**Chapter II  
Language Style in Antoine de Saint-Exupery: *The Little Prince***

**2.1. Literature**

Etymologically the word literature is taken from western (European) languages such as English, French, German, and Dutch. Everything comes from the word litteratura (Latin) which is actually created from the translation of the word grammatical (Greek). This was conveyed by A. Teeuw (1998:22-23), “the word literature has many names, including literature (English), *Literatur* (Germany), and *littérature* (France). All these words come from the Latin litteratura which is a translation of the Greek word grammar.” *Litteratura* and grammar are each formed from the basic words littera and gramma which means letters or writing.

Literature is an absorption word from Sanskrit literature, which means text that contains instructions or guidelines, from the basic word “*sas*” which means instruction or teaching, while “*tra*” means tool or means (Teeuw, 1998:23). Whereas in the current sense (Malay), literature is mostly interpreted as writing. This understanding is added with the word *su* which means beautiful or good. So *susastra* (literature) means beautiful writing. Akbar, S., Winarni, R., & Andayani (2013:1). In Indonesian this word is usually used to refer to “literature” or a type of writing that has a certain meaning or beauty. Literature is the art of language. Literature is a spontaneous expression of deep feelings. Literature is the expression of thoughts in language, while what is meant by thoughts are views, ideas, feelings and all human mental activities.Therefore, literature can also be interpreted as something that can provide lessons for its readers, either explicitly or implicitly.

Dhani Hermawan (2019:12) also state that *“Karya sastra adalah sebuah hasil ciptaan manusia yang menggambarkan kehidupan(baik gambaran nyata maupun tidak nyata). Karya sastra dapat digunakan sebagai alat untuk mengungkapkan pemikiran dan perasaan mereka melalui karangan yang memiliki seni, sehingga menjadi petunjuk atau pembelajaran bagi kita yang membaca hasil karya sastra pengarang.”* It means that Literary works are the results of human creations that describe life and literary works can be used as a tool to express their thoughts and feelings through an artistic composition, so that it becomes a guide or learning for those of us who read the author's literary works.

Literature also is a creative and imaginative means of communication. Literary works are expressions of human expression that can be poured into written or oral works based on experiences, thoughts, opinions, to imaginative feelings. This understanding is also expressed by Sumardjo & Saini (1997: 3) who argue that “Literature is the expression of the human person in the form of experiences, thoughts, feelings, ideas, enthusiasm, beliefs in the form of a concrete picture that evokes charm with language tools.” Other experts also argue that “Literature is a beautiful written work (belle letters) that records something in the form of language that is condensed, deepened, entangled, shortened and twisted, making it bizzare or other ways of composition through language tools.” Eagleton (2010:4). So it can be concluded that literature is a work of art made based on human creative ideas that are poured into language media to be enjoyed and provide benefits for the readers.

The use of the word literature often refers to everything that is written. In fact, literature is everything that is written or printed (Wellek and Werren: 1993:22). Literature is also the result of human creativity based on spontaneous emotional outbursts that are able to express aesthetic aspects both between linguistic aspects and aspects of meaning.

From all understandings about the literature above that have been expressed by experts, it can be concluded that literature is human expression that can be in the form of writing or oral which is a thought from a writer that can be made based on experiences, opinions or deep feelings experienced by the author either in the form of real feelings or just imaginative.

**2.2. Kinds of Literary Works**

Sumardjo and Saini (1997:18) divided literary works into two categories: imaginative and non-imaginative. Essays, criticism, biographies, autobiographies, histories, memoirs, diaries, and letters are examples of non-imaginative literary works. However, inventive literary works also include prose and poetry. Epic, lyrical, and dramatic are the three types of poetry, whereas fiction and drama are the two types of writing. Novels, short tales, and novelettes are all examples of fiction. While melodrama, comedy, tragedy, and tragedy-comedy all belong to drama.

