



Psychoanalysis of Literature in the Novel Translation of Prince Small on the Implications of Literature Learning

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Abstract: *The purpose of this study was to determine the Psychoanalysis of Literature and Educational Value in the Translated Novel “Prince Kecil”. This research was conducted for about four months and has obtained maximum results in accordance with the theory that the author has followed, this research uses a qualitative descriptive method with literature study and collects the data and documents needed so that they can be processed into study material. This novel is written in several languages in the world and one of them is Indonesian, which is published by Gramedia publishers. The discussion on psychoanalysis in this novel invites the author and part of Antoine's life as the writer and the main character. The little prince who plays the main character starts the story at the age of six and is so enthusiastic to know things that he has never known. Literary psychology in this study has a deep relationship with the existing characters, where the characters played have different characteristics but can blend with other characters.*

Keywords: *Psychoanalysis, Literature, The Little Prince.*

Introduction

Literature is a work of art that is created through human creativity in an interesting way, with literary works we can convey ideas or thoughts that cannot be expressed in words. Literary works are known in two forms, namely fiction and non-fiction, which include fiction are prose, poetry and drama. While non-fiction literature is biography, autobiography, essays and literary criticism. Language education is very closely related so that it has continuity, people learn to use language and then go deep into literature. Novel as one of the literary works in which there is language education. The novel is a literary work of long prose essays, containing a series of stories about a person's life and its surroundings by emphasizing the character and characteristics of each actor. Novels generally start from events experienced by story characters that later change the fate of their lives. There are also novel elements, both intrinsic and extrinsic. Elements that are very influential in the creation of literary works are elements of setting and characterization, but it is possible to influence other elements, namely psychology.

Psychology is the science that deals with mental processes, both normal and abnormal, and their effects on behavior; the science of phenomena and mental activity. In short, psychology or psychology will influence the literature from the extrinsic elements written by the author or creator of the literary work. According to Endraswara (2008: 35) literary psychology research is very important to pay attention to emotion in literature. Only through emotion, writers can find a clear identity of their work. On the other hand, psychology itself is a branch of science that studies the behavior and mental processes that humans experience and do. Tirtarahardja and Sulo (2008: 37) say that the purpose of education is normative, namely containing elements of norms that are coercive but not contrary to the nature of the development of students and can be accepted by society as a good

life value. It is very clear from experts from the field of psychology and has been reviewed from various sciences including literature, that social psychology and literature have indirect continuity and can be used as research objectives.

There are so many novels that exist today and all of them have their own interest to be studied in a case study, but researchers are more interested in studying the French translation of the novel entitled *Little Prince*. This novel tells the story of a small child who has a very wide imagination. The *Little Prince* is the main character in this novel, he often throws words that are difficult to understand with such deep and idealistic meanings about adult life, where they have to be responsible for things that are part of life and their duty. This novel was written by a very famous author in France and became a very popular novel in the west to be discussed as a work by European writers, then one of them in Asia and translated by a translator from Indonesia. Antoine is a very great writer and many of his literary works have been discussed by people, one of his works is *The Little Prince* which he wrote while in exile in the United States in 1941-1943. Related to novels, literary works themselves have become one of the subjects in school, namely Indonesian literature subjects.

Learning literature is considered important because learning literature can help shape character. In terms of the implications of learning literature, there are two demands that can be expressed in connection with the formation of this character. First, the study of literature should be able to develop feelings that are sharper. Second, that learning literature should be able to provide assistance in efforts to develop various student personality qualities, including perseverance, intelligence, imagination, and creation (Riana, 2020). The focus of this research is the main character of the *Little Prince* and the author by using a psychoanalytic study of the implications in learning literature.

Literary psychology is an interdisciplinary science between psychology and literature (Endraswara, 2008: 16). Studying the psychology of literature is actually the same as studying humans from the inside. The appeal of literary psychology is on human problems which paint a portrait of the soul. Not only does the soul itself appear in literature, but it can represent the souls of others. Each author often adds his own experience in his work and the author's experience is often experienced by others (Minderop, 2011: 59).

