

**PERSONIFICATION IN THE NOVEL “THE LITTLE
PRINCE” BY ANTOINE DE SAINT-EXUPÉRY**

SKRIPSI

*Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements
for Degree of Sarjana Pendidikan (S.Pd)
English Education Program*

**By: SYAKILA AULIA
NPM: 1702050015**



**FACULTY OF TEACHERS TRAINING AND EDUCATION
UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA**

MEDAN

2021



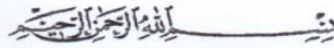
**MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI
UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA
FAKULTAS KEGURUAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN**

Jl. Kapten Mukhtar Basri No. 3 Medan 20238 Telp. 061-6622400 Ext. 22, 23, 30

Website: <http://www.fkip.umsu.ac.id> E-mail: fkip@umsu.ac.id

BERITA ACARA

Ujian Mempertahankan Skripsi Sarjana Bagi Mahasiswa Program Strata 1
Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara



Panitia Ujian Sarjana Strata-1 Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan dalam Sidangnya yang diselenggarakan pada hari Selasa, Tanggal 09 November 2021, pada pukul 08.30 WIB sampai dengan selesai. Setelah mendengar, memperhatikan dan memutuskan bahwa:

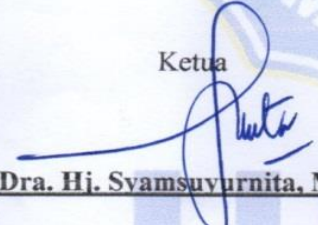
Nama Lengkap : Syakila Aulia
N.P.M : 1702050015
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Skripsi : Personification in the Novel "The Little Prince" by Antoine De Saint-Exupéry

Dengan diterimanya skripsi ini, sudah lulus dari ujian Komprehensif, berhak memakai gelar Sarjana Pendidikan (S.Pd).

Ditetapkan : () Lulus Yudisium
() Lulus Bersyarat
() Memperbaiki Skripsi
() Tidak Lulus

PANITIA PELAKSANA

Ketua


Dra. Hj. Svamsuurnita, M.Pd.

Sekretaris


Dr. Hj. Dewi Kesuma Nst, SS., M.Hum.

ANGGOTA PENGUJI:

1. Dr. Hj. Dewi Kesuma Nst, SS., M.Hum.

1. 

2. Resty Wahyuni S.Pd., M.Hum.

2. 

3. Yusriati, SS., M.Hum.

3. 



MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI
UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA
FAKULTAS KEGURUAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN
Jl. KaptenMuchtasarBasri No .3 Telp. (061) 6619056 Medan 20238
Website :<http://www.fkip.umsu.ac.id> Email: fkip@umsu.ac.id

LEMBAR PENGESAHAN SKRIPSI

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

Skripsi ini diajukan oleh mahasiswa di bawah ini:

Nama Lengkap : Syakila Aulia
NPM : 1702050015
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Skripsi : Personification in the Novel "The Little Prince" by Antoine De Saint-Exupéry.

Sudah layak disidangkan

Medan, 02 November 2021

Disetujui oleh:
Pembimbing


Yusriati, S.S., M.Pd

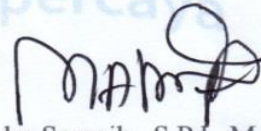
Diketahui oleh:

Dekan



Dra. Hj. Syamsuyurnita, M.Pd

Ketua Program Studi



Mandra Saragih., S.Pd., M.Hum



BERITA ACARA BIMBINGAN SKRIPSI

Perguruan Tinggi : Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara
Fakultas : Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan
Jurusan/Prog. Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Nama : Syakila Aulia
NPM : 1702050015
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Skripsi : Personification in the Novel "The Little Prince" by Antoine De Saint-Exupéry

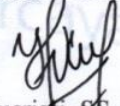
Tanggal	Deskripsi Hasil Bimbingan Skripsi	Tanda Tangan
30 Sept 2021	Chapter I (background of the study), Chapter II (theoretical framework), table of content, Chapter III, Acknowledgement, Abstract Chapter IV (Data & data analysis).	M/S
06 Okt 2021	Chapter IV (Data Analysis), Chapter V (conclusion) Appendix	M/S
12 Okt 2021	Chapter IV (Data analysis, findings, discussion). Chapter V (conclusion)	M/S
22 Okt 2021	Chapter IV (Data analysis, findings, discussion). Chapter V (conclusion)	M/S
29 Okt 2021	ACC for the exam	M/S

Medan, 29 Oktober 2021

Diketahui oleh:
Ketua Prodi


(Mandra Saragih, S.Pd., M.Hum)

Dosen Pembimbing


(Yusriati, S.S., M.Hum)



MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI
UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA
FAKULTAS KEGURUAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN
Jl. Kapten Mukhtar Basri No.3 Telp.(061)6619056 Medan 20238
Website : ww.fkip.umsu.ac.id E-mail : fkip@umsu.ac.id

PERNYATAAN KEASLIAN SKRIPSI

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

Saya yang bertanda tangan dibawah in:

Nama Lengkap : Syakila Aulia
N.P.M : 1702050015
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Dengan ini menyatakan bahwa skripsi saya yang berjudul **“Personification in The Novel “The little Prince” By Antoinè de Saint-Exupéry”**. Adalah benar bersifat asli (original), bukan hasil menyadur mutlak dari karya orang lain.

Bilamana dikemudian hari ditemukan ketidaksesuaian dengan pernyataan ini, maka saya bersedia dituntut dan diproses sesuai dengan ketentuan yang berlaku di Universitas Muhamamdiyah Sumatera Utara

Demikian pernyataan ini dengan sesungguhnya dan dengan sebenar-benarnya.

YANG MENYATAKAN,




SYAKILA AULIA

UMSU
Unggul | Cerdas | Terpercaya

ABSTRACT

Aulia, Syakila. 1702050015. *Personification in the Novel “The Little Prince” by Antoine De Saint-Exupéry*. Skripsi. English Education Program, Faculty of Teacher’s Training and Education (FKIP). University of Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara (UMSU). Medan 2021.

This research was focused on analyzing personification in the novel *The Little Prince* by Antoine De Saint-Exupéry (ADSE). The purposes of this study were to find the personification and to describe the cause of personification were used in the novel *The Little Prince* by ADSE. The researcher applied a descriptive qualitative method. The data was obtained from the novel *The Little Prince*. The researcher used some theories in answering the questions, namely: Dodson (2008), Danesi (2004) and Schreier (2012). Based on the analysis of personification in the novel *The Little Prince*, there were 66 personifications which consisted of 56 impersonal personifications and 10 inanimate personifications. There were two factors that personification was used in the novel, namely: (1) Internal factor, refer to ADSE’s characters and the impact of the novel’s genre, namely fable; and (2) External factors, refer to his family life, such as his spouse, and the experiences of his occupation.

