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Only the heart can see the truth

Bayeshanov M.M.,

Candidate of Philological Sciences,
Associate Professor of the Department of the Russian
Language and Literature, Gulistan State University

ABSTRACT

The article deals with the formation and development of the work of Antoine de Saint-Exupéry (1900 - 1944). He went a long way as an artist of the word, from a simple imitator to a great master. His story "The Little Prince" made his name famous all over the world. In his story, the author considers the problems of good and evil, love and hate, friendship, life, death, etc.

Having become acquainted with the content of the story, the reader involuntarily thinks about the meaning of life, its problems, and their solutions

Keywords:

The author of "The Little Prince", Antoine de Saint-Exupéry, was born on June 29, 1900, in one of the cities of Lyon's castles in the east of France, into a family with monarchical traditions. He is regarded as a classic of world literature and the creator of philosophical children and adult books of the same name. By that time his father, Viscount Jean-Mar de Saint-Exupéry (1863–1904), was working as an insurance broker. His family came from a dynasty and served in various positions at the court of the French kings. The city of Lyon was situated in the historical region of France, had a long history, and was surrounded by stunning scenery with several castles, and the confluence of the rivers Rona and Sona. The once wealthy family, which had suburban estates and castles, had lost much of its splendor by the time the future author was born. Financial opportunities have limited themselves. The purposeful spirit of the ancestors and the ability to learn remained from all the past. Antoine was the third child of five in the family. Antoine's early childhood took place in Lyon. In 1904, when the boy was 4, his father died. The family was actually

without a livelihood. Therefore, Antoine spent a certain time in the year with his relatives.

The mother paid great attention to the upbringing of her children. Marie Bois de Foncolombe (1875-1926) - was gifted by nature, had a poetic gift and musical abilities, good at drawing. She introduced the children to the fairy tales of different people in the world and taught them to play musical instruments. With the help of their mother, the children learned to write and read at an early age. Speaking of this, associatively we remember the mothers and grandmothers of future famous personalities. Famous grandmothers and mothers, lovingly introducing their grandchildren and children to the works of oral folk art, poetry, classical music, and drawing, pass before our mind's eye. Let us remember the grandmothers of Ernest Hoffmann (1776-1822), the mothers of Oscar Wilde (1854-1900), Bernard Shaw (1856-1950), and many others. Perhaps it is from them that the gift of writing and music of God passes through the blood to future talented individuals. The fate of Antoine Exupéry also developed as the fate of many gifted personalities, whose happiness

and pride consisted in the fact that history called them to a noble mission - to raise their national culture to the world level, but for this, like many of his fellow writers, he had to go a long way, from a simple imitator of his idols to a talented artist.

Thanks to his mother, Antoine learned to play the violin at an early age, played music for a long time, wrote poetry, and composed musical plays, showing his ingenuity by drawing. Antoine attended the Saint Bartholomew Christian Brothers School in Lyon. And after the family had moved to Le Mans, a town located in the southwest of Paris, he studied at a Jesuit college, where young people from poor families were given access to quality education. He studied successfully in all subjects, read a lot, and was stubbornly on his own, the teachers spoke about him only positively. After that, his fate led him to the city of Fribourg in Switzerland, where he studied at a college and, thanks to his natural talent, successfully passed the undergraduate exams. He had a high dream - to enter the École Navale educational institution, but in 1919 he did not pass the entrance exam. Since childhood, he dreamed of the sky, he passionately wanted to fly. Finally, in 1921, his dream came true, he was drafted into the army and ended up in an aviation regiment, where he participated in the repair work of fighters, which made his dream to fly increase. Subsequently, Antoine managed to pass the exams for a civilian pilot and then retrained as a military one.

