



Stylistic in children's stories

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ABSTRACT

Background: Stylistics examines the use of language that assesses aesthetics in children's stories. It requires stylistics to bind readers by presenting interesting stories and arousing curiosity. In contrast, stylistics in children's stories can be found if the stylistic devices are known.

Purpose: The purpose of this study is to explore stylistics in children stories of five graders in SDN Kompa

Design and methods: This type of research uses qualitative with a literature review method. The literature selection technique uses keywords story, device, and stylistics.

Results: This study identifies various stylistic devices, such as Parallelism, Chiasmus, Antithesis, Climax, Asyndeton, Sentential adverb, Irony, Understatement, Litotes, Hyperbole, Metabasis, Hypophora, Distinction, Metanoia, Zeugma, Diazeugma, Mesozeugma, Hypozeugma, Syllepsis, Hyperbaton, Anastrophe, Appositive, Simile, Metaphor, Chatachresis, Metonymy, Personification, Apostrophe, Transferred epithet, Anaphora, Epistrophe, Simploce, Anadiplosis, Conduplication, Epanalepsis, Diacope, Epizeuxis, Scesis Onomaton, Alliteration, Onomatopoeia, Assonance, Rhetorical question, Apopthesis, Anacoluthon, Oxymoron, and Antimetabole, used in children's short stories to enhance narrative appeal and expression.

Keywords: children's stories, devices, stylistics

Introduction

Stylistics is a branch of linguistics that studies language about aesthetic aspects. As a branch of linguistics, stylistics studies language in each element; sounds, words, and sentences plus special attention to their aesthetic qualities. Linguistics generally investigates the phenomenon of language covering various aspects without special attention to aesthetic qualities, while stylistics only examines the use of language with aesthetic/literary value. Style is a way for style (language style), and Stylistics is the science of style or style (Trisanto et al., 2013). The author uses style for the purpose of beauty. The style suggests the author chooses language techniques and language expressions to convey the author's ideas and ideas. Stylistics is in the middle between language and literary criticism. It functions as a bridge between the two. Language is the main medium for literary works (Siddiq & Nur Ali, 2023). Literary language is a medium for expressing the author's feelings, thoughts, and mind, which is closely related to style. Language style is the author's way of choosing, arranging, and placing words in a sentence structure so that it has a certain influence or effect on the reader. Therefore, Keraf states that language style characteristically shows the author's soul, feelings, and personality (Putri et al., 2022).

This effort aims to form and develop Indonesian people who are devoted to God Almighty, obey the rule of law, maintain internal and inter-religious harmony, the ability to speak is a fundamental communication skill possessed by humans. since birth, humans have communicated by crying as babies, and their communication skills have increased. Most of the communication carried out by humans is in the form of oral communication, one of which is rhetoric. Rhetoric comes from the English dictionary "rhetoric" and comes from the Latin "rhetorica" which means the science of speaking. Rhetoric as a science has a rational, empirical, general, and accumulative nature. Rational means that what is conveyed by a speaker must be arranged systematically and logically (Mohamed et al., 2021). Storytelling is telling something loving about an act or an event orally to develop potential abilities in language (Safari & Nuresa, 2022). Through storytelling, children are expected to learn from a story to form good behavior or attitudes.

Children's stories are works of fiction written by and/or for children, about children's lives, and related to children. Everyone loves stories, especially children. In fact, for some people, the need for stories must be fulfilled as other life needs such as eating and drinking. UU 20/2003 Sisdiknas explains that reading, listening, or seeing and hearing stories (as can be obtained through television), is a separate pleasure that demands fulfillment, especially the fulfillment of curiosity needs.

Fulfilling the need for stories is one of the fulfillments of inner needs, and it plays a big role in personality formation. Children's stories can be seen as something necessary for children. By reading and enjoying children's stories, children get the pleasure of stories and fulfillment of curiosity and indirectly learn life deliberately created and dialogued to children (Tjakrawiriadi, 2018).