Extrinsic elements are elements that are outside the literary work, but directly influence the building or organismal system of the literary work. The next extrinsic element is psychology, both in the form of the psychology of the author (which includes his creative process), the psychology of the reader and the application of psychological principles in novel works (Nurgiyantoro, 2002: 23-24). This study focuses on literary psychoanalysis namely, the main character in the novel. This work step will guide the research focus so that there are not too many deviations from the initial research.

1. The psychological approach emphasizes the analysis of all literary works both from an intrinsic and an extrinsic perspective.
2. The extrinsic aspects that are important for the author to discuss relate to his psychological problems, ideals, aspirations, desires, philosophy of life, obsessions, and others.
3. In addition to analyzing characterization and characterization, a sharper analysis is carried out on the main themes of literary works.
4. In character analysis, reasoning must be sought about the character's behavior.
5. The process of creation is another thing that must receive attention.
6. Conflict and its relation to character and storyline, must also receive research and even explain the character that is affected by symptoms of neurosis, psychosis, and hallucinations (Endraswara, 2008: 69-71).

The implication is the involvement or condition of being involved in humans as objects of experimentation or research, the benefits and importance of these implications become increasingly felt. Romiszwoki (Sulhan, 2011: 34) learning is a process of changing behavior in the context of experience which is largely designed. According to Moody (1971: 91) the objectives of learning

literature can be divided into four parts, namely: (1) information; (2) concept, (3) perspective; and (4) appreciation.

Meanwhile, Lazar (2002: 15-19) the benefits of learning literature include:

1. provide motivation to students;
2. giving access to cultural backgrounds;
3. giving access to language acquisition;
4. expanding students' attention to language;
5. develop students' interpretive abilities; And
6. educate students as a whole.

METHODS

As for this study, researchers used a micro and macro literary approach, according to Endraswara (Tanaka, 976) introduced two micro and macro literary approaches. Micro literature means a study which considers that understanding literary works can stand alone without the help of other aspects around it. Conversely, macro literature is understanding literature with the help of other elements from outside literature. Another research method according to the expert, Semi (28: 2012) qualitative research is carried out by not prioritizing numbers, but prioritizing deep understanding of the interactions between concepts that are being studied empirically.

This research is a literature study that is not tied to an existing place or location, but this research has started from September 2020 to November 2021. The object of this research is the French translation of the novel "Prince Little" by Antoine de Saint-Exupery. Translated by Henry Chambert-Loir, subtitled Listiana Susanti. Publisher: Gramedia Pustaka Utama (2003). The form of this research data is written data because the data obtained is written data or text in the novel. The data in this study is in the form of text that has been presented in the form of a novel then forms words and is processed into sentences so that they have a very meaningful affinity. The data source for this research is data from the translated novel "Prince Kecil" by Antoine de Saint-Exupery which is then added with supporting data through books and data from the internet that are relevant as a support in conducting research. The next data analysis technique from Siwanto (70-71: 2008) is that the data is divided into two namely, primary data (1) and secondary data (2). Primary data is primary data, namely data that is selected or obtained directly from the source without intermediaries. While secondary data is data obtained indirectly or through an intermediary, but still relies on the category or parameter that is used as a reference. Data collection techniques according to Semi (64: 2012) in conducting research can be based on the formula that has been given so that he can make decisions about something related to the research he is doing. The author uses the literature study method by collecting as much information as possible through books and the internet that contain information relevant to the research being conducted.

RESULTS

The Little Prince Sequence

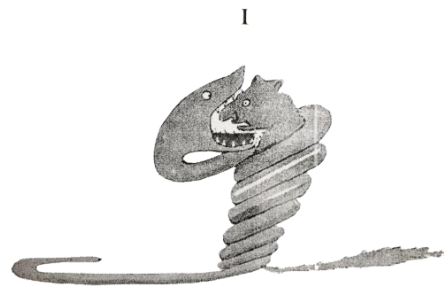
The Little Prince who is the main character in this novel has an image as a child and has a broad imagination that even surpasses the thoughts of adults. This novel was written directly by the French author Antoine de Saint-Exupery in 1943 in New York and then translated into various languages in the world, one of which is Indonesian. Approximately four months the researchers conducted a literature review to complete this scientific work, the researchers gained a lot of new understanding so that the knowledge that has been obtained can be useful and shared by others. Literary research is not only seen from the intrinsic elements, but extrinsic ones that build works from outside literature so that research can be relevant between the two elements. Literary psychology through the main character played by the Little Prince has a close relationship with the writer, especially Antoine's personal life. The six year old Little Prince begins the story with a picture which he paints on a piece

