a fortress, it's a tomb." (Adamson, 2008, 01:03:26). Moreover, when Peter receives another feedback from Lucy to wait for Aslan's interventions, Peter immediately rejects the idea without any consideration, "I think we've waited for Aslan long enough." (Adamson, 2008, 01:04:42). This statement from Peter proves that he tries to let the Narnians see that they cannot depend on Aslan to save them. Peter's attempt to convince the Narnians to follow his plan shows his effort to control the fate of Narnia to be as he wants it to be because of his distrust in Aslan's providence.

Lucy's Way of Thinking After Refusing Aslan's Absence

Lucy's way of thinking about her choices in Narnia is influenced by her perception of Aslan as the solution which causes her to trust in Aslan's providence in Narnia. Lucy still believes Aslan is the solution to all the brokenness in Narnia and she believes that Aslan will come to save Narnia. Lucy's trust in Aslan's providence can be seen from her prediction of the coming of Aslan and her way of controlling the perception of Peter and other Narnians in seeing Aslan.

First, Lucy's trust in Aslan's providence can be seen from her strong prediction that Aslan will come to save Narnia and restore Narnia like it used to be. This prediction comes from her schemata that Aslan is the one who always brings Narnia to victory. Lucy's schemata become the basis of her prediction of the coming of Aslan to save Narnia. Lucy's prediction is shown by her choice of actions. The first choice that Lucy makes is to remind Peter to rely on Aslan and to remember Aslan's providence over Narnia. This is shown in her argument with Peter when planning a surprise attack on the Telmarine kingdom,

Lucy: "You're all acting like there's only two options. Dying here, or dying there."

Peter: "I'm not sure you've been listening."

Lucy: "No, you're not listening. Or have you really forgotten who really defeated the White Witch, Peter?"

(Adamson, 2008, 01:04:27 – 01:04:39)

Lucy's question in the last part of the conversation is a reminder to Peter that he needs to trust in Aslan's providence. Lucy's confidence in reminding Peter to wait for Aslan shows that she has a prediction that Aslan will come and save Narnia. The second choice that Lucy makes is to be passive in Peter's plan of attack. Lucy thinks that there is no need to fight the Telmarine kingdom because of its great risk and because of her prediction that Aslan will come. Lucy's choice to remind Peter about the providence of Aslan and to not participate in the battle, are the result of her calculative thinking in predicting the coming of Aslan to save Narnia. Her prediction proves that she trusts Aslan's providence in Narnia because she perceives Aslan as the solution.

Second, Lucy's trust in Aslan's providence can be seen from the way she tries to control the perceptions of Peter and other Narnians to see Aslan as hope. The way Lucy tries to control their perceptions is by shifting their focus of attention towards Aslan. The first person that Lucy approaches is Peter, the influential leader because she realizes that Peter plays a major role in influencing other

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Narnians' perceptions. Thus, Lucy tries to fight against Peter's perception of Aslan as an ignorant being and tries to convince Peter to see Aslan as hope and to trust in Aslan's providence. The way Lucy tries to convince Peter is shown in the conversation below.

Peter: "You're lucky, you know."

Lucy: "What do you mean?"

Peter: "To have seen him. I wish he'd just given me some sort of proof."

Lucy: "Maybe we're the ones who need to prove ourselves to him."

(Adamson, 2008, 01:33:25 – 01:33:45)

The conversation above shows Lucy's effort to shift Peter's focus to seeing Aslan. Lucy notices that Peter perceives Aslan as being ignorant because of his unfulfilled expectations of Aslan. Thus, Lucy uses this moment to control Peter's perception of Aslan by redirecting his expectations of Aslan. Lucy tries to let Peter see Aslan as hope by implicitly telling him that Aslan cares about everything that happens in Narnia because he is present in Narnia. After Lucy tries to influence Peter's perception, she tries to control the perceptions of the Narnians by showing her bravery in finding Aslan despite the potential risk that she might face. Lucy agrees with Peter's plan to go to the darkest part of the forest to find Aslan because she believes that Aslan will come. Moreover, her agreement is a part of her attempt to make the Narnians perceive Aslan as hope. Lucy's bravery brings positive results because one of the Narnians takes notice of Lucy's spirit and starts to see Aslan as hope, "Nikabrik was my friend too. But he lost hope. Queen Lucy hasn't. And neither have I." (Adamson, 2008, 01:35:17). Thus, the Narnians' response to Lucy's bravery shows that Lucy tries to shift their focus to see Aslan as hope which is a reflection of her trust in Aslan's providence.

