LANGUAGE STYLES ON BEDTIME STORY IN FREE KIDS' ONLINE BOOKS

THESIS

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2019

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Malang, 03 October 2019

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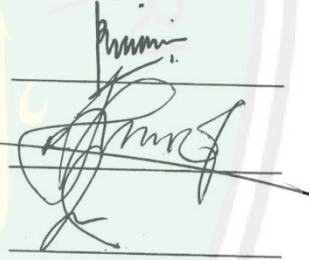
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MOTTO

"A great book should leave you with many experiences, and slightly exhausted at the end. You live several lives while reading." – William Styron

DEDICATION

This thesis is dedicated to the dearest people in my life who always support and give the best for me, for my father, my mom, my brother, my sister who never let me down even just for a moment. The endlessly loves and grateful will always be yours.

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ABSTRACT

A book is an important tool to get new knowledge. Books can be used for all ages, such as children, teenagers and parents. One of the books that can be used for children is Bedtime Story. Bedtime Story is storytelling for a child before they sleep. In Bedtime Story, every author uses different language style. The language style is one of the Sociolinguistics phenomenon that occurs when people say something with others then they use different styles to communicate. The language style is a phenomenon that can occur in speaking or writing. This study examines the language style that occurs on Bedtime Story in Free Kids' Online Books. It focuses on the type of language style in general and functions of language which is used in Bedtime Story. This study used descriptive qualitative method.

The present study is Sociolinguistics focusing on the type language style in the Bedtime Story. It employs theory of language style proposed by Mandell and Kirzner (2003) and Joos (1976) covering the type of language style. And theory of functions of language by Holmes (2013). The data sources of this study are children story mainly from the website online. The researcher focused on five Bedtime Stories taken from the website.

The writer discovered language styles occurring in Bedtime Story are formal, informal, casual, and colloquial. The mostly style used on Bedtime Story is informal. Besides, the functions of language occurring in Bedtime Story are express, directive, referential, and phatic. The mostly function that occurs in Bedtime Story is expressive.

The writer suggests the next writers use other relevant theories to classify the type of language style in detail and examine the language style in other contexts, such as in poems. It is because a language style possible occurs in poems.

مستخلص البحث

تري أوكتافياني، سندي (2019)، أسلوب اللغة في كتاب مدخل النوم في كتاب مجانية على الإنترنت ، قسم الأدب الإنجليزي ، كلية العلوم الإنسانية، جامعة مولانا ملك إبراهيم الإسلامية الحكومية مالانج.

المشرف: أغوين ديغاف، الماجستير.

الكلمات الرئيسية: أسلوب اللغة، وظيفة اللغة، مدخل النوم

الكتب هي أدوات مهمة لاكتساب المعرفة الجديدة. يمكن استخدام الكتب لجميع الأعمار ، مثل الأطفال والمراهقين والآباء. كتاب واحد يمكن استخدامه للأطفال هو كتاب ما قبل النوم. كتب ما قبل النوم هي رواية للأطفال قبل أن يناموا. في كتب ما قبل النوم ، يستخدم كل كاتب نمطًا مختلفًا من اللغة. نمط اللغة هو أحد الظواهر اللغوية الاجتماعية التي تحدث عندما يقول الناس شيئًا ما مع الآخرين ، لذلك يستخدمون أنماط لغة مختلفة للتواصل. أسلوب اللغة هو ظاهرة يمكن أن تحدث في التحدث أو الكتابة. تبحث هذه الدراسة في أسلوب اللغة الذي يحدث في كتب ما قبل النوم في كتب الأطفال على الإنترنت مجانًا. إنه يركز على أنواع أنماط اللغة بشكل عام ووظائف اللغة المستخدمة في كتب ما قبل النوم. يستخدم هذا البحث المنهج الوصفي النوعي.

هذا البحث هو علم اللغة الاجتماعي الذي يركز على أنواع أنماط اللغة في كتب ما قبل النوم. يستخدم هذا البحث نظرية أسلوب اللغة من قبل *Mandell* و (2003) *Kirszner* و *Joos* (1976) والتي تتضمن أنواعًا من أسلوب اللغة ونظرية وظائف اللغة لهولمز (2013). مصدر البيانات لهذا البحث هو تحليل خاصة من المواقع الإلكترونية. ركز الباحثون على خمسة كتب للنوم على الموقع.

يجد المؤلف أن أسلوب اللغة الذي يحدث في كتب ما قبل النوم هو أسلوب رسمي وغير رسمي وغير رسمي وكل يوم. معظم الأنماط المنتجة في كتب ما قبل النوم غير رسمية. بالإضافة إلى ذلك ، تكون وظائف اللغة التي تحدث في التهويدات معبرة وتوجيهية ومرجعية وشافية. معظم الوظائف التي تحدث في تحليل هي معبرة.

يقترح المؤلف على الكاتب التالي استخدام نظريات أخرى ذات صلة ، لتصنيف أنواع أنماط اللغة بالتفصيل ودراسة أنماط اللغة في سياقات أخرى ، كما في الشعر لأن أنماط اللغة قد تحدث في الشعر

ABSTRAK

Trioktaviani, Sindi. (2019) *Gaya Bahasa dalam Buku Pengantar Tidur di Buku Online Gratis*. Skripsi. Jurusan Sastra Inggris. Fakultas Humaniora. Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Advisor: Agwin Degaf, MA.

Kata Kunci: Gaya Bahasa, Fungsi Bahasa, Buku Pengantar Tidur

Buku adalah alat penting untuk mendapatkan pengetahuan baru. Buku dapat digunakan untuk segala usia, seperti anak-anak, remaja dan orang tua. Salah satu buku yang bisa digunakan untuk anak-anak adalah buku pengantar tidur. Buku pengantar tidur adalah mendongeng untuk anak sebelum mereka tidur. Dalam buku pengantar tidur, setiap penulis menggunakan gaya bahasa yang berbeda. Gaya bahasa adalah salah satu fenomena Sosiolinguistik yang terjadi ketika orang mengatakan sesuatu dengan orang lain, maka mereka menggunakan gaya bahasa yang berbeda untuk berkomunikasi. Gaya bahasa adalah fenomena yang dapat terjadi dalam berbicara atau menulis. Studi ini meneliti gaya bahasa yang terjadi pada buku pengantar tidur di buku anak online gratis. Ini berfokus pada jenis gaya bahasa secara umum dan fungsi bahasa yang digunakan dalam buku pengantar tidur. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif.

Penelitian ini adalah Sosiolinguistik yang berfokus pada jenis gaya bahasa di buku pengantar tidur. Penelitian in menggunakan teori gaya bahasa oleh Mandell dan Kirszner (2003) dan Joos (1976) yang meliputi jenis gaya bahasa dan teori fungsi bahasa ole Holmes (2013). Sumber data penelitian ini adalah buku pengantar tidur terutama dari situs web online. Peneliti difokuskan pada lima buku pengantar tidur yang ada di situs web.

Penulis menemukan gaya bahasa yang terjadi di buku pengantar tidur adalah formal, informal, santai, dan sehari-hari. Sebagian besar gaya yang diproduksi di buku pengnatar tidur adalah informal. Selain itu, fungsi bahasa yang terjadi di buku pengantar tidur adalah ekspresif, direktif, referensial, dan phatic. Sebagian besar fungsi yang terjadi di buku pengantar tidur bersifat ekspresif.

Penulis menyarantakan kepada penulis berikutnya menggunakan teori-teori lain yang relevan, untuk mengklasifikasikan jenis gaya bahasa secara rinci dan memeriksa gaya bahasa dalam konteks lain, seperti dalam puisi karena gaya bahasa mungkin terjadi dalam puisi.

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CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

This chapter consists of a background of the study, research problems, objectives of the study, scope and limitation, significances of the study, and definition of the key terms.

1.1 Background of the Study

A book is an important tool to get new knowledge. Books can be used for all ages, such as children, teenagers, and parents. One of the books that can be used for children is the Bedtime Story. Bedtime Story is storytelling for a child before they sleep. There are several profits of Bedtime Story for children and parents. Reading Bedtime Story regularly before bed can improve a child's brain development. The Bedtime Story also can create chemistry between children and parents, generally mother. Besides, Bedtime Story can be made children interested in book. On the other hand, Bedtime Story also can increase new vocabulary for the child that still learns reading or to speak. In Bedtime Story, every author uses different language styles.

The language style is the choice of words. Joos in Wardhaugh and Fuller (2015: 52) states that people can speak formally or informally when choosing a language style. In the school, a student will be using formal when he/she talks with his/her teacher. While at home, the student usually uses informal language to talk with his/her parents. The language style is one of the categories in language variety, and language variety is one of the topics discussed in sociolinguistics.

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Sociolinguistics is a branch of sociology and linguistics. Sociology is the study of the development, structure, and functioning of human society. Linguistics is the scientific study of human language; it consists of phonetics, phonology, morphology, syntax, semantics, pragmatics, and sociolinguistics. According to Holmes (1991: 1), sociolinguistics is the study of the relationship between society and language. It clarifies that people talk differently in a social context.

The study on language style has been analyzed by previous study. Some researchers have investigated language style as a topic, Indra and Hamzah (2018) entitled "An Analysis of Language Style of Teenagers Found in Facebook Status". In their study, they use Joos' theory to analyze types of language style. Their data of 100 data were taken from Facebook users in Indonesia. The participants of this study are teenagers (12-21 years old). From data found, casual style was mostly found in the Facebook status, with the percentage is for about 70% from the data 100. The second is intimate styles that are 20 data from 100 data, with the percentage is for about 20%. Next is the consultative styles that are 9 data from 100 data, with the percentage is for about 9%. And the last, formal style that is 1 data from 100 data, with percentage is for about 1%.

The second previous study is Simamora (2016) entitled "Language Style Found in Indonesian Movies". In his study, he identifies kinds of language styles and tries to find the most dominant language style usage employed in the five Indonesian movies. He adopts Joos' theory to find kinds of language style. The data from five DVD Indonesian movies; Laskar Pelangi, Habibie dan Ainun, Sang Pencerah, Skandal, and Ada Apa Dengan Cinta. There are five language styles

found in Indonesian movies. They are 3.6% frozen style, 12.5% formal style, 19.4% consultative style, 6.7% casual style, 3.8% intimate style. And the percentage of the dominant language style used is casual style.

The third previous study is Sidabutar et all (2018) entitled "Language Functions and Styles Used by Vendors at Legian Beach". The study adopts theories by Jood' (1976) and Mandell and Kirszner (2003). The aims of their study are to analyze the language functions used by vendors at Legian beach as well as to find the style of language they use in their conversations with tourists. The results of their study indicate that eight of the eleven language functions; opening (greeting), pre-closing and closing, introduction and address system, thanking people and replying to thanks, agreeing and disagreeing, controlling the conversation, and getting information. The most common language functions they use are the language functions of getting information and controlling the conversation. They are four types of language styles they use in communicating with tourists; formal, consultative, colloquial, and informal. From those four styles of language, they mostly used informal style.