Children's short story writers often use detailed descriptions to build imaginative worlds. Detailed descriptions are the key to creating a vivid, imaginative world in the story. Through the use of highly descriptive words, the author provides colors, textures, smells, and sounds that make the reader feel the presence of place and character.

Children's stories tend to explore limitless imagination. The world of children's stories is a place where imagination can develop without limits. Children enjoy stories that expand the boundaries of the real world, allowing for unexpected events and fantastic characters (Soli & Sukirno, 2021). Here, the author has the freedom to create magical universes, amazing adventures, as well as situations that would not be possible in the real world. This ability to explore limitless imagination provides opportunities for children to engage in stories that are exciting and full of surprises.

Children's stories can mix fantasy elements with the real world to create interesting stories. Children's stories often mix the real world with wonderful fantasy elements (Hastuti et al., 2023; Kind, 2022). In these stories, children can discover interesting combinations of real characters and fantasy creatures, magical places in the real world, or adventures that combine both worlds. This allows young readers to see the world from a different perspective, expand their imagination, and develop their creativity in exploring various possibilities in stories.

Stylistic studies in stories involve analyzing linguistic and stylistic features to uncover language use, meaning patterns, and textual functions in literary works. Various research papers delve into this area, such as analyzing the lexical, grammatical, figures of speech, and cohesion aspects in stories like "The Little Match Girl" by Hans Christian Andersen (Faheem et al., 2022), "Overcoat" by Ghulam Abbas (Hussain et al., 2022), "Gadis Pantai" by Pramoedya Ananta Toer (Handayani et al., 2022), and selected works of Alicia Tan-Gonzales (Tribunal-Nemenzo, 2023). These studies highlight the significance of elements like diction, figures of speech, imagery, and stylistic deviations in portraying themes,

characters, and societal messages within the narratives. By employing frameworks like Leech and Short's model of stylistic analysis, researchers can dissect the intricate layers of language and style used by authors to convey their intended messages effectively in literary works (Al-Tufayl & Salman, 2023).

Although both have different focuses, the similarity lies in the research on stylistics, while the difference lies in the song lyrics used as objects. Data analysis and similarities in language styles as research variables. The purpose of this study is to explore stylistics in children stories of five graders in SDN Kompa.

Methods

This study uses a qualitative method content analysis with a focus on the stylistics of children's stories. This research analyzed literary texts of 21 children's stories with 21 students of grade 5 at Kompa Elementary School. data collection techniques using documentaries with the help of Atlas TI. The data analysis technique is content analysis Validation was conducted through data triangulation, ensuring the accuracy of findings and interpretations.

Findings & Discussion

Parallelism is sentences or phrases that are similar in structure, either in length, layout, or word pattern, repetition of similar words, phrases, or clauses within the sentence or paragraph to be analyzed, and the relationship between recurring elements in a sentence or paragraph (Rosyidah et al., 2017). Usually, the elements will have similar or complementary functions or meanings. Kita tidak hanya harus berusaha keras untuk mencapai kesuksesan, Example Parallelism “tetapi juga untuk mempertahankannya”.

Chiasmus is the elements at the beginning of a sentence or phrase will be arranged similarly to those at the end, in the best possible order, Parallel and reversed in order, words or phrases that are repeated in the sentence or phrase, but in opposite places in a pattern of symmetry (Adijaya et al., 2022; Harris, 2018). Example chiasmus “Bukan aku yang mencari musuh, tetapi musuh yang menariku”.

Antithesis is a sentence or paragraph that shows a clear contrast between opposing elements (Adijaya et al., 2022; Harris, 2018). For example, "It's not the rich, it's the heart.", using words that have opposite meanings to create a strong contrast. For example, "life and death", and "heaven and hell". Example antithesis “Dia kaya harta, tetapi miskin akhlak”.