Keyword : *Personification, Novel, The Little Prince, Antoine De Saint-Exupéry.*

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT



In the name of Allah, the most gracious, and most merciful. First, the researcher would like to express my gratitude to Allah SWT who has given her chances in finishing her study. Second, blessing and peace be upon to our prophet Muhammad SAW who has brought human beings from the dark era in to bright era.

Third, a most heartfelt thanks to her beloved parents, Drs. Zulham Firdaus and Almh. Dra. Syahriani, who brought her up to cherish language, knowledge and many other things. The researcher would never stop expressing her gratitude for their great love, support, and prayers that make the researcher complete her thesis entitled *Personification in the Novel "The Little Prince" by Antoine De Saint-Exupéry* until this research in its present form. Fourth, the researcher would like to extend her sincere thanks to numerous people had helped her to complete the research. Thus thanks are sincerely offered to the following people:

1. Prof. Dr. Agussani, M.AP., as the Rector of Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara, who had provided facilities and infrastructure for the researcher in completing her undergraduate degree.
2. Dra. Syamsuyurnita, M.Pd., as the Dean of FKIP UMSU who had given her the recommendation to carry out this research.
3. Pirman Ginting, S.Pd, M.Hum., as the Head of English Education Program and Rita Harisma, S.Pd., M.Hum as the Secretary of English

Education Program who had motivated the researcher in completing this research.

4. Yusriati, S.S, M.Hum., whose keen insight, guidance, and exacting standards have left an indelible mark, both personally and professionally, as the supervisor who had given the suggestion, ideas, comments and guidance during writing the study from the beginning until the end.
5. Resty Wahyuni, S.Pd, M.Hum as reviewer who had given suggestions and comments in completing this research.
6. Muhammad Arifin, S.Pd, M.Pd as the Head of library UMSU who had given permission to the researcher to do her research in the library.
7. All lectures especially those of English Educational Program for their guidance advice, suggestion, and encouragement during her academic years at FKIP UMSU.
8. The staffs of digital library Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara that helped and gave her opportunity in finishing this research.
9. The staffs of Faculty of Teachers Training and Education Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara that helped and gave her information during her academic years at FKIP UMSU.
10. All of Her beloved Classmate in English Departement of VIII-A Morning for sweetest memories with the habitual which can not forgotten. May Allah always bless them for all. Aamiin.
11. Last but not least, she wants to thank her, she wants to thank her for believing in herself, she wants to thank her for doing all of this hard

work, she wants to thank her for having no days off, for never quitting, for just being herself at all times.

Medan, 01 November 2021

The Researcher

Syakila Aulia

TABLE OF CONTENT

ABSTRACT	i
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	ii
TABLE OF CONTENT	v
LIST OF TABLE	vii
LIST OF FIGURE	viii
LIST OF APPENDICES	ix
CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION	
A. Background of the Study.....	1
B. Identification of the Problem.....	5
C. The Scope and Limitation	6
D. Formulation of the Problem	6
E. The Objectives of the Study	6
F. The Significance of the Study	7
CHAPTER II REVIEW OF LITERATURE	
A. Theoretical Framework	8
1. Figurative Language.....	8
2. Personification	10
B. Previous Relevant Study	19
C. Conceptual Framework	24
CHAPTER III RESEARCH METHOD	
A. The Research Design	27

B. The Source of Data	27
C. The Technique of Data Collection.....	28
D. The Data Analysis.....	29
CHAPTER IV DATA AND DATA ANALYSIS	
A. Data Analysis	30
B. Findings.....	30
C. Discussion	53
CHAPTER V CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION	
A. Conclusion	58
B. Suggestion.....	58
REFERENCE	60
APPENDIX	62

LIST OF TABLE

Table 1.1 The Impersonal Personification	31
Table 1.2 The Inanimate Personification	34

LIST OF FIGURE

Figure 1 Conceptual Framework.....	26
------------------------------------	----

LIST OF APPENDICES

- Appendix 1 : Personification in the novel The Little Prince by Antoine De Saint-Exupéry.
- Appendix 2 : Form K1
- Appendix 3 : Form K2
- Appendix 4 : Form K3
- Appendix 5 : Berita Acara Bimbingan Proposal
- Appendix 6 : Lembar Pengesahan Proposal
- Appendix 7 : Berita Acara Seminar Proposal
- Appendix 8 : Surat Keterangan Seminar Proposal
- Appendix 9 : Lembar Pengesahan Hasil Seminar Proposal
- Appendix 10 : Surat Riset
- Appendix 11 : Surat Balasan Riset
- Appendix 12 : Surat Bebas Pustaka
- Appendix 13 : Berita Acara Bimbingan Skripsi
- Appendix 14 : Lembar Pengesahan Skripsi

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

Many literature writings used figurative language. The increase of used figurative language to the writings makes the readers have to understand figurative language. It must need fully understanding for people about figurative language when translating the content in its meaning that can be found from writing products such as novel, short story, etc. Thompson in Andayani (2010) stated that figurative language is a way of expressing something other than using the literal meaning of words. In other words, figurative language is a figurative word that has an indirect meaning, has a hidden meaning to convey a certain meaning. The aim of understanding the figurative language in writing is to be able to understand the implied meaning in a written. Besides, human beings are able to make the writing gorgeous by using figurative language.

For communication, it has a function for avoiding bad assumption or misunderstanding in a conversation's content on what people said exactly, also can conveying the ideas creatively. This process encouraged a writer creatively in conveying the ideas that the authors had already made and it all be conveyed in the writing products. There are several products of writing that human being as social creature need as media to share and get information or idea for their daily life.

Some of novels use figurative language, especially personification. Personification is anything other than a human being that acts like a human,

whether it's an action or a nature. Dodson (2008:39) states that personification is the attribution of human characteristics to any inanimate object, abstract object or impersonal being. Based on the previous sentence, anything other than humans that performs activities like humans is personification. Novel readers only focus on beautiful writing without knowing there is an implied message written using personification figures. At that point, the novel reader missed the hidden message that the novelist wants to convey. Nevertheless, they did not recognize of the words or sentences whether it is personification or not, since they did not as well mindful of knowing sorts of personification that they had as of now utilized.

There is example of personification in the novel *The Little Prince* by ADSE:

*“They **sleep** in the secrecy of the ground until one of them decides to **wake up**.” (Data 1).*

Saint-Exupéry (1943:14)

The piece of dialogue above was spoken by The Narrator or Pilot when they were talking about the fertile planet where The Little Prince lived which had many plant seeds in the soil. The sentence above contains personification because the subject of the sentence is *seeds* which is an embryonic plant enclosed in a protective outer covering. *Seeds* is a living creature other than humans. Thus, the *seeds* combined with the word *sleep* (verb) and *wake up* (verb) which is an activity carried out by humans. *Sleep* is an activity that rest with your eyes closed and your mind and body not active. *Sleep* activities require body parts such as eyes. Moreover, *sleep* which is the daily activity of humans, not for plants and even seeds. This means that, *wake up* is an activity which is realize and become aware of something. *Wake up* also need a body that can awake. Besides, the actor

of the sentence is the seeds which is non-human. Therefore, the sentence is personification because the *seeds* can not *sleep* and *wake up* : 4
acting like human beings.