He worked hard to improve his knowledge, noticed by the elders who sent him to the officer courses. He studied very diligently and received the rank of an officer. Subsequently, he served in the air regiments of France, and then in its African colonies, years would pass, and he would take part as a pilot of his country and in World War II as a defender of his country. It is said he was pursued by plane crashes. After one of these failures, he was appointed head of the Cap Juba airport on the edge of the Sahara (in the city of Villa Bens) - a small town in the southwest of Morocco. He memorized everything he heard and saw well and firmly and marked it in his notebook, which would later serve as material for his

future talented works. In 1926, he wrote his first novel, *Southern Postal*. And in 1929, the Gallimard publishing house in England published his book. In subsequent years, Exupéry actively worked in journalism, and published stories and novels, which included - "The Planet of the People", the collection "Wind, Sand and Earth", the stories "Pilot", "Night Flight" and many others. For his published works, he received national and international literary awards such as the Femina, established in 1904 by the editors of *Happy Life* magazine. Literary award from the Academy of France, as well as the book award of the United States.

Antoine Exupéry was interested in the ideas of Friedrich Nietzsche (1844-1900) - who preached the maximum self-realization of a person in life, and the ability to fight for his ideas. And in the writer's work, the word stands out - *Man*, which has a unifying beginning. Its main task is to preserve the universal human substance in itself - to preserve the indivisible, unified, comprehended by the mind, unlike many others, Exupéry's heroes know how to fight and achieve their goals, such are the heroes of the story-tale "The Little Prince". As we see, before writing the final fairy tale parable in his work, the writer has come a long way, an essayist, a pilot, and a writer. The tale-parable is dedicated to Leon Werth (1878-1955), a French prose writer and literary critic, a friend of the writer himself. The allegorical story was written in New York, on the Atlantic coast, in a city with numerous high-rise skyscrapers, when his homeland was occupied by the German fascists. Exupéry built his work "The Little Prince" as a fairy tale genre. It is known that the composition depends on the form of presentation of the material, as well as, it can be written in different ways in a literary work: Firstly, chronicle, linear, that is, consistent. Secondly, in inversion, or reverse, the final scenes are first described, and then the consequence is given. Thirdly, parallel - the use of this composition largely depends on the number of main characters, as you know, each of them has his own life, his destiny, however, their lines in the work can intersect, and

sometimes intertwine. Fourthly, the polyphonic composition is used in the works. The writer can also use ring compositions, in such cases, the expressions used at the beginning of the work are repeated at the end of the work. And, finally, to solve the main problems in the work, the writer can use a special composition using the elements of the above techniques. Therefore, in the fairy tale story, the interpenetration of literary genres and genres is noticeable - tragic and comic, ordinary and unusual, earthly and cosmic, which gives the work an unusually picturesque character. As in romantic works, this work contains elements of the mysterious - Fox emphasizes that much cannot be seen but can be comprehended with the heart.

The book was translated by Katherine Woods and published in English in New York in 1943. French readers were able to read the novel after the Second World War, in 1946, even though it was also published in the United States in its original language. Nora Gal, the Russian translator, initially released the book in Russian in 1958.³ The popularity of this book is evidenced by such facts that most readers of fiction are familiar with this book. More than 140 million copies of it have been printed, and it has been translated into more than 300 other languages. On December 11, 2019, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan issued a resolution calling for the translation of the greatest classics of world literature into Uzbek. Thus, one of the first books to be translated into Uzbek was Antoine de Saint-fairy Exupéry's tale. Additionally, it is listed among the novels studied in university programs as the best classic story. based on the book, numerous videos and films have been produced.

The story has an autobiographical character. The subject of Exupéry's book is closer to a fairy tale and a parable. Both of them belong to the most ancient genres of folklore and in a fairy tale goodness and justice win, and the parable is educational.

We define the fabulousness of "The Little Prince" by its characteristic features: the Hero travels to different planets and speaks with the inhabitants in a language they understand. In

the story-tale, there are fairy-tale characters, such as Snake, Fox, and Rose, and they all speak the human language. In the story-tale, the author explores a variety of subjects, including good and evil, human existence, love, life and death, loneliness and friendship, inner beauty, and much more.

We begin by noting that the story of Antoine de Saint-Exupéry has been the subject of various scientific and popular science investigations. While we can not claim to fully enlighten the reader on this subject, we do believe that our study will fill in some of the missing links in the writer's work.

