Lexical And Contextual Meanings In Children Storybook: A Stylistic Approach

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Abstract: This paper is an exploration of lexical and contextual meanings in children’s storybook, entitled The Little Prince. This storybook is attractive since the author is originally French, not the English native speaker. This paper aims to explore the types of lexical and contextual meanings used in the storybook. This study was descriptive qualitative research. The data sources were collected from the storybook, which was analyzed based on the stylistic approach. The method of data collection was by reading the storybook thoroughly. Then, the sentences were classified based on the types of meanings. Results show that there were four meanings found in the storybook The Little Prince, such as metaphor as the lexical meaning, metonymy, and irony as the contextual meanings. Of all those meanings, the irony was found as the dominant meaning. The use of irony in the children’s storybook is evidence that the author wants to give the readers, especially the children, the moral lesson.

Index Terms: contextual meaning, lexical meaning, children storybook, stylistic approach.

1 INTRODUCTION
People use style of writing or speaking to deliver their ideas accordingly. The messages are not normally conveyed in words. It shows how a speaker or writer says whatever it is that they say. Each style is used in literature to produce a certain aesthetic. [18] defines style in language as a distinctive linguistic expression, meaning that style makes it possible for human beings to use language distinctively to express ideas. Besides,[7] thinks that style refers to one’s language habit effect. A book is a fun tool to learn a language. Reading a book is not only entertaining but also gaining the readers’ knowledge about something they might not know. Reading books is also can be a bridge for our minds to build our imagination towards the story. The reason why the researchers chose The Little Prince as the primary material for this research is that The Little Prince is a famous literary work that has been translated into English and sold globally. The book itself is originally French-written. Another reason is that The Little Prince is a children's book, but the story contains more than in a children's world. The researchers believe that there is something more than a children’s book with morals in it. This paper aims to analyze it by looking up at the stylistic devices used and referred in based on the contextual or lexical meaning. The study of stylistics is initially invented by a French linguist named Charles Bally. According to Charles Bally (1972), stylistics itself concerns how a language makes possible communication of thought, which becomes the conventional pattern of language and source of personal experiences, emotions, feelings, attitudes, motives, perspectives, etc. Literary language is full of such expression. Charles Bally, further in the same books (1972), stated that stylistics studies the elements of a language. It is organized from their affective content. It is the expression of emotions by language as well as the effect of the language on the feelings.

Later on, [15] argued that “…understood as an emphasis (expressive, affective or aesthetic) added to the information conveyed by the linguistic structure, without alteration of meaning.” As [17] stated, “One of the main assets of modern stylistics is its heuristic value.” He also added that “Stylistics is a method of applied language study. It uses textual analysis to make discoveries about the structure and function of language. [17] stated that stylistics is a method of a textual interpretation in which primacy of study is assigned to language. Here stylistic play an essential role in language because word choice and pattern are a concern with linguistic features. Stylistics or the study of style has typically concerned with literary language [10].” Later, [17] states that the preferred review in stylistic is a literary text. Still, many forms of discourse (advertising, journalism, and popular music – even casual conversation) often display a high degree of stylistic scope. [17] clarifies that stylistics is a way to choose words or dictions look attractive, beautiful, and outstanding instead of common words that are used by researchers or speakers to communicate their idea to the reader or listener. The goal of learning stylistics is to find out a relation between language and artistic function [10]. The essential purpose of stylistic is to explore language and creativity in language use [17]. [18] also explains that the concept of style refers to how language is used in a given context, by a given person, for a given purpose, and so on. In short, stylistic is used to put art in a linguistic. The concept of style put in the language is not just written but also spoken. Stylistic is a given context on how the use of more attractive words instead of common words can put a deep in meaning. According to [10], in his book Style in Fiction; there are some views of style, which is as monism, dualism, and pluralism. In monism, they argue that style is like a body and soul [10]. According to [10], in the stylistic categories are placed under four general headings. They are lexical categories, grammatical categories, figures of speech and cohesion, and context. Figurative language refers to words and groups of words that exaggerate or alter the usual meaning in figures of speeches of the component of terms. A figure of speech may be said to occur whenever a speaker or writer, for the sake of freshness or emphasis, departs from the usual denotations of words (Kennedy, 1983).