According to Klarer (1998:1), literature is defined as “the entirety of written expression with the caveat that not every written work may be designated as literature in the more literal sense of the word,” As a result, the definitions frequently incorporate additional adjectives like “aesthetic” or “artistic.” Literature is a work of art and an aesthetic product of humanity. In the past, literature in the form of epic stories was typically transmitted orally. As time went on, literature was first created in written form, and then it was dramatized. Drama, written literature, and epic storytelling are today regarded as literary genres. According to Klarer (1998:2), there are three main literary genres: fiction, which includes novels and short stories, poetry, drama, and prose. Poetry that includes lyric poetry and narrative poetry, both of which include humor and tragedy. These three literary categories are still relevant today.

* + 1. Poetry

According to Kosasih (2008 :31) Poetry is a form of literary work that is presented in a monologue, using beautiful words and have a lot of meaning. The beauty of a poem can be determined by the diction, figure of speech, rhyme, and rhythm contained in the poem.

The language used by poetry is different from the language used in everyday life. Poetry uses concise but meaningful language. The word that used in a poem is a connotative word that has a lot of interpretation and meaning.

John Strachan (2000:119) also said that Poetry uses forms and conventions to suggest differential interpretations of words, or to evoke emotive responses. Devices such as assonance, alliteration, onomatopoeia, and rhythm may convey musical or incantatory effects. The use of ambiguity, symbolism, irony, and other stylistic elements of poetic diction often leaves a poem open to multiple interpretations.

Other experts such as Badrun (1989:2) also argue that poetry essentially communicates important experiences because poetry is more centered and organized. The function is not to explain some experience but to allow and to engage imaginatively in that experience.

Pradopo (in Badrun 1989:1) describes poetry as a work of poetic art. The word poetic already contains a special beauty value for poetry. Something is called poetic, especially in literature if it evokes feelings, attracts attention, evokes a clear response, and in general when it evokes emotion.

From the explanations of the experts above, it can be concluded that poetry is a literary work resulting from the poet's expressions and feelings which are bound by rhythm, rhyme, and good arrangement of lines. In addition, poetry also has meaning and beauty in each stanza so that it can have a certain effect on the readers.

* + 1. Prose

All spoken or written conversation that is not structured into the lines of either metric verse or free verse is categorized as prose (Abram, 2008:288). The most common type of language is prose, which comes from the Latin term prosa, which literally translates to "straightforward." This implies that whatever you say or write in prose will be straightforward. Poetry, which is written in verse or lines, is different. Complete sentences make up paragraphs in prose, which is written in a narrative style. Prose mimics the structure of spoken language. For a meaningful understanding of the intended communication, prose's words are structured in proper sentences and in a logical order.

1. Short Story

Short stories are imaginary stories in the form of short prose, generally under 10,000 words, with the aim of producing a strong impression and containing elements of drama: therefore the plot is also called dramatic conflict. The Liang and A. Widyamartaya in (Korrie. 1995:10)

Short stories generally have a simple story, the number of characters in the story itself is very limited. The storyline is very simple and the plot is short. So it can be concluded that short stories only focus on the story or conflict on an incident that becomes the core of the story.

1. Novel

Novel is a part of literary works. Novels are literary works written in a narrative, usually in the form of stories in which there are characters and complex conflicts. So that between characters there is a relationship and there are also difficult events experienced by the characters who are told for some time which are explained in detail. In a novel, a person can tell the events in the universe completely as well as difficult to understand (Stanton, 2007:90).

According to Mursal Esten (2009:7) Novel is the disclosure of fragments of human life (in the longer term) where conflicts occur which eventually lead to changes in the way of life between the actors.

1. Fairy Tale

A fairy tale is a story that is spoken or written that is only to entertain and is usually not happen in real life. A fairy tale is a form of literary work whose story does not really happen or can be called fictitious. Fairy tales are entertaining and there are moral teachings contained in the story. Kamisa (1997:144).

