BAB I

INTRODUCTION

1.1   Background of Study

Linguistics is the science of language or the study of language scientifically. Linguistic definition of knowledge obtained by way of the application of the scientific method to the phenomena of language. Popularly, foreigners state that linguistics is the science of language the object of study. Studying linguistics is very important because language is the main means of communication for every human being. In everyday life, humans use various forms of language to communicate and meet their life needs. The most important human need is can communicate with other people because it can not be denied that humans are social creatures who are interconnected.

Inside the branch, there is another branch. Linguistics itself has several branches of knowledge, namely the first phonology is a branch of linguistics that deals with sound or the science of sound, the second is morphology is a branch of linguistics that studies morphemes which are the smallest parts of the language that have meaning. In other words, this science is the most inquisitive, namely researching down to the most detailed pieces of language, the third syntax is a branch of linguistics that examines the relationship that occurs between phrases in sentences structure, the fourth is semantic is a branch of linguistics that studies the meaning of words or sentences. In studying language or linguistics there is also a style of language that is used to beautify words.

The language style is a way of speaking with beautiful words that are used to improve the impact of introducing and contrasting an object or specific things that might alter the meaning or

even cause certain implications. The use of words in speaking and writing to persuade or influence listeners and readers is a sort of rhetoric. In this study there is a style of language in which it achieves a goal that communicates an intelligence of the soul and personality, this also creates effects related to aspects of beauty that are characteristic of language style. It can be explained that language style is a way to display the ideas that are in our minds and can be poured into language style to beautify a word.

In Language Style, several components include it. The first Comparative Style is speech patterns that contrast one thing with another. The first Comparative uses (allegory, metaphor, metonymy, hyperbole, euphemism, association, synecdoche, symbolic, allusion) as well as other language style devices. The second is the Affirmation language style, which is a form of speaking that describes something by comparing it with something else. (Pleonasm, repetition, rhetoric, climax, anticlimax language, and parallelism) make up the language style of affirmation. Satire which is defined as a language style intended to mock someone or something is the third language style (Irony, cynicism, and sarcasm) is some sort of satirical linguistic style. The last one called the Contradiction language style, is a way of speaking that emphasizes a point to influence readers and listeners in a particular way. There are various dialects of the language style of contradiction, including (litotes, antithesis, paradox, and anachronism). Style of Language is often found in the Novel.

The Novel is an imaginative piece that explores issues in several people's personal lives. Novels also include physics in the plot. Written text that typically takes the form of a story. Story news'' is the name of the novel's research. A novel is essentially an extended form of text. Novels are literary works that act as a vehicle for the author's thoughts in response to the environment. Kenney (2019:31) added that the novel's length and its use of narrative fiction as a

constraint on the reality of the situation. A novel is also a fictional story that typically has more than 35,000 words and it is also one type of prose that is essentially one form of long story involving many characters with each character and is a series of events related to human life. This conclusion can be drawn from some of the definitions given above.

A novel description is produced in novels to describe the mood of the Little Prince. This book tells the story of an aviator whose plane crashes in the middle of the Sahara desert in minimal circumstances with drinking water, he had to struggle to repair his plane to return to civilization. French categorization of the novel whose publisher's name is Novella Antoine is the subject of this investigation. Research of this study this book has a distinctive cover form and the diverse topics, values, emotions, and problems depicted in each of the stories give the reader the impression that each story is lovely and special in its own right.

The process of language style that is often found in novels has a meaning and message to make readers interested in reading the novel. The writer is interested in analyzing in this study researchers are interested in analyzing the novel the little prince as this research because the writer finds a lot of language style in it.

This topic is very important to discuss because we often find readers of novels do not understand enough to determine the meaning of existing language styles. This language style can also be able to increase new vocabulary and can learn the meaning of words. Therefore, the writer is interested in choosing those topics

Based on the explanation above, the researcher will conduct research entitled Analysis of Language Style Classification in The Little Prince Novel.

1.2 Problems of Study

1 What is the Language Style used dominantly in the novel The Little Prince?

2   What types of language style used in the novel The Little Prince ?

1.3 The Objective of the Study

The study's goal is to identify the various categories that exist for linguistic style. Available in Antoine de Saint-Exupery's book The Little Prince

a   To find out the style of languages that is more dominant in the classifications of The Little Prince

b   To find out what language style classification is contained in The Little Prince Novel.