1.1 Stylistic Devices Based on the Interaction of Lexical and Contextual Meaning

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Metaphor
According to [20], metaphor is a figure of speech in which a name or descriptive word or phrase is transferred to an object or action that different from literally applicable meaning. In other words, the researchers assume that metaphor is transferring a thing name that belongs to something. According to Leech (1968), metaphor is associated with a particular rule of transference. It could be meaning that to transfer the word; the literary sense needs to be included. [22]formulates a conceptual metaphor as a set of mapping where elements of the source of the domain are mapped onto an element of the target domain. It means that people’s mind is the domain as the reference to define the metaphorical view.

Metonymy
Metonymy is a process of transfer meaning within a single conceptual domain (Simpson, 2004). Metaphor involves two general areas; meanwhile, in metonymy is one [20]. He also says that the constraint of such referring expression seems to be primarily cultural and often depends on the relative distinctiveness of the association [20]. Metonymy is chiefly the use of a word in a place of another to refer to some entity where one word can be used for another if the meanings of the words are continguously related [22].

Antonomasia
Antonomasia can be identified from two points of view. The first one as a figure of speech is mostly used in literary language. In this sense, it occurs under the central concept of "trope" which is a term in rhetoric for expressions with transferable meaning (e.g., metaphor) which can be understood as a substitute for a denotatively suitable word [11]. The nature of this phenomenon was explained by [2] antonomasia is based on the interaction of logical and nominal meanings, and these meanings must be realized simultaneously. If only one type of meaning is realized in the context, then it is not a stylistic device, as, in hooligan and boycott, these words go back to proper names which have lost their capital letters [2].

Irony
The irony is a literary device in which a discrepancy of meaning is masked beneath the surface of the language [11]. However, the definition of irony is often confused with sarcasm and with satire or humor, but irony may be used without either sarcastic or satirical intent. Sarcasm is bitter or cutting speech and intended to wound the feelings. Meanwhile, satire is both cruel and kind and gives hurt in the interest of the patient or society. In satire, there is the exposure of the vices or follies of individuals, a group, an institution, an idea, a community. There are three types of irony. They are verbal, situational, and dramatic irony. In verbal irony is saying the opposite of what is said. Verbal irony appears in echoing the utterance with implied opposite meaning or attitude [5].

1.2 Contextual and Lexical Meaning

Contextual meaning
Contextual meaning is the meaning of a lexeme or word inside a context. The contextual meaning could be regarded in the situation, where the time, the language usage environment [3]. According to [16], the words can find the meaning while they are already inside a sentence. It is a word which bound with the context. It would have a meaning if the word accompanied by other word, like in front or in behind word [16].

Lexical Meaning
The interaction between lexicon and pragmatics here refers to the context-dependent lexical meaning, which is constructed in an interpretive process by language users. In brief, lexical pragmatics is to examine “the processes by which linguistically specified word meanings are modified in use” [19] [6]. The purpose of the study is to describe how pragmatic meanings in near-synonyms can be derived from contextual usage data in corpora. It also emphasizes that pragmatic misuse of near-synonyms calls for more attention and treatment. Typically, near-synonyms operate in different contexts and are not collocation interchangeable [9]. Many lexical items carrying pragmatic meanings are often negative, with a relatively small portion of them bearing affectively positive meanings [13]. In this regard, [19] shows how the bidirectional optimality accounts for the effects of negative strengthening.

1.3 The Little Prince
The little prince is the story of a little prince who lives on the inhabited planet. He lived with his rose, and they been lovers because they did not have anybody else on that planet. One time the prince was having an argument with his rose that made the little prince left his world and his rose. His journey began when he visited planets around universes. He met a geographer who told him to go to earth because the little prince needed someone to befriend. When he was in the ground, he met a fox who asked a taming from the little prince, unfortunately the little prince did not know how to tame an animal, so he left the fox and continue his journey on earth. He met a lot of creatures on earth, but he stopped when he met an aviator who accidentally lane on Sahara. They became friends and spent all day for ten days together. One day, the little prince notice that the aviators almost finish fixing his airplane, and that mean the aviator has to go back to his city. Without wanting to be a burden, the little prince asked the aviator to go back to his city an urge the aviator to leave the little prince on the Sahara because sooner, he also will go back to his planet. The little prince and the aviator got separated and how the story end. The little prince was published in New York in April 1943 during World War II. Based on the day it released and how the story developed, the researchers believe there is something more than just a story.