This research focused on analyzing the personification and the reason of used personification in Antoine De Saint Exupéry's novel, *The Little Prince*. Personification is one type of figurative language that is often found in writing, especially in literary writing. Arjomandi and Kafipour (2016) argues most sentences need to be extended for the better understands the text and the retains its naturalness. In other words, a sentence which have literal meaning must to used the common words that can explain the goals and easily understand. Dodson (2011:28) concurs that there are two tasks to understanding personification, recognizing that a term is personification and finding the purpose of the term. In other words, requires in-depth knowledge of personification if want to understand personification itself. Whereas, there are still many readers, especially novel readers who still don't understand the meaning of personification. For the most part, novel readers read and admire how the creator expresses sentiments utilizing figurative language, using presuppositions of non-human objects that are made to resemble and act like humans. This is evidenced by a review taken from katebelec translator in the Indonesian version of the novel *The Little Prince*. Loir (2011) states that every word, every sentence, is the result of a very high and refined craft. There are for example a large number of repeated phrases, all intentional, all considered. In other words, *The Little Prince* novel the novel uses high language and is difficult to translate directly.

Colston (2015:10) states that many presumed figurative utterances are difficult to categorize into subsets of known figurative types. Ought to be, figurative language, especially personification is more deeply caught on since the meaning or hidden message of the creator is contained within the figure of speech. However, the message and meaning of the creator is the essence of the purpose of utilizing the personification. In this manner, the researcher chose personification for this research.

There are numerous personifications in novel *The Little Prince*. Moreover, Antoine De Saint-Exupéry's novel is exceptionally great since it 5
unique storyline and is troublesome to predict. This novel has the advantage that it does not as it were show writing but there are likewise illustrations in it which of course can increase the creative energy of the readers in reading this novel conjointly make the readers not bored since they are treated to colorful outlines. Subsequently, author prefer novel *The Little Prince* by Antoine De Saint-Exupéry (ADSE) to bolster the research.

One of the ADSE's novels, *The Little Prince*, a book from France with a fiction children's literature genre that appears much more imperative things. Furthermore, *The Little Prince* educate that the responsibility demanded by relationship with others leads to a greater understanding and appreciation of one's obligations to the world in common.

However, personification could be a figurative language whose meaning is rarely known by novel readers. They only read *The Little Prince* novel and adore of the illustrations contained in the book, without understanding what

personification is. The researcher is interested to do research *Personification in the Novel “The Little Prince” by Antoine De Saint-Exupéry*. Finally, the readers of the novel know more about the personification on the novel.

B. Identifications of the Problem

Proportional to the research background, this research had the following problems:

1. Some of novel readers do not know the personification in the Novel “The Little Prince” by Antoine De Saint-Exupéry. 6
2. Some of novel readers do not know why the personification is used in the Novel “The Little Prince” by Antoine De Saint-Exupéry.
3. Some of novel readers do not catch the implicit meaning in the personification writing in the Novel “The Little Prince” by Antoine De Saint-Exupéry.
4. Some of novel readers do not understand the meaning of the expression of personification in the Novel “The Little Prince” by Antoine De Saint-Exupéry.

C. The Scope and Limitation

The scope of this research was figurative language and the limitation of this research was on the personification in Exupéry's novel entitled *The Little Prince*.

D. Formulations of the Problem

In relation to the background of the study, the problems were formulated as the following:

1. What were the personification found in the novel “The Little Prince” by Antoine De Saint-Exupéry?
2. Why the personification were used in the novel “The Little Prince” by Antoine De Saint-Exupéry?

E. The Objectives of the Study

In connection with the problems of the study, the objectives were

7

1. To find out the Personification in the Novel “The Little Prince” by Antoine De Saint-Exupéry.
2. To describe why the Personification is used in the Novel “The Little Prince” by Antoine De Saint-Exupéry.

F. The Significance of the Study

The findings of the study were expected useful theoretically and practically:

a. Theoretically

The results of this research were expected to enrich and contribute to English literature as a valuable source of reference of personification.

b. Practically

The results of this study were expected to be useful:

- a. The teachers, to support them who are teaching personification, this is the material that can supports the teaching and learning process.

- b. The students, to support them who are learning personification in order to expand their knowledge.
- c. The other researchers, to support them to add knowledge and get more information about personification.
- d. Some of the novel reader, to support them to get more knowledge and information about personification.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITEATURE

A. Theoretical Framework

1. Figurative Language

The meaning of figurative language can not be taken actually (or ought to not be taken truly as it were). Commonly, figurative language is additionally a way to include readers or listeners to be more imaginative in translating the words and compositions that passion as well as possible.

Dancygier and Sweetser (2011:1) declares that figurative language changed into idea of as being one element of what offers a text, in particular, a poetic text, unique esthetic value. Besides, figurative language is regularly found in literary works, such as: articles in daily papers, notices, novels, poems, etc. Figurative language itself is ordinary utilized to analyze the more profound meaning of words, in songs, for illustration, it is additionally utilized to create writing look wonderful. Thus, figurative language is not completely translated straightforwardly from the words that compose it. It is figurative or some of the time satire, not taken truly.

Figurative language may be a fashion of dialect utilized by the author or speaker to communicate a message creatively and metaphorically which points to create the reader or listener get a certain impact from the fashion of dialect used. For example: *I can see the rose is chuckling at me since I am as well eager with longing.*

Colston (2015:128) argues that figurative language is valuable for cathartically capturing and enlightening a speaker's attitudes or emotions around something, a loose thought of common ground may be beneficial. In as much as, figurative language could be a language expression strategy, actually figurative language is frequently utilized to speak to the emotions and considerations of the author, writer or speaker who employments the figurative language. Numerous works are shaped due to the emotional of the author, additionally the uses a figurative language as the appearance. Subsequently, figurative language can be a continuer to pour emotions in writing.

Figurative language is the used of the abundance of dialect, a certain assortment to get certain impact, and large characteristics of a gather of scholarly writers and the particular template and communicationally. In general, figurative language could be a method of communicating dialect, the style of discourse whose meaning does not allude to the exacting meaning of supporting words, but to the included meaning and the inferred meaning. Malau (2017:40) declares that writing a letter requires figurative language to bring the content of the letter to life, but without the figurative language, the letter becomes a meaningless literary work and its social value is more or less stated. If it is not, it is attractive, meaningful, and valuable, it can lose its beauty. In consequence, figurative language is a strategic language that aims to beautiful and strengthen the composition of the text.