Not by chance does the author mention a picture from the book "Real Stories from Nature" that had a profound impact on him in the first chapter of his book. The picture showed a Bao constrictor (a common boa constrictor, a non-poisonous snake that can grow up to 4 meters long and live up to twenty years) being swallowed by an animal in a forest. A huge snake, swallowing the beast alive without chewing, makes a huge and strong impression on the reader.[1]

The author himself refers to the drawings in the text, and the characters occasionally express their thoughts and doubts about it about concerning the drawings and argue about them with the narrator. The story is framed by the corresponding illustrations of the artist himself from beginning to end, which makes it visually better perceived (for example, the Little Prince asks to draw a lamb).

The reader can learn about space and earthy issues in the book by reading about the characters' perspectives on these topics. As we mentioned above, the author raises several issues in his book, one of which is the mutual understanding between children and adults. Both teachers and psychologists have been concerned with predicting a child's talent in infancy and guiding it in the appropriate path for many centuries. And they advise parents to develop in children a desire of learning and a thirst for knowledge.

And adults are not always aware of their responsibility to their children and, as a result, do not inspire or support their undertakings. The same is discussed in the book, while

reading we mentally imagine how far adults and children are from each other. Here, the child - drew his first picture, which depicted a boa - a constrictor that swallowed an elephant, adults mistook it for a hat, and it did not reproduce any impression on them. The child wanted to explain the meaning of the picture with the second drawing, showing the elephant from the outside of the boa constrictor, but nothing came of it either, the smart boy did not understand why the adults were so dull. Whoever he showed his first drawing, all the adults unanimously claimed that it was a headdress. The boy gradually came to the conclusion that adults should not be talking about elephants, snakes, the sky, stars, or animals. It was an irresolvable conflict between the hero and the adults, which made them alien to each other. The inhabitants will not hear the call of the heart. The tragedy of many adults is that they never become Individuals. They, without explaining anything to the child, are advised to do something more useful, such as school "geography, history, arithmetic, grammar." Years will pass, and he will not be able to forget what he experienced, and subsequently, with subtle irony, he will remember how the elders deprived him of his love for drawing from the age of six.

Living surrounded by people and feeling lonely, such was the fate of a child until he met the little prince. This meeting takes place in the desert. The engine of the aircraft broke down and the pilot ended up in the Sahara. He could not stay among the sand for a long time, because he did not have supplies of water and food. He had to repair the engine since there was no one around him.

The pilot had to spend the night away from settlements, and at dawn, he heard a child's voice asking him to draw a lamb. Looking around, he saw next to him a blond boy with a serious look. The child did not look like one lost and tortured, wandering among the dunes, exhausted from hunger or fear. At the boy's request, the pilot began to draw a boa constructor, as he had never drawn a lamb.

The unfamiliar boy was cleverer than adults and immediately expressed his dissatisfaction when he saw an elephant inside a huge boa

constrictor in the drawing. He noticed that both the boa constrictor and the elephant inside him are huge, and the place where he lives is very small, to the pilot's surprise, the adults did not notice this. I had to redraw the lambs several times until the one that suited the prince. The lamb was depicted in a box, which made the little prince very happy. From the conversation between the prince and the pilot, it becomes clear that the new acquaintance came from the asteroid B-612. And little by little, they become close friends.

On the planet where the Little Prince lived, like on other planets, there are problems of good and evil, good and bad plants grew here too. And good plants gave good seeds, and bad ones vice versa. These seeds lay in the bowels of the earth for a long time until the sun warmed them. On this planet, sprouts were strictly followed, if they were good, they were allowed to grow, and if they were bad, they were uprooted. The planet where the Little Prince lived was infested with baobab seeds. If you do not follow them, they could lead to dire consequences up to the destruction of the planet. Although here we are talking about the problems of another planet, it is also addressed to earthly problems, the problems of educating future individuals from an early age are touched upon.

