

The Little Prince: Chapter 25

“But eyes are blind, you have to look with the heart.” The Little Prince, a tale by Antoine de Saint-Exupéry, takes place a little after World War 1. It tells the story of a pilot who becomes stranded in the middle of the Sahara Desert who encounters a little fellow that shows him the true meaning behind insignificant things. In the Chapter, a lot of ideas are introduced such as adulthood vs childhood. Articles such as “The Strange Triumph of The Little Prince.” by The New Yorker and *The Little Prince* by Mariner Books all talk about the deeper meaning behind the book. The universal theme that structure has things that interrelate is explored in Chapter 25 through the idea that perceiving is built on multiple perspectives, the symbolism of the water and the train and one’s relationships with others.

To begin with, multiple perspectives are found throughout the chapter. When we see different things, they often have a different meaning to all of us, pursuing the idea of multiple perspectives. For example, in The Little Prince it states, “When I was a little boy, the Christmas-tree lights, the music of midnight mass, the tenderness of people’s smiles made up, in the same way, the whole radiance of the Christmas present I received.” The author is showing us Christmas through different people’s eyes (viewpoints). Different people’s opinions were influenced by different things. For example, the little prince only knew the way society sees Christmas because he was influenced by authority. In an article by adam gopnik it says, “To be responsible for his rose, the Prince learns to see it as it really is, in all its fragility and vanity- indeed in all its utter commonness without loving it less for being so fragile.” The little prince has a single rose on his planet, once he came to planet earth he realized that there were thousands of other roses like her and he started believing that she wasn’t valuable anymore. To us, the little prince’s rose is just a rose like many others, but he put meaning to it. Everyone has a different

opinion on different things it is just influenced by different things. Many things contribute to change a person's perspective

Equally important, the universal theme that structure has things that interrelate is showed through symbolism of the train and of the water. In Chapter 25, the Little Prince tells the pilot how he views the adults on Earth. The Little Prince says, "People start out in express trains but they no longer know what they're looking for. Then they get all excited and rush around in circles, it's not worth the trouble." (The Little Prince is saying to the Pilot how adults are so focused that they no longer remember where they are going. The idea of the train and adults symbolizes how a majority of the things that adults do are meaningless and how adults are never satisfied where they are. Children on the other hand see how the journey is more important than the destination and they enjoy their surroundings. The Pilot became stranded in the desert which is where he came across the Little Prince. Eventually his water source ran out and they set out to look for a well, once they came across the well the water that was contained in the well wasn't like any other water. The Pilot says, "The water was more than merely a drink, it was born of our walk beneath the stars, of the song of the pulley, of the effort of my arms. It did the heart good, like a present." The Pilot is saying that the water isn't for the body but rather for the heart. The water from the well did the heart good, it symbolizes innocence, memories and value. Upon drinking the water the Pilot becomes reminded of the feelings that Christmas felt as a kid. He gets reminded of how the feeling of families coming together was what really made up the special holiday. These two ideas are interrelated in the structure because the worth and meaning of something isn't necessarily obvious a majority of the time.

Lastly, the icon contribution is used to describe the chapter because many things contribute to create one thing. The main idea of the chapter is that an object is nothing except many things put

together. The pilot explains that the water is a feast, but it is made up of the song of the pulley, the walks to the well and the effort of their arms. (page 71) The water may have tasted as normal water if they were just given it, but since the effort to get was grand, the water was more exquisite and tasted as if they were eating a feast. But that's the more general idea. As shown in pages 69 and 71, people go on express trains and get all excited to not actually know *where* they are actually going; they focus on the destination, not the journey. People there have many roses of the same kind, but most find the happiness in just one rose that they can tend to and have a connection with. These ideas fit with the icon contribution because these sentences contribute to the main thought of structure. Additionally, as said by an article by The Elite, the journey matters because in the end, the journey is longer and the most memorable part. This is the part in which we learn, love and appreciate.

Consequently, the 25th chapter is made up of symbolism, multiple perspectives and the icon contributions. The universal theme and generalization is structure has many parts that interrelate. This idea is important because it has think more about how we see the world. We can't see Christmas the same, but that's not always a negative thing. We should care more about this chapter because it helps us see the well as the hard work of the pulley, the support of the bucket and the freshness of the water, not just a well. The main idea of the structure is that we need to see what truly matters. We need to focus on the journey, not the destination. We need to create connections, not quantity of relationships. We need to focus on the effort of our arms, the song of the pulley, the walks under the blazing. What's important from the Christmas lights, feast, tree presents and the radiating joy that surrounds Christmas. We need to see that everything truly important was always in front of your eyes.

Works Cited

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