Climax is sections of text where the tension or intensity gradually increases. This could be an increase in conflict in a narrative story or an increase in argument or rhetoric in a non-fiction text, understand the way the story or argument builds (Adijaya et al., 2022; Harris, 2018). Notice how the text builds tension or intensity towards the culmination of the story or argument. Example climax “Dia berlari dengan cepat, melewati pepohonan yang merintih, melintasi jalan yang berdebu, dan melompati pagar yang tinggi untuk mencapai stasiun tepat pada waktu”.

Asyndeton is look at the sentence or series of sentences to see if there is any use of conjunctions such as "and", "or", "but", and so on, a series of words, phrases, or clauses that are not connected by a conjunction. Review the context of the sentence (Adijaya et al., 2022; Harris, 2018). Although Asyndeton omits conjunctions, the context often provides clues that the elements should be connected by conjunctions. Example asyndeton “Dia berlari, teriak, tangis, semua tanpa henti”.

Sentential adverb often contain words like "probably," "indeed," "certainly," and "obviously.", focus on the position of these words in the sentence (Adijaya et al., 2022; Harris, 2018). Sentential adverbs are often placed at the beginning or end of a sentence to

emphasize meaning or provide additional information about the entire sentence. Example sentential adverb “Mungkin besok hujan”.

Irony is explained as follow. Rony may have a unique or distinctive word choice in his writing style. These could be phrases that are often used or vocabulary that is rarely encountered in everyday speech, Rony's language style may reflect a certain rhythm or fluency in his sentences. This could include alternating long or short sentences or the deliberate use of repetition for effect. Wow, Example irony “cuaca memang sangat mendukung piknik hari ini!” (Padahal cuaca buruk bagi piknik) “.

Understatement is a technique in which the writer conveys ideas or information in a way that appears to reduce their importance or intensity, often for the purpose of humor or dramatic effect, identify statements that seem to downplay the importance or intensity of a situation, feeling, or idea (Adijaya et al., 2022; Harris, 2018). Typically, this occurs when the writer presents something as less significant than it is 3. Typically, words like "somewhat" "a little", "maybe" or phrases like "not so bad" can indicate understatement. Example understatement “Hari ini sedikit mendung”.

Litotes is phrases or words that have negative connotations, such as "not bad", "not clear", "not tasty" and so on. Contoh litotes “Bukannya dia tidak pandai, tapi dia belum cukup berpengalaman”.

Hyperbole is over-expressing something, such as "as heavy as a mountain", "as fast as lightning", or "a thousand times", Notice unreasonable comparisons in the text, such as "colder than the North Pole" or "hotter than the sun”. Example hyperbole “Tasnya begitu berat, rasanya seperti membawa setengah dunia di pundakku”.

Metabasis often involves sudden narrative shifts, where the author drastically changes the story's direction or point of view to convey a message or idea, parts of the story or between narrative and exposition is a hallmark of Metabasis. This can occur through the use of keywords or phrases such as "now", "at this point", "about that", etc, This style is often used for rhetorical purposes, such as providing an explanation, making a comment, or conveying the author's opinion to the reader (Adijaya et al., 2022; Harris, 2018). Example metabasis “Setelah melalui hutan yang lebat dan menyeberangi sungai yang deras, mereka akhirnya tiba di depan gua yang gelap dan misterius. Namun, sebelum mereka dapat memasuki gua, mereka teringat pada petualangan sebelumnya di desa terpencil yang mengubah segalanya”.

Hypophora are often meant to generate interest or clarify the concept to be discussed, the question may appear at the beginning of a paragraph or as part of a more giant train of thought, The author usually provides an answer or response directly after the rhetorical question, often to provide a deeper understanding or point the reader in a particular direction. Example hypophora “Dalam keheningan malam, ia mendengar bisikan-bisikan angin yang menyelipkan rahasia-rahasia terpendam di antara dedaunan”.