The fourth previous study is Asridayanti et all (2019) entitled "Language Style Used in English Advertisements on Facebook: Stylistic Analysis". This study is about study of language style used in English advertisements on Facebook. The aims of this study are: (1) to explain the kinds of language style that are mostly used in English advertisements in Facebook. And (2) to explain the way of language style convey the messages of English advertisements in Facebook to the customer. This study uses qualitative research method. The

technique of collecting the data, the writer uses download, documentation and note taking technique. The using of stylistics in this study has some kinds that used on advertisements and also used to get the meaning of advertisements it selves. The alliteration is mostly used in advertisement because it appears five times. Advertiser uses language style as message to attract customer to embellish advertisement itself.

The fifth previous study is Pratiwi (2019) entitled "Language Style in Social Media's MEME and the Implication to Students' English Language Learning". In this study, the researcher used a descriptive qualitative method. The object of this study is meme found in social media, Facebook and Instagram. The researcher used Kirszner and Mandell's classification of language to analyze the data related with the language style used in the meme caption, then the researcher also used Leech's (1974) to analyze the meaning of the meme's caption. The results of this study showed that there are four kinds of language style used in meme's caption, they are slang, colloquial, informal and formal. The researcher found 110 meme but only 30 meme that describes in the study finding chapter. There are 10 data (33.33%) of slang, 1 data (3.33%) of colloquial, 15 data (50%) of informal and 4 data (13.33%) of formal.

As mention above, this study explored language style on Bedtime Story. The chosen topic for this study is about language style. Among the other topics that the writer has learned in Sociolinguistics, language style is considered as the simplest topic to be discussed in this study. Another consideration is that the writer thinks that this topic is pretty easier to be analyzed than other topics. One

reason why the writer thinks that it will be easier to analyze language style is that recognizing the language style can be quite easy but sometimes tricky. The writer uses free kids' online books as a data source because in modern era everyone has mobile phone even children. The parents can use their mobile phone to browsing the Bedtime Story. There are many Bedtime Story that parents and children can get in the free kids' online books. The writer selects the Bedtime Stories as the object because most of the object's of previous studies examined language style in song lyrics, movies, advertisement, interview, talk show, media social, verses of Qur'an, etc. Besides, the Bedtime Story uses language that is easy to understand for parents and children. Therefore, it makes the writer is interested in studying a Bedtime Story.

1.2 Research Questions

Based on the background above, it is necessary to formulate research questions as follows:

1. What are the types of language style used in Bedtime Story from Free Kids' Online Books?

2. What are the functions of language style in Bedtime Story from Free Kids' Online Books?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

Based on the research questions above, the aims of this study are:

1. To identify the types of language styles used in the Bedtime Story from Free Kids' Online Books.

2. To describe the functions of language style from Free Kids' Online Books.

1.4 Significances of the Study

This study is expected to be useful theoretically and practically. Theoretically, this study can support Mandell and Kirszner (2003) and Joos (1976) and Holmes (203) that the theories can be used to analyze the language style and the function of language in Bedtime Story. Practically, this study is to give a comprehensible description of the types and the functions of language style in Bedtime Story to the students Department of English Literature and as the reference for further reseachers.

1.5 Scope and Limitation

This study focuses on the Sociolinguistics analysis in the language style used by Bedtime Story in one of the online books that is Free Kids' Books to attract others' attention.

The writer has several limitations to the theory, time and the object of this study. The writer analyzes the study to pay attention to theory through the language style and functions of language that are used by Bedtime Story. Then, the time of the writer took the data from Free Kids' Online Book is only from

2016 until 2018 and cannot be compared with the newest data uploaded in Free Kids' Online Books. The last limitation is the object of the study is taken from the books that have been chosen by the writer.

This study used Mandell and Kirszner (2003)'s and Joos (1976)'s theories to analyze the first problem and then it was analyzed descriptively. In another theory, the researcher used Holmes (2013)'s theory to analyze the second problem and analyze it.

1.6 Definition of Key Terms

This section contains the definitions of key terms or words which one often used in this study;

1. The language style is the choice of words used by a specific group of people when speaking in a place and in one condition.

2. Bedtime Story is storytelling for a child before they sleep.

3. A Free Kids' Books is one of the websites that provides many Bedtime Stories to consume public.

1.7 Research Method

This section consists of the research design, data and data source, research instrument, stages of data collection and data analysis.

1.7.1 Research Design

The method of this study is descriptive qualitative. According to Meyer T. Eric and Willis M. (2016), qualitative data analysis had a variety of kind of data, such as text, photos, videos collected from both online and offline settings. The researcher uses the sociolinguistic phenomenons'. Then it expects to present a deep explanation about the use of language style by authors in Bedtime Story. It used the sociolinguistics approach to examine more about the explicit messages from the sentences that the authors used in Bedtime Story.

1.7.2 Data Source and Data

The data source of this study is children story mainly from the website. https://freekidsbooks.org/subject/bedtime-stories. The data are in the form of word and sentence that are used in Bedtime Story.

1.7.3 Research Instrument

The instrument of this study is review through the language style of the Bedtime Story. It covered the sentence having any type's language styles to attract readers to understand what messages was delivered.

1.7.4 Data Collection

The data were collected in several steps. First, the writer explored the popular Bedtime Story on website. Second, the writer downloaded the Bedtime Story. The writer chose Bedtime Story which was downloaded by a lot of people.

Meanwhile, the Bedtime Story which got less download from others represent the uninterested of other Bedtime Story. Third, the writer identified the data related types and functions of language style by using theory of Mandell and Kirszner (2003)'s and Joos (2007)'s theories to analyze the first problem and then it was analyzed descriptively. In another theory, the researcher used Holmes (2013)'s theory to analyze the second problem and analyze it.

1.7.5 Data Analysis

After collecting the data, the writer determined the language styles that are used on Bedtime Story. To answer the first and second research questions, the writer classified the data into the type of language style proposed by Mandell and Kirszner (2013) and Joos (2007). Meanwhile, the functions of language style were analyzed by using Holmes (2013). Afterward, the writer discussed the results that already gathered. Finally, the writer drew the conclusion based on the data analysis.

CHAPTER II
REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter discusses the review of theories related to the topic in the present study. These are sociolinguistics, language style, language function, then previous study.

2.1 Sociolinguistics

Sociolinguistics is subdivision of sociology and linguistics. Sociology is the study of the development, structure, and functioning of human society. Linguistics is the scientific study of human language; it consists of phonetics, phonology, morphology, syntax, semantics, pragmatics, and sociolinguistics. According to Wardhaugh and Fuller (2015), sociolinguistics is the study of our daily lives. It occurs in our conversation and the media that we are expected to.

According to Coulmas (2013), sociolinguistics is concerned with how language use interacts with, or is affected by, social factors such as gender, ethnicity, age or social class, for instance. Sociolinguistics are interested in how we speak differently in varying social contexts, and how we may also use specific functions of language to convey social meaning or aspects of our identity. Sociolinguistics teaches us about real-life attitudes and social situation.

According to Wardhaugh (2006:1) Sociolinguistics is relationship between language and society, or of the various functions of language in society. Society is any group of people who are drawn together for a certain purpose or purposes. Language is what the members of particular society speak. However, as we will

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see, speech in almost any society can take many very different forms, and just what forms we should choose to discuss when we attempt to describe the language of a society may prove to be a contentious matter. Sometimes too a society may be plurilingual; that is, many speakers may use more than one language, however we define language.

According to Meyerhoff (2006:1), sociolinguistics can be describe many different ways of studying language. It is about how people use language different towns or regions. In sociolinguistics, language means that groups of people articulate and describe themselves from others.

According to Anthony (2010: 16), sociolinguistics is a practical, scientific discipline which researches into the language that is actually used, either by native speakers or foreigners, in order to formulate theories about language change. Sociolinguistics is also a branch of sociology in that it reveals the relationship between language use and the social basis for such use. Sociolinguistics differs from sociology of language in that focus of sociolinguistics is the effect of the society on the language, while the latter's focus is on the language's effect on the society.

In studying sociolinguistics, one of the topics discussed is language variety. Hudson (1992), language variety can be classified based on the user and the use. Based on the user, it consists of dialect, jargon, idiolect, and standard language. Besides, based on the use are register and style. In this study, the researcher focuses on language style.

2.2 Language Style

According to Keraf (2010: 113), language style as a way of expressing thoughts to see the soul and personality of the writer. Language style can be observed from many viewpoints. When analyzing a style, we need to consider; point-of-view, formal or informal way, organization/structure of language, level of complexity, overall tone.

Joos (1976) explained about style in his book, The Five O'clocks. The 'Clocks' were levels of formality in spoken and written English, which was Joos labeled 'frozen,' 'formal,' 'consultative,' 'casual,' and 'intimate.' These styles impacted on communicative style.

1. Frozen Style

Frozen style is speech style that is usually used in a very formal situation. The characteristic of pronunciation is monotone. It is called "Frozen" because it already has a pattern and cannot be changed. In written language, frozen style can be found in historical documents, such as in Undang-Undang Dasar 1945. Frozen style has a long sentence with the other. The utterance of this style must be accepted seriously by the hearer. We can find the example of this style in declamation of King to the people in the church or ceremony. Frozen style is more elaborated than the other style. It is structured in planned over still longer spans, often-whole declamation (Sulistyorini: 10).

For example:

Actually independence is the right for every nation and because of that the colonization in the earth has to be abolished because it does not conform to the humanity and justice (Stated in the Introduction Fundamental Constitution 1945).

2. Formal Style

This style is usually used in the literary book, president's speech, etc. The pattern is standarzed and cannot be changed individually. For the patterns, it seems like a standard language that is only used in the formal situatuion. For conversation between friends, do not use this kind of language variety. Gleason in Sulistyorini (2007) has subtituted deliberative for formal style. He describes the formal style is characterszed by more complex and varied sentence structures than consultative. The vocabulary is also more extensive. This style is usually used in speaking to medium or large groups. The speaker must plan ahead, framing whole sentences before they are delivered. It is also used in speaking to single hearer.

Joos explained in Borderic (1976) that formal style is artifically explicit in it is pronunciation. Words take on specialized meanings. The sentence structure is not just complete; it is an elaboration. The speaker's purpose is to keep the listener attentive but quiet. The speaker has decided in advance that listeners need all the background information. So there is no need to gauge the listener's needs by electing feedback. This conversation usualy occurs in conversation between

stranger, or somenone with his/her Bos. Another characteristic of this style is the speaker will call reader with rank, not his/her name.

For example:

Mr. Jack   : Do you want to learn this course?

Andy   : Yes Sir, I want to learn it.

3. Consultative Style

Based on Joos theory, Chaer explained (2007) that is often used in conducting business or discussion. It is like the language used in the meeting at school or in the production meeting. This style can be used in a formal situation and an informal situation.