Sakadolovski (2003:43) declares in addition to the metaphor, there are many possible figure of speech or tropes. These include irony, indirect inquiry, sarcasm,

oxymoron, hyperbole, comparison, metonymy, analogy, personification and so on. The main point of this research is on personification.

1.1 Personification

Personification is an act, nature, and condition of inanimate objects or living things other than humans that appear to be seen and do activities like humans. Dodson (2008:39) states that personification is the attribution of human characteristics to any inanimate object, abstract object or impersonal being. Based on the previous sentence, anything other than humans that performs activities like humans is personification. Whether it is inanimate objects, animals and even plants, as long as they do things like humans, it will be classified as personification.

According to the theory from Dodson (2008) above, the personification allow to categorize in two types, namely impersonal personification and inanimate personification. Besides that, Dodson (2008:54) concurs that impersonal personification is the attribution of human characteristics to an impersonal being, especially those that take action verbs most often associated with persons. In other words, impersonal personification is all the impersonal things, including the plant or animal or an object as long as its non human, which act and has a characteristics look like humans.

This is an example of impersonal personification taken from the journal Andayani, et al (2020).

*“Lust for power: **evil flies** that sit on the people who are most proud of themselves; mocker of all weak virtues that drive every horse and arrogance.”* Andayani, et al (2020).

This sentence is from the short story, *Tiga Hal yang Jahat* taken from *Zarathustra*. Here, personification refers to *lalat jahat (evil flies)*. The object of personification in this phrase is *lalat* or fly, and the human characteristic that it has is *jahat (evil)*. The phrase *lalat jahat (evil flies)* refers to anyone who has lust for power of arrogancy as to get whatever they want. The author used this personification to describe Zarathustra's feeling when he saw a human seeking power in something. Fly or flies is a harmful insect that moves from a stained area, then accidentally sits on a clean place. It immediately contaminates the place or object on which it sits. Implicitly, the author made this example so that the description and analogy he created could be accepted.

Moreover, Danesi (2004:117) declares that inanimate personification is the representation of inanimate objects or abstract ideas as living things. this means that personification is an act or condition performed by an inanimate object or an abstract thing that looks like a living being. All the inanimate objects, which is non human, that do the human characteristics and human action is inanimate personification.

This is an example of inanimate personification taken from the journal Tiarawati and Ningsih (2019).

*“Our **disappointment melts** to the floor and combines in a puddle of premature tears at our feet.”* Tiarawati and Ningsih (2019)

Tiarawati and Ningsih (2019) argues the sentence “Our *disappointment melts* to the floor” is considered as personification, because the word disappointment which human’s feeling which following with the word melts which is an inanimate thing. Disappointment is not a thing that liquidly or a solid object that

can melt, but disappointment is a human expression to show the sadness or anger of something to be expected which does not fulfill. Melting is an event of the solid object which can turn liquid due to changing temperature or weather, for example snow turns into water due to the winter turning into summer

Hurford, Heasley and Smith (2007:337-338) stated personification could be a specific sub-type of ontological metaphor in which an object is indicated as being a person. For instance; (1) *That theory explains everything you need to know about metaphor*, (2) *I think that life has cheated me out of any hope of happiness*, (3) *Cancer finally caught up with him*. Note that, literally speaking, a theory can not clarify anything (1), as it were a person can, essentially, as it were people can truly deceive someone (2) or capture up with someone (3). But conceiving such non-human substances as a *theory*, *life* and *cancer* as in spite of the fact that they are human substances empowers us to project inspirations and characteristics to them that would not be conceivable without personification. Conceptualizing substances in human terms by implies of personification makes them more accessible to understanding.

Melion and Ramakers (2016:26) states personification is consistently endorsed as a rhetorical and/or pictorial instrument preeminently capable of embodying meaning and emotion by means of images. To state the matter differently, personification is something that can give form and depiction as if it has life and has a real form that displays emotions according to what the actor wants.

Personification can be realized in the field of communication. Personification is realized because the speaker has an abstract mind that is connected with imagination to make the actor's speech more dynamic and beautiful. Dancygier and Sweetser (2014) argues personification allows speakers to attribute volitional behavior to abstractions, and also to represent the ways in which the speaker is affected by them. In accordance with Dancygier's speech, personification views the speaker's behavior that looks abstract so that personification is manifested in the speaker's speech to realize the unique desire of the speaker who wants to use presupposed sentences from non-humans. Dorst (2011:121) concurs that personifications are more likely to be observed as personifications and display clearer communicative characteristics as personifications, although the underlying linguistic mechanisms remain the same.

Personification is a part of figurative language that is giving the attribute of human beings to animal, an object or a concept. It is sub type of metaphor, an implied comparison in which the figurative term of the comparison is always human being. For the example, *How poor are words in conveying* the heights of splendor. The example above it can be said as a personification because in the real context the word *Conveying* always refers to the human action which is used anatomy such *Mouth to speak an utterance to* somebody. But by looking the data above that it is used a personification because the word *poor words* as if a human being which has a nature such able to describe a human action in conveying something. But it is totally a thing which can be a human being as called personification.

2. Summary of the Novel *The Little Prince*

The Narrator introduces himself as a man, who has learned from an early age that adults lack imagination and understanding. He is now a pilot who crashed in the desert. He met a little boy and asked him to paint sheepskin, and the narrator had to do so. The Narrator calls the child The Little Prince and learns that the boy comes from a very small planet, which The Narrator thinks is The Asteroid B-612. In the next few days, The Little Prince told The Narrator about his life. The Prince is on his asteroid planet, which is no bigger than the house, and he spends time with baobab seedlings, lest they grow large enough to swallow the little planet. One day, an personification rose grew on the earth, and the prince loved her wholeheartedly. However, her vanity and demands for the prince became too much, and he left.

The Prince travels to a series of Asteroids, each of which has an adult, and these adults have been reduced to a certain function. The first is a king who needs obedience but did not surrender until the arrival of The Prince. The only inhabitant of the next planet is a Conceited Person, and all he gets from The Prince is but charm. The Prince then met an Alcoholic, who explained that he must drink to forget that he was ashamed of drinking. The fourth planet introduces The Prince to a Businessman who insists that he has stars, which is crucial for him to know exactly how many stars there are. The Prince then encountered a lighter. Although his planet rotates so fast that dusk and dawn occur every minute, The Prince ordered him to turn on the light every night and turn it off every morning.

Eventually, The Prince came to a planet where Geographers lived. Although, The Geographer knows nothing about his planet, because this is the only function of recording what he has learned from the explorer. He asked The Prince to describe his planet, but when The Prince mentioned flowers, The Geographer said that the flowers were not recorded because they were short-lived. The Geographer suggested that The Little Prince visit the earth.

