

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Abrams, M.H. 1981. *A Glossary of Literary Terms*. New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston.
- Blatty. 2016. Biography Antoine de Saint-Exupery. A&E Television Networks. Acces on 9 April 2022 (www.biography.com › writer Web results Antoine de Saint-Exupéry - Quotes, The Little Prince & Books – Biography)
- Exupéry De Saint, Antoine. 1995. *The Little Prince*. New York: Wordsworth Edition Limited.
- Nurgiyantoro, Burhan. 2005. *Teori Pengkajian Fiksi*. Yogyakarta: Gadjah Mada University Press.
- , -----, 2009. *Teori Pengkajian Fiksi*. Yogyakarta: Gadjah Mada University Press.
- Perrine, Laurence. 1970. *Literature: Sound and Sense*. United States: Harcourt, Brace & World.
- Saragih, Sasmi. 2020. *Analysis of Positive and Negative Politeness Strategies in "The Fault in Our Stars" Novel: Pragmatics Approach*. Batam: Universitas Putera Batam.
- Shipley, J. T. 1962. *Dictionary OF World Literature*. New York: Littlefield, Adms & Co.
- Stanton, Robert. (2007). *Teori Fiksi Robert Stanton terjemahan Rosi Abi A.K. Irsyad*. Yogyakarta: Pustaka Pelajar.
- Tarigan, H.G. 1986. *Pengajaran Pragmatik*. Bandung: Penerbit Angkasa.
- Teeuw, A. 1984. *Sastra dan Ilmu Sastra: Pengantar Teori Sastra*. Jakarta: Pustaka Jaya.
- Wellek, Rene and Austin Warren. 1970. *Teori Kesusastraan*. Translated by Melani Budianto. Jakarta: PT. Gramedia.
- , ----- and ----- -----, 1992. *Theory of Literature*. London: Harvest Harcourt, Brace & World, Inc.
- Wijaksono, Prasetio. 2007. *Moral Messages Revealed in Jack Worthing's Character Development in Wilde's The Importance Of Being Earnest*. Yogyakarta: Universitas Sanata Dharma Yogyakarta

Yobel, Leonard. 2018. *Dampak Hasrat Terhadap Karakter Dalam Novel The Little Prince Karya Antoine De Saint-Exupery*. Manado: Universitas Sam Ratulangi.

APPENDICES

1. Synopsis of Novel *The Little Prince*

The author begins the story with an experience he had as a child when he drew a snake eating a wolf, and he was very proud of that drawing. The problem is that all adults only see the hat in the picture and not a snake eating a wolf. He was disappointed with their reaction, so he drew again with the elephant in it, and after that, many advised him to stop drawing. He then decided to become a pilot and travel everywhere. He met a lot of people, and every time he showed the picture to someone, they would still see the hat. Everything starts to change when his plane crashes out of nowhere and he has to fix it himself. After the first night, when he slept, a boy with golden hair woke him up. He didn't seem lost or frightened and just wanted the pilot to pull him into the sand.

The pilot was confused because he didn't know how to draw it, so he drew the only one he knew how to draw. He was very surprised when the boy told him that he didn't want an elephant inside the emperor's snake because the elephant was big and the emperor was dangerous. The boy tells him that everything is small in his world, and the pilot agrees to pull him into a sheep. The boy rejected every picture because he didn't look like a sheep, and the pilot lost his patient in the rush to repair his plane. Then he drew a box and told the boy that there was a sheep in it. The boy liked it, and then the pilot met the Little Prince.

He discovered that he was from another planet, asteroid B612, which was slightly larger than him. In his conversations with the prince, he finds interesting stories about his planet, his journey, and his arrival on Earth. On the third day, he discovers something about baobabs polluting his planet. Because of the danger, the prince wanted to give his planet a sheep that would eat the baobab.

On the fourth day, the pilot found out that he loves sunsets and he used to observe them on his planet. On the fifth day, he admitted that there was a flower he wished the sheep would not eat, so the pilot promised he would draw the sheep's snout. Although there are many flowers on his planet, the prince loves roses more than any other flower. It was the reason why he ran away he didn't know what to

do. Now that he was away from his rose, he realized what it meant to him. When he left his planet, he used the birds and cleaned himself up because he was sure that he didn't need to go back there. The Little Prince meets a king on an asteroid. He lived there alone, and no one was around except him. On the next asteroid, he meets a trapped woman who declares that she is his fan. He didn't like it, so he kept traveling.