Broderick (1976) in his paper based on Joos's theory described in consultative style, which was pronunciation is explicit, word choice is careful, and sentence structure is complete. But the sentence tends to be shorter and less well planed. The speaker constantly watches the listener's verbal and non verbal responses in order to decide whether too much or not enough information is being transmitted. It is because consultative is for communication with strangers. Each sentence the speaker pronunces must be explicit and clear. This style usually occurs in conversation between doctor with patien, teacher with student. This style need listener's feedback. Another characteristic of this style is the structure of the sentences. It has subject and predicate in every utterance, but some word of vocabulary are non standard ones. This is because actually consultative style is produced in semi-formal situation.

For example:

- I am sorry, Could you go now?

- Excuse me, I think it is really important for me to add about the topic that we discuss.

4. Casual Style

Chaer (2001: 71) explained that this style is a language variety used in informal situations: sharing with family or close friends. When people used this language, it is usually shortened. Casual style can be traced by the appearance of the informal words such as colloquial, slang, even taboo words, etc.. Another characteristic of this style is sometimes the sentence shortens grammar. This style is used for relaxed situation such as close friend. Casual is a conversational style, but it is not for stranger.

For example:

- Do not get up!

- Anybody home?

5. Intimate Style

Intimate style is usually used by participants who have very close relationship, such as between family or close friends. This language can be identified by the use of incomplete language, short words, and usually with unclear articulation. It is because between participants already understood each other. In this style, intonation is important than words or grammar. The speaker

sometimes uses private vocabulary. As Joos explained that intimate style is characterized by a stable list of words with private meanings shared only by a small group usually in pair or family. The reasons for using intimate style are to express feeling between the speakers, to express intimate phenomena.

For example:

- Damn hot.

- What is it, honey?

Mandell and Kriszner (2003: 17) divide language style into formal style, informal style, colloquial style, and slang style. It is the way for expressed our own way to communicate with other person.

1. Formal Style

The formal style uses complete sentences with a specific word. Besides, the formal style occurs in writing than in speaking. In general, formal style often happens in a job interview, business trip, dinner party, prestigious ceremony, meeting, academic papers, etc.

For example:

- Good morning, what I could help you, sir?

- I would like to introduce myself to you.

2. Informal Style

Informal style is less formal and more personal than the formal style. The use contraction is common in this style. Informal style is usually be used in a novel.

For example:

Using contraction such as what's up, what's going on, she's, etc.

3. Colloquial Style

Colloquial style is conversational language. When using it in writing it gives the impressions of speaking, it is like slang. Besides, the colloquial style is more relaxed than a formal style. Colloquial style happens in an informal situation, with friends or members of the family.

For example:

- Finger lickin' Good!

- I'm lovin it

4. Slang Style

Slang style refers to the more casual and informal situation. It is usually used by a variety group of social society especially teenagers. The slang vocabulary can be word shortening, give a new meaning to the word usage, and/or new vocabulary that is completely new and changeable. The use of slang language is to introduce many new words by recombining old words into new words, such as right on, hang up, etc.

For example:

I do not want to see an action movie – they are <u>not my cup of tea</u>.

Not my cup of tea means to express when something is not to your preference or liking.

From the explanation in the above, this study used theories by Joos (1976) and Mandell and Kriszner (2003) to help the writer answer the question in this study; what are the types of language style used in Bedtime Story from Free Kids' Online Books?. The writer used these theories because the theories related with the study. The writer also combined the theory between Joos (1976) and Mandell and Kirszner (2003) because their explanation some the types that occurs in the Bedtime Story.

2.3 Language Function

Language is one important aspect in the life of all beings. By language, people can make interaction and making communication with others. Besides, language can make people transfer information to others and people can express ideas or emotions. Based on Holmes's (2013) theory, there are a number of ways of categorizing the functions of speech.

1. Expressive

It expressed the speakers' feeling or emotion.

For example: I am feeling great today.

2. Directive

It is used to get someone to do something for some purposes.

For example: Clear the table!

3. Referential

Referential is utterances provide information.

For example: At the third stroke it will be there o'clock precisely.

4. Metalinguistic

Metalinguistic is utterances comment on language itself.

For example: 'Hegemony' is not a common word.

5. Poetic

Poetic is utterances focus on aesthetic features of language.

For example: poem and rhyme.

6. Phatic

Phatic is utterances express solidarity and empathy with others.

For example: Hi, how are you, lovely day is not it!

This study used theory by Holmes (2013) to answer the second research question. The writer used Holmes theory' because the theory related in Bedtime Story. It was possible occur in this object.

2.4 Previous Studies

The previous studies have language styles as the topic of investigation; the first previous study is Nurjannah (2014) entitled "The Analysis of Language Style Used by The Speakers in 'The Tonight Show With Jay Leno' Talk Show Season 21 Episode 145". This study aims to analyze types of language style and the function of the speakers' utterances in using language style. She used theory by

Joos (1976) to analyze the type of language style and theory by Roman Jakobson to analyze the function of language. The results of her study, there are two types of language style, such as formal and casual style. The casual style is dominant in the talk show. Besides, there are four functions that researcher found in this study, they are expressive, directive, metalinguistic, and referential function. The referential function is most dominant in the talk show.

The second previous study is Octaviana (2016) entitled "Language Style in The Jakarta Post Advertisements". This study has provided that analysis and understanding of text is essential for an understanding of language style especially in advertisement. This study used by Well's theory. Based on theory, there are several styles of advertisement found in the Jakarta Post advertisement. This include hard sell, soft sell, lecture, drama, straightforward, demonstrations, comparison, problem situation, slice of life, and spokesperson. From nine types of language style, the writer found 50 data which appropriated with the characteristics of language style in advertisement. They can be divided into three types of language style, namely: hard sell style, soft sell style, and straightforward style. The ways of how the utterances of advertisements used in Jakarta Post newspaper are: the first is hard sell style; it is used in order to give the reader information about product features, benefits and facilities. The second is soft sell style; it is used to describe something uses emotional information intended to create a response based on feeling and attitude. The third is straightforward style; it is used to show what the applicant has to do without giving the dramatic statement of the product.

The third previous study is Muthmainnah (2016) entitled "Language Style of English Commercial Advertisement on Television". This study aimed to analyze about language style of English advertisement on television which tried to find out the kinds of language style are mostly used in English advertisement on Television. This study used note taking as the instrument to find out more valid data. The personification style is mostly used and the occurrence is about four times, it is followed by Alliteration style found in three advertisement and Assonance found two times. The next is Simile style appeared once in advertisement. The researcher concludes that in personification style and Alliteration style, the creators of the advertisement mostly used simple and interesting style to create beautiful sentence and to persuade or influence the readers or viewers' attention to use the products.

The fourth previous study is Permatasari and Yulia (2014) entitled "An Analysis on the Language Style of the Utterance in Magnum Advertisements". The researcher employed document analysis in analyzing the transcript of the utterances in 10 Magnum advertisements. The first research problem was solved by categorizing the words or the sentences into some linguistic features of advertising language proposed by Grey (2008). The second research problem was solved by classifying Kleppner's persuasion techniques (1986) used in Magnum advertisement. The third research problem was solved by interpreting the power relation in Magnum advertisements based on French's and Raven's theory (1959). From the obtained data, the researcher found that there were only a few linguistic features which appeared in Magnum advertisements. Although the advertisers

created simplicity to those advertisements, the purposes of advertising were clearly understood based on the persuasion techniques which were used. The power relation between the companies and the consumers could be defined easily because the utterances are clear enough. Furthermore, the simplicity of Magnum advertisements presented Magnum's special characteristics albeit the advertisers did not vary the language style. This study could be used as an authentic example of teaching and learning English advertisement materials and knowledge for the advertisers to vary the language in their advertisements.

The fifth previous study is Tarihoran and Pasaribu (2014) entitled "The Analysis of Language Style on the Campaign Speech of Barack Obama". This study analyzed the language style of campaign speeches of Barack Obama which were taken from internet data and published on 10 February 2007 and 03 November 2008. The researcher applied Joos' theory (1976) of language styles, which are divided into five categories language styles. They are frozen, formal, consultative, casual, and intimate styles. In analyzing the language style, based on the characteristics given by language styles the researcher found out data three language style, they are 5 frozen styles, 27 formal styles, 18 casual styles. Through the analysis the dominant of language style in speech of Barack Obama that is formal style.

The sixth previous study is Abidin (2018) entitled "A Study of Language Style Used by the Characters in Frozen Movie". This study used Joos' (1976) theory to analyzed type of language style and Holmes' (1992) theory to analyzed function of language. The data of this study is from conversation which has

relation with four types of language style. The most dominant language style that used by all characters in Frozen is casual style. It appears in 17 utterances. Then, formal style appears in 9 utterances. Next, consultative style appears in 8 utterances. The last, intimate style appears in 5 utterances. Meanwhile, frozen style is not found in characters language style because they do not have authority to use frozen style and the social factor also does not influence them to use it.

The seventh previous study is Sapriyani et al (2013) entitled "Analysis of Language Style Found in Novel The Last Tycoon Written by F. Scoot Fitzgerald". This study used by Joos (1976) theory and Mandell and Kriszner (2003) theory to analyzed types of language style. Besides, there are several factors that influence the use of language choice based on Holmes (1992) and Payne (2010) theories those are setting, participants, topics, functions, relationships, and social rules. In this novel, there are 104 conversations that the researcher found out type of language style and function of language. They are informal 29.80%, colloquial 23.7%, formal 14.42%, slang 11.5%, consultative 10.5%, intimate 6.7%, and casual 3.8%. Then, the function of language they are topic 40.38%, setting 21.15%, participants/relationships 35.35%. The dominant language style that occurs in novel is informal style and the dominant of functions of language is topic.

The eighth previous study is Lailiyah (2018) entitled "Language Style Used by Main Character in Legally Blonde Movie by Amanda Brown". This study discusses language style used by main character in Legally Blonde movie by Amanda Brown. The aims of this study are to describe kinds of language style

that used by main character in Legally Blonde movie, to find out the social factors which influence the main character through the dialogue, and to reveal the function of language style used by the main character. In this study, the data are taken from the utterances of the main character in Legally Blonde movie. The main theory to analyze the data taken from the book entitled: The Styles of Five O'Clock by Martin Joos (1976). The result of this study, the researcher found 54 data which contain language style. The researcher found all types of language style. The styles are frozen style found 6 data or 9%, formal style found 16 data or 30%, consultative style found 4 data or 8%, casual style found 14 data or 26%, and intimate style found 14 data or 26%. The most language style used by main character by using speaking component which is setting, participant, ends, act sequences, key, instrumentalities, norm, and genre. Then the researcher found five functions of language that is expressive, directive, referential, metalinguistic, and phatic. Expressive function found 12 data or 22%, directive function found 2 data or 4%, referential function found 12 data or 26%, metalinguistic function found 19 data or 35%, and phatic function found 7 data or 13%. The most function used by the main character is metalinguistic function.