The Narrator and The Little Prince have now spent eight days in the desert and there is no water. Then the two crossed the desert to search for a well, and they miraculously found it. The Little Prince tells The Narrator that he plans to return it to his planet and flowers that night, and now the stars will be meaningful to The Narrator because he will know that his friend lives on one of them. To return to his planet requires a viper to bite him. The story resumes after six years. The Narrator said that The Prince's body was lost in the morning, so he knew that he had returned to the planet, and he wanted to know whether the sheep he painted ate his flowers. In conclusion, he advises readers that if they find The Little Prince, please contact him.

3. About the Novel *The Little Prince*

"The Little Prince" is a book written by Antoine De Saint-Exupéry in 1943. "The Little Prince" became Saint Exupéry's most successful work, with nearly 140 million copies sold worldwide. This makes it one of the best-selling and most translated books. It has been translated into 302 languages and dialects. "The

"Little Prince" has been adapted into various forms of art and media, including recording, radio, theatre, film, television, ballet, and opera.

4. The Characters of the Novel *The Little Prince*.

a. The Little Prince

One of the two heroes of the story. A lonely little boy who was naive and had righteous views. Owner of a planet filled with volcanoes and baobab trees. and also has a friend a rose on the planet where he lives.

b. The Narrator

A mature man who works as a pilot who has logical and mature thinking. A grown man who trivializes small things such as trivial questions from a child, considers himself an adult and is busy with adult activities.

c. The Rose

A beautiful rose who has a selfish and childish nature, one of The Little Prince's friends and lives together on their planet.

d. The Fox

The only friend The Little Prince met in the desert who had logical thinking. A fox who was disappointed because his master had abandoned him long ago. When he met The Little Prince, they signed a contract as master and pet.

e. The Snake

The first character the prince meets on Earth, who ultimately sends The Prince back to the heavens by biting him.

f. The King

The first planet visited by the little prince is a planet inhabited by a king who has an authoritarian and arrogant nature, even though he is alone on the planet where he lives.

g. The Vain Man

An old man who has self-confidence and wants to always be praised. People who fail are sad and in dire need of respect from all those who pass by. After all, as if alone, he is guaranteed to be the richest and most handsome man on the planet.

h. The Drunkard

The third individual the little prince experiences after taking off domestic may be a lush, who spends his days and nights lost in a daze. The drunkard may be a pitiful figure, but he is additionally absurd since he drinks to disregard that he is embarrassed of drinking.

i. The Businessman

A caricature of grown-ups who is the fourth individual the little prince visits. A grown man who is busy counting stars without knowing why he is doing this. He considers himself a busy, smart and important person, but he doesn't know the purpose of all his seemingly futile activities.

j. The Lamplighter

The fifth and most complex figure the prince experiences some time recently landing on earth. At to begin with, the lamplighter shows up to be however another silly character with no genuine reason, he always repeats the

activities he does with a short period of time. Like turning on the lights when it's dark, and turning on the lights when the sun has shine on the planet.

k. The Geographe

The 6th and last character the little prince experiences some time recently he lands on earth. In spite of, the fact that the geographer is clearly well-read, he denies to memorize around his own planet, saying it could be a work for visitors. He determines that the little prince visit earth, and his comments on the temporal nature of blossoms uncover to the little prince that his possess blossom will not final until the end of time.

l. The Railway Switchman

The railroad switchman works at the center for the colossal trains that surge back and forward carrying disappointed grown-ups from one put to the other. He has more viewpoint on life than the despondent, negligent travelers his trains ship. He concurs with the ruler that the children are the as it were ones who appreciate the magnificence of the prepare rides.

m. The Sales clerk

The salesclerk offers pills that extinguish thirst on the grounds that individuals can spare up to fifty-three minutes a day in case they don't have to be halt to drink. He symbolizes the cutting edge world's lost accentuation on sparing time and taking easy routes.

n. The Three-Petaled Flower

The three-petaled flower lives alone within the forsake, observing the periodic caravan pass by. She erroneously advises the ruler that there are as it

were a handful of men within the world which their lack of roots implies they are frequently blown along.

B. Previous Relevant Study

There are 5 of relevant studies that relate with this research :

The first research is written by Mohammad Harun, Yunisrina Qismullah Yusuf and Muhammad Karnafi (2020) entitled *Figurative Language used in Novel by Arafat Nur on the Aceh Conflict*. The source of information from this descriptive qualitative research can be archives in the form of the novel *Burung Terbang di Kelam Malam* (BTKM) by Arafat Nur. This paper aims to describe the figurative language used in the novel *Burung Terbang di Kelam Malam* (future, BTKM, or translated as 'A Bird Flies in the Dark of Night') written by Arafat Nur in 2014. The result of the research appears that the novel uses simile most (32 occurrences), followed by satire (22), hyperbole (18), metonymy (16), metaphor (13), sarcasm (11), synecdoche (9), personification and irony (each with 8 occurrences), and with litotes (6) as the slightest utilized figurative language. These results suggest that the foremost utilized figurative language got to be powerful language instruments to represent the social, political, and social issues in Acehese society amid the conflict and the post conflict era. The brain research of the characters is displayed through dialect that associates with fear, sensitivity, anxiety and frailty within the center of the conflict and among individuals with control who are hardhearted. The similitudes contained in this study are both utilizing figurative language in their inquire about and utilizing novel objects in

their investigate. For the distinction, Mohammad Harun, Yunisrina Qismullah Yusuf and Muhammad Karnafi utilize all types of figurative language, whereas the researcher only used one type of figurative language, specifically personification. Thus, the researcher investigated more particular than this inquire about. Their research focused on all the types of figurative language, analyzed the data and got the result. Whereas the researcher only focused and analyzed the personification, which is the sub-title of the figurative language. The researcher analyze the data and got the result the personification and the cause of personification was used in the novel *The Little Prince*.

The second research that relevant is from the author Arini Egi Tiarawati and Tri Wahyu Retno Ningsih (2019) with the title *Figurative Language Analysis on the Ugly Love Novel by Colleen Hoover*. The analyst utilized subjective research strategy in this study. The strategy of this think about is descriptive qualitative strategy. The aim of this ponder is to analyze the types of figurative language which found in *Ugly Love novel by Colleen Hoover*. There are numerous sentences that contain figurative language that found within the novel. The researcher was found 87 information to be analyzed within the types of figurative language. The information will be distinguished and classified into 8 sorts of figurative language by Leech. The result of this consider found 6 sorts of figurative language in this Ugly Love novel. That are 33 information of personifications, 19 information of similes, 11 information of irony, 10 information of hyperbole, 9 information of metaphors, and 5 data of metonymy. The foremost of dominant sort of figurative language within the *Ugly Love novel*

by *Colleen Hoover* is personification. The similitudes contained in this study are both utilizing figurative language in their investigate and utilizing novel objects in their research. For the distinction, Arini Egi Tiarawati and Tri Wahyu Retno Ningsih utilize all types of figurative language, whereas the researcher only used one type of figurative language, specifically personification. Thus, the researcher investigated more particular than this inquire about. Their research focused on all the types of figurative language, analyzed the data and got the result. Whereas the researcher only focused and analyzed the personification, which is the sub-title of the figurative language. The researcher analyze the data and got the result the personification and the cause of personification was used in the novel *The Little Prince*.