1.4 The Scope of Study

This research focuses on the style of a language which has the title The Little Prince Novel, this study it is limited to only one novel published by Antoine from France. The style of language used is only 4 Styles of language, namely: Comparative, Affirmation, Satire, Contradiction. The theory used in this style of language is Gorys Keraft (2020)

1.5 The Significant of The Study

According to the justification of the research aims, the advantages of this study are:

1.5.1 Theoretically

This study contributes to our understanding of the novel language style and makes it easier to examine. The findings of this study are anticipated to advance the field of style analysis.

1   This researcher is expected to increase understanding of language style and is expected to be a bridge for theoretical language development that can be studied in the world of lectures

2   For future researchers, it is hoped that it can help as a reference in theory and develop strategies in reading language style'

3   For other readers, the results of this study can be used to expand the reader's understanding of language style

1.5.2 Practically

1. For Researchers, this research can be used as a reference for further research on language style in novels.

2. For other students, this research can add insight to readers about the style of language in a novel. The results of this study are expected to be references for the following researchers.

3. Educators and prospective educators can add knowledge and contribute thoughts about language styles and prospective educators are expected to gain direct experience regarding learning about language styles and children can be interested in learning about these language styles.

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CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

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2.1 Theoretical Framework

The Theoretical foundation is a research strategy built around an environmental issue to explain the factors under investigation. The theoretical underpinnings make it easier and clearer for researchers to strengthen their studies based on the concepts they have learned. These ideas represented viewpoints that were used as sources or the foundation for discussions about the research.

2.2 Definition of Linguistic

Language structure is the subject of linguistics, which also includes the study of morphology, syntax, phonetics, and semantics. Sociolinguistics, dialectology, psycholinguistics,

computational linguistics, historical-comparative linguistics, and applied linguistics are some of the specific subfields of linguistics. The systematic examination of the features of both specific languages and of language, in general, is the main goal of linguistics, which is the scientific study of language. Within the humanities and social sciences, linguistics is regarded as both a general academic topic of study and an applied science. The systematic examination of the features of both specific languages and of language, in general, is the main goal of linguistics, which is the scientific study of language. It includes not only the study of grammar, meaning, and sound but also the history of language families, how children and adults learn languages, how language usage is processed in the brain, and how racial and gender differences are related to language use. Linguistics complements a wide range of other disciplines, including anthropology, philosophy, psychology, sociology, biology, computer science, health sciences, education, and literature, thanks to its intimate linkages to the humanities, social sciences, and scientific sciences. The emphasis of the discipline of Applied Linguistics is on using linguistic ideas in the classroom to help students get better at communicating in either their first language or a second language. The scientific study of language is called linguistics. Analysis of language form, language meaning, and language in context are all part of it.

Chomsky claims that linguistics is defined by a fundamental commitment to universalism and the presence of a shared species-wide knowledge rooted in human biology in Richard Nordiques (2009). The study of language in general, whether it is in regional dialects, Indonesian, or other languages, is known as linguistics.

The notion of linguistics is the approach- and perspective-based study of language. Armada (2008) describes linguistics as a science that investigates common or academic languages. That holds for all instances of the linguistic storm. Language is viewed by linguists as a means of

human communication. Using the criteria provided above, the author concludes that linguistics is a science that either loves the universality of language or is fed up with the general public. As a branch of research that investigates all aspects of language.

2.2.1 Semantic

Semantics is a branch of linguistics that covers the meaning of language. In other words, semantics is learning/knowledge about the meaning or meaning contained in a language, code/symbol, or other representation.

Linguistic semantics is the study of meaning used to understand human expression through language. Another form of semantics includes language semantics. The word semantics itself denotes a wide range of ideas - from popular to highly technical. It is often used in everyday language to signify a comprehension problem that comes down to word choice. The Relationship between Semantics and Stylistics Etymologically, stylistics is related to style, which means style. In simple terms, stylistics is defined as the science of language style (Ratna, 2020). Ratna stated that stylistics is a science related to language style. In the field of language and literature, stylistics means specific ways of using language so that it creates certain effects related to aspects of beauty. According to him, the discussion of style of language is usually closely related to literary studies, because the use of language in literary works is always related to style of language. Based on the description above, it can be concluded that stylistics is the science of language style. Stylistically, the sentence can be used as a warning, the sentence uses a satirical style of language, which writes the meaning opposite to the speaker's intention. Of course, understanding the context of language style is necessary to understand the meaning of the language used.

