

Beyond Anthropocentrism: Interpretations of "The Little Prince" from a Posthuman Perspective

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Abstract

This article is a posthumanist analysis of Saint-Exupéry's *The Little Prince* (1943), which critiques the idea of human dominance. Previous scholarly work focuses on existential, psychoanalytic, or ecological perspectives; this article attempts to place *The Little Prince* in the realm of posthumanism through transformed ethics of care, interdependence, and relationality. Through thematic analysis, this article presents the rose, the fox, and the snake as significant non-human characters that deconstruct an anthropocentric perspective to reveal the socio-ethical significance and philosophy of the novella. The non-human characters are crucial to the little prince's ethical decision-making, challenging the primacy of humanity and advocating for a more symbiotic and harmonious coexistence. This article aims to analyse these non-human posthumanist entities of the novella and their importance to *The Little Prince*. Posthumanism theory emphasises the interconnectedness of all life forms and the ethical consideration of non-human entities. This article argues that *The Little Prince* is a posthumanist critique of anthropocentrism with contemporary concerns for socio-ethical treatment and purposeful connectedness to all beings.

Keywords: Posthumanism, Anthropocentrism, Relationality, Non-Human Ethics, Interconnectedness

ما وراء مركزية الإنسان: تفسيرات "الأمير الصغير" من منظور ما بعد الإنسانية

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المستخلص

هذه المقالة عبارة عن تحليل ما بعد الإنسانية لرواية الأمير الصغير (1943) لسانت إكزوبيري والتي تنتقد فكرة الهيمنة البشرية. في إطار العمل العلمي السابق الذي يركز على وجهات النظر الوجودية أو التحليل النفسي أو البيئي، تحاول هذه المقالة وضع الأمير الصغير في عالم ما بعد الإنسانية من خلال أخلاقيات الرعاية والترابط والعلاقات المتغيرة. من خلال التحليل الموضوعي، تقدم هذه المقالة الوردة والتعلب والتعبان كشخصيات غير بشرية مهمة تفكك منظوراً مركزياً للكشف عن الأهمية الاجتماعية والأخلاقية وفلسفة للرواية. الشخصيات غير البشرية حاسمة في اتخاذ الأمير الصغير للقرار الأخلاقي، وتتحدى أولوية البشرية وتدعو إلى تعايش أكثر تكافلية وتناغمًا. تهدف هذه المقالة إلى تحليل هذه الكيانات ما بعد الإنسانية غير البشرية في الرواية القصيرة وأهميتها للأمير الصغير. تؤكد نظرية ما بعد الإنسانية على الترابط بين جميع أشكال الحياة والاعتبارات الأخلاقية للكيانات غير البشرية. تزعم هذه المقالة أن الأمير الصغير هو نقد ما بعد إنساني لمركزية الإنسان مع الاهتمامات المعاصرة بالمعالجة الاجتماعية والأخلاقية والاتصال الهادف بجميع الكائنات.

الكلمات المفتاحية: ما بعد الإنسانية، مركزية الإنسان، العلاقة، الأخلاق غير البشرية، الترابط

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1 Introduction

The Little Prince by Antoine de Saint-Exupéry is one of the most cherished works of twentieth-century literature, enchanting readers with its

allegorical storytelling, rich philosophical themes, and profound insights into human nature. The Little Prince (1943) by Antoine de Saint-Exupéry

engages readers through philosophical messages. The novella has been interpreted through various lenses, such as existentialism, psychoanalysis, and ecological critiques; the application of posthumanism to *The Little Prince* remains largely unexplored. The critical theory of posthumanism offers interpretations of the text while challenging anthropocentrism through the exploration of interspecies bonds and environmental and technological issues. *The Little Prince* presents a story consistent with posthumanist values by questioning anthropocentric perspectives and calling attention to the agency of non-human actors. According to the Posthumanism theory, humans do not occupy supreme status in the world order because non-human agents share combined agency with humans and demonstrate interrelation with their environment (Guia,2024, p.815). Transformational powers of non-human entities obtain importance in *The Little Prince* through their symbolic roles. The research examines how the Novella relates to and shapes the field of posthumanist theory.