The ninth previous study is Alifah (2015) entitled "Language Style in Michael Jackson's Selected Song Lirics". The aim of this study is to analyze type of language style. This study used by Keraf (2007) theory. The result of this study showed that there are eleven language styles in 15 Michael Jackson's song lyrics. The language style involves simile, hyperbole, repetition, personification, symbol, apostrophe, rhetoric, asyndeton, hysteron proteron, euphemism, metaphor, and

simile is the dominant. The data are 20 simile, 13 hyperbole, 10 repetition, 8 personification, 5 symbol, 2 apostrophe, 2 rhetoric, 2 asyndeton, 1 hysteron preteron, 1 euphemism, and 1 metaphor.

The tenth previous study is Wardhani (2015) entitled "Language Style Used in the Slogans of Indonesian Political Parties 2014 Campaign Advertisements". There are three research problem of the styede; (1) what types of language style are used in the slogan of Indonesian political parties 2014 campaign advertisements based on the diction (2) what types of language style are used in the slogan of Indonesian political parties 2014 campaign advertisements based on the sentence structure (3) what the social factors influence the types of language style used in the slogan of Indonesian political parties 2014 campaign advertisements. This study used theories by Keraf (2009), Chaer (2006) and Holmes (2001). There were five Indonesian political parties in this study. The types of language style based on diction that mostly found in the slogans of Indonesian Political Parties campaign advertisement is formal style, followed by informal style and the last is spoken style. While, the types of language style based on sentence structure that mostly found is parallelism style, followed by repetition style and the last style is climax. Regarding the social factors that influence the types of language style used in the slogan, the researcher found that function factor is the most dominant factor that influences the slogan. Then the second factor is participants with seven slogans and the third factor is topic and the last factor that influence is setting.

The eleventh previous study is Merjiyanto (2016) entitled "Language Style in The Headlines of Lampu Hijau Newspaper". In this study, the researcher is interested the language style that occurs in the headlines Lampu Hijau newspaper. In the general newspaper, the authors used formal style, whereas in the Lampu Hijau newspaper the authors used informal style, funny, and frontal. The aims of this study are a description language style that occurs in the headlines Lampu Hijau newspaper, the function of language style, and the factors that influenced language style. The data that used by researcher are the headlines Lampu Hijau newspaper from any rubric news, they are politic, social, criminal, economy and business, entertainment and sports. The data is form phrase and sentence in the headlines news. The researcher used theory by Sudaryanto to analyzed data. The results of this study, the researcher found informal style as mostly occurred in the Lampu Hijau newspaper. The formal style can found in the all rubric news except criminal.

The twelfth previous study is Fatin (2014) entitled "The Differences between Men and Women Language Styles in Writing Twitter Updates". In this study, the researcher is interested in investigating the differences of language style and different purposes in language use among men and women on twitter updates and also the purposes behind it. The research problems of the study are (1) what kinds of language styles that are mostly used by men and women in writing twitter updates (2) what are the purposes of using certain language styles in writing twitter updates used by men and women on twitter. This study used qualitative approach. The data were the twitter updates written by men and women users on

twitter. In analyzing the data, the researcher used theories by Adelaide Haas (1979) and A. Mullac (2001). There were eight twitter users consisting of four men and four women. The twitter updates of men and women users were mostly talking about the same language contexts: 1) Form: directive, expressive, the use of emoticons, slang and obscene words, and hyperbolic words, 2) Topic: life-style, life' trouble, human relation, and social life, 3) Content: positive and negative value judgment, 4) Use: assertiveness, argument, command, and request. However, their types and their aspects are found different. Men and women have different words choice. Men language form is found harsher while women language form is weaker and more polite. It means that, men and women still have their own language style because of the different types and aspects. In the communication purposes, the analysis shows that both men and women users on twitter mostly communication purposes such as report fact, solving problem, and develop and maintain rapport.

The thirteenth previous study is Dona (2018) entitled "The Language Style in Rendy Pandugo's "The Journey" Album". This study aims to 1) describe language style that is in the lyrics in album "The Journey"; 2) explain the meaning of language style that exists in those lyrics. The songs that are used in this study are *Float In The Sky, Silver Rain, Won't Let Me Down, I Know The Answer, By My Side, I Don't Care* and *Snap*. The researcher used theory by Tarigan. The analytical technique in this study is descriptive qualitative method. After analyzing the data, the researcher found 82 data and 2 types of language style. The types of language style that found are comparison language style and repetition

language style. The comparison language styles of this study are antithesis (2), hyperbole (10), metaphor (4), personification (4), and tautology (2). The repetition language styles of this study are anaphora (6), alliteration (7), assonance (31), epistrofa (2), epizeukis (8), simploke (1) and tautotes (1).

The fourteenth previous study is Nasrum and Jamil (2018) entitled "Language Style Used in J.K. Rowlings Harry Potter and The Cursed Child". This study discusses about language style used in J.K. Rowling's Harry Potter and The Cursed Child. The aim of this study is to find out the kind of language styles used by Albus and the social factors that influence his utterances in this novel. The researchers applied sociolinguistics approach and Martin Joos's theory in providing the data. This study used note taking as the instrument. The findings show that Albus used 5 language styles and intimate style. The findings also reveal social factors influence the using of language style.

The fifteenth previous study is Novitri et all (2019) entitled "An Analysis of Language Style in "To All The Boy's I've Loved Before" Movie". This study aims to analyze the types of language style used and the mostly type used in "To All The Boys I've Loved Before" movie. The movie is classified as a young-adult romantic movie directed by Susan Johnson and was released on August 17, 2018 on Netflix. The source of the data was taken from the script of "To All The Boys I've Loved Before" movie. This study uses descriptive qualitative method. The analysis is based on the five language styles adopted from Martin Joos' (1976) theory; they are frozen style, formal style, consultative style, casual style and intimate style. The result shows that there are thirty (30) data from the

conversation in the movie to perform the language styles. The collected data can be concluded that the type of style occurs mostly in the movie is intimate style. The thirty cases comprise of intimate (eleven cases), consultative (nine cases), casual (eleven cases), formal (three cases) and frozen (none) style. This means that intimate style is prominently proved to be used in communication within family relation and close friends.

The previous studies above about language style are similar to this study that has several distinctions from the previous studies. What makes this study different from previous studies is concerned with the object, theory and the focus of the study. The previous studies use movies, newspapers, novels, social media, and others as the object.

However, this study is different from the previous studies above. This study used a Bedtime Story as the object and employed Mandell & Kriszner (2003) and Joos in Holmes (2013) to analyze the types of language style, and Holmes (2007) to analyze function of language.

CHAPTER III
FINDING AND DISCUSSION

This chapter consists of the results of findings and discussion from the data in this study. The writer explores the data by identifying the types and function language of words and sentence which are used by the authors in Bedtime Story. In the finding, this study is using the theory by Mandell and Kriszner (2003) and Joos in Coopland (2007) in analyzing the type of language style and using Holmes (2013) to investigate the language function of the authors. Then in the discussion, the writer explained about the finding in the discussion, of course, an explanation in the discussion based on the data analysis.

3.1 Finding

The writer was expanding the data from the investigation that consists of two points. First, this finding is supported by the context that describes the data in detailed. Second, the writer classified the types of language style and function of language used by authors in Bedtime Story. Besides, the writer uses the word and sentence that the authors used in Bedtime Story as the data. The data sources were found randomly because there were a lot of Bedtime Stories that had been uploaded at the Website https://freekidsbooks.org/subject/bedtime-stroies/. Then, the writer chose the top five Bedtime Stories that have many rates, viewers, and downloads.

The first, bedtime story is taken from Rukmini Banerji (2008) entitled "City of Stories" and was uploaded on January 20, 2017, which had 35 rate, 3912

views (read online), and 10201 downloads. This story tells about a little girl who loved stories but everyone who she knew such as mother, father, brother, neighbor, and the teacher was busy to tell her stories. One day Didi came to the little girl to tell her stories. For a long time, every person is interested in listening telling story to each other's, which is influenced by the city.

The second Bedtime Story is taken from Ryan (2016) entitled "Sam Sam and Marzipan". The Bedtime Story was uploaded on December 6, 2017, which has 7319 views (read online), 10 rates, and 15035 download. Sam Sam and Marzipan is an imaginative adventure story as seen through the eyes of a four-year-old boy. Sam and his faithful off white and ginger cat – Marzipan, live in magical world where Marzipan not only talks but understands Sam's every thought and his most loyal friend.

The third Bedtime Story is taken from McGregor (2018) entitled "I Don't Want To Go To Sleep". The Bedtime Story was uploaded on December 6, 2018, which has 7319 views (read online), 10 rates, and 15035 download. This Bedtime Story tells about the little girl who cannot sleep and she wants to listen story by her mother.

The fourth Bedtime Story is taken from Agnes and Salem de Bezenac (2012) entitled "What is Love". The Bedtime Story was uploaded on December 03, 2016, which has 32568 views (read online), 6 rates, and 266183 download. This Bedtime Story describes all the cool parts of love, how it makes you want to do stuff for others, and how love is beyond not feeling like it.

The fifth Bedtime Story is taken from Agnes and Salem de Bezenac (2013) entitled "God and My Pencil". The Bedtime Story was uploaded on December 03, 2016 which has 18177 views (read online), 4 rates, and 62944 download. This Bedtime Story is a story about what a chair can be simple language and featuring God and prayer. There is detail explanation about the data analysis, as follow.

3.1.1 Language Style

The language style is the choice of words. Joos in Wardhaugh and Fuller (2015) argues that people can speak formally and informally when choosing language style. According to Mandell and Kirszner (2003), there are four types of language style. They are formal style, informal style, colloquial style, and slang style. Besides, according to Joos in Coupland (2007), there are five types of language style. They are frozen style, formal style, consultative style, casual style, and intimate style.

3.1.1.1 Formal style

The formal style uses complete sentence with a specific word. Besides, the formal style was occurring in writing than in speaking. In general, formal style often happens in a job interviews, business trip, dinner party, prestigious ceremony, meeting, academic papers, etc. Some data concluded formal style, as follow.

Datum 1

> The Mayor: "What is to be done now?"
>
> Council of Ministers: "No one is working, and nothing is happening in the city."
>
> City of Stories by Rukmini (2008), page 24

The conversation above is happened between the Mayor and his Council of Ministers in the big room. The Mayor worried about the entire city came to a complete halt. Meanwhile, the Council of Ministers seems easy going. The context of this conversation is a serious situation. In this conversation above, the author uses a complete sentence with a specific word. Which is it classified by **formal style.**

Datum 2

> Didi too looked small, surrounded by the fat and tall men and women of the Council of Ministers, no one smiled, and everyone looked at them with frowns and scowls.
>
> City of Stories by Rukmini Banerji (2008), page 26

The sentence above is description of author to explain what happened in the page 26. In the context this page is serious situation. Which were Didi and the little girl came to the Mayor's mansion by the sea. The little girl looked very little in the large room with high ceilings and tall pillars. She held on to Didi's hand tightly. In this sentence above the author has delivered the story to pay attention to

grammar. According to the sentences above, that sentence is concluded in the **formal style**.