2.2.2 Stylistics

Stylistics is a style that comes from linguistics. Stylistics in language style can be used in a broad sense that is not associated exclusively with literature but can be used as a broad meaning to include all situational different languages. In social varieties or regional history in that sense, it can be the branch of linguistics that studies the situational features of typical uses or varieties of language and tries to establish the principle that they can explain about choice in question is choice in certain grammatical forms and syntactic structures. Stylistics does not necessarily involve modern linguistics, literary stylistics studies literary characteristics such as genre or style of language. The writer applies a stylistic study of contextual varieties of language, especially concerning the style of literary or non-literary texts. Stylistics can be quantitative, not necessarily qualitative, so stylistics can apply methods to analyze a literary text, there may be stylistic markers for certain words or expressions.

2.3 Definition of Language Style

One of the key components of literary stylistics that each writer has is linguistic style. According to Keraf (2006), a writer's language style or stylistics reflect his or her soul or personality and come to define them. The comprehension of language style in the younger generation is one of the language styles that are a crucial component of learning. Style is derived from the Latin term for a writing instrument used on a wax plate. The lucidity of the writing is influenced by experiences with this tool. The ability and aptitude to write or use words beautifully come into focus when the focus is on beautiful writing skills. The use of language in speaking and writing to persuade or influence listeners or readers is referred to as rhetoric.

Considering the aforementioned professional perspective, it can be said that style is the language that employs lovely words or sentences that can elicit a particular response from the

reader. Additionally, language style can be viewed from a variety of angles. Therefore, obtaining distribution agreements that are thorough and acceptable to all stakeholders is challenging.

Along with these developments, the style has begun to influence the words that dictionaries choose, raising concerns about when particular words, phrases, and clauses should not be used. Language style encompasses more than just sentence components with certain patterns. The subject of language style, however, encompasses all linguistic hierarchies, from specific word choices to phrases, clauses, and sentences to general understanding and even to the implicit tone that underlies all dialogue.

Therefore, the researcher concludes that language style can be restricted as a means of using language to convey feelings and thoughts based on the words one chooses through language that reflects personality. Being able to write and use words beautifully in style. The language style is used in novels as well as other literary works like poetry, videos, novels, or plays. The Little Prince novel uses the language style of the novel characters, according to academics.

2.4 Language Style Joints

According to Gorsy Ker aft (2001), a good language style should include three components: honesty, politeness, and interest.

1   Honesty

Being truthful in speech entails abiding by the rules—good, applicable rules. The use of finished sentences and the ambiguous and deliberate usage of terminology are ways to encourage dishonesty.

2   Politeness

Speaking truthfully requires following the rules—good, useful rules. Using full sentences and intentionally using confusing terminology are two strategies to promote dishonesty.

Language style shortcuts are frequently significantly more efficient. It is therefore measured at the following points:

a   Clarity of the grammatical structure of words and sentences

b   Clarity of correspondence using previously obtained facts in words and phrases

c   The inner transparency of the logical sequence

d   The idea of using shorthand idioms and comparisons is often much more effective.

e   Abbreviation can be achieved through efforts to use words effectively, eliminating the use of two or more loosely synonymous words, avoiding tautologies, or making unnecessary repetition.

3   Interesting

Variety, sound humor, clear understanding, vigor, and imaginative ability, sometimes known as imagination, are indicators of an interesting style. Variety will prevent monotony in word choice, tone, and structure. A writer requires a wide vocabulary for this.

2.5   Types of Language Style

There are several ways to look at language style. As a result, it is challenging to come to an understanding of the committee's composition that is acceptable to all parties. Being distinct from nonverbal points of view may be crucial at first, at least so far. However, a stylistic description of the language components is required to provide talents and capabilities. According

to Kersaf (2004), language style is a variant of language style that is developed via comparisons and sales of anything. There are four groups of languages styles, including