The Little Prince by Antoine de Saint-Exupéry fits well in posthumanist discourse, as it decentralises human authority and advocates for relationality between human and nonhuman entities. The standard humanist methods face deconstruction through Posthumanism because it emphasises that all creatures depend on each other while recognising how non-human elements define reality (Braidotti,2013, p.54). *The Little Prince* features non-human characters such as the Fox and the Rose, who possess personal qualities and wisdom, thus challenging human dominance through their autonomous behaviour. According to Fox, the power of understanding emerges from emotional intelligence, which allows one to see

what the heart perceives. Through his interplanetary experiences, the Little Prince finds people whose existence comments on human flaws, including pride, greed, and power-seeking behaviour. The narrative emphasises dependent relationships between people as well as their connectedness to one another. The Little Prince's relationship with Rose and his friendship with the Fox underscore the intersubjective relations among beings, which resonate with posthumanist ethics that acknowledge and appreciate the interconnectedness of all living things. *The Little Prince* is posthumanist in its appeal to readers to reimagine themselves within a more-than-human world through its representation of non-human characters as complex and active beings and its critique of anthropocentric limitations (Çeliktürk Sezgin and Güneş,2022, p.180).

The scholarly research of *The Little Prince* focuses on three main aspects: existentialism, psychoanalysis, and ecology (Cao Yujuan,2021, p.32). According to scholars, *The Little Prince* reflects existentialist thought because it evaluates human objectives, interpersonal interactions, and identity-seeking expressions. *The Little Prince*'s story shows his psychological development and individual growth through psychoanalytic interpretations. The text explores the theme of nature and relationality through the relationship between the Prince and the Rose, emphasising responsibility, care, and interconnectedness. Posthumanism functions as a contemporary interpretation of humanism that arose to challenge the humanistic emphasis on human beings as superior to other entities (D and A. Edwin Jeevaraj,2023, p.175).

The intellectual work of Donna Haraway (1985), Rosi Braidotti (2013), and Cary Wolfe (2010)

proposed the formation of a new understanding of the subject, which accepts the interconnected nature of human beings with animals and technology and their environment. In her 1991 publication, *A Cyborg Manifesto*, Haraway constructed the cyborg feature as an inter-species being that transcends natural boundaries between human and nonhuman entities (D. Haraway, 1991, p.16). Posthumanist thought examines the traditional human/non-human and subject/object categories because it recognises non-human agency as an ethical requirement. Braidotti (2013) constructs in her study of posthumanism how all natural entities, from humans to non-human life forms, remain connected while pointing out the fundamental need to transform the human consciousness and its position in ecological and global systems.

Posthumanism rejects conventional anthropocentric views by granting power to non-human agents as it reduces human control over the world. *The Little Prince* shares these posthumanist principles by showing how the main character relates to non-human entities such as the Fox, Rose, and stars in the heavens. The analysis explores interdependence and relationality, yet it remains distinct from environmental theory in its examination. Posthumanism challenges the fundamental human and non-human divide while establishing an agency for all living things, unlike environmental theory, which focuses on sustainability and conservation alongside human impacts on nature. The research investigates posthumanism as a holistic approach to anthropocentrism instead of specialising in environmental responsibility.

In his critique, Wolfe (2010) used speciesism as a starting point to establish recognition of animal

and ecological perspectives. The theories function as explanatory frameworks to interpret *The Little Prince* as a narrative that displaces human primacy while adopting an ontology of relationships. *The Little Prince* challenges human dominance by showing the protagonist encountering various non-human entities on the planets alongside his Rose and Fox. In the story, the Fox instructs the Prince about relationship value and mutual species respect, and the Rose demonstrates its ability by requesting his attention. From a posthumanist standpoint, this philosophy establishes ethical relationality and shows how the boundaries between humans and non-humans exist on a spectrum.

This research aims to demonstrate how *The Little Prince* combats anthropocentrism and develops an ethical model through interspecies understanding and care by applying posthumanist theory to the text. Previously analysed readings focus predominantly on human elements while neglecting the active presence and significance of non-human entities. A posthumanist analysis of *The Little Prince* requires reinterpreting the novel because it breaks down traditional anthropocentric interpretation to examine non-human agents and as well as their ethical capabilities.

The Little Prince has rich philosophical undertones; it has predominantly been analysed through existentialism, psychoanalysis, and eco-criticism, leaving a gap in posthumanist scholarship. As a theoretical framework, posthumanism challenges anthropocentrism by emphasising interdependence, agency, and shared existence between humans and nonhumans. Although the novella's themes of interconnectedness and the wisdom of nonhuman characters suggest posthumanist ideals, little

academic attention has been paid to how *The Little Prince* actively subverts humanistic traditions and presents a worldview in which humans and non-humans are equally influential. In this study, posthumanist theory is applied to *The Little Prince* to examine how non-human characters play a crucial role in constructing a world where human authority is decentralised.