This issue concerns educators and scientists everywhere; it is mentioned in the writings of well-known authors like A. Hoffmann, Guy de Maupassant, L. Tolstoy, F. Dostoevsky, and many more. The Little Prince remarks, "You have to be careful to uproot the baobabs in time and regularly, as soon as you can distinguish them from the rose bushes, which they look very similar to at an early stage." (1) As can be seen from what has been said, it is necessary to develop a love for one's homeland, native nature, and the immediate environment from childhood. According to Exupéry, first of all, the concept of love must be brought up in the soul of every person.

The story also deals with symbolic love. Unattractive flowers were growing in the prince's homeland, but they were harmless and continued to exist as a debt. Yet a new flower appeared on the planet, one that was beautiful,

but whose source and carrier of seed was unknown. The Little Prince looked after her. When she blossomed, he fell in love with her. But he didn't talk about it. She was stunning, self-assured, and coquettish; occasionally, she asked him to make her breakfast, and he gave her water and protected her from the draft. The prince admired her beauty, and she became more and more beautiful and graceful and did not look like other flowers. Rosa was proud of her beauty and these feelings did not allow her to confess her love to him, she suffered from this. And he loved her and suffered, and she pretended not to understand him. So he decided to look at other planets, and how others live there. Before the journey, he came to his volcanoes to say goodbye, two of which were active and the third was extinct. He cleaned them from the roots of the baobabs, put them in order, and went to say goodbye to his favorite flower. She loved him and knew that he would go far, before his departure she confessed her love to him. But at last, she said, "Don't delay. You decided to leave, so go!"(2) She didn't want him to see her crying, but he didn't understand her. The book touches on the issue of good and evil. The symbolic hero visited the planet of the king, who persuaded him to stay in his country. He did not understand the behavior of the adult king and continued his journey. As a result, he visited the planet of an ambitious man who asked to be praised, he visited one after another the planets of a drunkard who drank and was ashamed by his behavior, a wearer who counted stars, a lamplighter, a geographer. In the last country, he first remembered his flower and regretted that he had left her alone. In the fact that none of the evil did useful work. According to the advice of the geographer, he decided to visit the planet Earth as well. Compared to other planets, there were many kings, businessmen, other overlords, and common people living on Earth. Appeared on Earth, the Little Prince regretted his arrival very much, since there were no people to be seen. He didn't even have time to think about it, as something crawled along the sand and curled up into a ring, she was the same symbolic hero as the prince. From him,

the prince learned that he had landed. The prince was very far from his planet, there was his Rose, which he loved, he also loved his homeland where he grew up, and from a distance, she shone brightly and beautifully, and he decided to show the snake his star: "- Curious," he said, - do the stars shine through in the sky so that each of us can find our own ... Look at my planet. She's just above us. But how far she is! "She's beautiful," said Snake. "What brought you here?" In response, he told her: "-I quarreled with a flower, - said the Little Prince."[3] And the Little Prince learned from her that people also live alone, but he did not understand the snake. She wrapped herself around the prince's ankle like a bracelet and told him that whoever she touched would go to Earth. But the snake understood and took pity on him, the prince was not like the others, he was innocent and honest, she also found out that he came from another planet and missed his beloved very much and when she learned about it, she became sad and promised to help him one day, if he would strongly want to return to his beloved Rose, who lived on his planet. So they became friends. After long wanderings through the sands, deserts, and mountains, the Little Prince found the way, and he was sure that all roads would lead home to people. And the first person he had to say hello to were roses, and he thought that he had the only one so beautiful in the whole world. If his beloved saw them, she would be very upset - he thought and cried. He remembered his planet with volcanoes and a beautiful Rose, which was tamed by him, and these roses were not tamed by anyone, but he did not yet know about this.