Another opinion was also conveyed by Nurgiantoro (2005:198) who said that a fairy tale is a story that doesn't really happen and in many cases it often doesn't make sense. Poerwadarminto (in Handajani, 2008:13) states that fairy tales are stories about strange ancient events or stories that did not happen. Fairy tales are told primarily for entertainment, although many also depict the truth, contain lessons (morals), and even satire. Fairy tales contain hopes, desires, and advice, both implied and expressed.

From the explanations of the experts above, it can be concluded that fairy tales are a form of literary work that tells of extraordinary events that are full of fantasy (fiction) and do not really happen which have the function of conveying messages as well as educating and entertaining.

1. Drama

The word drama comes from the Greek word “draomai” which means something that has been done. Strictly speaking, from the word “dran” which means to act, or to do' (Tarigan, 1984:73), besides that, Webster in Tarigan (1984:70) also explains drama as follows: Drama is an essay in the form of prose or poetry that is appropriate. life or character with the help of dialogue or motion and which is planned for a theatrical performance, a play.

The same thing is also expressed by Reaske (1966:5) who argues that the notion of drama is a literary work or a composition that describes human life and activities with all appearances, various actions and dialogues between a group of characters in it.

The value of literary works in drama is actually only found in the script of a drama. This was also expressed by Tjahjono (1988 : 186). According to Tjahjono, the art of drama included in literary works is the story script. Therefore, Drama is actually just a literary work in a temporary form. Drama scripts were created not only to be read, but also to be performed.

Furthermore, non-imaginative literary works are literary works that highlight a fact or also express human experience by using denotative language. According to Sumardjo and Saini (1997:17-19) Non-Imaginative Literature consists of Essays, Criticisms, Biography, Autobiography, History, Memoirs, Daily Notes, and Letters. The following is a definition of these kinds of non-imaginative literature:

1. Essays are short writings that contain facts by peeling an opinion or view of the human person. The essay expresses a fact from the author according to his ideas.
2. Criticism is a non-imaginative literary work that contains opinions and arguments about a literary work. The critique will contain the results of an analytical conclusion. The purpose of this criticism is to reveal the weaknesses and strengths of a literary work from a certain point of view.
3. A biography is an article that contains a person's life from birth to present. It can be said as a history of someone's life. The biographer must look for some data on a person whose life will be written based on accurate facts.
4. Autobiography is a literary work in which a writer writes about his own life from birth until now.
5. History is writing that contains an event that occurred in the past or the past. History is written based on facts and actual data and from reliable sources for accuracy.
6. Memoir is a literary work that writes down an event or experience.
7. Dairy is a personal account or an author's story.
8. Letters are also examples of literary works because they contain stories and experiences of a person who is outpouring of his heart.

**2.3. Novel**

Etymologically, the word novel comes from English, namely novelette, which later entered Indonesia. In Italian it is called novella, that have meaning a small novelty, and then interpreted as a short story. Currently the term *novella* or *novelle* contains the same meaning as the Indonesian term “*noveleth*” which means a work of fiction prose that is of sufficient length, not too long, but not too short (Nurgiyantoro, 2009:9-10). From the above understanding it can be interpreted that the novel is different from the short story. The story presented by the novel will be longer than the short story. The conflicts in the novel will also be more complex.

Kosasih (2008: 54) also explained, according to him, a novel is a type of literary work in the form of prose. The story in the novel is a work of imagination that discusses the problems of a person's life or various characters. The story in the novel begins with the emergence of problems experienced by the character and ends with solving the problem. Novels have more complicated stories than short stories. The characters and places that are told in the novel are very diverse and cover a long time in the story.

More specifically, Sayuti (2000:10) defines novel as different from short stories. Where the short story focuses more on the intensity. In terms of nature, short stories are implicit and only tell a short story. While the novel focuses more on the holistic nature and focuses on the possibility of the emergence of complexity. Complexity is the ability to convey conflict deeply, thoroughly.