Datum 3

> "These stories have brought our big city to a halt. What do we do about this?" asked the Mayor in his loud booming voice.
>
> Her voice was not loud, but it was very clear. "Let there be one story every morning and one story every evening," she said. "That way everyone everywhere will have stories, but they can also go back to doing what they have to do."
>
> "Excellent idea!" roared the Mayor.
>
> The Council of Ministers clapped. The fat and tall men and women began to smile. The little girl loosened her tight hold on Didi's fingers.
>
> City of Stories by Rukmini Banerji (2008), page 28

The conversation above happened between the Mayor and Didi in the Mayor's mansion by the sea. There are a lot of people in the room. The Mayor tried to discuss the way to solve the problem which happened in the city. The context of this conversation is serious situation. The author uses the language carefully about pronunciation and pay attention to grammatically. It included **formal style**.

3.1.1.2 Informal Style

Informal style is less formal and more personal than the formal style. The use of contraction is common in this style. This style lies between formal and colloquial style. Informal style is usually be used in novel. There are some data which was the researcher found informal style in the data, they are;

Datum 4

> There was once a little girl who lived in one of the BIGGEST and BUSIEST cities in the world.
>
> City of Stories by Rukmini Banerji (2008), page 1

The sentence above is the author tells about the beginning of the story. In this page, the city is biggest and busiest. It can be seen that lots of cars and bus passing by in the street. There are many interactions of people. Children were walking away with their mother. There was person selling bhaji. There was person delivering milk. And so on. In this sentence uses standard sentence. The sentence uses an easy word to give a brief explanation to the listener. The author tried to make the reader understand the context of this page with simple word. The sentence above is an **informal style**.

Datum 5

> The little girl wondered if Didi knew any stories.
>
> She went up to Didi shyly. "Do you have a few minutes? Can you tell me a story?"
>
> Didi looked at the little girl very seriously. "Of course," she said.
>
> "I can tell you a story. What kind of story would you like?"
>
> The little girl's eyes grew big with anticipation. "Can you tell me story about a lion?"
>
> City of Stories by Rukmini Banerji (2008), page 7

The conversation above happened between the little girl and Didi in the busy morning at school. Didi was not a teacher, and she was not a student. She was older than the children and she was younger than the teachers. She was a friend of the children, and she was a friend of the teacher. The conversation above is expressing informal situation. This conversation uses standard language and the author tried to make the reader understand in this conversation with easy word. It concluded by **informal style**.

Datum 6

> Before long, the little girl's entire class was around them, listening and imagining, and demanding more stories.
>
> City of Stories by Rukmini Banerji (2008), page 11

The sentence above explained that the little girl, her friends and the teachers gather around to listening and imagining story. The context of this sentence is informal situation. It can be seen there is no difference sex or age. They were interest to listening Didi's story. The sentence uses an easy word to give a brief explanation to the listener. The author tried to make the reader understand the context of this page with simple word. The sentence above is an **informal style**.

Datum 7

> Mothers stopped work; fathers put away newspapers and teachers put aside the arithmetic textbooks; neighbors did not go shopping.
>
> City of Stories by Rukmini Banerji (2008), page 17

The sentence above is about the situation that happened in the city. Every people were busiest to tell or to listen to stories. Every people left their work. It was the problem in the city. The context of this sentence is more personal. The author wrote this sentence with simple words which was made the reader more understand this story. The sentence above classified as **informal style**.

Datum 8

> "MAMA! … I need a glass of water. Please? Please?"
>
> "It's time to go to sleep now. Goodnight, Nandi."
>
> I Don't Want To Go To Sleep by Sarah McGregor (2018), page 4

The conversation above happened between the little girl and her mother. In this section, the little girl do not want go to sleep. The little girl was always looking for reason to not go to sleep. But the mother tells the little girl that it is time to go to sleep. In this conversation above, the author uses short sentences and easy words that it gives understand between the mother and the little girl. According to the conversation above, the conversation concluded **informal style**.

Datum 9

> Mama sighs: "What about an adventure? Do you want an adventure?"
>
> "..Yess.."
>
> I Don't Want To Go To Sleep by Sarah McGregor (2018), page 4

The conversation above happened between the little girl and the mother. The mother offered to the little girl who cannot sleep to tell a story about adventure. The little girl was excited to listen to the story. The conversation above is expressing informal situation. This conversation uses standard language and the author tried to make the reader understand in this conversation with easy word. It concluded by **informal style**.

Datum 10

> What is love? Do you know?
>
> I Don't Want To Go To Sleep by Sarah McGregor (2018), page 4

The sentence above uttered by the little girl as the character in the story. In this section, the little girl was wondering about the meaning of love. On the other hand, she asks the meaning of love in the little girl's family, and also in the reader. In this sentence above, the author uses the easy words which made the reader understand. The researcher classified this sentence as **informal style**.

3.1.1.3 Casual Style

Casual style is a language style which is usually used in casual situation by those who have the same background such as age, sex, education, social status, ethnic, and some other factors. Casual style can also be trace by the appearance of the informal words such as colloquial, slang, even taboo words, etc. There are some data which was the researcher found casual style in the data, they are;

Datum 11

> "Come on Tock! Come on Dish! Come on Spoon! Gather around and listen!" says Sam Sam,
> As Tock waves his arms and joins Dish and Spoon to hear Sam Sam tell them about today's adventure.
>
> Sam Sam and Marzipan by Dan Ryan (2016), page 4

The datum above was uttered by Sam Sam as the character in the Bedtime Story. In this section, Sam Sam calls his friends to tell about today's adventure. This utterance used in casual situation. Casual situation is usually happened between friends. The utterance above is classified as **casual style**.

Datum 12

> "Go to the island Tock!" Sam Sam yells. The island is made of coconut and trees are large ice
>
> cream cones filled with lollies!
>
> Sam Sam and Marzipan by Dan Ryan (2016), page 17

In this section, Sam Sam directs his friends to go to island. Which was in the island they will be seen the large ice cream cones filled with lollies. It makes Sam Sam and friends were so full from eating. The context of this utterance is non-formal situation. The researcher classified this utterance as **casual style**.

Datum 13

> Sam looks on, "Silly old cat!" he says.
>
> Sam Sam and Marzipan by Dan Ryan (2016), page 21

In this section, When Sam Sam and friends got home Sam's mother yells out that it is time for dinner. Marzipan moves back onto the table. Marzipan is a cat. This section occurred in non-formal situation. It happened between Sam Sam and his cat. The utterance above is concluded by **casual style**.

3.1.1.4 Colloquial Style

Colloquial style is conversational language. When using it in writing it gives the impressions of speaking. Besides, the colloquial style is more relaxed than a formal style. Generally, the colloquial style is not attention to pronunciation, choice of words, or sentence structure. Colloquial style happened

in an informal situation, with friends or members of the family. Some data that concluded by colloquial style, as follow.

Datum 14

Her brother said, "Can't you see I am playing cricket?"

City of Stories by Rukmini Banerji (2008), page 9

The datum above was uttered by brother as a character in Bedtime Story. In this section, the brother felt annoyed by his sister. In the uttered above, the author uses the word "can't" from the word "cannot". In the standard language, the word "cannot" is deleting the alphabet "n" from the word "cannot" become "can't". This word is only about the change the spelling that is deleting one alphabet but did not change the meaning. According to the uttered above, the uttered can be classified as a **colloquial style**.

Datum 15

"We're heading to sea! A big chocolate sea, with mountains made of marshmallow and ALL sorts of thing!" Sam Sam says excitedly.

Sam Sam and Marzipan by Dan Ryan (2008), page 9

The data above was uttered by Sam Sam as a character in Bedtime Story. In this section, Sam Sam told about his expression. Sam Sam is very excited because of his adventure. In the uttered above, the author was not paying attention to grammar. The author uses the word "we're" from the word "we are". In the standard language, the word "we are" is deleting the alphabet "a" from the word "we are" become "we're". This word is only about the change the spelling that is

deleting one alphabet but did not change the meaning. The context of this uttered is an informal situation. It happened between Sam Sam and friends. The researcher classified this uttered as colloquial style.

Datum 16

> My older brother says that it's playing ball with me even when he'd rather play with cars.
>
> What is Love by Agnes and Salem de Bazernac (2012), page 8-9

The sentence above is explained by the little girls as a character in the Bedtime Story. The little girl explained the meaning of love according to the little girl families. The context of this sentence is non-formal situation. It happened in the member of family. In the sentence above, the author uses the word "he'd" from the word "he would". In the standard language, the word "he would" is deleting the alphabet "would" from the word "he would" become "he'd". This word is only about the change the spelling that is deleting one alphabet but did not change the meaning. According to the sentence above, the sentence can be classified as **colloquial style**.

Datum 17

> When I have a problem and I don't know what to do, I use my pencil to write to tell God about it.
>
> God and My Pencil by Agnes and Salem de Bazernac (2013), page 7

The datum above was uttered by the character in Bedtime Story. In this section, the little boy explained his express. The little boy felt lucky to have pencil. The little boy can do anything with his pencil. In the uttered above, the author uses the word "don't" from the word "do not". This word is only about the change the spelling that is deleting one alphabet but did not change the meaning. Besides, this word gives the impressions of speaking. The uttered can be classified as a **colloquial style**.

3.1.2. Function Language

Language is one important aspect in the life of all beings. By language, people can make interaction and making communication with others. And also language can make people transfer information to others and people can express ideas or emotions. According to Holmes (2013), there are six functions of language.

3.1.2.1 Expressive function

This function of language is used not to deliver messages, but to express feelings and impressions. Due the expressive function of language, we can understand the personality of a speaker, and his or her emotions.

Datum 1

Her brother said, "Can't you see I am playing cricket?"
City of Stories by Rukmini Banerji (2008), page 9

The datum above was uttered by brother as a character in Bedtime Story. In this section, the brother felt annoyed by his sister. The function of language in the utterance above it is **expressive function**. The reason the utterance above classified as an expressive function because the utterance "Can't you see I am playing cricket?" showed his express to his sister that he was busy and cannot be bothered.

Datum 2

Didi too looked small, surrounded by the fat and tall men and women of the Council of Ministers, no one smiled, and everyone looked at them with frowns and scowls.

City of Stories by Rukmini Banerji (2008), page 26

The sentence above is description of author to explain what happened in the page 26. In the context this page is serious situation. Which were Didi and the little girl came to the Mayor's mansion by the sea. The little girl looked very little in the large room with high ceilings and tall pillars. She held on to Didi's hand tightly. In the sentence above was concluded by **expressive function**. It was because there were not people smiled and in the serious situation.