The Research Questions of this study are:

1. How does *The Little Prince* portray non-human characters through challenging human authority?
2. To what extent does *The Little Prince* critique anthropocentrism in its narrative?
3. How does *The Little Prince* explore ethical themes of interdependence and relationality between human and non-human beings?
4. What narrative elements in *The Little Prince* depict a more-than-human world?

The Little Prince examines ecological interdependence through its approach to posthumanist theory, which goes beyond standard environmental perspectives, including ecocriticism and deep ecology. Both systems reject human supremacy over nature yet approach this critique from different points of view. Environmental theories concentrate on how humans should act toward nature by promoting sustainability alongside conservation practices (Mambrol, 2023, p.5-7). Posthumanist discourse erases human supremacy by asserting that all living organisms, including animals and plants, together with inanimate things, hold autonomous powers which transcend their worth to humankind.

According to ecocriticism and other environmental theories, species and ecosystems link together, although human actors serve as the central figures

in literary narratives. According to deep ecology theory, every plant and animal holds specific value in itself, yet humans retain their ultimate responsibility to protect nature. Within *The Little Prince*, readers can find an environmental interpretation through the baobabs that represent uncontrolled natural damage. The Prince sets the alarm for the excessive growth of the baobabs, which demonstrates destructive human activities that parallel environmental ethics over posthumanism. Within *The Little Prince*, there is a departure from human accountability in favour of establishing ethical bonds between human and non-human entities. Through the character of Fox, the reader discovers an entity that functions beyond ecological participation, which leads Prince to learn about interpersonal ties and moral bonds. The Rose emerges among other characters as an emotional and active individual who stands independent from being treated as a fragile object that requires care. The story establishes posthumanist concepts because it grants non-human entities the power to modify human identity through their actions and change the existing human narratives that centre on anthropocentrism.

This research successfully explores posthumanist themes within *The Little Prince*, although some limitations need to be acknowledged. The research primarily depends on literary analysis without empirical data and case studies that could strengthen real-life examples. The research includes animal-assisted therapy with community gardening examples but provides no deep analysis through interdisciplinary studies. The research does not demonstrate an analysis of posthumanist concepts within other literary texts to establish broader perspectives on this field.

2 Theoretical Framework

Posthumanism strengthens its critical framework by acknowledging non-human agency while dismantling human-based power structures (Nayar,2023, p.220). Donna Haraway's theories, along with Rosi Braidotti and Cary Wolfe's, founded Posthumanism. They rejected human superiority over species and gave priority to dynamic, interconnected systems between human and nonhuman beings while breaking down the clear distinction between them. In *The Little Prince* from 1943, Saint-Exupéry shows non-human beings demonstrating agency throughout the story as they affect the philosophical transformation of the protagonist.

Rosi Braidotti (2013) explains in posthumanism that all human beings and non-humans exist in interconnected networks, which eliminate the traditional distinction between subjects and objects. Through its non-human characters, the novel demonstrates that both humans and other beings interact with autonomy in *The Little Prince*. The Fox defines their relationship terms because they refuse to become simple human possessions through a statement that says, "You become responsible, eternally, for what you have tamed" (Woods,2016, p. 48). This story illustrates peer-to-peer understanding rather than human superiority following the principles of posthumanist ethics.

The posthumanist ethical concept of "staying with the trouble" developed by Donna Haraway (2016) establishes ways for both humans and other species to live in relationship with each other (D. J. Haraway, 2016,p.26). In *The Little Prince*, the main character develops an intellectual awareness, which shows that love and duty extend beyond human emotional boundaries. The Prince develops

his understanding of care and connection by being connected to the Rose, which exists beyond petal and petal beauty alone. From a posthumanist viewpoint, the Snake, typically understood as a sign of death, represents both the cycles of life and the interconnectedness of living creatures.

Posthumanism functions as the main theoretical framework in this investigation because it helps research how *The Little Prince* distributes power to non-human agents while removing human dominance. The theory emphasises structuring relationships throughout nature instead of human supremacy while demonstrating links between species' existence and dissolving distinctions between human and non-human beings. Posthumanism has thematic similarities with environmental theory because they both recognise the interconnected nature of life. However, these theoretical approaches differ fundamentally in their focus and scope. Environmental theory concentrates mainly on preservation and sustainable practices while upholding that nature ought to protect human beings. Posthumanism destroys the human-centric view through its argument of the more-than-human framework in which animals, plants and objects are recognised as having equal status with humans in existence. The study uses posthumanist perspectives to research *The Little Prince's* depiction of a posthumanist human world that lets non-human entities define morality and identity aspects.