Is there infrequent use of words or specific technical terms? In the context of language style, "distinction" can be defined as a noticeable difference in language use or writing style that makes the text striking or special. In Indonesian, similar terms to express this can vary depending on the context, such as "difference", "uniqueness", "prominence", or "special". Example distinction “Pernyataan awal: "Film itu lumayan bagus." Metanoia: "Maaf, tidak hanya lumayan, film itu benar-benar mengesankan”.

Metanoia often features a significant contrast between the idea first expressed and a later one, phrases or words that indicate an initial thought or opinion before the change occurs. This may include words such as "originally", "in the beginning", "previously", or similar expressions, a change in sentence structure, focus, or tone in the text. Metanoia is often indicated by a drastic change in the way an idea is presented. Example metanoia “Dia membuka buku dan pikirannya”.

Zeugma is a figure of speech in which a word or phrase is used more than once in a sentence but has a different grammatical relationship with other elements in the sentence. This usage is unusual or unexpected and must be logical and consistent with the overall meaning of the sentence. Zeugma is often employed for rhetorical effect, but it must still make sense within the context of the sentence. Example zeugma “Dia membuka pintu, hati, dan pikirannya untuknya”

Diazeugma is a figure of speech where a single word or phrase governs or connects multiple clauses within a sentence. To identify diazeugma, look for two or more clauses in a sentence that are connected by a single word or phrase that controls or links these clauses. These words often act as verbs or conjunctions. Example diazeugma “Dia membuka pintu, hati, dan pikirannya untuknya”.

Mesozeugma is a figure of speech where a single word or phrase governs or connects multiple clauses within a sentence. To identify mesozeugma, look for two or more clauses in a sentence that are connected by a single word or phrase, often a verb or conjunction, that controls or links these clauses. Example mesozeugma “Dia berjalan ke ruang tamu dan pikirannya ke masa depan”.

Hypozeugma is a figure of speech in which a single word or phrase functions as a subject or predicate for multiple clauses or phrases. To identify hypozeugma, look for clauses or phrases that share a subject or predicate without explicitly repeating it. Notice how these clauses or phrases are connected by a single word or phrase that serves as the common subject or predicate. Example hypozeugma “Dia berlari, tertawa, dan melompat di taman”.

Syllepsis is a figure of speech in which a single word or phrase is used in a sentence to govern or modify two or more other words, but with different meanings or senses. To identify syllepsis, look for a word or phrase used in multiple contexts within the sentence, often creating a play on words or a humorous effect due to the different meanings or senses. Notice how the word or phrase interacts with each part of the sentence in a way that might seem unusual or unexpected. Example syllepsis “Dia memasukkan kunci mobil ke dalam ignisinya, dan kehidupannya yang baru dimulai”.

Hyperbaton is a figure of speech in which the normal order of words or phrases in a sentence is altered for emphasis or rhetorical effect. To identify hyperbaton, look for words or phrases that are usually placed together but are separated by other words, creating a unique or dramatic emphasis. This rhetorical device rearranges the usual word order to draw attention to specific parts of the sentence. For example, the use of hyperbatons can draw attention to certain words, increase tension in a sentence, or emphasize an idea. Example “Di atas bukit hijau itu, rumahnya berdiri megah”.

Anastrophe is a figure of speech in which the usual order of words in a sentence is inverted, often involving prepositions or auxiliaries placed at the beginning of a sentence. To identify anastrophe, consider the context of the sentence and how the altered structure affects the overall understanding of the text. Anastrophe is used to emphasize certain words or phrases, create stylistic effects such as emphasis, tension, or a different tone. Analyze how this inversion impacts the meaning and feel of the sentence. Example, "Dia pergi ke toko buku." Anastrophe: "Ke toko buku pergi dia”.

Appositive found in sentences where a phrase or clause is used to explain or provide additional information about a previously mentioned thing, person, or concept, words that can be the subject or object in a sentence (Adijaya et al., 2022; Harris, 2018). These can be nouns, pronouns, or adjectives, separation signs that signify appositive phrases, such as commas or dashes. Example appositive “Dewi, sahabatku yang paling setia, selalu mendukung saya dalam setiap situasi”.