Datum 3

> "These stories have brought our big city to a halt. What do we do about this?" asked the Mayor in his loud booming voice.
>
> Her voice was not loud, but it was very clear. "Let there be one story every morning and one story every evening," she said. "That way everyone everywhere will have stories, but they can also go back to doing what they have to do."
>
> "Excellent idea!" roared the Mayor.
>
> The Council of Ministers clapped. The fat and tall men and women began to smile. The little girl loosened her tight hold on Didi's fingers.
>
> <div align="right">City of Stories by Rukmini Banerji (2008), page 28</div>

The conversation above happened between the Mayor and Didi in the Mayor's mansion by the sea. There are a lot of people in the room. The Mayor tried to discuss the way to solve the problem which happened in the city. The context of this conversation is serious situation. Besides, this conversation has finished getting solution, the Mayor and Council of Minister began smile. It is their express. So, the researcher classified the conversation above as **expressive function**.

Datum 4

> "We're heading to sea! A big chocolate sea, with mountains made of marshmallow and ALL sorts of thing!" Sam Sam says excitedly.
>
> <div align="right">Sam Sam and Marzipan by Dan Ryan (2008), page 9</div>

The data above was uttered by Sam Sam as a character in Bedtime Story. In this section, Sam Sam told about his expression. Sam Sam is very excited because of his adventure. The function of language in the utterance above it is **expressive function**.

Datum 5

> Mama sighs: "What about an adventure? Do you want an adventure?"
>
> "..Yess.."
>
> I Don't Want To Go To Sleep by Sarah McGregor (2018), page 4

The conversation above happened between the little girl and the mother. The mother offered to the little girl who cannot sleep to tell a story about adventure. The little girl was exited to listening to the story. It can be seen that the word *yes* is expressed by the little girl. Therefore, the conversation above was concluded by expressive function.

Datum 6

> When I have a problem and I don't know what to do, I use my pencil to write to tell God about it.
>
> God and My Pencil by Agnes and Salem de Bazernac (2013), page 7

The datum above was uttered by the character in Bedtime Story. In this section, the little boy explained his express. The little boy felt lucky to have pencil. It is classified as expressive language.

3.1.2.2 Directive function

The directive function is used to induce certain actions or reactions. The example of such a function is a command; another example of this function is a request. The directive function is a function of social control and interpersonal interaction.

Datum 7

> Before long, the little girl's entire class was around them, listening and imagining, and demanding more stories.
>
> City of Stories by Rukmini Banerji (2008), page 11

The sentence above explained that the little girl, her friends and the teachers gather around to listening and imagining story. The context of this sentence is informal situation. It can be seen there is no difference sex or age. They were interest to listening Didi's story. The phrase of *demanding more stories* means that the little girl, her friends, and the teachers request in Didi to tell more stories. The researcher classified as **directive function**.

Datum 8

> "Come on Tock! Come on Dish! Come on Spoon! Gather around and listen!" says Sam Sam, As Tock waves his arms and joins Dish and Spoon to hear Sam Sam tell them about today's adventure.
>
> Sam Sam and Marzipan by Dan Ryan (2016), page 4

The datum above was uttered by Sam Sam as the character in the Bedtime Story. In this section, Sam Sam calls his friends to tell about today's adventure. The uttered above is concluded by **directive function**. It is because there is request and reactions in this section.

Datum 9

The little girl wondered if Didi knew any stories.

She went up to Didi shyly. "Do you have a few minutes? Can you tell me a story?"

Didi looked at the little girl very seriously. "Of course," she said.

"I can tell you a story. What kind of story would you like?"

The little girl's eyes grew big with anticipation. "Can you tell me story about a lion?"

<div align="right">City of Stories by Rukmini Banerji (2008), page 7</div>

The conversation above happened between the little girl and Didi in the busy morning at school. Didi was not a teacher, and she was not a student. She was older than the children and she was younger than the teachers. She was a friend of the children, and she was a friend of the teacher. The directive function is the function of language that is used in this conversation. It can be seen that the utterance by the little girl "can you tell me a story?" as a request. And the utterance by Didi "of course, I can tell you a story.." as a received from the request. This was characteristic of the **directive function**.

Datum 10

> "Go to the island Tock!" Sam Sam yells. The island is made of coconut and trees are large ice
>
> cream cones filled with lollies!
>
> Sam Sam and Marzipan by Dan Ryan (2016), page 17

In this section, Sam Sam directs his friends to go to island. Which was in the island they will be seen the large ice cream cones filled with lollies. It makes Sam Sam and friends were so full from eating. The utterance above is classified as **directive function**. It is because the utterance is command by Sam Sam to Tock as his friend.

Datum 11

> "MAMA! … I need a glass of water. Please? Please?"
>
> "It's time to go to sleep now. Goodnight, Nandi."
>
> I Don't Want To Go To Sleep by Sarah McGregor (2018), page 4

The conversation above happened between the little girl and her mother. In this section, the little girl do not want go to sleep. The little girl was always looking for reason to not go to sleep. But the mother tells the little girl that it is time to go to sleep. The conversation above is request and receives. This conversation is concluded **directive function**.

3.1.2.3 Referential function

The referential function can be considered most important since it helps us deliver messages, describe things, and give our listener new information.

Datum 12

> There was once a little girl who lived in one of the BIGGEST and BUSIEST cities in the world.
>
> City of Stories by Rukmini Banerji (2008), page 1

The sentence above is the author tells about the beginning of the story. In this page, the city is biggest and busiest. It can be seen that lots of cars and bus passing by in the street. There are many interactions of people. Children were walking away with their mother. There was person selling bhaji. There was person delivering milk, and so on. According to the sentence above, it is classified as a **referential function**.

Datum 13

> Mothers stopped work; fathers put away newspapers and teachers put aside the arithmetic textbooks; neighbors did not go shopping.
>
> City of Stories by Rukmini Banerji (2008), page 17

The sentence above is about information of situation that happened in the city. Every people were busiest to tell or to listen to stories. Every people left their work. It was the problem in the city. The researcher was classified this sentence as a **referential function**.

Datum 14

> My older brother says that it's playing ball with me even when he'd rather play with cars.
>
> What is Love by Agnes and Salem de Bazernac (2012), page 8-9

The sentence above is explained by the little girls as a character in the Bedtime Story. The little girl explained the meaning of love of her older brother. It is information to the others that the meaning of love by her older brother when it is playing ball. This sentence classified as **referential function.**

3.1.2.4 Phatic Function

The only purpose of such a function is to maintain social relationships, and to begin, or continue the conversation. A well-known example from British future culture is a small talk about the weather. Such a kind of talk doesn't provide us with any necessary information. It even doesn't express our feelings, but it helps us to interact with people.

Datum 15

Sam looks on, "Silly old cat!" he says.

Sam Sam and Marzipan by Dan Ryan (2016), page 21

In this section, When Sam Sam and friends got home Sam's mother yells out that it is time for dinner. Marzipan moves back onto the table. Marzipan is a cat. Sam Sam was accosting Marzipan, "Silly old cat!." The uttered above is just to say hello Marzipan. The researcher classified the utterance above as **phatic function**.

Datum 16

> What is love? Do you know?
>
> I Don't Want To Go To Sleep by Sarah McGregor (2018), page 4

The sentence above is classified as a phatic function. It is because of the sentence used in the beginning story. The author wants to interact with the reader before starting the story.

3.2 Discussion

In this part discussion, the writer conducts a more in-depth discussion about answering the research question in this study. As we know that this study investigates the type of language style that occurs in Bedtime Story and the function of language of making a language style by authors at Bedtime Story. The explanations of this discussion based on the finding, the writer found 17 data containing a language style that occurs in Bedtime Story. In the first section, the writer discussed the first research question; what are the types of language styles used on Bedtime Story in Free Kids' Online Books. Then, the second, the writer discussed the second question; what is the function of language style used on Bedtime Story in Free Kids' Online Books.

3.2.1 Types of language style proposed by Mandell and Kirszner (2003) and Joos in Coupland (2007)

The language style is the choice of words. Joos in Wardhaugh and Fuller (2015: 52) argues that he/she can speak formally or informally when choosing a language style. This style occurred because the writer or speaker used language differ from one another. The phenomenon of language style also occurred in Bedtime Story. In Bedtime Story, the writer used language style. This case will be discussed in this section, which shows the findings and the related theory of language style that occurred in Bedtime Story.

The writer used theory proposed by Mandell and Kirszner (2003) and Joos (1976) to answer the first question. There are eight language style based on Mandell and Kirszner (2003) and Joos (1976) theory's, they are formal style, informal style, colloquial style, slang style, frozen style, consultative style, casual style, and intimate style.

The first type is formal style. Formal style is the style of language that used complete sentences with a specific word. Based on the theory, the researcher found that formal style occurs in this study. The finding of this study showed formal type occurs in this study because the authors want the reader deep understand the complete sentence and specific word. There are three formal styles the researcher found in this study. It happened in the first until third datum. In the datum, the authors used complete sentences and specific words that it means the language that the authors used in Bedtime Story is formal style.

The second type is informal style. Informal style is less formal and more personal. Based on the theory, the researcher found that the informal style occurs in this study. The finding of this study showed informal type occurs in this study because the authors use this type for the sentences and conversations that are a very relaxing context. There are seven informal styles that the researcher found in this study. It happened in the fourth until ten datum. In the datum, the authors used specific word and short conversation makes the reader understand in each section.

The third type is casual style. Casual style is a language style which is usually used in casual situation by those who have the same background such as age, sex, education, social status, ethnic, and some other factors. The finding of this study shown there are three data classified as casual style. The casual style appeared in this study because the conversation those are a relaxing context. It occurred in friends or family. There are three casual styles that the researcher found in this study. It happened in the eleven until thirteen data. In the datum, the authors used casual style in the non-formal context.

The fourth type is colloquial style. Colloquial style is a conversational language. The finding of this study shown there are five data classified as colloquial style. The colloquial style occurred in this study because the authors were not paying attention to grammar to use in Bedtime Story. Besides, Bedtime Story should be field as learning media. However, many authors still use colloquial in the Bedtime Story. This type happened in the fourteen until seventeen data.

From the data above, it can be concluded that the study has found several types of language style in this study. In this study, seventeen data occurs in the Bedtime Story. There are the types found in this study, formal style, informal style, casual style, and colloquial style. The most type that occurs in Bedtime Story is informal style. And the type that the researcher cannot found in this study is frozen style, intimate style, consultative style, and slang style.

3.2.2 The function of language occurring of language style proposed by Holmes (2013)

In this previous section, the writer conducts more discussion about the depth discussion about the type of language style that occurs in Bedtime Story to answer the first question in this study. Furthermore, in this section, the writer will be discussing the function of language that occurring language style in Bedtime Story and to answer the second question in this study.

The writer used the theory by Holmes (2013) which proposed the possible function of the language of language style, to investigate the function of language produced by Bedtime Story. Six functions of language an occurring language style based on Holmes (2013) theory that found by the writer in this study are the expressive function, directive function, referential function, metalinguistic function, poetic function, and phatic function that is describe as follow.