3 Methodology

In this study, *The Little Prince* is analysed qualitatively and textually using a posthumanist perspective. The study uses thematic analysis to pinpoint passages in the text where non-human characters challenge anthropocentric presumptions

and add ethical and philosophical aspects to the story. The novella's depictions of relationality, agency, and dependency are examined closely to see how they fit with posthumanist ideas. To analyse how *The Little Prince* undermines human exceptionalism and instead emphasises the agency of non-human figures like the Rose, the Fox, and the Snake, the study draws on posthumanist criticism. This research analyses *The Little Prince* from a posthumanist perspective by using a qualitative text-based approach. Thematic analysis is used in the text to identify points within which nonhuman entities challenge acentric views and contribute to the text's ethical and philosophical elements. To demonstrate their theoretical resonance, major ideas from posthumanists are compared with passages from the novella using intertextual analysis. It shows how its ideas are consistent with current discussions on the blurred boundaries between humans and non-humans (Nayar, 2013, p.220).

4 Results and Discussion

This study shows that *The Little Prince* focuses on non-humans and questions human-centred ways of thinking through its characters, themes, and relationships. The Little Prince, who is a childlike character from another planet, does not think he is better than other beings. Instead, he is curious and eager to learn from them. His interactions with the Rose, the Fox, and even things like the stars and baobab trees show that he does not believe in ranking relationships. This matches the ideas of posthumanism, which challenges the idea that humans are superior. Non-human characters are important in the Prince's journey; they often help him or give him wisdom. The Fox teaches the Prince about love, friendships, and being

responsible. It shows that understanding comes from our connections with others, not just from logical thinking. In the same way, the Rose, even though it is delicate and seems unimportant, helps the Prince learn about care, loyalty, and connection. This shows that non-human beings, like the Rose, have their own importance and can have feelings too. The Prince feels confused and ultimately rejects these ideas, which suggests that the story challenges the rules that people have created. Instead, it supports the importance of personal experiences, feelings, and connections with things that aren't human rather than strict logic. An important finding of the study is that the novel encourages a new way of thinking about ethics. It suggests that people's responsibilities go beyond just looking after people; they also need to care for animals and the environment. The Little Prince's connection with his Rose and his choice to go back and take care of her show that our moral duty includes not just humans but also the care of other living things (Mambrol, 2023, p.5-7). This connects with modern talks about taking care of the environment and the role of non-human living things. The story also questions the usual ideas about what it means to be human by mixing human, animal, and planet life. The Prince is like a traveller from another world. He does not fit into the usual categories of people, which means his identity is flexible and always changing, not stuck in one form. He can talk to stars, animals, and plants, showing a view that sees all living things as connected instead of separate. Through these themes, *The Little Prince* shares a way of thinking that connects with posthumanism. It tells a story that encourages us to think more about the rights and feelings of non-human beings.

4.1 Human Authority Decentralization

The protagonist's interactions with non-human characters in *The Little Prince* demonstrate the decentralisation of human power. The Rose, for instance, demands care and attention despite being delicate and sensitive. By teaching the Prince about relationships and dependency, Fox further solidifies this concept by saying, "One sees clearly only with the heart. Anything essential is invisible to the eyes" (Woods, 2016, p. 48). This lesson is in line with the posthumanist notion that worth and understanding must be extended to all beings, human and nonhuman, and cannot be limited to human-centred frameworks because it goes beyond human rationality and sensory awareness. Furthermore, in the lines "You become responsible, forever, for what you have tamed" (Woods, 2016, p. 48). The fox introduces the concept of interspecies rationality, highlighting mutual bonds and responsibilities that go beyond non-human ethics.