Simile indicates a simile or comparison, such as "like", "as", "like", "similar", or "like", the context of the sentence in which the key words are used. Similes are usually used to give a clearer picture or compare something to something else, can occur in sentences that compare two objects or concepts explicitly. Example simile “Dia kuat seperti singa”.

Sentences or phrases that may contain metaphors. Metaphors often appear in non-literal comparisons between two different things, "sunset" can have connotations of endings or departures. Example metaphor “Kebahagiaan adalah matahari yang menerangi hari-hariku”.

Chatachresis is use of words with meanings that are usually inappropriate in certain contexts. Example chatachresis “Dia memasukkan senyumnya ke dalam kantong”

Metonymy is words or phrases that are used to replace actual concepts or objects, but have a close relationship to them contextually, the context in which the words are used (Adijaya et al., 2022; Harris, 2018). Note whether there is a clear connection between the substitute words and the original concept in the context of the sentence or text as a whole, certain conventions that may be used consistently in the text, such as the use of metonymy to express certain social positions or emotions. Contoh metonymy “Dia memasukkan senyumnya ke dalam kantong”

Personification is a literary device where human qualities or characteristics are attributed to non-human entities, objects, or abstract concepts. To identify personification in a text, look for patterns or consistency in how the author assigns human attributes to things. Notice if the author frequently personifies certain objects or themes throughout the text. This could indicate a deliberate stylistic choice to enhance description, evoke emotion, or convey deeper meanings through anthropomorphism (Adijaya et al., 2022; Harris, 2018). Example personification “Pena lebih kuat daripada pedang”

Apostrophes are often used to mark possession, contraction, or in rhetorical usage. Example apostrophe “Oh, bulan! Mengapa engkau terus menghilang dan muncul? Apakah engkau terpesona oleh pesona bumi?”.

Transferred epithet is the use of an adjective that logically belongs to a different noun than the one it is describing. In this figure of speech, the adjective actually describes a condition or feeling associated with something or someone else, but it is used to describe a different noun. Example transferred epithet “Malam mencibir angin dingin”.

Anaphora is a rhetorical device where words or phrases are repeated at the beginning of successive sentences or clauses. To identify anaphora, it's important to understand the context and theme of the text. Look for patterns of repetition where the same words or phrases are used at the beginning of multiple sentences or clauses. This repetition serves to emphasize those words or phrases, create rhythm, and reinforce ideas. Example anaphora “Pergi ke hutan itu adalah petualangan. Pergi ke hutan itu adalah tantangan. Pergi ke hutan itu adalah pengalaman yang tak terlupakan”.

Epistrophe is a rhetorical device characterized by the repetition of words or phrases at the end of successive clauses or sentences. To identify epistrophe in a text or speech, read through the entire piece to grasp its context and themes. Pay close attention to the end of each clause or sentence for words or phrases that recur consistently. This repetitive pattern at the conclusion of clauses or sentences serves to emphasize those words or phrases, create a rhythmic effect, and reinforce key ideas (Adijaya et al., 2022; Harris, 2018). Example epistrophe “Senang melihatmu, senang menemanimu, senang berbicara denganmu”.

Simplex is a rhetorical device that involves the repetition of words or phrases at both the beginning and end of adjacent sentences or clauses. To identify simplex in a text, observe for words or phrases that are repeated consecutively in a particular section or throughout the text. This repetition pattern at the beginning and end of sentences or clauses serves to emphasize and reinforce key ideas, creating a structured and impactful rhetorical effect.

Example *simploce* “Dia tidak hanya berani, dia tidak hanya kuat, dia adalah sumber inspirasi bagi kita semua”.