of paper and shows it to the adults but they just laugh at his handiwork, the adults only see a picture like a hat but the Little Prince explains in detail that the picture is a Boa (python) is swallowing wild animals by sleeping for six months. Adults could not believe that he had drawn a work with great imagination, finally the Little Prince went traveling and landed in the Sahara Desert using his own plane, several landings he passed on planets that were foreign to him.

Results of Literary Psychoanalytic Analysis

In the first chapter "I" begins with his story which tells when he was six years old, "I once saw an extraordinary picture in a book about a virgin forest called True Stories.

FIGURE 4.1



From the picture above showing a large Boa (python snake) swallowing a wild animal by sleeping for six months, the image becomes a justification of "I" and is poured onto a piece of paper with high imagination he draws and becomes the first image with colored pencils. The first image he drew is like the image below:

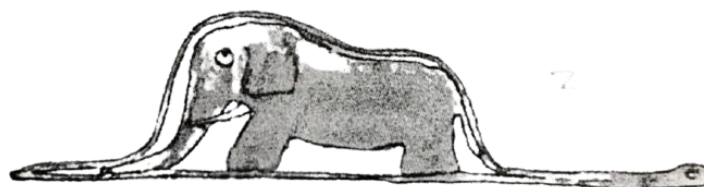
FIGURE 4.2



"I" showed the results of his masterpiece to adults and asked the question "does my picture scare them" (PK, p. 1. Par 1).

then they replied "why should be afraid of hats?" (PK, page 1. Par 1). With the initiative "I" draw again with the inside so that adults can more easily accept explanations from "I".

In the next part the adults advise "me" to give up on drawing Boa both the outside and the inside, "I'd better use my time to study geography, history, arithmetic and grammar. In the end "I" was forced to choose another career and learn how to fly a plane. "I'm tired of flying around the world" (PK, p. 1. Par 3).



The description of the story above can draw links between Antoine's real life and this novel so that he spills everything he has ever experienced into a record of life. Cannot be separated from the stories he has read "True Stories" which actually tell about his personal life. Memories that can be remembered by the author become part of the life story that the reader wants to convey through the role of a character in the story "I". But not all things or memories of the author can be remembered

and poured into the story, it takes time or a sharp memory in order to deepen the story so that it is not only fictional but non-fictional to make it more attractive to readers.

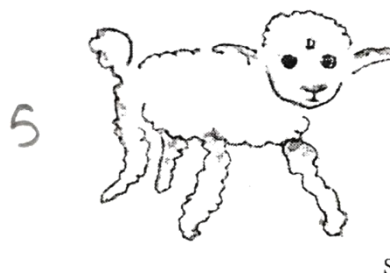
This second chapter "I" has become a pilot and was forced to land in the Sahara Desert because his plane's engine failed and ventured to do the difficult repairs alone. When I woke up and was in the desert far from human inhabitants, suddenly "I" heard a voice "Please ... draw sheep for me" (PK, p. 6. Par 2).

FIGURE 4.4



He took a piece of paper and a pen from his pocket and started to draw even though he was not very good at drawing because when he was at school he was only serious about geography, arithmetic and grammar.

FIGURE 4.5



"This one is too old. I want sheep that will live a long time" (PK, p. 7. Par4). A flurry of sentences from a child wanting another picture, but "I" was forced to make a new and final picture for a child and said: "here is the box. The sheep you want are in it" (PK, p. 8. Par 2) while saying that he saw the boy's face beaming.

That's how I became acquainted with the "Little Prince". From the description of the story in chapter two, it shows the character's transition from "I" to "Little Prince". In his book Siswantoro (2008: 144) says the author's psychological state is a unique atmosphere. The author lives in another atmosphere. In this kind of reality, the task of literary psychology researchers should be to dive deeper into personal matters. The transition from the character "I" to "Prince Kecil" will contain the nature or other side of the author, making it easier for researchers to find secondary data to study the main character as supporting information for the primary data.