4.2 Relationship Ethics

The novella's focus on relationality, caring, and accountability is highly compatible with posthumanist ethics. The Prince learns from the Fox the value of "taming," which in posthumanist terminology can be interpreted as creating a compassionate, reciprocal bond between creatures of all sorts. The anthropocentric notion that humans are superior to non-human creatures is contested by this relational perspective (Sartre, 1946, p. 7). Rather, *The Little Prince* promotes a moral way of living that is founded on duty, respect, and caring for one another. The novella's theme of cooperative survival and interconnection in a world where people, animals, and the environment are inseparable is in line with Haraway's idea of "staying with the trouble". "I am

looking for friends. What does that mean—'tame'?" (Woods, 2016, p. 46). The Little Prince's friendship with the Fox shows that meaningful connections are not limited to humans. Their bond highlights the idea that different species can form deep relationships, reflecting posthumanist values of coexistence and mutual growth (Çeliktürk Sezgin and Güneş, 2022, p. 186).

4.3 The Part Non-Human Characters Play

The Rose, the Fox, the Snake, and the planets are examples of non-human beings in *The Little Prince* that serve as more than just passive or symbolic settings for the human protagonist's adventure. Rather, the Prince's perspective on life and the story are actively shaped by these personalities. For example, Fox emphasises the reciprocal nature of relationships by teaching the Prince that "taming" results in responsibility. The Snake, which stands for death, emphasises the interdependence of all life forms and serves as a reminder to the reader of the cyclical aspect of existence. The conventional human and non-human dichotomy is challenged by these non-human individuals, each of whom possesses distinct attributes and agency, and they encourage readers to reevaluate the moral implications of their encounters with the more-than-human world. "It is the time you have wasted for your rose that makes your rose so important" (Woods, 2016, p. 48). In this line, the Rose, with its emotions and personality, blurs the line between humans and non-humans. This challenges the idea that only humans have depth and importance, emphasising posthumanist themes of non-human agency and significance.

The Little Prince encounters one of the most extraordinary moments of his journey during his

meeting with the fox while learning about “taming” and relationship significance. As an actor outside of human nature, the fox demonstrates his possessing agency along with wise knowledge that transforms typical human-animal hierarchies. Through “taming,” one can understand the process where identities blend and establishing boundaries between self and other becomes ambiguous. The philosophical concept matches the posthumanist approach by emphasising exchanges between elements and breaking down clear distinctions. According to the fox, the presence of The Little Prince remains identical to a single body among any young boys who follow the same pattern. Through the process of taming, a unique relationship creates a sense of mutual dependency. This relationship highlights how connections with others transform people while non-human participants actively contribute to human development. According to Saint-Exupéry, the essential aspects of life become noticeable only when the heart is used instead of the physical eyes. By emphasising emotional relations and experiential knowledge instead of logical assurance with visual evidence, the fox declares support for understanding that exceeds exceptionalism. Posthumanism points out effective methods of understanding by comparing present-day criticism of human-centred thinking.

4.4 Real-Life Applications of Posthumanism

Posthumanism disrupts human-centred philosophy through its exploration of non-human entities, which actively create change in the world. The themes existing between human and animal connections and ecological consciousness alongside human power dynamics presented in The Little Prince appear throughout real-world

examples. The following examples demonstrate posthumanist principles in real-life situations.

4.4.1 Animal-Assisted Therapy and Interspecies Relationships

The fundamental posthumanist idea in *The Little Prince* concentrates on showing how non-human entities possess their own agency and create meaningful connections across species, which the Prince proves through his friendship with the Fox. The Fox educates the Prince about the concepts of love and taming, which shows that valuable wisdom and mutual friendship exist beyond human capacity alone. Animal-assisted therapy demonstrates strong similarities with the posthumanist principle by utilising animals to help humans gain better mental and emotional health. Dogs and horses serve as essential elements in therapy settings where they work directly with autistic patients along with individuals who have PTSD and diverse other mental health conditions. Research indicates that therapy animals serve as non-critical, empathetic companions who help people control their emotions while decreasing their anxiety and improving their ability to communicate (Arsovski, 2024, p.144). Children who have autism generally develop better connections with therapy animals than human beings because animals offer them a welcoming environment. An animal's pure love provides people with the same meaningful bond that the Fox showed in *The Little Prince* by establishing human-animal friendships (Schroeder and Prasath, 2022, p.315). The observed conditions demonstrate how posthumanist perspectives validate that natural intelligence and emotional capacity, as well as friendship relationships, extend beyond human beings. The therapeutic value of animal-assisted therapy illustrates human-animal

relationships from *The Little Prince* by demonstrating how non-human beings play an active role in development and co-evolutionary growth (Çeliktürk Sezgin and Güneş,2022, p.180).