On the fifth planet, the day lasts for one minute, but there is no place for him, so he leaves the planet too. The sixth planet is bigger, and there he meets a geographer, whom he asks for help. He wanted to get the coordinates of the rose, but the geographer said no because he thought that the rose was something that would disappear over time. It made the Little Prince sad, so he left the planet and came to earth. The first place he came to was a desert in Africa, and the first creature he met was a snake. He confesses that he is strong and that he can take him wherever he wants with one touch. He traveled all over the desert but didn't see a single person there, and that was the reason why he had a bad impression of Earth.

He also walks along with the garden full of roses and it makes him sad because it brings back memories. Then he meets the fox he was playing with, but he explains to him that to play with him he has to tame him. When he hangs out with her, he realizes what friendship is, and once again, he realizes why his roses are so important to him. He goes to the rose garden again and says goodbye to them by telling them that his roses are special because he is his best friend. As they say goodbye, the fox tells him that a man can only see the good in his heart and that a man is forever responsible for what he has tamed. On the eighth day in the desert, the pilots ran out of water, so they went looking for a well. The pilot held the prince in his arms, and he knew why the prince was special. He is special because of his loyalty to one flower.

Finally, they found a well and drank water together. The pilot saw that the prince wanted to return to his planet, and he continued to repair the engine of the plane. When the pilot checked on the prince, he saw that he was talking to a snake, which was poisonous. She tells him that he must return to where he fell on Earth. The prince knew that the pilot was repairing the plane, and he was happy to be

home. The problem was that the snake flashed and the prince fell like sand. As a memory, many stars remain in the sky to remind us of her smile every time we lookup.

2. Biography of Antoine de-Saint Exupery



Antoine Marie Fournier, born in France, on June 29, 1900. Although his father died in 1904, he had an idealistic childhood with his brothers and three sisters. He attended the strict Jesuit school at Le Mans, then went on to the College Saint-Jean in Fribourg. Despite opposition from his family, he chose to become a pilot during his mandatory military service and flew in France and North Africa until his assignment was completed in 1923.

Saint-Exupéry turned back, feeling unfit for civilian life and heartbroken by his failed relationship with writer Louise de Vilmorin. on his first love: flying. In 1926, he joined Latécoère, which later changed its name to Aéropostale, as one of the pioneering aviators in opening postal routes to the remote African colonies and South America using primitive aircraft and in dangerous conditions. After being in charge of carrying postal items from Toulouse to Morocco, Saint-Exupéry was appointed head of the remote and poor airfield in Cape Juby, Morocco. There his duties included rescuing stranded pilots from the threat of rebel tribes, and it was in this post that he wrote the *Courrier Sud-Airplane Post South-1929*. From his next post in Buenos Aires, where he was director of Acroposta Argentina, he brought home the manuscript of *Vol de Nuit* and his beautiful temperament fiancé, Consuelo Suncin, a Salvadoran woman whom he married in 1931. In the same year, *Vol de*

Nuit received the Prix Femina award, which further confirmed Saint-Exupéry's position in the literary world.

Flying and writing were integral elements of his creative passion, but he was not an exemplary pilot: he was reckless and dreamy when flying. Saint-Exupéry's flying career was in jeopardy following Latécoère's financial crisis and his tendency to run aground his planes—especially when he crashed in the Libyan desert on January 30, 1935, and almost died of thirst for three days before being rescued. The story of his miraculous survival is told in this book, *Terre des Hommes* (*Bumi Manusia*), 1939. When World War II broke out, he was too old to fly a fighter plane, but he joined a reconnaissance squadron until the surrender of France in the summer of 1940. In exile in America between 1941 and 1943, he wrote *Lettre un Otape* and *Le Petit Prince* (*The Little Prince*), the enigmatic children's fables that made his name soar, six months at number one on America's 1942 bestseller list, but was banned by the then-ruling French government.

The incident and his troubled marriage depressed Saint-Exupéry. On July 31, 1944, he persuaded the commanders of the Allied armies in the Mediterranean to allow him to fly again, and on July 31, 1944, he flew to the Borgo in Corsica and never returned. It was almost certain that he was shot down at sea by the Germans.

Le Petit Prince (*The Little Prince*) is a children's classic that has a timeless charm and appeal that transcends age and nationality, making it the most translated French book. Written in wartime exile by an *action*, forced into inactivity, and overshadowed by the crisis in his home country, those familiar with Saint-Exupéry's life and death think *Le Petit Prince* (*The Little Prince*) is a piece of his autobiography and as an attempt to ease his wife's marital difficulties, or to fend off the present to reminisce about her childhood, or even to congratulate her on her mysterious passing.