It took me a long time to figure out where he was coming from. The little prince, who asked me countless questions, never seemed to hear the questions I asked him. In the discussion in the third chapter, Pangran Kecil has many questions about "I" because of confusion with "objects" (airplanes). The little prince has a lot of questions that are sometimes difficult to understand and understand for a moment. "and I'm proud to tell him that I can fly" (PK, p. 9. Par 4) a sentence in this novel has a meaning that can be said he is proud of himself but on the other hand "I" is a little disappointed because he wants to show that he is sad because his misfortune was not taken seriously by the little prince "I want my misfortune to be taken seriously".

Some of the words and sentences quoted from the translated novel "Prince Kecil" contain his true life story in the story. Departing from a biography or a piece of life story that he has then poured it into writing and shadows or memories that have happened from Antoine's childhood story. Without leaving a definite trace in the previous chapter, "I" began to re-tell what he was feeling when six years had passed when "I" landed on Mount Sahara. "I" starts with questions that are asked by adults not like children, because he feels he is getting older and feels that he is getting older.

Some excerpts from "I" shown:

Thus "I" knows a second very important fact: the planet from which it comes is barely bigger than home! (PK, p. 11. Par 1).

"I" have good reason to believe that the planet from which the little prince is from is the asteroid known as B612 (PK, p. 11. Par 3).

"Once upon a time there was a little prince who lived on a planet barely bigger than himself, and he needed friends..." (PK, p. 14. Par 4).

I have suffered so much to write down these memories. It's been six years since my friend left, with his sheep. If I try to describe him here, it's so I don't forget him (PK, p. 15. Par 1).

Maybe I'm a bit like an adult. I must be getting old (PK, p. 15. Par 2).

The quote that describes a teenager who is starting to turn into an adult can be seen as the words of a teenager who doesn't want to lose his best friend who he feels is close enough even though the way they met was not really expected at the beginning of the story.

The next chapter, chapter V "I", begins to retell the little prince which is full of puzzles, questions and minimal answers, so he has to find answers to every question or the intentions of the little prince. "then on the third day I knew about the terrible Baobab" (PK, p. 16. Par 1) Baobab or Ki Tableg is the common name of a genus (*Adansonia*) consisting of eight species of trees native to Madagascar, mainland Africa and Australia.

FIGURE 4.6

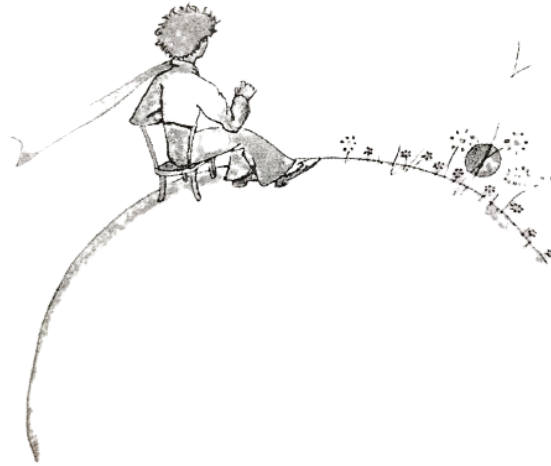


"Baobab, before becoming big, start small first" (PK, p. 17. Par 4).

But the seed, as everyone knows, is invisible. They slept in the secrecy of the land, until one of them suddenly decided to wake up. (PK, page 17. Par 7).

The roots will penetrate the planet until they penetrate. And if the planet is too small, and there are too many baobabs, they will eventually make the planet explode. "it's a matter of discipline", the little prince told me later (PK, p. 18. Par 1).

FIGURE 4.7



“To warn my friends about the dangers they have long been able to avoid without realizing it, as I have experienced myself, I worked hard to draw this baobab (PK, p. 19. Par 3).