The Little Prince demonstrates the essential interconnectedness of everything living through its central focus on the bond between the Prince and his Rose. The delicate nature of the Rose represents natural value while demonstrating how humans should act responsibly towards the environment. This idea maintains direct connections to real ecosystem biodiversity and its fundamental contribution to preserving ecological equilibrium.

Ecosystem stability and health depend on biodiversity, which sustains food chains while preventing diseases and managing climatic patterns. The diverse species composition of marine ecosystems maintains an intact food web structure, which stops diseases from spreading uncontrollably (Weston,2025, p.3). Tropical rainforests depend on biodiversity to manage climate patterns, exactly like how the Prince's Rose requires proper care to demonstrate environmental protection. Human activities that lead to deforestation, pollution, and habitat destruction are currently threatening biodiversity across the planet while replicating the novella's message to attend to nature. Protection of ecosystems is being achieved through deforestation efforts supported by conservation measures and sustainable farming practices (Cunningham,2024, p.3-5). The real-world actions show direct parallels with *The Little Prince's* environmental ideas that promote respect and coexistence with nonhuman life rather than human dominance.

4.4.2 Community Gardening

Community gardening serves as a practical demonstration of posthumanist concepts within *The Little Prince*. These communal green areas create interactive environments between humans together with plants along with insects and soil organisms thereby disrupting the dominant role of humans in nature. Through community gardening, people learn to foster a coexistence relationship with plants by providing care for them while experiencing the way plants influence human lifestyles and environmental practices. Like *The Little Prince's* posthumanist perspective, the protagonist discovers that Rose's care requires shared accountability rather than possessing ownership. Gardeners show flexibility through plant care by modifying their approaches based on both weather conditions and soil health and ecological interdependencies. Similar to non-human entities' influence on community gardening practices, as plant influences on placement and soil influence on growth, non-human characters such as Fox and Rose teach the Little Prince valuable relationship lessons and responsibility concepts (Rosén et al,2022,p.24). The communal garden concept promotes ethical interdependence because it links the well-being of humans with the condition of all other forms of life in the environment (Shivant Jhagroee,2023,p.4). Posthumanist relational ethics advocate the idea of establishing a system where every living entity acquires significance. Community gardening represents a real-life posthumanist practice because it develops shared human-nature relationships through cooperative spaces that embrace non-human perspectives similar to *The Little Prince's* story.

5 Conclusion and Recommendations

The Little Prince challenges readers to reconsider their interactions with nonhuman animals and the broader world through a compelling post-humanist critique of anthropocentrism. The novella's adherence to important post-humanist principles focuses on the agency of non-human characters and the moral importance of relationality, promoting an ethics of duty and care and the interdependence of all living forms. The Little Prince encourages readers to adopt a more ecological and inclusive worldview through a post-humanist interpretation, in which human and nonhuman existences are not distinct but entangled in a web of relationality. This study applies real-life examples such as animal-assisted therapy and community gardening to demonstrate how The Little Prince connects with contemporary discussions about moral coexistence and interdependency. These examples demonstrate how the novel criticises anthropocentric values alongside the significance of human-animal relationships, which bridge ethics with emotions. The post-humanist perspective highlights the interconnectedness of all things, recognises the importance of non-human beings, and exposes the limitations of human logic. The story shows a world where understanding comes not from being better than others but from the connections between different living beings and prizing relationships. The Little Prince, as a traveller who defies the conventional boundaries of human existence, presents a perspective on adaptable identity. He does not stick to strict definitions of what it means to be human or not human. His interactions with the Fox, the Rose, and other characters show how important it is to treat each other with care, take responsibility, and understand

one another instead of trying to be in charge or control others. The Little Prince suggests that human authority and logical thinking often focus too much on reason and power, ignoring feelings and relationships. The story uses characters like the King, the business executive, and the Lamplighter to question how well human systems work and shows that we should look at life in a way that focuses more on relationships and inclusion. The novella also supports a set of moral ideas that recognise the importance and rights of non-human beings, which lines up with modern ideas about post-humanism and looking after the environment.

The study presented the following recommendations for future study:

The study suggests several ways to encourage investigation and scholarly examination of The Little Prince. Future researchers may investigate the novella's crossing point with other theoretical frameworks, such as ecocriticism, modern realism, or narrative ethics, to further examine its study of anthropocentrism. A comparative examination with other scholarly works that challenge human-centred narratives would give more profound knowledge of post-humanist subjects. This approach would further engage with concepts of personality, morals, and interspecies relationships in literature.

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