The first function is expressive. The data analysis of this showed that seven data categorized by the researcher is an expressive function. Datum one, Her brother said, "Can't you see I am playing cricket?". The datum was uttered by

brother as a character in Bedtime Story. In this section, the brother felt annoyed by his sister. In cases, the researcher categorized the datum as an expressive function. It because the character of brother in the story says with uses expresses. Besides, in another datum Bedtime Story uses any function. Another datum that uses of expressive function is datum 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7. The data above is appropriate with the expressive function proposed by Holmes (2013), the stated expressive function when he/she want to express his/her feelings.

The second function is the directive. The data analysis of this study showed that there is five data categorized by the researcher is the directive function. Datum eight, "Can you tell me a story?" In this section, the little girl wants to listen to a news story from Didi. The researcher categorized this utterance as a directive function. It was because the utterance above is requested by the little girl. Besides, this conversation there is action and reaction. Another datum that uses of directive function is datum nine, ten, eleven, and twelve. The data above is appropriate with the directive function proposed by Holmes (2013), the stated directive function when there are actions and reactions by people.

The third function is referential. The finding of this study showed that three data categorized by the researcher are included as an referential function. Datum thirteen, "There was once a little girl who lived in one of the BIGGEST and BUSIEST cities in the world." The sentence is the author tells about the beginning of the story. In this page, the city is biggest and busiest. It can be seen that lots of cars and bus passing by in the street. There are many interactions of people. Children were walking away with their mother. There was person selling

bhaji. There was person delivering milk, and so on. In cases the researcher categorized datum as a referential function. Another datum that uses a referential function is datum fourteen and fifteen. The researcher categorized this datum as a referential function because here the author giving information to the reader. Besides, in another datum Bedtime Story uses any function. The data above is appropriate with the referential function proposed by Holmes (2013), the stated referential function means the author giving information to the reader or the context in the story.

The forth function is phatic. The data analysis of this study shown there are two data categorized in phatic function. Datum sixteen, "What is love, do you know?" It is uttered by the author to the reader. It is classified as a phatic function because the uttered is beginning before started the story. Another datum that uses of phatic function is datum seventeen. The data above is appropriate with the phatic function proposed by Holmes (2013), the stated phatic function when someone meets others in the street, and small talk.

From the data above, it can be concluded that the researcher has found several function of language in this study. In this study, seventeen data occurs in Bedtime Story. There types found in this study, expressive, directive, referential, and phatic. The mostly types that occur in Bedtime Story are expressive function. And the types that the researcher cannot find in this study are metalinguistic and poetic.

This study is supported by several references in the literature previous study. There are comparison and similarity of this study with the previous study.
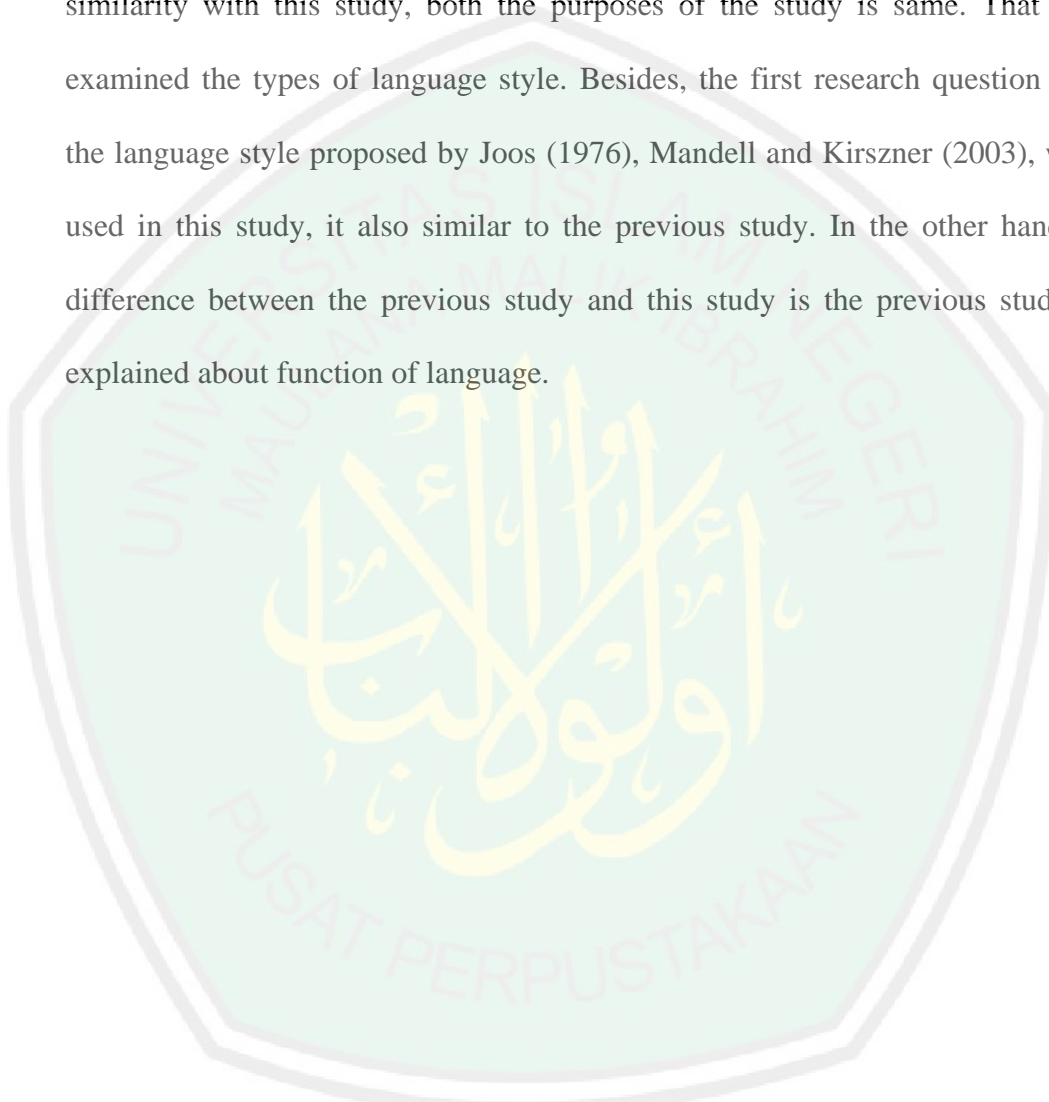
The first previous study is Indra and Hamzah (2018). The study examined the language style of teenagers in Facebook Status. Indra and Hamzah took 100 data from Facebook users in Indonesia. The participants are teenagers (12-21 years old). Indra and Hamzah found the various types of language styles. The researcher can concluded that the similarity with this study is discussing language style and the differences with this study is this study focus on the Bedtime Story, but the previous study the Facebook Status. Then this study used the combine theory by Mandell and Kirszner (2003) and Joos (1976), but the previous study used Joos (1976) theory to classify of language style.

The second previous study is Nurjannah (2014). The previous study has similarity with this study, both of the purposes of the study is same. That study examined the types of language style and function of language produce language style. Besides, the first theory about the type of language proposed by Joos, that used in this study, it also similar to the previous study. In the other hand, the comparison between previous study and this study is the second question previous study used theory by Roman Jacobson. Whereas, this study used theory by Holmes (2013) to analyzed function of language.

The third previous study is Simamore (2016). The study used Indonesian Movies as an object. Simamore took the data from five DVD Indonesian movies; Laskar Pelangi, Habibie dan Ainun, Sang Pencerah, Skandal, and Ada Apa Dengan Cinta. Simamore found various language styles. The researcher can concluded that the similarity with this study is discussing language style and the

differences with this study is this study focus on the Bedtime Story, but the previous study focus on the movies.

The fourth previous study is Sidabutar et al (2018). The previous study has similarity with this study, both the purposes of the study is same. That study examined the types of language style. Besides, the first research question about the language style proposed by Joos (1976), Mandell and Kirszner (2003), which used in this study, it also similar to the previous study. In the other hand, the difference between the previous study and this study is the previous study not explained about function of language.

CHAPTER IV
CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter discusses the conclusion and suggestion. In the chapter before, the writer has found types of language style and the function of language and analyzing it. The writer has a conclusion and some suggestions in this study and for the reader.

4.1 Conclusion

Based on the finding and discussion in the previous chapter, the writer concludes that language style occurs in Bedtime Story are formal style, informal style, colloquial style, and casual style. The mostly type of language style that occurs in Bedtime Story is an informal style. The writer found seventeen data that contained language style, including three formal styles, seven informal styles, three casual styles, and four colloquial styles. In this study, the writer was not found a frozen style, intimate style, constitutive style, and slang style.

The functions of language that the authors use in Bedtime Story are expressive function, directive function, referential function, and phatic function. The function of language that was not found by the researcher is metalinguistic function and poetic function. The mostly function of language that occurs in Bedtime Story is expressive function. The reason for expressive as the mostly function that arises in this study is because the Bedtime Story should give expression to the reader.

From the whole of the analysis and the data, the result of this study has covered and answered the questions of this study. The questions of the study cover the type of language style and also the function of language of the authors. The finding has shown the characteristics of the type of language style and the function of the language of the authors.

4.2. Suggestion

Based on the findings of this study, the mostly types that occurs in Bedtime Story is informal style. Therefore, the writer suggests the next writers find other types that more dominant. The next writer is expected to use other relevant theories, to classify the kind of language style in detail. Besides, the writer suggests to the next writers to examine a language style in other contexts, such as in poems. It is because there are many language style possible occurs in poems. Furthermore, this study hopefully becomes a reference for the language style field for students and the next writers.

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CURRICULUM VITAE

Sindi Trioktaviani was born in Sidoarjo on October 03th, 1996. She graduated from SMK Penerbangan Dharma Wirawan Juanda in 2014. During her study at Aviation Senior High School, she actively participated in OSIS. She joined in an OSIS in 2011 until 2013. She started her higher education in 2015 at English Letters Department of UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang and finished in 2020. During her study at the University, she joined UNIOR (Unit Olahraga) and Taekwondo. In the weekend she attended Mandarin course to expand her language skills. She joined in Relawan Nusantara Malang and Kelas Inspirasi since 2018-2019.