The Baobab tree discussed in chapter V can be interpreted as problems in life that never stop coming and going to strengthen one's life. The little prince gives an easy parable for "I", on the planet where he lives there are many baobab trees that grow later, the roots or seeds of the baobab are always uprooted because the planet is a small prince while the baobab from small will become big and wreak havoc on the planet.

"little by little I understand your melancholic life" (PK, p. 21. Par 1).

Then you laugh at yourself and say "I thought I was still on my own planet!"

Because as everyone knows, when it's noon in the United States, the sun is setting in France.

"You know... when we're really sad, we love sunsets."

"On that forty-fourth day when the sun sets, are you really sad?" but the little prince didn't answer (PK, p. 22. Par 1-6)

The conversation between the two characters above "me" and "little prince" is actually lamenting and contemplating life. When you feel sad, you actually need time to be alone so you can look back at every behavior or word that has been said. Antoine, who is actually telling his life story through the work of *The Little Prince*, is so illustrated and understandable in the novels he wrote.

In the following days, at the same time, the Little Prince began to reveal the secrets of his life to "me". "without opening, as if voicing a problem that has been silently thought about" (PK, p. 22. Par 7). The Little Prince began to talk about the question about flowers that have thorns to "me", then "I" gave an answer that briefly crossed his mind "thorns are useless thorns are just a flower's way of being mean" (PK, p. 23. Par 10). Uncertainly the Little Prince didn't believe the "me" talk and said "I don't believe you! Flowers are weak, they are innocent. They defended themselves as best they could" (PK, p. 23. Par 12).

Trying to interpret from the quotations of the sentences above what happened between "me" and the Little Prince can convey the meaning that the character of the character "I" actually doesn't want to be bothered by the Little Prince so he gives a short answer and actually just comes to mind." me" so as not to ask too many questions from the Little Prince. However, the Little Prince correctly understood what "I" said was not true and gave other assumptions so that "I" could believe the flowers and thorns. The Little Prince actually wanted to make "me" see and admire the flower just like the Little Prince. "But you, you believe that flowers..." "No! No! What I just told you was the first thing that came to my mind. I'm dealing with a serious matter" (PK, p. 24. Par 2-3).

Judging from the form of the statements above, the character or psychology of the character "I" is actually a person who cares about his friends, but when he is experiencing problems in his life, he wants to focus more on solving serious problems, then can listen and explain to them. The little Prince. "my flower is somewhere there" (PK, p. 25. Par 4). The little prince expressed his feelings, he wanted his friends to be able to listen to what he was feeling and actually he needed entertainment in his life. "on a star, a planet, this planet, Earth, there is a little prince who needs consolation! The flower you love is not in danger..." (PK, p. 26. Par 1) a parable that can make a person calm when listening to a sentence like that,

"I soon learned more about this flower. The flowers on the little prince's planet have been ordinary" (PK, p. 26. Par 1-2). But one day another flower appeared out of nowhere (PK, p. 26. Par 2). From a literary point of view, this novel shows that the little prince is actually in love with someone depicted through the flower character. Then suddenly another flower appeared out of nowhere. The soul of the little prince is actually the same as humans in general. When there is something he likes or likes, he will find a way to find out about someone he admires, so that immediately another "flower" appears to captivate someone's heart.

As time went on, the flower began to reveal its true character gently to the little prince. The prince actually suffered a lot from the flower, but he always obeyed the flower because of his admiration. "Would you kindly serve me" (PK, p. 28. Par 1) was the first request of the flower, then the prince took a watering can filled with cool water and served the flower. "That's how, from the beginning he tortured the little prince with his arrogance" (PK, p. 28. Par 3). This quote will convey true human nature when you start knowing someone for a long time and become arrogant when someone is admiring them. "I'm not grass! muttered the flower sweetly. "I'm sorry" I'm not even afraid of tigers at all" (PK, p. 28. Par 7-8). His arrogance, highlighted by flowers, made the little prince slowly begin to doubt the flower's loyalty. "In those days, I didn't understand anything! I should judge him by his actions and not by his words", flowers are so contradictory! But I'm still too young so I don't know how to love her" (PK, p. 30. Par 3). A typical teenage boy depicted through the character of the little prince is very ambitious and easy to believe what he hears so that he makes a lesson when he looks back at what has happened in his life,

Life of Antoine de Saint-Exupery

Antoine was born on June 29, 1900 in Lyon, France. He was the third of five children, Jean de Saint-Éxupery mother Marie de Foncolombes. Antoine's father was a representative of an old noble family. Antoine grew up as a cheerful and active boy, loved animals and loved playing with motorbikes. In 1912 a pilot named Gabriel Wroblewski took the boy to fly a plane at the airstrip in Ambier. This event made a deep impression on Antoine, after the flight he was delighted for a long time.