CONCLUSION

To conclude, *The Chronicles of Narnia: Prince Caspian* tells the story of different perceptions that the main characters have over the unusual incident that happens in Narnia, the absence of Aslan. Both Peter and Lucy have different processes in the modification of information over the same object of information, the current condition of the land of Narnia. Moreover, their perceptions affect their ways of thinking which causes them to have different choices in actions and focus on Aslan.

First, Peter's process of perceiving Aslan's absence is by accepting Aslan's absence from anticipating it. Peter's anticipation of Aslan's absence is caused by his perception of the current condition of Narnia and his schemata of Aslan's role in Narnia. When Peter receives information about the brokenness of Narnia from the absence of his castle and the emergence of a new kingdom, he starts to anticipate Aslan's absence. In Peter's schemata, Narnia is only powerful when Aslan is present. Thus, when Narnia is in a broken state, Peter starts to anticipate Aslan's absence. Moreover, Peter is reluctant to search for Aslan's presence in Narnia but is determined to find someone else whom he does not know, Prince Caspian. This shows that Peter accepts Aslan's absence and his acceptance of Aslan's absence causes him to perceive Aslan as being ignorant. On the other hand, Lucy's process of perceiving Aslan's absence is by refusing Aslan's absence from anticipating Aslan's presence. Lucy's anticipation of Aslan's presence is caused by her perception of Narnia's condition as broken. Lucy's perception of the brokenness of Narnia causes her to anticipate Aslan's presence and it causes her to actively search for Aslan and to follow Aslan's direction. Moreover, Lucy's anticipation of Aslan's presence causes her to see Aslan as the solution to the brokenness in Narnia. This perception is influenced by her schemata of Aslan's role that tell her that Aslan is the one who brings out all the goodness in Narnia. Lucy's perception of Aslan as the solution is shown in the way she accepts any information that tells her about the goodness of Aslan, and chooses to ignore any information that talks about the abandonment of Aslan to Narnia.

Second, Peter's perception of Aslan as being ignorant causes him to have a distrust in Aslan's providence. Peter's distrust is shown by his prediction of Aslan's negligence to Narnia and his way of controlling the fate of Narnia. Peter's prediction of Aslan's negligence is shown in his choice to submit to the power of dark magic and in his choice to gamble his sister's life to save Narnia, which shows that he chooses to not rely on Aslan but rely on himself. Moreover, Peter's effort to control the fate of Narnia by convincing everyone to follow his plan in attacking the Telmarine kingdom, shows that he does not believe that Aslan will save Narnia. On the contrary, Lucy's perception of Aslan as the solution causes her to trust in Aslan's providence. Lucy's trust is shown by her prediction of the coming of Aslan to Narnia and her way of controlling the perceptions of Peter and other Narnians to see Aslan as hope. Lucy's prediction of the coming of Aslan is shown by her choice to remind Peter about Aslan's providence over Narnia and her choice not to participate in the battle against the Telmarine kingdom. Moreover, Lucy tries to control the perceptions of Peter and other Narnians in perceiving Aslan, not as an ignorant being, but as a hope.

From this analysis, I found out the subjectivity of perception and the impact of perception on the way one thinks and makes choices. Moreover, one's perception of something impacts his or her way of thinking in making choices. Since perception is subjective, there is a possibility that one's perception can be wrong because of the limitations that he or she has in the perceptual process. Therefore, it is important to always check and evaluate our perception of anything with other people so that one is able to perceive things as objectively as possible because of its impact on one's life.

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