2.5.1 Comparative style

According to Prado, the comparative language style is a language that employs comparison words, a language comparative language style that is regarded as nearly identical between specific words and other words, and the comparative style is separated into different groupings:

a. Hyperbole

A language technique called the hyperbolic style is employed to emphasize something. By exaggerating something, the linguistic style known as hyperbole comprises exaggerated assertions. It is possible to conclude the hyperbolic style based on a variety of viewpoints. A language technique known as "hyperbole" uses exaggeration. As for the style of language contained in the hyperbola,(I will go through a thousand cities to find my sweetheart).

b. Euphemism

The Greek word euphemism, which means to talk openly and naturally, is where the word euphemism originates. In euphemism, "good at speaking, good talking" is meant. Euphemisms are softer words that are viewed as offensive. An example of a euphemistic language style is that (the blind walk with a stick).

c. Metonymy

The use of a term to communicate a different idea because of a strong similarity is known as a metaphor. Language is used as an attribute of an object or something analogous to it is used in place of the actual object in metaphor. The naming of items that are known to or related to that

object can be inferred from the metonymy claims above. An example of language style contained in metonymy is (He drinks Aqua after playing ball).

d. Allegory

A language form known as allegory uses a symbol with full unity. A language style known as an allegory expresses a concept or event through an allegory or description. Simply said, an allegory is a statement that compares an object or circumstance to another language of speech that shares a trait. Allegory often refers to the use of words in rhetoric. The use of allegory allows for the indirect explanation of concepts through speech patterns that are linked together to form a coherent whole. An example of the language style contained in the allegory is (Life is like a spinning wheel, sometimes it is above, sometimes it is below)

e. Metaphor

It can be inferred from utterances based on similarity that metaphor is a language style that can compare people and things directly but in a condensed manner. A metaphor is an indirect expression in the form of an analogical comparative; the meaning contained in the language of speech is the second reinforcement of the original meaning. As for examples of language styles contained in metaphors (Office rats are still a lot in this country)

f. Association

Relation is a linguistic form of comparison that contrasts two objects that are conceptually distinct but are regarded as the same. The Indonesian language, a language of speech classified as having a comparative style, claims. As for examples of language styles contained in the association (The beauty of this place is like in the garden of heaven)

g. Synecdoche

Synecdoche is a word in the language. According to the aforementioned viewpoint, it may be inferred that synecdoche is a linguistic device that substitutes a part of a word for the entire object or vice versa. An example of the style of language contained in the Synecdoche is (Each head is obliged to maintain cleanliness in his environment. The word 'head' refers to a person or individual).

h. Symbolic

Language that relates something to other symbols, such as those used to punish someone is said to be using symbolic language. An example of the style of language contained in the symbolism is (the wedding reception for the blue-blooded man was held on a large scale). (Blue blood = royal blood)

i. Allusion

An allusion is a language style that uses something to express something else by drawing parallels between individuals, occasions, or locations that are well-known to many people, as in folklore or proverbs that are widely accepted and used in the community. An example of the style of language contained in the allusion is (Even though his body is small, the boy can play ball great).

2.5.2 Affirmation Style

A language style known as the affirmation language of speech employs words that communicate an affirmation. This literary form seeks to persuade the reader or listener to concur with a statement or occurrence.

a   Pleonasm

Pleonasm is a type of language in which an idea or thinking is overstated and unnecessary material is left out. The examples of language styles contained in pleonasm are (Yoga moves his car forward to avoid collisions).

b   Repetition

Repetition is a linguistic style in which keywords, phrases, or sentences are repeated to emphasize a point. Repetition is a sound, syllable, word, or phrase that is regarded as vital for the pressure of sentences in the right context, according to Gorsy Kersaf (2022). An example of the style of language contained in the repetition is (Your face is beautiful and very, very, very sweet).

c   Rhetoric

When the inquiry doesn't need to be replied or the truth has already been established, language is said to be rhetorical. examples of language styles contained in rhetoric are (Wow, the scenery in Raja Ampat is beautiful huh)

d   Climax

The language used in climaxes is one that the reader may easily recall because the words represent those that are affirmative. examples of language styles contained in the climax are (The process of growing a mango tree starts from seeds, roots, stems, twigs, leaves, flowers, and fruit)

e   Anticlimax

The language that builds tension gradually from the largest to the tiniest is known as anticlimax language. examples of the style of the language contained in the anticlimax are (Never mind a thousand, or a hundred, not even a penny)

f. Parallelism

Through the use of words and phrases with the same grammatical structure, parallelism is a linguistic approach that aims to achieve parallel processing. Similarity can also exist between dependent clauses that share the same primary clause. examples of language style contained in partialism are (You are in white paper, You are in black ink).