Anadiplosis is a rhetorical device where the last word or phrase of one clause or sentence is repeated at the beginning of the next clause or sentence. To identify *anadiplosis* in a text, look for instances where a word or phrase at the end of one sentence or clause is immediately repeated at the beginning of the following sentence or clause. This repetition between the end and beginning of adjacent clauses or sentences creates a linking effect, emphasizing continuity and reinforcing the significance of the repeated word or phrase. Example *anadiplosis* “Kita belajar untuk hidup; hidup untuk menghadapi tantangan; tantangan untuk menguatkan diri; dan kekuatan untuk berhasil”.

Conduplication is a rhetorical device where syllables or words are sequentially repeated within a sentence or phrase to create a distinct effect. To identify *conduplication* in a text, observe the consecutive repetition of syllables or words that share similar sounds or vowels, contributing to a noticeable rhythm or cadence. It's important to distinguish *conduplication* from other stylistic patterns like *alliteration* or *assonance* by focusing on the specific sequential repetition that enhances the text's structure or emphasizes key ideas through its rhythmic and phonetic repetition. Example *conduplication* “Ia datang, ia melihat, ia menang”

Epanalepsis is a stylistic device in language where words or phrases are repeated at both the beginning and end of a sentence or clause. To identify *epanalepsis*, look for instances where the same words or phrases appear at the start and conclusion of the same or similar sentences. This pattern of repetition serves to emphasize the central idea or theme, creating a structural symmetry that underscores the significance of the repeated words or phrases. Analyzing *epanalepsis* can reveal how authors use repetition for rhetorical effect and thematic reinforcement within their writing. Example *epanalepsis* “Hujan datang, hujan pergi, tetapi kenangan tetap tinggal”.

Diacope is a rhetorical device where a word or phrase is repeated with another word or phrase inserted in between. To identify *diacope* in a text, look for patterns of repetition where the same or similar words or phrases are separated by another word or phrase. This repetition pattern highlights the emphasized words or phrases, creating emphasis and reinforcing the central theme or idea. Example *diacope* “Malam itu, sepi... begitu sunyi... tanpa suara”.

Epizeuxis is characterized by the consecutive repetition of words or phrases in immediate succession. To identify *epizeuxis*, focus on locating repeated words or phrases that appear directly one after another in the text. *Epizeuxis* usually appears in the form of very close or identical repetition. Example *epizeuxis* “Aku kecewa, kecewa sekali, sangat kecewa”.

Scesis Onomaton involves the repetition of words or phrases throughout a text, typically to intensify or emphasize a particular idea, as seen by reading the entire text to grasp its context and message (Adijaya et al., 2022; Harris, 2018). Usually, *Scesis Onomaton* involves the repetition of words in consecutive sentences or in a repeating pattern. Example *scesis onomaton* “Darah, keringat, dan air mata”.

Alliteration is identified by the repetition of initial consonant sounds in words within a sentence or line of text (Adijaya et al., 2022; Harris, 2018). To recognize *alliteration*, focus on noting patterns where several words begin with the same consonant sound. Analyzing the arrangement and context of these words within the sentence or line helps determine the stylistic effect and its contribution to the overall meaning or tone of the text. *Alliteration* is usually used for a pleasant sound effect or to draw attention to certain words in the text. Example *alliteration* “Si cantik cinta cemburu”.

Onomatopoeia is the use of words that imitate or resemble the sounds associated with the objects or actions they describe (Adijaya et al., 2022; Harris, 2018). Common examples include words like "meow," "tock," or "row.", overall and look out for words that may be

Onomatopoeia. Usually, these words will try to imitate the sound or action described in the text, words that describe sounds, movements, or natural phenomena. Examples include words such as "kring," "ring," "rattle," "dodor," and so on. Example onomatopoeia "Kring, kring, kring".

Assonance is identified by focusing on the repetition or similarity of vowel sounds in words within a line, phrase, or sentence. Pay attention to words that share the same or similar vowels such as a, e, i, o, and u, noting how this repetition contributes to the text's sound and rhythm. Example assonance "Rindu padamu".