The third research that relates is the investigate of Dewi Syafitri and Melisa Marlinton (2018), entitled *An Analysis of Figurative Language Used In Edgar Allan Poe's Poems*. Descriptive qualitative strategy was utilized to classify and analyze the information. The procedure utilized in collecting the data was library investigate. In the mean time, in analyzing the information, the analysts connected qualitative descriptive. The destinations of the investigate was to portray kinds and meanings of figurative language utilized in *Edgar Allan Poe's poems*. The titles of the 8 Edgar Allan Poe's poems were "*Annabel Lee, The Sleeper, A Dream Within A Dream, To One in Paradise, Alone, Spirit of the Death, The Lake and Evening Stars*". After exploring the kinds and meanings in 8 *Edgar Allan Poe's poems*, the analysts found 96 figurative languages. The figurative language in *Edgar Allan Poe's poems* have been analyzed in sorts; there were 25

personifications, 6 similes, 16 metaphors, 11 hyperboles, 2 ironies, 9 paradoxes, 6 metonymies, The similitude in this investigate is that they both use figurative language within the question of their investigate. For the distinction, Dewi Syafitri and Melisa Marlinton utilize the types of figurative language, whereas the researcher only used one type of figurative language, specifically personification. Their data was taken from poem, whereas the researcher used novel to took the data. Their research focused on all the types of figurative language, analyzed the data and got the result. Whereas the researcher only focused and analyzed the personification, which is the sub-title of the figurative language. The researcher analyze the data and got the result the personification and the cause of personification was used in the novel *The Little Prince*.

The fourth research came from the authors Setiyawati, Lia Maulia Indrayani and Rosaria Mita Amalia (2018) with the title *Types of Figurative Speech in Pangandaran Song Lyric*. The methodology utilized in this study is descriptive qualitative by using the taking after stages: collecting the data, classifying the data, analyzing the data, and drawing the conclusion. *Pangandaran song* lyric is utilized as the information in this study. The reason of the think about are to discover out and analyze the types of figurative speech in “Pangandaran” song lyric. The result of this study appears that there are two types of Figurative Language within the song lyric consisting of metaphor and personification. Whereas the type of meaning within the song lyric is the emotional meaning. At long last the result of the consideration is trusted to be a direct for readers who are interested to analyze the types of figurative speech particularly in Sundanese song

lyrics verses. The equation in this study is that they both use figurative language in the object of their research. While the difference in the object under study and limitations in the study. Setiyawati, Lia Maulia Indrayani and Rosaria Mita Amalia used several songs from *Pangandaran Song* for their research objects, while the researcher used novels as the object of research. Also, their research focused on all the types of figurative language, analyzed the data and got the result. Whereas the researcher only focused and analyzed the personification, which is the sub-title of the figurative language. The researcher analyze the data and got the result the personification and the cause of personification was used in the novel *The Little Prince*.

The fifth research by Sari Rishita Siallagan, Sulastri Manurung and Juwita Boneka Sinaga (2017) with the title *Analysis of Figurative Language and Imagery in Taylor Swift's Song*. In this study, the analyst used a qualitative descriptive method. The results of the study are displayed in the frame of the sections. The researcher analyzed the songs by reading expectations and giving consideration to each line. The point of this question is to discover the types of figurative language and symbolism in the melodic verse of *Taylor Swift's "1989" Collection*. After tracing the sentences in the melodic lyrics, the analyst found 8 kinds of figurative language used in the song lyric, namely personification, allegory, hyperbole, simile, ironic expression, figure of speech, litotes, and metonymy. In addition, six types of imagery used in song lyrics are visual imagery, sound-related imagery, nature imagery, kinesthetic imagery, material imagery, and olfactory imagery. The most dominant figurative language used is personification and the

extraordinary image used is visual imagery. The similarity in this research is that both of them use figurative language in their research object. The difference is in the questions under research. Sari Rishita Siallagan, Sulastri Manurung and Juwita Boneka Sinaga used several songs from Taylor Swift for their research object, while my research used books for their research object. For the distinction, Dewi Syafitri and Melisa Marlinton utilize the types of figurative language, their research focused on all the types of figurative language, analyzed the data and got the result. Whereas the researcher only focused and analyzed the personification, which is the sub-title of the figurative language. The researcher analyze the data and got the result the personification and the cause of personification was used in the novel *The Little Prince*.

C. Conceptual Framework

There are still novel readers who do not understand about figurative language, particularly with personification. In case, anybody who knows the meaning of personification because there is the word 'person' which is part of the word *personification* that made people assume what the meaning is. In truth, many people still confused about the true meaning exactly of personification. Personification may be a sentence that produces nonhumans behave any act like humans. The reason of utilize the personification is to communicate certain objectives through writing that employments broader terms by describing nonhumans as in the event that they are human, it can moreover be to beautify sentences or writings.

Personification often found in any books. For instance, in Antoine De Saint-Exupéry's book entitled "The Little Prince". ADSE uses numerous personification in one of his novel entitled "The Little Prince". The problem arise since the readers of this book are not only from adults who understand about figurative language, but all individuals like children can read the book because this book is available to all ages.

For individuals who do not truly understand the meaning of personification, it will be troublesome to capture the inderect message of Antoine De Saint-Exupéry's novel. In addition, that is unfortunately if that great book will be in vain to read if the reader does not really understand the contents of the book. Subsequently, personification is exceptionally imperative to be studied and caught on indeed from any circles.