Another opinion is also expressed by Aminuddin (2000:66) who says that the novel is a fictional prose that tells the story of certain actors by packaging them through stories. The cast is made with the setting and stages of an epic story series. According to him, the stories contained in the novel are made based on the imagination of the author. In addition, Tarigan (2011:173) also reveals that a novel is a story that has a fairly long plot to fill one or more books. Novels deal with imaginative human life.

From the explanation above, it can be concluded that the novel is a literary work in the type of long prose in which there is a story that is the result of the imagination of a writer which is then compiled into more than 50,000 words. In a novel there are also complex conflicts experienced by the main character or several characters in the novel that make the whole story more interesting.

Novel consists of two elements inside, which are intrinsic element and extrinsic element. Instrinsic elements directly participate in growing inherent aspects are things like storylines, events, plot, characterizations, themes, settings, storytelling, language or style, and so on. (Nurgiyantoro, 2009:23).

The theme is a complex isotope made up of multiple motifs. The core or main concepts of a literary work can also be formed or constructed by themes, which can also be read as particular life views, certain sentiments about life, or a collection of particular values. Simply put, themes are the foundation of stories or broad concepts from a story. While, the character is the person or actor in the story. Character, character, and character refer to the characters' personalities and attitudes as perceived by the reader, emphasizing a character's personal qualities. Characterizations are the pairing of specific figures with specific characters in a story (Nurgyantoro, 2009:164-165). Todorov (1981:132) explains that a character plays an important role in a story.

Plot and storyline are other names for plot. According to Schmitt and Viala (1982:62), a tale's plot is made up of a number of the events that the characters in the story go through. The setting or setting which is also called the foothold leads to the understanding of the place, the relationship of time, and the social environment in which events are told. Background is a concrete and clear foundation for the story to give the reader a realistic impression. Place and time settings are categorized in physical settings (physical settings).

The link between the author and the fictional characters, or the author with the ideas and feelings of the characters, is known as the point of view. Nurgiyantoro establishes opinions in three ways, including (a) from the perspective of a persona. "I" became involved in the narrative and took on the role of narrator; (b) the viewpoint of persona three; and (c) a combined first-person and third-person point of view (2012:256).

Furthermore, extrinsic components are those that are external to the literary work but have a direct or indirect impact on the structure or organization of literary organisms (Nurgiyantoro, 2010:23). The state of subjectivity of certain authors, who have attitudes, opinions, and worldviews that will all effect the literary work he authored, is one of these extrinsic aspects. A literary work's extrinsic aspect depends on how the author tells the work. Extrinsic elements divided into two; Biography element, which can be defined as aspects from the author's life, such as the author's place of residence, family, educational background, surroundings, and so forth. For instance, a poet with a disadvantaged family background will be able to compose poetry that have a profound emotional impact on the readers.

Secondly is social element. The social component is directly tied to the state of society at the time poetry is created. The poem, for instance, was written during the New Order period. Because the community was in a state of anarchy and the government was in shambles at the time, the poem that was written at that time had innuendos to the community.

**2.4. Language Style**

Language style is a form of expression of ideas or imagination in accordance with the goals and effects that will be created by a writer. Ducrot and Todorov (1993:44) claim that of the many options for language use, language style is the best option. It refers to how to deliver the same information using various expressions and language nuances that are employed in various contexts and for various purposes.

Fauziah and Izzah (2022:106) said that Language style refers to how individuals communicate through language, which can be written or spoken. Language style exists in linguistics as knowledge. Language style is a tool used to deliver a message in a different language. Language style as the method in which individuals communicate their feelings or ideas or written language that is applied to anything with metaphorical meaning. It suggests that language style may be used to communicate in society in a variety of ways based on the context and listener. If the language has achieved a style in itself, it will be appealing. If language is combined with a different style in a different context andenvironment, it will create a new ambiance. Language style is included under the semantic scope in linguistics.