2.5.3 Satire style

Satire is a sort of discourse, a type of argument, a type of poem, or a type of essay that engages in an open or covert social critique of both the physical and the mental.

a. Irony

The use of words that are dissimilar from or in opposition to the intended meaning is known as irony. An example of language style contained in irony is (The clothes you are wearing are so polite that I feel ashamed to see them).

b. Cynicism

Cynicism is a language style that mocks sincerity and sincerity while also taking the satirical shape of uncertainty. examples of language style contained in cynicism are (You are beautiful but boring).

c. Sarcasm

Sarcasm is a hurtful language style that often incorporates mockery or biting satire. examples of language style contained in sarcasm are (Every time I see your behavior, sometimes I feel nauseous).

2.5.4 Contradiction

Contradiction Speech used to describe the three litotes—antithesis, paradox, and anachronism—are referred to as the language of contrast.

a. Litotes

In this disclosure, a style of speech called litotes uses positive language to convey something positive in a form that is either contradictory, negative, or both. Litotes is also seen to be a figure of speech that reduces reality to convey something in a way that is contradictory to it. An example of the style of language contained in litotes is (Please stop by our hut).

b. Antithesis

In this disclosure, a style of speech called litotes uses positive language to convey something positive in a form that is either contradictory, negative, or both. Litotes is also seen to be a figure of speech that reduces reality to convey something in a way that is contradictory to it. The examples of language styles contained in the antithesis are (old and young, poor and rich, all blend into one).

c. Paradox

Paradox is a unique style of speech. The paradox can fall into the category of satire. An example of the style of the language contained in the paradox is (He is lonely in the middle of a city crowd)

d. Anachronism

Anachronistic language is a language at odds with time. This form of speech portrays it as being very unfavorable to the moment in question. Anachronism is divided into "Ana," which means backward, and "chromos," which denotes time, based on the etymology of

the word. Therefore, this language of speech describes the conflict of the past by including elements from the present. An example of the style of language contained in the anachronism is (The Majapahit Royal Army was preparing to use an F-16 aircraft)

2.6 Definition of Novel

A novel is a lengthy fictional tale containing elements of reality. It is frequently written in prose and is released as a single book. The term "novella" refers to a short story with certain novel-like characteristics, such as a representation of character development, dialogue, setting, climax, conflict, and resolution. To be a good novel, it need not have all of the components, though. The novel is derived from the Latin Novellus. According to Novellus, the word novel was derived from the English word novel, which implies new or new. It is referred to be new since the form or work of literature, specifically poetry, and theater, emerged later from older types of literary works. A fictitious story that typically has more than 35,000 words is known as a book. The narrative of a long series of sentences is repeated. One category of prose literary works is the novel. The novel's tale is an imaginative piece that discusses issues with a person's life or various

A novel is a story that shows something more in-depth, and thorough and involves numerous complex issues, according to Nurgiyantoro (2015: 13).

According to the above experts' knowledge of the book, it can be inferred that the novel is a fictional prose work about the protagonist, and the author's imagination served as the source for the story idea. In common usage, novels are considered to be longer literary works than short stories or other literary works.

2.6.1 Novel Structure and Explanation

The novel is made up of 6 different structures. Abstract, orientation, intricacy, evaluation, resolution, and coda are some of their components.

1. Abstract

An abstract is a synopsis of the narrative found at the start of the book. The abstract is optional, so you can choose to add it or not. The story's prologue and the main character's predicament are both explained in the abstract.

2. Orientation

Orientation is the section of a narrative that describes the setting, mood, or characters. Here, the author typically provides details on the main character's routine or activities.

3. Intricacy

The section of the novel known as Complication shows the cause-and-effect chain of events. Conflict in a story emerges as complications start to arise.

4. Evaluation

The novel's conflict climax or apex occurs during evaluation. The strain that the characters in this part are going through is palpable to readers.

5. Resolution

Conflict resolution is the process of finding a solution. Because the author reveals how the characters in the novel end, the resolution can also be referred to as an ending. Resolutions don't always have to end well; some do; some even end tragically or hang. Everything is predicated on the research's intent.