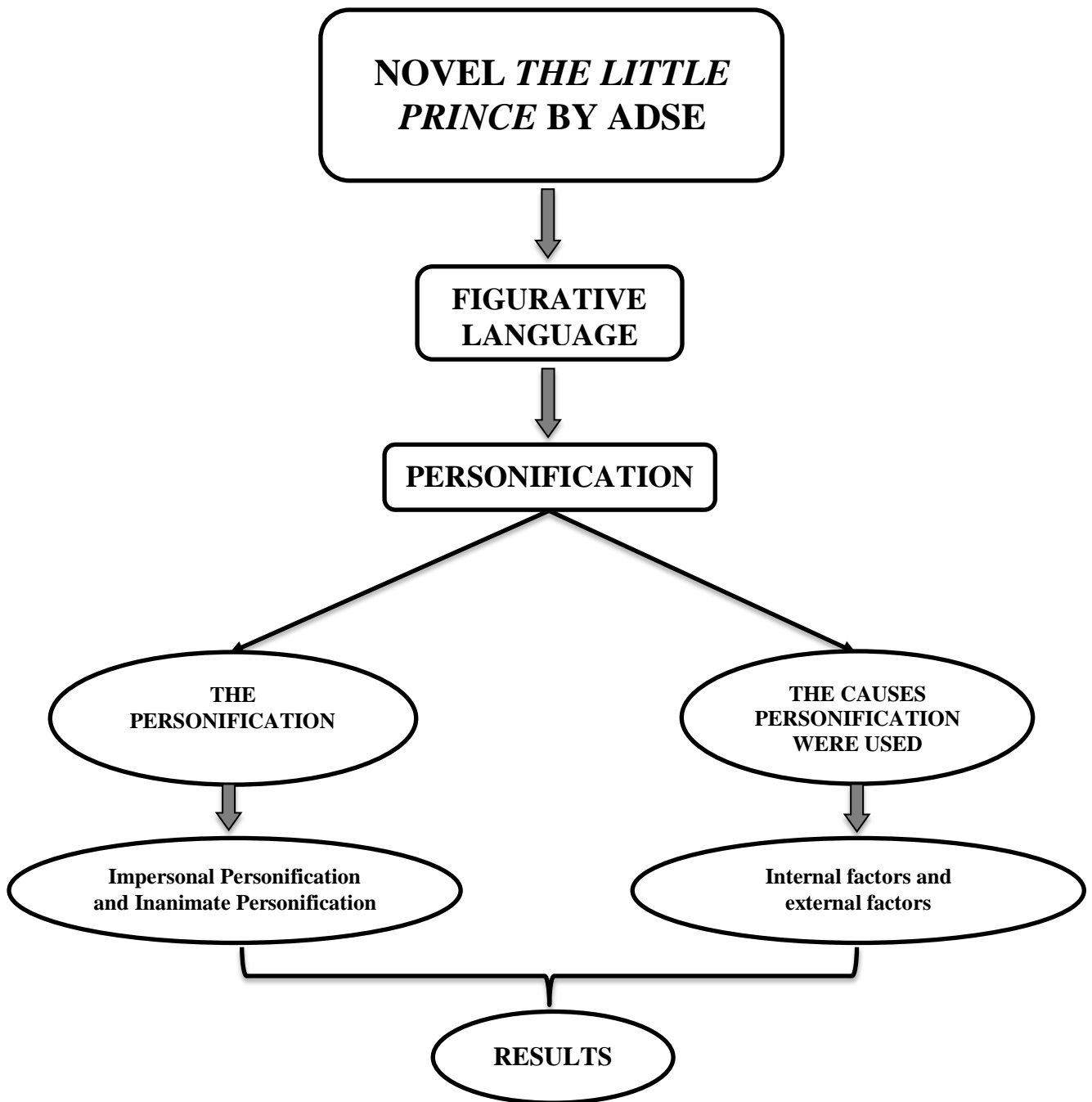


Figure 1 Conceptual Framework

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODS

A. The Research Design

This research was applied to a descriptive qualitative methodology. Sugiyono (2015:15) claims that qualitative methods are used to obtain in-depth data, a data that contains meaning. Meaning is actual data, definite data which is a value behind visible data. Therefore, qualitative research does not emphasize generalization, but emphasizes more on meaning.

This research used descriptive qualitative methodology because the result of this study is intend to describe the personification in the book *The Little Prince*. The object of the research is personification found in the book *The Little Prince* and why the personification were used in the book. The data of this research is the book which contains personification that found in the data source that is in the book *The Little Prince*.

B. The Source of Data

The data in this study was obtained from the novel *The Little Prince*. The novel had 85 pages with 45 illustrations drawn by ADSE. The data in this study was personification. There were 56 impersonal personification and 10 inanimate personification and a total of all personifications is 66 pieces that was taken from the novel *The Little Prince* by ADSE. The novel was taken by downloading the E-Book *The Little Prince* from the internet. <https://id1lib.org/>

C. The Technique of Data Collection

The procedure for collecting the data was documentation. As claimed by Sugiyono (2015:329), documents are records of events that have passed. Documents can be in the form of writing, pictures or monumental works of someone. Documents in the form of writing such as diaries, life histories, stories, biographies, regulations, policies.

Documentation is the combining collection of the information. Documentation that is the analysts get from handle of observation. Documentation could be a number of information that show the verbal information such as correspondence, diary, memory, report, and others' composed content that commonly capable. In this study, this kind of perception and documentation anticipated to know the sorts of the Personification within the novel *The Little Prince*. The step of collecting the data is reading, re-typing, thinking, and analyzing. The steps of collecting data were as follows :

1. Reading the book *The Little Prince*.
2. Re-typing all the data of personification in the book *The Little Prince*.
3. Analyzing all the data of personification found in the book *The Little Prince*.
4. Thinking the reason why the personification were used in the Novel *The Little Prince*.

Afterwards, the researcher analyzing the data with the steps were as follows:

1. To find out the personification find in the Novel *The Little Prince*.
2. To explained the data is called personification that found in the Novel

The Little Prince.

3. To describe why Antoine De Saint-Exupéry is using the personification in the Novel *The Little Prince*.

D. The Data Analysis

Schreier (2012:2) declared that, qualitative content analysis (QCA) is a reasonable strategy for portraying material that requires a few degree of interpretation. This is obtained through focused observation and documentation.

The data was analyzed by qualitative content analysis in the novel. The steps to conduct the analysis are as follows:

1. Identifying the word of Personification by reading the Novel of ADSE entitled *The Little Prince*.
2. Analyzing the word of Personification in the novel *The Little Prince* by ADSE.
3. Classifying the personification in two types based on the novel *The Little Prince* by ADSE.
4. Analyzing the cause of the personification were used in the novel *The Little Prince* by ADSE.

CHAPTER IV

DATA ANALYSIS, FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

A. Data Analysis

This research is about personification which is analyzed based on the theory by Dodson (2008) which reads:

“The attribution of human traits to an inanimate object, abstract idea or impersonal being which is used with action verbs most commonly employed to describe the action of a person. It can be given a voice and be casual, general or representative.” Dodson (2008:40).

The data of this study were collected from ADSE’s novel entitled *The Little Prince*. There were two questions that answered namely, the personification in the novel *The Little Prince* by ADSE and the causes personification were used in the novel *The Little Prince* by ADSE. Based on the result of personification in the novel *The Little Prince*, there were 56 impersonal personifications and 10 inanimate personifications and a total of all personifications in the novel *The Little Prince* are 66 pieces and those are as data for this research. Whereas on the causes personification were used in the novel *The Little Prince*, the researcher found two factors that support the answer of the question, namely, internal factors and external factors. Likewise, the researcher analyzed the data and categorized them based on Schreier (2012) namely Qualitative Content Analysis (QCA).