APPENDIX 1
Table of Findings

The writer presented the data analysis according to Mandell and Kirszner (2003) and Joos (1976) theories about types of language style, they are frozen style, formal style, informal style, consultative style, casual style, intimate style, colloquial style, and slang style. Besides, Holmes (2013) theory about functions of language, they are expressive function, directive function, referential function, metalinguistic function, poetic function, and phatic function which is probably occur in Bedtime Story. Then, to understand the data collection, the researcher gave some explanations that:

- D ──────────⟶ Data
- T ──────────⟶ Types of Language Style
- FrS ─────────⟶ Frozen Style
- FS ──────────⟶ Formal Style
- IS ──────────⟶ Informal Style
- ItS ──────────⟶ Intimate Style
- CS ──────────⟶ Casual Style

- CoS ————————→ Consultative Style

- ColS ————————→ Colloquial Style

- SS ————————→ Slang Style

- F ————————→ Function of Language

- EF ————————→ Expressive Function

- DF ————————→ Directive Function

- RF ————————→ Referential Function

- MF ————————→ Metalinguistic Function

- PoF ————————→ Poetic Function

- PhF ————————→ Phatic Function

No.	DATA	T								F					
		FrS	FS	IS	ItS	CS	CoS	ColS	SS	EF	DF	RF	MF	PoF	PhF
1.	There was once a little girl who lived in one of the BIGGEST and BUSIEST cities			√								√			

No.	Text														
	in the world.														
2.	Her brother said, "Can't you see I am playing cricket?"							√		√					
3.	The little girl wondered if Didi knew any stories. She went up to Didi shyly. "Do you have a few minutes? Can you tell me a story?" Didi looked at the little girl very seriously. "Of course," she said. "I can tell you a story. What kind of story would you like?" The little girl's eyes grew big with anticipation. "Can you tell me story about a lion?"		√							√					
4.	Before long, the little girl's entire class		√							√					

No.	Sentence													
	was around them, listening and imagining, and demanding more stories													
5.	Mothers stopped work; fathers put away newspapers and teachers put aside the arithmetic textbooks; neighbors did not go shopping.		√								√			
6.	The entire city came to a complete halt. The Mayor of the city was worried. "What is to be done now?" he said to his Council of Ministers as he paced up and down the big room, in the Mayor's mansion by the sea. "No one is working, and nothing is happening in the city."	√								√				
7.	Didi too looked small, surrounded by the fat and tall men and women of the	√								√				

	Council of Ministers. No one smiled. Everyone looked at them with frowns and scowls.														
8.	"These stories have brought our big city to a halt. What do we do about this?" asked the Mayor in his loud booming voice. Her voice was not loud, but it was very clear. "Let there be one story every morning and one story every evening," she said. "That way everyone everywhere will have stories, but they can also go back to doing what they have to do." "Excellent idea!" roared the Mayor. The Council of Ministers clapped. The fat	√								√					

No.	Text													
	and tall men and women began to smile. The little girl loosened her tight hold on Didi's fingers.													
9.	"Come on Tock! Come on Dish! Come on Spoon! Gather around and listen!" says Sam Sam, As Tock waves his arms and joins Dish and Spoon to hear Sam Sam tell them about today's adventure.				√				√					
10.	"We're heading to sea! A big chocolate sea, with mountains made of marshmallow and ALL sorts of thing!" Sam Sam says excitedly.					√		√						
11.	"Go to the island Tock!" Sam Sam yells. The island is made of coconut and trees are large ice cream cones filled with				√				√					

No.	Text													
	lollies!													
12.	Sam looks on, "Silly old cat!" he says.				√									√
13.	Nandi: "MAMA! … I need a glass of water. Please? Please?" Mother: "It's time to go to sleep now. Goodnight, Nandi."		√							√				
14.	Mama sighs: "What about an adventure? Do you want an adventure?" "..Yess.."		√						√					
15.	My older brother says that it's playing ball with me even when he'd rather play with cars.					√					√			
16.	What is love? Do you know?		√											√
17.	When I have a problem and I don't know					√		√						

	what to do, I use my pencil to write to tell God about it.															

APPENDIX 2
Data Analisis

Image 1

There was once a little girl who lived in one of the BIGGEST and BUSIEST cities in the world.

Image 2

The little girl wondered if Didi knew any stories.

She went up to Didi shyly. "Do you have a few minutes? Can you tell me a story?"

Didi looked at the little girl very seriously. "Of course," she said.

"I can tell you a story. What kind of story would you like?"

The little girl's eyes grew big with anticipation. "Can you tell me a story about a lion?"

Image 3

Her brother said, "Can't you see I am playing cricket?"

Her neighbour said, "I have to go to the market to buy things."

Image 4

The entire city came to a complete halt. The Mayor of the city was worried.

"What is to be done now?" he said to his Council of Ministers as he paced up and down the big room, in the Mayor's mansion by the sea. "No one is working, and nothing is happening in the city."

Image 5

'Come on Tock! Come on Dish! Come on Spoon! Gather around and listen!' says Sam Sam, As Tock waves his arms and joins Dish and Spoon to hear Sam Sam tell them about today's adventure..

Image 6

'We're heading to sea! A big chocolate sea, with mountains made of marshmallow and ALL sorts of things!' Sam Sam says excitedly.

Image 7

"... yes ... "

Mama sighs: "What about an adventure?
Do you want an adventure?"

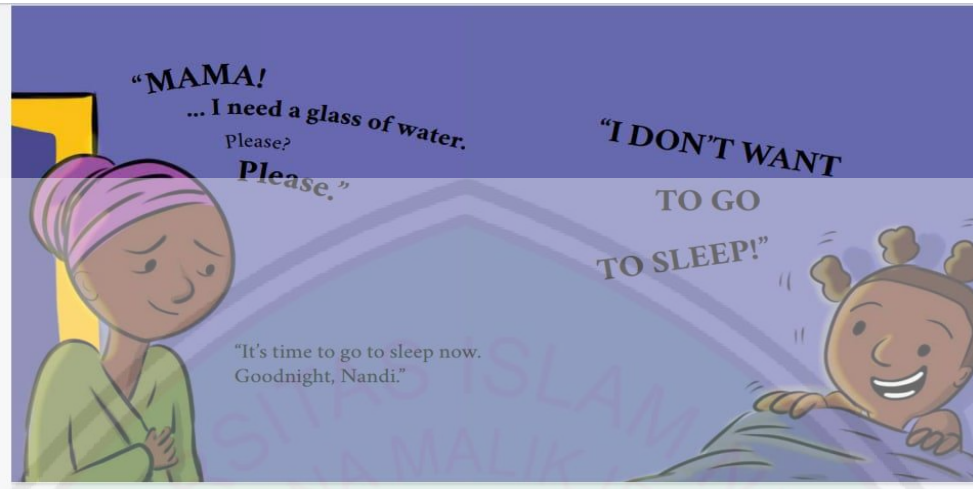Image 8

1

What is love,
do you know?

Image 9

Image 10

When they got home Sam's mother yells out that it is time for dinner.

Marzipan moves back onto the table in the cubby house which is filled with bags of lollies. Sam looks on, 'Silly old cat!' he says.

Image 11

Slowly, through Didi, the little girl, and the children, stories began to spread through the city. People began to tell stories and people began to listen to stories.

Mothers stopped work; fathers put away newspapers and teachers put aside the arithmetic textbooks; neighbours did not go shopping.

They began to tell stories. The big brothers stopped playing cricket, and the little sisters stopped skipping rope. They began to listen to stories.

Image 12

"These stories have brought our big city to a halt. What do we do about this?" asked the Mayor in his loud booming voice.

There was complete silence in the room. All you could hear were the distant murmurs of a story that the Mayor's gardener was telling the Mayor's bodyguards.

The little girl gripped Didi's hand even more tightly. Didi looked straight at the Mayor.

Her voice was not loud, but it was very clear. "Let there be one story every morning and one story every evening," she said. "That way everyone everywhere will have stories, but they can also go back to doing what they have to do."

"Excellent idea!" roared the Mayor.

The Council of Ministers clapped. The fat and tall men and women began to smile. The little girl loosened her tight hold on Didi's fingers.
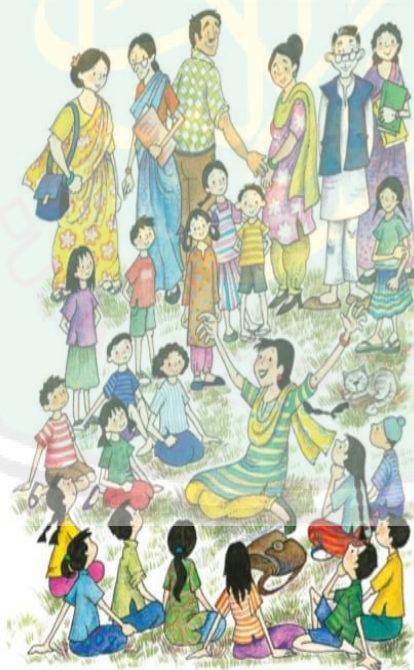
Image 13

Finally, Didi and the little girl were summoned to the Mayor's mansion by the sea. The Council of Ministers had been told that these two had flooded the city with an ocean of stories.

The little girl looked very little in the large room with high ceilings and tall pillars. She held on to Didi's hand tightly.

Didi too looked small, surrounded by the fat and tall men and women of the Council of Ministers. No one smiled. Everyone looked at them with frowns and scowls.

26

Image 14

Before long, the little girl's entire class was around them, listening and imagining, and demanding more stories.

The little girl, her friends and the teachers soon found out that Didi knew lots and lots of stories.
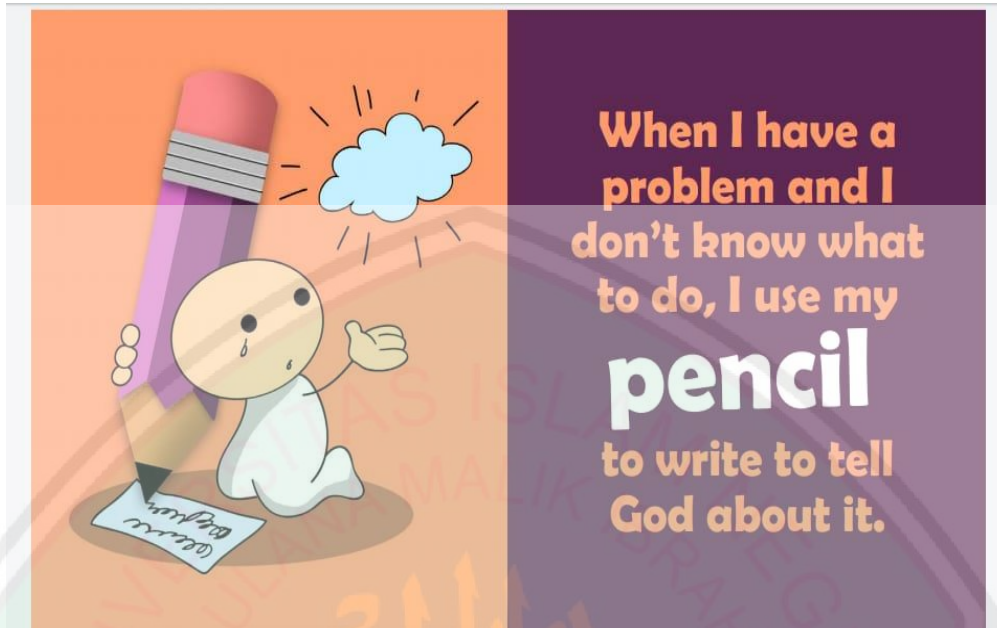
11

Image 15

When I have a problem and I don't know what to do, I use my **pencil** to write to tell God about it.

Image 16

8

My older brother says that it's playing ball with me ...

Image 17

'Go to the island Tock!' Sam Sam yells.
The island is made of coconut and the trees are large
ice cream cones filled with lollies!