6. Code

Novels don't all have codas as an abstract does. The concluding narrative, or coda, imparts moral lessons. If the author omits the coda, the reader will infer what lesson the book is trying to convey.

2.6.2 Types of Novel

The types of novels are divided into several parts. That is:

a. Fiction novels

A fiction novel is a book that contains fiction, fantasy or is not based on reality. An example from a fictional novel is The Wandering Angel - A.S. Like.

b. No fiction novels

No-fiction books are works of literature that combine non-fictional elements, such as actual historical persons and events, with fictitious dialogue and storytelling styles. Examples of non-fiction novels are motivational books, encyclopedias, history books

c. Romantic novels

The tale in The Novel is an imaginative piece that explores the issues that different characters or people in real life may face. Examples of Romance novels are Senja Wishes and Morning Smiles – Fahd Pahdephie.

d. Mystery novels

Uncertainty piques people's curiosity and mystery fits this description. The mystery is frequently linked to spooky and paranormal happenings. An example from the mystery novel The Tokyo Zodiac Murders mystery

e. Inspirational novels

These types of novels are intended to provide a moral message or motivate readers. An example of an inspirational novel is Laskar Pelangi (2006). The novel Laskar Pelangi is a novel by writer Andrea Hirata.

f. Comedy novels

A novel that contains elements of humor to keep the readers entertained. An example of a comedy novel is Jellyfish Overtime - Raditya Dika

2.6.3 Intrinsic Element Novel

Is the building element of literary works originating from the work itself? The following is an explanation of the intrinsic elements novel:

a Theme

The theme is the core or fundamental notion of the narrative. The novel's theme is universal challenges.

b Groove or plot

The events that make up the course story are referred to as the plot. The forward groove (progressive), in which the event unfolds progressively by the plot, is one of two sections that make up the groove. While the progressive flashback groove that occasionally appears has anything to do with ongoing occurrences.

c Background or setting

A description of the period, place, and social circumstances is known as the background or context. The setting of the place, or the state of the place, is a background element that

points to the location and explains how the events took place there. When do the events in a story take place? Is determined by the time setting, which serves as background information.

d Mandate

The author has a mandate to impart a moral lesson or message to the reader through his or her work

2.6.4   Extrinsic Elements of the Novel

It is a component used in the construction of literary works. Themes include the date the literary work was created, its context, history, the research biography, and others.

a.   Author's Background

The process of writing literary works is influenced by the author's biography and personality.

b.   The result of the thinking of society or society

Literature is also influenced by the outcomes of human thought, including ideology, philosophy, and other knowledge.

c.   Contained values

The novel's value is another external characteristic.

2.7 Previous Studies

The First by Hoffa Wuhan (2023) did the initial study, The Little Prince by Antoine de Saint-Exupery: A Language Style Analysis is the topic of this essay. The goal of this study is to characterize the many language styles used in *The Little Prince novel and identify any denotative and connotative* meanings that may be there. The study used qualitative research techniques. Data was gathered from the narratives and conversations of every character in Antoine de Saint Expiry's The Little Prince. According to Mendel and Kisser (2003:17), the four language styles

are formal or deliberative, consultative, everyday, and slang**.** There are 5 formal or deliberative styles, 8 consultative styles, 6 daily styles, and 0 slang styles among the researcher's 25 data. Because this linguistic style supports the setting of the subchapter of the novel where the Little Prince meets the King, it can be found in the analysis. The consultative language style can be discovered in the analysis because it supports the Little Prince's setting of being interested in other people. Additionally, the study reveals the background of informal exchanges between the Little Prince and several individuals in the subchapters through the use of colloquialisms. Where he constantly displays curiosity and inquires about unfamiliar details about new acquaintances. Slang is not used in this story, which is terrible for the author. Additionally, each piece of information that the research has uncovered has an implicit denotative and connotative meaning. The Second is by Wahyu Setiawati (2020)*"Analysis of Intrinsic Elements in The Little Prince*; *A Novel by Antoine De Saint Expiry"*. The Problem of the study is looking for intrinsic elements in the novel. The theory about the title by Nurgiyantoro (2009) classified the intrinsic elements of a novel entitled "The Little Prince", those intrinsic elements are theme, plot, character, theme, setting, point of view, language or style, etc. The goal of this study is to examine and identify the intrinsic components of The Little Prince. Descriptive qualitative research methodologies are employed. This study's primary sources of data were books. While secondary data is gathered from a variety of sources, including dictionaries, books, journals, and websites that are connected to the main data, it is used to support the data. The researcher discovered the intrinsic parts of the novel after examining the research data and style are just a few of the categories that these intrinsic aspects fall under. In addition, the researcher learned how these inherent components.