2 RESEARCH METHOD

2.1 Technique of Data Collection
The data that the researchers used was only the storybook, The Little Prince. The researchers exclusively focused on the metaphor, metonymy, antonomasia, and irony. They were found in the storybook, and then related them to either contextual or lexical meaning. The researchers employed some steps in collecting the data. Firstly, the researchers read the book. Secondly, each of the researchers wrote down every stylistic device found in the storybook. Third, after each of the researchers found the stylistic devices in the storybook, the researchers gathered all the stylistic devices. Forth, the researchers looked back at the stylistic devices found and look at the meaning and classified it into lexical or contextual meaning. Every single sentence in the storybook was carefully
read and noted to find the data for analyzing the aspects as mentioned above were identifying as data.

2.2 Technique of Data Analysis
In analyzing the data, the researchers employed some methods of data analysis. First, the researchers read and reread the data comprehensively. Second, the researchers classified the data into 4 (metaphor, metonymy, irony, and antonomasia). Later, after sorting the data, researchers ranked the data again into lexical and contextual meaning based on the stylistic approach. Next, the researchers interpreted based on the data that had been classified. After that, the researchers elaborated on the findings in discussion with the support of the previous studies. Last, the researchers concluded from the result and the analysis.

3 RESULTS
There are four stylistic devices based on lexical and contextual meaning. They are metaphor, metonymy, irony, and antonomasia. The main characters in the storybook are The Little Prince and The Aviator, where the story in the storybook revolved around them. The data frequency below shows the stylistic devices found in the storybook and also the classification in lexical and contextual meaning. Based on Table 1 below, the researchers found some stylistic devices used in The Little Prince. There are four that specifically found in the storybook; they are metaphor, metonymy, and irony. The researchers did not find any antonomasia in the storybook. The following table shows that irony is the most used stylistic device in the storybook, followed by metonymy and metaphor. Meanwhile, antonomasia is the least use in the storybook. From the data, the researchers also found that most of the stylistic devices found in the storybook The Little Prince based on contextual meaning. Based on the table above, there are two metaphors found in The Little Prince (15.38%), where one metaphor based on lexical meaning and the other based on the contextual meaning. The researchers also found two metonymies in The Little Prince (15.38%) where 2 of the metonymies based on lexical meaning. The irony is the most stylistic devices found in The Little Prince from the total 13 stylistic devices found in the storybook, 9 of them are irony (69.24%), where six based on contextual meaning, and three based on lexical meaning. Antonomasia is not found in The Little Prince. This thing can be understood because of the characters in this storybook use only one name towards themselves and others. Since the book is purposely a children's tale, the use of antonomasia is inappropriate. The storybook The Little Prince contains in total 2002 sentences, and only 27 of the sentences have the stylistic devices based on lexical and contextual meaning. This thing means from all sentences in the storybook, 1.35% of it is a stylistic device.

Table 2 shows that irony is the most stylistic device use in the Little Prince, and most of the irony based on the contextual meaning. To understand each irony, the researchers must first understand the situation where each irony occurred. From the table above also can be seen that the stylistic devices found in the Little Prince are more to contextual meaning than lexical meaning. This thing means the researchers and readers have to pay more attention to the situation or context written in the storybook.

4 DISCUSSIONS
This research was conducted to find out the stylistic devices based on contextual and lexical meaning in storybook The Little Prince. The result was summarized into four, metaphor, metonymy, irony, and antonomasia.

Metaphor
The first discussion is about the metaphor found in the storybook The Little Prince. There are two metaphors found in the storybook It is the second least of the stylistic device that occurred in the storybook. As it is a children's book, the writer, Antonie de Saint-Exupery, tried to make this storybook as easy to understand by targeted readers. Metaphor is a kind of figurative meaning, which is an implicit comparison in which two, unlike objects, are compared by identifying or substituting one with others [8]. The metaphor used in this storybook to compare to, unlike things that share the same similarity. There are two metaphors found in this storybook. One metaphor is concerning a lexical meaning; another one is about a contextual type of meaning.

Excerpt 1
I jumped out, completely thunderstruck (page 12)
From the storybook, the Aviator first time meets The Little Prince. The Aviator was sucked in Sahara Dessert for quite a long time. He spent most of his days alone and wishing for a miracle when all of a sudden, a little voice awoke him. He was so shocked as if there is a thunderstorm striking him. This metaphor contains a contextual meaning. Based on the situation in the storybook, it is almost impossible for The Aviator to get a stroke by thunder since he is in Sahara Dessert. Looking at this excerpt, to understand the meaning of this metaphor, the reader should read the situation in the storybook. To know the meaning of figurative language we need to use our imagination to imagine what the words are said or what the words refer to [8]. Thunder refers to something coming so loud and sudden; The Little Prince came awoke him. In this context, it was not The Little Prince’s voice that similar to the thunder, but it is the presence of The Little Prince that came striking The Aviator as if he just got stoke by the noise.