A rhetorical question is one that does not require a direct answer but is posed to provoke thought or reflection in the reader, considering the surrounding context (Adijaya et al., 2022; Harris, 2018). Determine whether the question is used to underscore an argument, reinforce an opinion, or evoke emotions in the reader. Questions emphasizing emotion may seek to evoke admiration, sympathy, or objection, while those aimed at argumentation may prompt critical thinking or challenge the reader's beliefs. Example rhetorical question "Apakah kita hidup hanya untuk makan, minum, dan tidur?".

Apophrisis is a rhetorical device where a speaker or writer brings up a topic by explicitly denying that it will be discussed. This is often done to ironically or provocatively draw attention to the topic indirectly. Pay attention to the context and tone of speech or writing to identify apophrisis, as sometimes the denial can be conveyed through the manner in which it is expressed rather than directly in the words used. For instance, a statement like "I'm not saying it's the best solution, but it's certainly worth considering" employs apophrisis by suggesting an idea while ostensibly denying a direct endorsement. Example apophrisis "Bukan kita yang lemah, melainkan perjuangan yang belum selesai".

Anacoluthon is a rhetorical device characterized by an unexpected shift or interruption in the grammatical structure or syntax of a sentence. This can include sudden changes in subject, object, or sentence construction that disrupt the flow of the text. Anacoluthon is often accompanied by unconventional or inappropriate use of punctuation marks, such as commas or full stops, contributing to a sense of disconnection or unpredictability in the sentence. If you encounter a sentence that abruptly changes direction or lacks coherence in its flow, it may indicate the presence of an anacoluthon (Adijaya et al., 2022; Harris, 2018). Example anacoluthon "Kemarin, ketika aku sedang... maaf, bukan kemarin, tapi hari ini".

Oxymoron refers to phrases or words that combine contradictory or opposing meanings within the same expression. To identify oxymorons in a text, examine the surrounding sentence or context to understand how the contradiction is intended. They are often used to create tension, highlight contrasts, or convey paradoxical ideas (Adijaya et al., 2022; Harris, 2018). Example oxymoron "Cahaya gelap".

Antimetabole is a rhetorical device characterized by the repetition of words or phrases in reverse order in successive clauses or sentences. To identify antimetabole in a text, look for instances where the same words or phrases are repeated in reverse order. This reversal pattern is often used to create contrast, emphasize ideas, or frame concepts differently (Adijaya et al., 2022; Harris, 2018). Notice how the inversion of words or phrases may alter the meaning or emphasis within the sentence, highlighting different perspectives or emphasizing contrasts effectively. Example antimetabole, "Kalau kita tidak hidup untuk makan, kenapa kita makan untuk hidup?"

Conclusion

Stylistics is a branch of linguistics that studies language in relation to its aesthetic aspects. Stylistics studies the sounds, words and sentences in language with special attention to their aesthetic qualities. This is different from linguistics, which studies language without special

attention to aesthetic aspects. Stylistics is the way an author chooses language techniques and expressions to convey the author's ideas. Stylistics acts as a bridge between language and literary criticism. Children's stories are works of fiction written for children, telling the lives of children, and related to children, stories are one of the fulfillments of inner needs whose role is great for the formation of personality. Based on the research results, it can be concluded that this study identifies various stylistic devices, such as Parallelism, Chiasmus, Antithesis, Climax, Asyndeton, Sentential adverb, Irony, Understatement, Litotes, Hyperbole, Metabasis, Hypophora, Distinction, Metanoia, Zeugma, Diazeugma, Mesozeugma, Hypozeugma, Syllepsis, Hyperbaton, Anastrophe, Appositive, Simile, Metaphor, Chatachresis, Metonymy, Personification, Apostrophe, Transferred epithet, Anaphora, Epistrophe, Simploce, Anadiplosis, Conduplication, Epanalepsis, Diacope, Epizeuxis, Scesis Onomaton, Alliteration, Onomatopoeia, Assonance, Rhetorical question, Apopthesis, Anacoluthon, Oxymoron, and Antimetabole, used in children's short stories to enhance narrative appeal and expression.

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