1) Antoine's education

Antoine was accepted to study at the School of the Christian Brothers of St. Bartholomew in his hometown. A few moments later he was transferred to the Jesuit College of Saint-Croix, in 1914 Antoine entered the Marist College of Fribourg, Switzerland. After college Antoine planned to enter the Paris Naval Lyceum Saint-Louis but he failed the competition so in 1919 he volunteered to study architecture at the Academy of Fine Arts.

2) Pilots and Writers

Antoine moved to Paris, initially he tried to make a living by writing but he did not do well due to lack of money, Antoine had to take all jobs. In the spring of 1926 he managed to become a pilot for the Aeropostal company which was engaged in the delivery of letters to the coast of Africa. Autumn came and made Antoine the intermediary stationmaster in the town of Villa Bens, Morocco. While there on the edge of the Sahara Desert, Antoine de Saint-Éxupery wrote his first work entitled "Southern Post".

DISCUSSION / DISCUSSION

Extrinsic Elements in the Translated Novel "The Little Prince" by Antoine de Saint-Exupery

The novel "Prince Kecil" gives a different nuance because it tells the story of a child with the personal experience of the writer himself, Antoine who tells his life story through his writings and mixes it into a magnificent literary work and is well known by everyone to this day, especially in among Continental Europe. The extrinsic elements contained in this novel include the psychology of literature that builds from the outside, making this novel so widely researched by people from various elements that make up literary works. The extrinsic elements studied in this novel give a different color so that researchers or literary observers can clearly see Antoine's life through the story Le Petit Prince or in Indonesian "Prince Kecil".

Antoine as the writer and as the main character who starred in the story gives an unusual impression as in the quote "and I am proud to tell him that I can fly" which clearly shows that he is a pilot and drives a plane but in the end he must be caught by American soldiers and imprisoned, his fighting spirit is not extinguished and provides inspiration for many people to continue to be able to fight for everything so that it can be achieved. The quotation above shows that Antoine did not only write fiction but some of his life journeys were poured into literary works and all of this has quite real evidence through data findings on the internet through the Google search engine.

Psychoanalysis of Main Characters and Authors and Educational Values in the Translated Novel "The Little Prince" by Antoine de Saint-Exupery

Literary psychology focuses on the main character in this novel, where is the psychology of the author who makes himself as a writer and as a character to play a role. The author's psychoanalysis really shows that there is such a good role and tells briefly about the author's life until he is at his lowest point but can rise again to fight in life. In short, the novel provides an overview of young children but with the personal experience of an adult, Antoine who had aspirations to become a pilot when he was small and could be realized when he grew up. When Antoine meets other people he tells the other side that he wants to know more about things he doesn't know yet,

Antoine in the translated novel "Prince Kecil" who plays the main character gives a good impact by reflecting as a brave character and has a great desire because he doesn't just fly an airplane once but there are several planets that he visits and in real life have the same story. Enthusiasm as a pilot does not just fade but makes it an encouragement in living his life. From the various trips he went through and returned to his home or place of origin for various reasons, Antoine returned and the Little Prince also returned. I will also return, today (Little Prince, 98:2003) because he still has responsibilities and there who was waiting for him at home. As a man, Antoine began to be attracted to a woman. This woman is described as a fox in the story "The Little Prince". he met again with someone who made him able to love again Who are you? asked the Little Prince. You are so beautiful, I am a Fox (Prince Little, 77:2003) something that is brought together not only by chance but has its own reasons to be able to unite or separate. Antoine's affection and interest in his personal life to love is also expressed in the novel in the form of literary works that can be understood through existing novels.