Excerpt 2
But I am more powerful than king’s finger (page 68)
The metaphorical words in this sentence used the king’s finger. This metaphor is based on the lexical meaning. The lexical meaning is interpreted as the meaning of lexemes. It depends on the meaning of the sentences in which they occur. Lexical meaning is concerned with the relationship between words and meanings [4]. According to this, the relationship
between the king's finger and power is really shown. King is someone in a high position and controls everything. What king said usually must be obeyed. King typically does not do physical work to get something; most of the case king uses their brain to control the environment. By this, the king was usually giving orders either verbally by speaking or pointing the finger, and when the king does this, it must be obeyed. The words and gesture, such as pointing finger by the king, are indeed powerful because it is the order coming. In excerpt 2, the character said that he is more potent than the king's finger because we already know how powerful the king can be when giving an order. The relationship that can be seen from this excerpt is the king's finger and the power. Referring to this, the reader will quickly get what is the meaning without further looking at the situation revolves in the sentence.

Metonymy
In this section, the researchers would like to explain about the metonymy found in the storybook The Little Prince. There are three metonymies found in the storybook The Little Prince. The metonymies found in the storybook are all consisting of lexical meaning. Metonymy is a symbolic meaning in which the name of one object or idea is substituted for that of another closely associated with it [8]. The metonymy is used to replace the familiar words with the words that the reader already knew.

Excerpt 3
I was awakened by odd little voice (page 12)
The excerpt above was when The Little Prince approached The Aviator for the first time. Odd little voice is a substituted word from a kid's voice. In this case, The Little Prince is known as a kid by his voice. This excerpt of metonymy consists of the meaning of lexical. The little voice describes in this excerpt is a real kids' voice. The use of metonymy is to represent another thing that has a close association with the represented thing. Metonymy is quite close to metaphor but with more specific purposes [1]. In this excerpt, the little voice is very close to representing a kid's voice that is very soft yet tender.

Excerpt 4
Grown-up are very strange (page 47)
The metonymy in this excerpt was when The Little Prince encountered to the adult. The mindset of the kid in The Little Prince is strange. The way The Little Prince sees the world is the opposite the way adult sees the world. In this excerpt, the metonymy 'grown-up' is sharing the meaning with adults or people above 17 years old. This metonymy consists of lexical meaning. Lexical meaning is the meaning in the dictionary or that of the lexeme meaning even without any context [4]. By this, without looking further into the framework included in the storybook, the reader can easily interpret the word 'grown-up' as an adult. Lexical meaning deals with synonym, antonym, polysemy, hypernym, homonym, ambiguity, inerrancy [4]. Referring to this meaning, the word grown-up has a similar meaning to an adult. The words grown-up is the synonym of the adult. This thing is a lexeme metonymy example found in the storybook.

Irony
The last stylistic device that found in this storybook is irony. There is 9 irony found in the storybook made it as the most occurred stylistic devices found in the storybook. From all nine ironies found in the storybook, there are three ironies consist of lexical meaning, and the other six ironies include contextual meaning.

Excerpt 5
Boa constrictors swallow their preys whole without chewing it whereupon they can no longer moves and sleep for six months digesting it (Page 9)
This irony was found at the beginning of the storybook. The narrator drew a boa in the class as a presentation; the boa he drew is seen swallowing the prey until the boa's body becomes so big and couldn't move. The irony in this excerpt is that the boa is one of the great predators in the world, but the narrator makes the boa look greedy until the boa cannot move because of its prey. The irony in this excerpt has lexical meaning. As it is known that boa is one of the highest predators in the world and swallowing prey, which sizes two times bigger than the boa is the irony because it shows the greediness. The use of irony in literature is often to provide the readers with moral lessons since irony lets the readers see “a disparity between what the characters think can, should, or will happen and what transpires”[21]. It shows that the use of the irony in this excerpt is to give the reader a lesson.