The Third by Anna Riana Suryati (2020) Title *The Little Prince is a children's novel, this paper examines the lexical and contextual* meanings within it. The problem with the title is how

to classify the language style, the theory by Pateda (2021) it can also be interpreted as a semantic meaning, namely the meaning of a word that stands alone, whether in the form of a lexeme or an affixed from whose meaning is more or less fixed as can be read in certain language dictionary. Because the original researcher of this children's book is French rather than an English speaker, it is intriguing. This essay tries to investigate the various lexical, contextual, and language-stylistic meanings found in storybooks. This study is qualitative and descriptive. Storybooks were used as the primary data sources, and they underwent stylistic analysis. Methods for gathering data that involve carefully reading stories. Then, the sentences are classified based on their type meaning, and style of language. The results of the study show that there are four meanings found in The Little Prince storybook, namely metaphor as a lexical meaning, metonymy, and irony as a contextual meaning. Of all these meanings, irony is found as the dominant meaning. The use of irony in children's story books is proof that the author wants to give moral lessons to readers, especially children
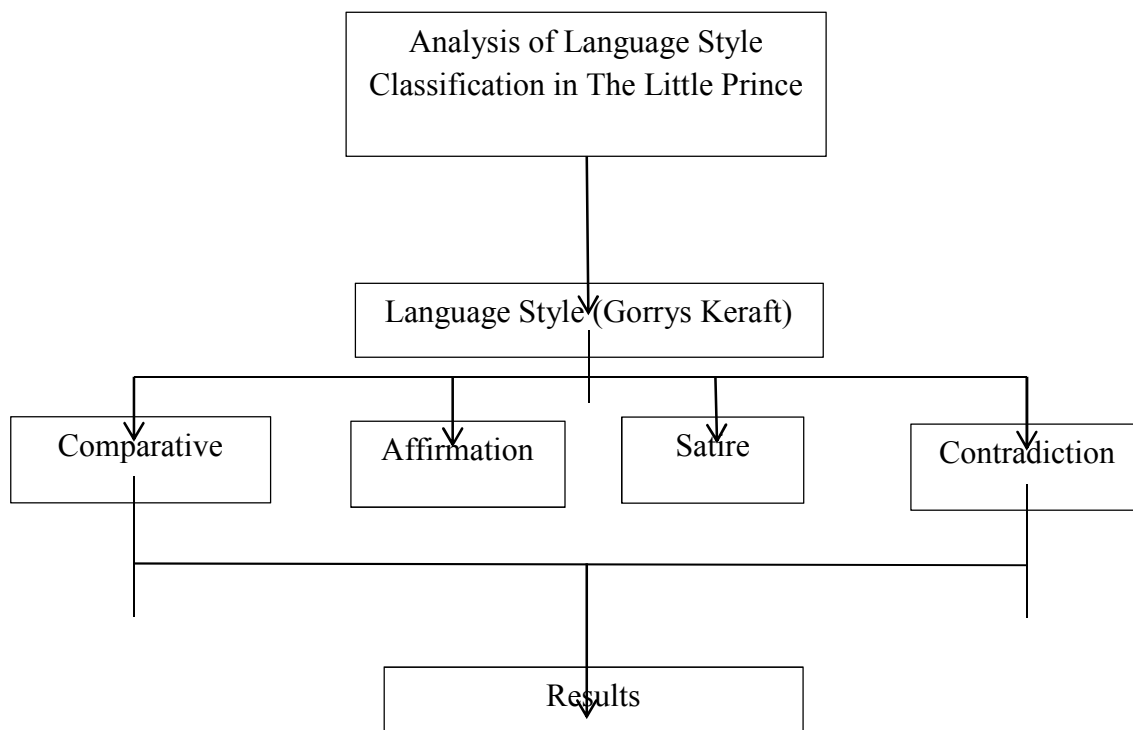
2.8   Conceptual Framework

Figure 2.8 The Conceptual Framework Analysis of Language Style Classification in The Little Prince Novel

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1   Research Design

Because it can assist the writer in determining the solution to the research's problem, the descriptive qualitative approach will be used in this study. As a result, descriptive qualitative analysis involves first describing the data and then assessing it. Collecting and evaluating non-numerical data, such as text understanding of concepts, ideas, or experiences, is part of descriptive qualitative research. The research methodology is essentially a systematic means to collect data for specified uses. As a result, the earlier data must be reliable. If data is trustworthy and objective, it tends to be valid.