According to Aminuddin (1995:5) says that language style that used by the author is the method used in presenting the author’s ideas according to the goals and effects to be achieved. The same thing is also expressed by Harimurti (in Pradopo, 1993:265) the use of a person's many languages in speaking or writing, more specifically the use of certain styles of language to obtain certain effects. The effect referred to in this case is an aesthetic effect that produces artistic value.

Meanwhile, according to Tarigan (2011:5) Language style is a form of rhetoric, namely the use of words in speaking and writing to convince or influence listeners and readers. From several those understandings of language style that have been expressed by the experts above, it can be concluded that language style is the author's way of conveying the content of his thoughts through distinctive languages that can cause certain effects for the readers.

Language style is a topic on which many experts discussed. Joos (1976:145), for instance, categorizes language style into four categories: frozen, formal, consultative, and casual. On the other hand, Mandell and Kirszner (2003:17) categorize language style into four groups: slang, colloquial, formal, and informal are the four types. It is a means of communicating with others in our unique style. These are the following understanding of the various categories of language style according to Mandell and Kirszner (2003:17) :

* + 1. Frozen style is known as the most formal type, besides often known as the oratorical style. It is frequently used in formal contexts like formal ceremonies, court cases, and official documents. Second, formal style which according to Mandell and Kirszner (2003:17), formal style is used on special occasions that require dignity and seriousness. It does not make use of constructions. It strives for perfect grammatical accuracy. In general, formal style is used in formal events that discuss serious issues, such as formal speeches and official meetings.
    2. Consultative style known is the most neutral or unmarked of the styles, according to Penalosa (1981:22). When speaking in this manner, the speaker gives background information, assuming that the listener will require it to comprehend what the speaker intended. Then, consultative uses in group discussions, everyday speaking at school, in businesses, in trade speeches, etc. Fourth, casual style is simply about the common language used by two friends in classroom or cafetaria.
    3. Colloquial style is the writing style that frequently employs short, simple sentences, frequently incorrect grammar such as the overuse of conjunctions (I'll, we've, didn't, can't), clipped words (cab, exams, ads, phone, etc.), and the omission of relative pronouns (who, which, that), as well as a familiar or personal tone that tries to give the reader the impression that the writer is speaking directly to them and frequent use of slang.
    4. Slang style which is described as a scenario that is more relaxed and informal. It consists of slang terms that young people and a certain demographic use. The adoption of this kind of style by the speakers has an impact on slang expression. It might modify regularly. Some of the terms have a remarkable return rate, while others do not. At the same time, the use of slang vocabulary is always changing. Seventh is informal style. According to Kirszner and Mandell (2003:17), casual essays and test writing frequently employ this style. Reports may be written in a similar manner. In other words, the casual style typically deviates from established or official guidelines.

In reality, language style is used in a variety of contexts, including daily conversation, magazines, newspapers, short stories, novels, and more. However, the focus of this thesis is to examine the used of language style in a novel.

**2.5. Semantic**

Semantics is generally the study of meanings. According to Leech in Love (1983:10), linguistics has brought semantics into some degree of combination between a study-view and a component that is connected with how language functions. This study of meaning is crucial in order to understand what words signify and help us understand everything that those words mean (Love, 1983:101).

Language has significance in semantics because it is linked to the reality of human life and its cultural setting (Pardede, 2016:97). In any situation involving speaking acts, meaning is crucial. Pardede (2016:97) drew the conclusion that there cannot exist a language devoid of meaning. Morris (2016:99) in Pardede stated the following:

“Meaning signifies any and all phrases of sign-process (the status of being a sign, the interpreted, the fact of denoting, and the signification.) And frequently suggest mental and valuation process as well”

This implies that there will be mental differences between language producers and language receivers when communicating. In other words, since communication is such an important aspect of human social life, semantics is a central study of communication (Pardede, 2016:105). According to Pardede (2016:105), who cited Geoffrey Leech, semantics is a field of study that emphasizes the rule of greater sense, communication in social life, and the experiences that society has in the world and how they translate those experiences into language. Thus, communication's primary point of origin is meaning. Leech proposed a connection between language knowledge and real-world information in his idea of meaning (Zdravkovic, 2018:106).