Excerpt 6
Grown-up never understand anything by themselves (Page 11)
This excerpt was about the adult in the storybook. When the little prince went wandering around, he met grown-up in every planet he visited. This irony in this excerpt is a grown-up is someone older than 17 years old. An adult can manage and take responsibility for their sanity. In the storybook, all the grown-ups The Little Prince encountered were all talking nonsense. As a child, The Little Prince wondered why an adult could not think logically. From the perspective of a child, a grown-up should be able to understand a lot of things by themselves, but in the case of adults the little prince met in this storybook the grown-ups cannot understand something without the Little Prince helping them to understand. This irony is lexical. If we just read the excerpt, we can see the irony clearly because a grown-up needs to understand things more than a child.

Excerpt 7
For a long time, your only entertainment had been the pleasure of watching sunset (Page 29)
The irony in this excerpt is The Little Prince, who owns a planet by himself, but he was all alone and had nothing to entertain him. In his world, his pleasure was watching the sunset. This irony has a contextual meaning. By this, if the readers upon their judgment only by the excerpt, they cannot understand the irony. To understand the irony, the reader needs a situation.

Excerpt 8
I kept thinking I am at home (30)
The irony in this excerpt contains a contextual meaning. The context in this excerpt is The Little Prince, who was just lane
on earth, still not get used to it. On the ground, The Little Prince only can have one sunset a day, not like on his planet where he can enjoy hundreds of sunsets a day. Even when The Little Prince had left his world for quite a long time, he still felt like he is on his planet. He demanded things that he only can get on his planet because some items cannot be found in other worlds.

Excerpt 9

I should have base my judgment upon deeds and not words. She cast her fragrance and radiance over me. I should never have run away from her… but I was too young to know how to love her (p. 38)

In this excerpt, the Little Prince realized how reckless he was for leaving his flower alone. The reason why The Little Prince left his planet was that The Flower and he fought, and The Little Prince thought that he didn’t love his flower. After gone from his world for a few days, he realized that he made a mistake by leaving his planet and the flower. The Little Prince said that he was too young to know how to love The Flower. The Little Prince, who is a child, never learns about love or how to like because there was nobody to help him understand. This thing is contextual irony. If the readers didn’t provide with the situation of this excerpt, the reader would get lost on understanding how this excerpt is an irony.

Excerpt 10

But I did not know how to enjoy her (Page 38)

This excerpt is a contextual irony. The situation that was given in this excerpt is when The Little Prince realized his recklessness, leaving the flower behind. The fact that The Little Prince was that he loved the flower is the real irony. After so long, spending time together, The Little Prince didn’t know how to love her. Otherwise, he didn’t know how to enjoy her. They thought they love each other, and so they spent time together, but it was all fake because The Little Prince didn’t know how to enjoy it.

Excerpt 11

“What are you doing here?” he said to the drunkard whom he found sitting in front of collection of bottle, some empty and some full.

“I am drinking”

“Why are you drinking?”

“In order to forget”

“To forget what?”

“To forget that I am ashamed”

“Ashamed of what?”

“Ashamed of drinking” (Page 51)

The excerpt above is an irony that held a contextual meaning. This irony makes readers realize the character’s action or expectation is inappropriate to the actuality of the story [12]. The irony in the excerpt is when The Little Prince met a drunkard. The conversation on the quotation above shows that the drunkard went drinking to forget that he ashamed of drinking. It is so apparent the irony someone intentionally gets drunk to forget that he ashamed of alcohol.

Excerpt 12

“You are beautiful but you are empty (Page 82)

In this excerpt, the irony is a Geographer, not knowing if there are oceans or mountains. This thing is contextual irony. A geographer should analyze nature and memorize where they are located. In the storybook, The Geographer, The Little Prince, met did not know anything about life but dare to entitle himself a Geographer.

Excerpt 13

You are beautiful but you are empty (Page 82)