The educational value in the novel will be discussed on the next page, especially character education so that it can help the reader understand the content and intent. Results page in figure 4 He took a piece of paper and started to draw even though he was not good at drawing because when he was at school he was only serious about studying geography. This illustrates character education where teachers teach what good should be done and the Little Prince imitated even more than that so he could draw even though he was really only serious about a few subjects, meaning that Antoine was self-taught and didn't need to use a lot of theory to learn. Learning character education can not only be found at school but can be learned anywhere and anytime to shape one's character for the better. A character that also has a psychological meaning and differentiates it from other people so that the translation of the novel "Little Prince" is more specific about character education because the Little

Prince meets several people on different planets and meets other characters and is described by the nature or character contained in the story.

Antoine's character education in life as a writer or author in this novel has a good impact because he can distinguish that everyone has their own uniqueness, it is undeniable that the novel has the background of the character of a small child but is specifically an adult story. In the end, the results of this research and discussion led the authors to obtain new findings about literary psychoanalysis which discusses extrinsic elements from outside literature but also from intrinsic elements that support the two having a close relationship or elements. The essence of the research found by the author through the main subject, namely the translation of the novel "The Little Prince" by Antoine de Saint-Éxupéry, provides an explanation that is so easy to connect the Prince and the main character in the story so that it can combine two different fields of knowledge, psychology and literature. Researchers are very satisfied with the findings obtained in the study because they get enormous benefits for scientific work, psychology, character education and linguistics, especially literary works.

The Implications of the Little Prince Translated Novel on Literature Learning

The Little Prince novel is a novel specifically for children, but this novel is difficult to understand if children read it alone. The deep meaning must be translated simply by adults to children regarding the meanings in the novel. The Little Prince as the main character who plays a role in providing extraordinary imaginations, that he has a big dream to fly an airplane starting from his first trip on Asteroid B612.

The teaching of literature in education is implemented simultaneously with the teaching of language. Teeuw (1982: 1) Literature in general and poetry in particular use language and its distinctive language incarnations are impossible for us to understand as well as possible without understanding and the correct conception of language. Clarity of teaching objectives (literature) is important because it will provide guidelines for selecting appropriate materials. With clear goals, the teaching of literature will be more concentrated on material that has been prepared to achieve affective, cognitive, or psychomotor (Hidayat: 2009).

The Little Prince translation novel is a novel that is relevant to be used as subject matter because the theme raised in this novel is a person's character in everyday life. Furthermore, the life history of a writer is very inspiring for readers because many of the author's life experiences tell his life story which is poured into works of fiction. This novel is also a novel that has been translated into Indonesian, making it easier for readers to understand the meaning and intent of the novel. Novels adapted from French to Indonesian provide a new understanding for teachers and students, this can open the minds of literature fans that not only Indonesia has literature. Many experts in the study of literary theory come from France, there are several semiotic schools in literature represented by Ferdinand de Saussure, Charles Sanders Peirce, and Roland Barthes. The main similarity of their views is that language is one among many sign systems. There are times when it is imposed that language is the most fundamental sign system (Suartha and Dwipayana, 2014: 64).

Conclusion

The results of the research and discussion of this study have been summarized by the authors in conclusions so that it is found that:

1. The extrinsic elements in the translated novel "Little Prince" by Antoine de Saint-Éxupéry have continuity with the author's life so that it makes it easier for the writer to find data through literature studies that have been found through several media. The author wrote the novel while he was in exile in America so he wrote the story partly based on his life experiences.
2. Psychoanalytic personality aspects of the main character with other characters and the author in the Translated Novel "Little Prince" by Antoine de Saint-Éxupéry, the main character has a very good personality and really wants to find out something he doesn't know so he can interact with other characters . The author designed this writing and packaged it well based on the real-life

characters that he experienced during his life journey as a child until he became a pilot and was caught in American exile.

3. The implications of the novel translated by the Little Prince for learning literature in schools provide a new understanding for teachers and students, especially this translated novel. This novel, originally from France and translated into Indonesian, describes the story of a small child who has big dreams so that he can inspire students in everyday life.

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