## **CHAPTER V**

#### **CONCLUSION**

Defamiliarization is a device of art to make things unfamiliar by a process of making strange (estrangement) to increase the difficulty and length the perceptions. *The Little Prince*, a novella by Antoine De Saint Exupery presents the defamiliarized objects which appear strange and wonderful. To recognize them, the object's familiarity should be identified by the schemata study before came into defamiliarization. Experiencing the artfulness of object will give the reader chance to discover any kind of perceived meaning without inhibition for their judgments. The discussion conducted through its character and setting of place. Eventhough those device are common objects, they appeared strange to open the reader's mind into any possible assumptions, meaning, and interpretation. The object's prolonged form which everything can communicate one to another is also wonderful to enliven the vivid of the story.

Defamiliarization in *The Little Prince* opens the importance of children perception in phenomenon of life as everyone is once a child. The story presents the issue of children encountering adulthood which embodied in little prince. The reflection of little prince is about satisfaction and appreciation of life because of self-evident, love, and friendship. As the time goes by and people always grow up, kid learn about humankind's vice that they obsessed with money, ambitions, evidence and figures. There is no discussion about the setting of time, because all the issue is meaningful for anytime especially present time, to respect and appreciate any kind of relationship.

This study hopefully contributes some insights of Formalism's descendant, Defamiliarization, in daily and written text. The writer hopes that this study can contribute useful insights for further literature research, especially on applying defamiliarization in some literary works as the work of arts.

#### **BIBLIOGRAPHY**

- Abbey, E. 1971. Desert Solitaire: A Season in the Wilderness. New York: Random House
- Blankenhorn,R. 2013. *Habitualiztion*. www.danablankenhorn.com. Access on 02/01/2017
- Brown, G.& Yule, G. 1983. *Discourse analysis*. Cambridge university press.
- Bruns, Gerald S. 2009. *Theory of Prose Viktor Skhlovsky; Art as Device; Fourth Printing* (Sher. Benjamin Trans.). London: Dalkey Archive Press Champaign.
- Crawford, L. 1984. Viktor Shklovskij: *Différance in defamiliarization*. Journal of Comparative Literature, 3(36), 209-219.
- Eagleton, T. 1996. *Literary Theory An Introduction*, Second edition. Great Britain: Blackwell Publishers. Ltd
- Esmaeli, Z. 2013. *The Assesement of Defamiliarization in Forough Farrokhzad's Poetry*. International Journal of Applied Liguistics & English Literature of Australian International Academic Centre Vol.2 No.2 p.165-172
- Exupery, A. DE S. 1943. *The Little Prince*. (Ferry, Irene T. Trans). Hertfordshire: Wordsworth Editions Limited published in 1995
- Exupery, A. DE S. 1943. *The Little Prince*. (Woods, Katherine Trans). Harcourt Brace & Company published in 1970
- Gabriel. Richard P. 2012. Defamiliarization: Flarf, Conceptual Writing, and Using Flawed Software Tools as Creative Partners. Knowledge Management & E-Learning: An International Journal.
- Groden, M., Kreiswirth, M., Szeman, I., Review by: Kramp, M. 2005. *The Johns Hopkins Guide to Literary Theory & Criticism*. Rocky Mountain Modern Language Association
- Hamilton, G. 2014. *Defamiliarization and The Act of Reading World Literature*. Department of English, Chinese University of Hong Kong
- Hunt, P. 1999. Understanding Children's Literature. London: Routledge

- Miall, David S. & Kuiken, D. 1994. Foregrounding, Defamilarization, and affects: Response to Literary Stories. Elsevier Science B.V
- Notari, Debbie. 2011. *Identifying Themes and Literary Analysis*. BCCC Tutoring Centre.
- Pourjafari, F. 2012. *Defamiliarization in Sohrab Sepehri's Poetry*. Canadian Academy of Oriental and Occidental Culture
- Pratchett, T. 1983. The Colour of Magic, the first series of Discworld. Colin Smythe
- Selden, R., Widdowson, P., & Brooker, P. 2005. A Reader's Guide to Contemporary Literary Theory, Fifth Edition. Pearson Education Limited.
- Shklovsky, V. (1965). Art as Technique. Russian Formalist Criticism: Four essays. (Lemon, Lee T., & Reis, Marian J. Trans.). Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press.
- Tomlinson, Carl, M., Brown, Carol L. (1996). Essentials of Children Literature second edition. Allyn and Bacon
- Wilcox, D. (1997). *The Defamiliarization of Significant Phenomenon*. Theatre Research International Vol. 25 no. 1 p. 74-85

#### **Electronic Sources:**

- Brizee, A., Tompkinks, J. C., Chernouski, L., Boyle, E. 2011. *Literary Theory and School of Criticism: Formalism (1930s-present)*.https://owl.english.perdue.edu/owl/resource/722/03/. Access on April, 10<sup>th</sup> 2017
- Epstein, L. (2014). See Original Artwork For "The Little Prince" In All Its Ragged Glory. Buzzfeed.com. Access on 03/07/2017
- Jameson, A.D. 2012. Viktor Shklovsky wants to make you a better writer, device & defamiliarization. Htmlgiant.com/craft-notes/viktor-shklovsky-wants-to-make-you-a-better- writter-part-1-device-defamiliarization/. Access on April 6<sup>th</sup>, 2017
- Merriam Webster Dictionary. www.merriam-webster.com
- Puja, T. 2013. *Defamiliarization atau Ostranenie*. Indonesiasastra.org/2013/03/defamiliarization-atau-ostranenie/. Access on April,09<sup>th</sup> 2017

### **APPENDIX**

# **Appendix I:**

### THE LITTLE PRINCE



Image 1.1 source: Letempsdescopains.centerblog.net. Antoine de Saint Exupery's original artwork of The Little Prince

The Little Prince the story of a grown-up, an airman is like meeting his inner child, embodied by a Little Prince. When he was a child, the airman dreamt to be an artist after seeing a picture in book entitled True Stories. He drew two picture of a boa contrictor eating elephants in outside and inside versions. As adults always misunderstand on his drawing, he gets a bit disbelieve on his own painting was inappropriate for his ages. He down himself to be as adults' level since then becoming airman untill he meet the little prince in the middle of his airplane accident in Sahara dessert.