In this excerpt, the you that mentioned is The Flower. The word beautiful refers to something to be seen from the flower, but the irony in the quotation is that the flower is empty and the flower supposed to be fair. Irony expresses that life does not follow one’s expectations. It is inevitable that in life, even between loved people, there are anger and bitterness bound to happen in relationships [12]. The meaning behind this irony is that the flower is beautiful, but it is not a complete beauty like it should be. From all the 13 excerpts that contain stylistic devices concerning contextual and lexical meaning, the irony is the most stylistic devices in the storybook The Little Prince. From the total nine ironies found in the storybook, 6 of the ironies are contextual irony, and 3 are lexical irony. After elaborating all the irony found in the storybook, the researchers can pull a brief conclusion that this storybook is talking not just about a children's tale, but it must have something more than that. The storybook itself was written in 1943 during World War II. To search further, the writer, Antonie de-saint Exupery himself, was an aviator during World War II, from this, the researchers can see that this storybook might be an adaptation from the writer's own story that based on reality. Not just the story that might be real, but also the characters in this storybook might be the authentic character that existed in the writer's life. "And, though the story of the Little Prince and his voyages among the planets is fiction, Saint-Exupéry's own experiences as a pilot helped inspire that tale. On the most obvious level, the plane crash that begins the story, through which the narrator meets the title character, mirrors a real mishap that left the author stranded in the Sahara in the mid-1930s, while on his way from Paris to Saigon on an airmail run” (Time.com, 2016). It is the fact that the writer of the storybook was a real aviator. His plane was once crashed in the Sahara Desert in the 1930s. It is proved that the story in the storybook with the writer's reality is aligned. In the storybook The Little Prince has a love interest with a rose. It is almost impossible to imagine that a human-form falling in love with a rose, but it is that the rose in the storybook is an imagery of the writer's love interest. "The book's desert setting derives from the aviator Saint-Exupery's 1935 experience of having been lost for almost a week in the Arabian desert, with his memories of loneliness, hallucination, impending death (and enveloping beauty) in the desert realized on the page. The central love story of the Prince and Rose derives from his stormy love affair with his wife, Consuelo, from whom the rose takes her cough and her flightiness and her imperiousness and her sudden swoons. (While he had been lost in the desert in '35, Schiff tells us, she had been publicly mourning his loss
on her own’ asteroid,’ her table at the Brasserie Lipp.) The desert and the rose—his life as an intrepid aviator and his life as a baffled lover—were his inspiration. But between those two experiences, skewering them, dividing them with a line, was the war. The most productive way to see “Le Petit Prince” is as an extendedparable of the kinds and follies of abstraction—and the particular intensity and poignancy of the story are that Saint-Exupéry dramatizes the struggle against concept not as a philosophical subject but as a life-and-death story. The book moves from asteroid to desert, from fable and comedy to enigmatic tragedy, to make one recurrent point: You can’t love roses. You can only love a rose.” (The New Yorker.com, 2014). The story is a children’s fiction, which all the characters and the storyline in the book are not ‘real’ from our perspective. In the story, the aviator was stranded into dessert for weeks without enough food and water. This story is lining up with happened with the writer. In such a condition, not just the physical that can be torture but also the mental. People would experience hallucinations when they are lonely and alone in a position where there is no help coming. The Little Prince begins with a pilot stranded in the desert after a plane crash, and the evolving narrative features several themes that developed from de Saint-Exupéry’s hallucinations.” (Thevintagenews.com) The story itself where there are too many ironies found in the storybook mostly even if it is a children’s tale, it can be said that the ironies that entitle in this book are partly how the writer views the world in such condition. The writer took the view of a child. The Little Prince saw this world and the reality in it. The irony found in this storybook mostly came from the character The Little Prince, which is the main view that the writer used to draw this story. The writer never stated the characters in the storybook based on the people in his life. To make these strong characters, the writer himself has faced the people that later he implied into character in the storybook The Little Prince.

5 CONCLUSION

After the analysis has been done, the researchers concluded that in the storybook entitled The Little Prince, written by Antoine de-saint Exupery, written in 1943 that consist 202 sentences in total and 27 sentences that have stylistic devices based on contextual and lexical meaning in it. The problem of the study is to find the deeper meaning in the storybook using the stylistic approach. The research has two objectives: to analyze the stylistic devices found in the storybook and to analyze the stylistic devices found based on lexical and contextual meaning. The dominant stylistic device that occurred in the storybook is irony. 6 from 9 ironies found in the storybook are contextual irony. The author tried to use less metaphor and metonymy since it is a children’s book, perhaps to make the young reader easy to enjoy the book. The reason that this storybook has many ironies is that aside from telling a children’s tale, this storybook is a reflection of the researchers’ own life. From the analysis, the writer was actually had a plane crash in the 1930s in Sahara Dessert. In the storybook, the aviator met The Little Prince in Sahara Dessert after being lost for weeks. The character rose in the storybook is an imagery of the researchers’ wife. It can be said that the writer told his hard life story in children’s perspective.

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7 REFERENCES