

【 Summary】

C. S. Lewis believes that God is supernatural and absolute and considers Christian miracles via a Christian worldview through his works. Lewis believes that God is beyond our time and space, and that heaven is a real world. Through his works, he demonstrates the validity of Christian miracles by using metaphors, inferences, and allegorical expressions to bring attention to the “small and superb wonders” of nature. By showing miracles on a smaller scale, he endeavored to make readers even more aware of God’s great miracle in a simpler fashion.

In general, Lewis is said to have rejected Romanticism. However, his idea of considering the wonders in nature as projections of divine miracles is clearly influenced by the sense of the “natural supernatural” of the Romantic poets of the first half of the nineteenth century; a view of nature that considers it as miracles rather than something to be taken for granted.

Although he denies the influence of Romanticism, one of his works, *the Chronicles of Narnia* portrayed the beauty and miracles of nature as a parallel world. On the whole, despite his assertion, he is greatly influenced by Romanticism. The search for the bliss of “joy”, a keyword throughout his literature, is so essential to him that he called the spiritual life associated with this “joy”, “the life of imagination” and he would continue to pursue it till the end of his life. However, Lewis questioned Romanticism's optimistic view of the world that ignored man's original sin and came to believe that the world could not be saved simply by changing the way we look at nature. Furthermore, he came to feel contradicted by the fact that Romanticism did not confront the evil of man. This was the critical point for Lewis' “turning to Christianity”. Furthermore, the fusion of fairy-tale imagination and Christianity, including the Christian view of miracles, became the premise of his works.

Lewis believed that the image of the world as envisioned by the people of the Middle Ages was born of a rich imagination. He also believed that it is essential for this imagination to complement scientific facts in understanding the truth. As he admired the wealth of metaphors and analogies incorporated into the medieval mindset that remain impenetrable by modern scientific thought, Lewis' attitude of acceptance and understanding of reality followed this perception. He himself admits that he is more attracted to the Middle Ages and Renaissance than to modern times, but he believes that myths and allegories are very helpful in maintaining an objective value system. In this manner, Lewis implemented the literary technique of defamiliarization, in other words, presenting the everyday and familiar from an unusual point of view to renew our perception. This is very close to the Romantic method of “revolution of the eye,” but it should be noted that it is based on a medieval worldview, unlike the Romantic method.

This thesis shows how the writer C.S. Lewis uses allegorical expressions in his creations to show the true meaning of Christianity by freeing it from the rigidity of its doctrines and throwing it into the imaginary world. In other words, when expressing the existence of God, he used the expression of allegory as a literary form to reduce it to an easy-to-understand manner. His attempt to explain Christian doctrine on the level of our everyday experience in real life is unique. He also transcends beyond the idea of Romanticism, as he believes in a universal and eternal world beyond ideas, existing in this rapidly changing and variable world of modernity. This paper proves his profound relationship with Christianity and the literary value of his attempt to use the allegorical expressions he explored and found. In addition, it is important to clarify how we can understand his worldview, which is rooted in his works, and how he expresses the essence and depth of the Christian views and values. This thesis also considers that while C. S. Lewis is well-known for his fantastic imagination and fantasy worlds, the influence of Romanticism is prevalent through his exploration that leads towards the real world and search for an objective truth and reality.