The next person the Little Prince met on Earth was the Fox. The Prince tamed him and they became friends. And only from the words of Fox did he understand that the best and closest friend was Rose, tamed by him, left by him far away on his planet. The prince learns from Fox that one does not just become friends and for this one needs to work hard and be patient. Fox completes the idea expressed by Snake about human nature, the prince also finds out the reason why people do not have true friends, and friendship cannot be bought for money,

mutual understanding and mutual assistance are needed here, - Fox explains to his friend. He realized that in people by its very nature, there lives the evil that requires constant attention. The time had come to say goodbye, Fox revealed to him the main secret: "- And here is my secret. It is very simple: only the heart can see the truth. All that is important is not visible. And here the prince realized that if someone is tamed, he will forever remain responsible for him, and he tamed his Rose and Fox, so Rose became his love, and Fox was a friend forever.

The Little Prince was taught the earthly rules by Snake and Fox and this knowledge was useful to him, regarding them he saved his friend the pilot from thirst. It was foolish to look for a well in the boundless desert. At the most hopeless moment, "-What makes the desert beautiful," said the Little Prince, "is because it hides a spring somewhere." - he remembered his friend Fox. And before dawn, the friends found a well, and everything was ready in it for collecting water: a rope, a collar, and a bucket, everything was like in a fairy tale and the water tasted not ordinary. And the dawn is evidence of well-being. And pay attention - the dawn is a symbol, the characters of the story mostly meet each other before sunrise, which hints at a successful outcome in the actions of the characters.

The Little Prince's time on Earth was coming to an end, the next evening his planet was supposed to be exactly in the same place in the sky from which he descended. What the prince had been waiting for a year, and now he had to certainly go to his star, and this return worried his friends. The next evening, before leaving, the last meeting of friends took place, full of worries and anxieties. The prince says goodbye to his friend with the following words: "- And when you stop grieving (time to heal all hardships), you will be glad that you knew me. You will always be my friend. And sometimes you will open the windows to enjoy the laughter, and your friends will be utterly perplexed to see that you are laughing while looking at the stars." [4] Friends said goodbye for a long time, the Little Prince decided to notify his friend that his planet is very far from here, and therefore he must leave his body as a

shell since it is very heavy. And then he took a step forward and felt a snake bite, causing him to fall on the sand.

In general, we can say:

On the one hand, the relationship between the Prince and Rose is complex and ambiguous, it would seem that both he and she love each other. He took care of her and raised her. On the other hand, we are talking about a romantic work in which the characters cannot be together, one of them must either die, or life must end with vague hints for them.

Because of his resentment towards Rosa, he sets out on a long journey. Having been on Earth, he confesses his resentment and love for Rosa. Having heard about the adventures of the Prince, Snake thought and decided to help him. The Little Prince must endure the test, only a snakebite can return him to his beloved, so he sacrifices his body shell and chooses physical death, only in this way can he spiritually connect with his beloved.

In the story, the theme of evil is considered in two ways, on the one hand, the prince's planet is infected with baobab seeds, if you do not follow them, they can bring great harm and break the planet. On the other hand, kings and geographers living on different planets do not bring any benefit, it would be better if they all did useful work, which would save many from evil.

In the fairy tale, as in romantic works, we meet symbolic images. In the face of the Little Prince, a symbol is shown - a wanderer who is looking for the hidden meaning of things and the meaning of his life in the universe.

He finds answers to his questions thanks to his friends - Snake and Fox.

The Prince and Rose are symbols of unearthly nature, so they cannot be together.

The endless desert is a symbol of freedom, where insects and wild animals live, which have developed feelings of nobility and the ability to make friends.

In the romantic fairy tale, the Little Prince reveals many aspects of the world and the human soul, which are incomprehensible even to adults themselves.

Fairy tale characters Snakes and Foxes tell the Little Prince why people are scarier than they are and why you need to beware of them.

In his story, Antoine Exupéry raises the question of educating the beauty in the human soul, after that he can understand another person.

Regarding his friend the Fox, the Little Prince understands that only what is filled with deep meaning and content is beautiful. On planet Earth, the Little Prince made friends with the Snake and Pilot, the Fox, and they all had a positive influence on the main character.

Having read the contents of the book, the reader involuntarily thinks about the meaning of life, its problems, and their solutions.

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