Thamrin (2019:3) also stated that “Semantics could be summarized as the study of meaning of human language. A language without a meaning of its each word is not considered a language since any human who uses that would not understand each other thus they cannot perform a proper communication to understand each other. The purpose of every language is communication and to be understood, therefore semantics purpose is to help human in understanding and developing meaning of their language’s words.”

From the several of understanding about sematics above It can be concluded that semantic meaning is a branch of linguistics that studies the meaning contained in a language, code, or other type of representation. However, in the context of linguistics, the sign or symbol in question involves a code or language, specifically: words or other smaller grammatical units that have meaning. So, it can also be said that what is semantics is the study of symbols or signs such as words that express meaning and relationships and their influence on speakers or users.

**2.6. Dennotative**

Leech also proposed semantics study of meaning could be divided into two, which are dennotative meaning and connotative meaning. It is widely believed that denotative meaning, also known as conceptual or cognitive meaning, is the key component of linguistic communication. Denotation or literal meaning, is described in a dictionary. Denotation is related to factual facts or assertions as well as human knowledge or cognition. Writers who do not need or wish to provide readers with additional interpretations, but just seek to convey scientific knowledge often utilize denotative language. the statement “I have ten cats in my house” provides accurate information about the number of cats in the residence. Because the sentence states explicitly that there are ten cats in the house, the readers will no need to make any assumptions about it. As a result of the absence of any specific emotion in the statement, the information will also be appropriately received.

Beside that William O’Grady also defines that denotation is the meaning of word or a phrase referred by the word or expression denotation also clearly connected to its meaning in some way and can not be one and same thing (1996:187) to make it clear here are the example of denotation:

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| --- | --- | --- |
| No. | Word | Denotation |
| 1. | Rose | Red flower with green leaf and a thorny stem  (*Webster’s Third New International Dictionary*) |
| 2. | Winter | The season between the winter solstice and spring equinox. |
| 3. | Dog | The set of canines or a domesticcted carnivorous mammal that typically has long snout an acute sense of smell and so on. |

The conclusion of several experts regarding denotation is the meaning that refers directly to the reference or basic meaning. Or it can also be concluded that denitation is the literal meaning of a word or the dictionary meaning, a direct specific meaning that differs from the implied or related idea.

**2.7. Connotative**

Meanwhile, connotative meaning is the value an expression has in communication as a result of what it refers to, in addition to its intellectual meaning. It is produced when authors intend something different, something that is initially concealed. Based on implication, or shared emotional attachment with a term, is the connotative meaning of that word. In order to make the words more poetic and convey the writers' emotions to the readers, connotation will occasionally employ figurative language. For instance, the connotation of the phrase “The baby sleeps in peace” is “The baby sleeps quitely without making any sound or movement, which also makes the writer feel at rest.” The sentence expresses the writer's emotion as well as his or her own.

In addition O’Grady defines that connotation is the set of associations by which word use can give rise to a single idea that is closely related to the concept of meaning. As a result, connotations vary independently of meanings and denotations; and they vary among language communities. For instance here are the example of connotation meaning:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| No. | Word | Connotative |
| 1. | Rose | It can be refer to love or passion an indication of sincere affection |
| 2. | Winter | For some Canadians evokes thoughts of snow, biting cold, short days and frozen fingertips. |
| 3. | Dog | The attitudes, feelings, and emotions caused by a word. |

From those several understanding about connotation above it can be conclude that connotative is a feeling or emotions associated with a word. It goes beyond the actual meaning of the word and paints a picture or invokes a feeling.