In this study, the research will employ a descriptive qualitative library research methodology. This qualitative research, according to Melon (2019:6), is founded on efforts to develop the opinions of the individuals who are researched in detail, formed with words, holistic descriptions, and complicated descriptions. The goal of qualitative research is to better understand the phenomena that study participants encounter, such as their behavior, perceptions, motivations, and behaviors. To gather or locate data that has been evaluated and to address issues or problems in research, this qualitative analysis was conducted. Additionally, the researcher describes, relates, contrasts, and interprets the analyzed data. Because the data in qualitative research are in the form of sentences, and documents, therefore, based on the research objectives, the researcher uses a qualitative approach because the data obtained in the form of words and language, the collection is based on the current situation or circumstances.

It may be said that the qualitative descriptive approach was employed by scholars to analyze the language used in The Little Prince novel.

3.2   Data and Source Data

3.2.1 Text

The text of the book The Little Prince served as the study's research material. The Little Prince is the text that the researcher reads. Text is employed as research material to learn more about the novel's conversational language style. Text is a collection of words or sentences with a certain grammar and structure that can be presented vocally or in writing. The objective is to communicate knowledge, provide an explanation, or convey meaning.

3.2.2   Data Sources

1   Novel

The researcher used novels as the data source for this study. The novel is a lengthy fictional story with elements of realism. It is frequently written in prose and is released as a single book. The term "novella," which is short for "new," is similar to a short story in that it describes characters, dialogue, setting, narrative, climax, conflict, and resolution. To be a good novel, it need not have all of the components, though. The novel is derived from the Latin Novellus.

2.   Library Research

The books and publications in the library's collection are used for study. The library is most often known as a sizable collection that is financed and run by a city; however, it can also be understood as the private collection of one or more people and then the writer also used library research to supplement these data sources. By exploring and examining written sources that are pertinent to and related to a certain research topic, library research is a research technique.

3.3   Research Instruments

A research instrument, according to Sugiyono (2019:102), is a tool for measuring social and natural phenomena. It would be fairer to refer to researchers who use existing data as providing reports rather than conduct research.

The Little Prince is the basis for the data used in this study. This research is a data in which there is a text that will use data drawn from the book The Little Prince. The data is made in the form of tables. Where data is presented in the form of sentences or quotes from the book, the classification, and analysis of the data will be presented in the form of a table along with the quotation.

The language that serves as the benchmark for the data aims to determine which of the data is more predominant in the novel The Little Prince. The only data that was measured was classified data.

Table 1 collection of text data in tables:

No	Language Style Classification	Type of language Style	Text
1.	Language Style		
2.	Dominant Language Style		

3.4   The Technique of Data Collection

Data collecting for this project, according to Sugiyono (2010:398), necessitates the use of note-taking, reading, and library approaches. Literature approaches are a body of literature that includes theoretical research, other sources, and numerous references to style, language, and the issue being studied.

The data required for this study includes information on the classification of language style analysis, and it was collected using the library technique, which involved reading and taking notes.

The steps used for techniques of Data Collection :

1.   Read the entire contents of the Little Prince Novel

2.   Write the data obtained from the novel

3.   Analyzing the style of language in the novel

4.   Classify the language style in the novel

5.   Draw conclusion

3.5 Data Analysis Techniques

In forming the classification of language style in the Little Prince Novel, there are several stages of the procedure for analyzing the research data.

The Procedure used to Analyze language style is:

1. Read the entire contents of the novel

2. Determine what style of language is contained in the novel

3. Classifying the style of the language contained in the novel

4. Analysis of language styles one by one

5. Tabulating of data

6. Counting the data percentage, in this study the writer used a formula to count the percentage of the data

   $$N = f/n \text{ x } 100\%$$

   f: individual frequency of language style

   n: total number of all the data (text)

   N: percentage of language style

7. Determine the dominant language style in the Novel The Little Prince

8. Making the conclusion