He met a little prince who came from B612 asteroid. The first plot narratively told by the airman as first point of view discovering the origin of him who lived stuck on his small world (his asteroid) but he never complains and thankful. He was responsible and discipline for his home putting his mountains and baobabs in order until a flower emerged in his planet. He falls in love with the flower but he hates her stratagems and miss-understandability. He could not understand at all why she acts so and blame her as she couldn't look at his good

intentions to water and save her everyday and kept being naive. Little prince got tired to understand her, then escaped by flocks of migrating wild birds leaving the flower and his planet to add his knowlegde through discovering some planets.

In his new journey, he meet several grown-ups who are defined in their each occupation in their own planet. They are King, conceited man, drunkard, business man, lamplighter, and geographer, before visiting the earth. Exept the lamplighter, he assumes all of them are absurd because they arrogantly speak for themself without considering others' good. Finally, he learned the greed and many things why the people keep doing their uninteresting occupation. He also meets merchant and railway signalman to show him even they are working for others' good, they still can not satisfy about the people's present life. It is the same feeling of the airman's same experience towards grown-ups' judgmental.

Then, he also met fox, the tamed one and hundreds of flower. They strengthened him to face life. He realized he belonged to his left-lonely-flower in his planet. He understood the values of relationship by being unique, love, tamed and bitter feeling of when having bid goodbye. Finaaly, airman's plane is fixed, and little prince decides to be bitten by snake in order to back in his own origin, B612 asteroid. Therefore, he could go back to meet his rose, his longed love. After six years after that meeting, The airman who was already made little prince as best friend seemed couldn't forget and face the truth of losing him. He still reminds their memory by star gazing and feel the star are laughing of little prince

## **Appendix II:**

# **AUTHOR'S BIOGRAPHY**ANTOINE DE SAINT-EXUPÉRY



Image 2.1 Source: www.thelittleprince.com/ The Little Prince's Author, French airman - Antoine de Saint Exupery

Over the past century, the thrill of flying has inspired some to perform remarkable feats of daring. For other, their desire to soar into the skies led to dramatic leaps in technology. For Antoine de Saint-Exupery, his love of aviation inspired stories, which have touched the hearts of millions around the world.

Born in 1900, July 29th in Lyon, in an old Aristocratic Family, Antoine de Saint-Exupéry serves in the Air army and becomes a pilot. Young Exupery was filled with a passion for adventure. He joined the French Army Airforce in 1921 where he first learned to fly a plane. Five years later, He risked his life as an pilot flying in Northern Africa when he would leave the military in order to begin flying air mall between remote settlements in the Sahara desert.

For Saint-Exupery, it was a grand adventure – one with dangers lurking at every corner. Flying his open cockpit biplane, he had to fight the desert's swirling sandstorms. Worse, still, he ran the risk of being shot at by unfriendly tribes below. Exupery could not have been more thrilled. Soaring across the Sahara inspired him to spend his nights writing about his love affair with flying.

When World War II broke out, Exupery rejoined the French Air Force. After Nazi troops overtook France in 1940, He flied to the United States. He had hoped to join the US war effort as a fighter pilot, but he was dismissed because of his ages. To console himself, he drew upon his experiences over the Saharan desert to write illustrate what would become his most famous book, *The Little Prince* (1943) which has been mystical and enchanting. The Little Prince, a small book has fascinated both children and adults for decades. Exupery experiences flying would enspire it. In the book, it discovers the true meaning of life. At the end of his conversation with the little prince, the aviator manages to fix his plane and both he had the little prince continue on their own journey.

His vocation feed his writing, and both give him the French Medal of Honor. His previous work before the little prince also fascinating, such as novels *Southern Mail* (1929), *Night Flight* (1931, *Prix Femina*) and *Wind*, *Sand and Stars* (1939, *Prix de l'académie française*), are a worldwide success, same as his late novels, written in the US during the war: Flight to Arras and then the little prince.

Shortly after completing the book, Exupery finally got his wish. He returned to North Africa to fly warplane for his country. Re-intestated in the Free French Forces, Saint-Exupéry was shot down on mission on July 31, 1944. Sadly, he was never heard again.

When Antoine de Saint-Exupéry's The Little Prince was still in its nascent form, he left the project with a friend before leaving New York City to rejoin the war effort. At that point, Saint-Exupéry was carrying around the book in a sad paper bag and the illustrations featured stains and even cigarette burns. One of the them is the *image 1.1* in Appendix I which then, an exhibition at The Morgan Library, The Little Prince: A New York Story, on display from January 24th through April 27<sup>th</sup> in 2014, the showcases 43 of the book's earliest drawings, as well as the author's personal letters, photographs and more. *The Little Prince's* original artwork. What's amazing is that despite the lack of color, the drawings are still full of life was collected from giant news media, Buzzfeed.