B. Findings

Based on the data that has been collected, the researcher found two types of personification, namely impersonal personification and inanimate personification. Also, after observing ADSE, the researcher found two factors that caused

personification to be used in *The Little Prince*, namely, internal factors and external factors.

1. Personification in the Novel *The Little Prince*

There are two types of personification in the novel *The Little Prince* by ADSE, namely impersonal and inanimate personification. Dorst (2011:129) argues personifications are generally found out with the aid of using verbs or adjectives, however also can be expressed with the aid of using different phrase classes. The researcher divides them into three groups based on the actor's done, namely verb (act), adjective (character) and noun. The set up of the personification can be seen in the table below.

Tabel 1.1 Impersonal Personification

No.	Actors	Verb (Act)	Adjective (Character)	Noun
Data 1	They (Seeds) Saint-Exupery (1943:14)	Sleep		
Data 2	Flower, Saint-Exupery (1943:40)	Sleep		
Data 3	They (Flowers), Saint-Exupery (1943:20)		Naive	
Data 4	She (Flower), Saint-Exupery (1943:27)		Naively	
Data 5	Flower, Saint-Exupery (1943:82)		Naive	
Data 6	Flower, Saint-Exupery (1943:22)	Continued, beauty preparations (verb phrase), selecting, dressing.		
Data 7	She (Flower), Saint-Exupery (1943:22)		Vain	

Data 8	She (Flower), Saint-Exupery (1943:22)	Yawned, awake and said		
Data 9	Flower, Saint-Exupery (1943:23)	Answered and born		
Data 10	Fox, Saint-Exupery (1943:60)	Answered		
Data 11	She (Flower), Saint-Exupery (1943:23)	Tormenting		Vanity
Data 12	She (Flower), Saint-Exupery (1943:23)	Remarked		
Data 13	Flower, Saint-Exupery (1943:23)	Replied		
Data 14	Snake, Saint-Exupery (1943:49)	Replied		
Data 15	Flower, Saint-Exupery (1943:23)		Complicated	
Data 16	She (Flower), Saint-Exupery (1943:24)	Coughed		
Data 17	She (Flower), Saint-Exupery (1943:24)	Cough		
Data 18	Flower, Saint-Exupery (1943:25)	Coughed		
Data 19	She (Flower), Saint-Exupery (1943:56)	Cough and pretend to be dying		
Data 20	I (Flower), Saint-Exupery (1943:27)	Told	Silly	
Data 21	Flower, Saint-Exupery (1943:27)	Told and I love you		
Data 22	Flower, Saint-Exupery (1943:54)	Told		
Data 23	Flower, Saint-Exupery (1943:27)		Cold	
Data 24	She (Flower), Saint-Exupery (1943:27)		Crying	
Data 25	Snake, Saint-Exupery (1943:49)	Said		
Data 26	Snake, Saint-Exupery (1943:49)	Said		
Data 27	Snake, Saint-	Said		

	Exupery (1943:49)			
Data 28	Snake, Saint-Exupery (1943:49)	Said		
Data 29	Snake, Saint-Exupery (1943:51)	Said		
Data 30	Snake, Saint-Exupery (1943:51)	Said		
Data 31	Snake, Saint-Exupery (1943:51)	Said		
Data 32	Snake, Saint-Exupery (1943:51)	Said and solve		
Data 33	Flower, Saint-Exupery (1943:53)	Said		
Data 34	Flower, Saint-Exupery (1943:53)	Said		
Data 35	Roses, Saint-Exupery (1943:54)	Said		
Data 36	Roses, Saint-Exupery (1943:54)	Said		
Data 37	Fox, Saint-Exupery (1943:56)	Said		
Data 38	Fox, Saint-Exupery (1943:58)	Said		
Data 39	Fox, Saint-Exupery (1943:58)	Said and play		
Data 40	Fox, Saint-Exupery (1943:58)	Said		
Data 41	Fox, Saint-Exupery (1943:58)	Said		
Data 42	Fox, Saint-Exupery (1943:59)	Said		
Data 43	Fox, Saint-Exupery (1943:59)	Said		
Data 44	Fox, Saint-Exupery (1943:60)	Said		
Data 45	Fox, Saint-Exupery (1943:60)	Said		
Data 46	Fox, Saint-Exupery (1943:60)	Said		

Data 47	Fox, Saint-Exupery (1943:61)	Said		
Data 48	Fox, Saint-Exupery (1943:61)	Said		
Data 49	Fox, Saint-Exupery (1943:61)	Said		
Data 50	Fox, Saint-Exupery (1943:61)	Said		
Data 51	Fox, Saint-Exupery (1943:63)	Said		
Data 52	Flower, Saint-Exupery (1943:53)	Seen		
Data 53	She (Flower), Saint-Exupery (1943:56)		Annoyed	
Data 54	She (Flower), Saint-Exupery (1943:59)	Tamed		
Data 55	Roses. Saint-Exupery (1943:63)		Humbled	
Data 56	She (Flower), Saint-Exupery (1943:63)	Complained, boasted and said		

Table 1.2 inanimate personification

No.	Actors	Verb (Act)	Adjective (Character)	Noun
Data 57	Star, Saint-Exupery (1943:40)	Sleep		
Data 58	The echo, Saint-Exupery (1943:53)	Answered		
Data 59	The echo, Saint-Exupery (1943:53)	Answered		
Data 60	The echo, Saint-Exupery (1943:53)	Answered	Lonely	
Data 61	House, Saint-Exupery (1943:68)	Hid a secret		
Data 62	The wind, Saint-Exupery (1943:69)		Asleep	
Data 63	Well, Saint-Exupery (1943:69)	Awakened and singing		
Data 64	Stars, Saint-Exupery			Laugh

	(1943:77)			
Data 65	Stars, Saint-Exupery (1943:78)			Laugh
Data 66	Stars, Saint-Exupery (1943:79)	Pour out water		

After tabulating the categorization of impersonal and inanimate personification into three groups, the researcher described the results of the analysis of the personification of the two types on all datas. Below are the results of the analysis of impersonal personification and inanimate personification.

1.1 Analysis of Impersonal Personification

After collected the data, researcher found the impersonal personification in the novel *The Little Prince*. Impersonal personification is a living creature other than humans who do the activities, have characteristics or look like humans.

The following is the result of the researcher's analysis of the 56 personification impersonals taken from the novel *The Little Prince* by Antoine De Saint-Exupéry.

(1) “*They sleep in the secrecy of the ground until of them decides to wake up.*” (Data 1). “*That sends the flower or the star to sleep.*” (Data 2).

The word *they* in example 1 refer to seeds as the actor in the sentence. The sentence above is impersonal personification because the *seeds* are combined with *sleep*. *Seeds* are the small hard part of a plant from which a new plant can grow. In addition, *sleep* is an activity that rest with your eyes closed and your mind and body not active. *Sleep* activity require body parts such as eyes. Also, sleep which is the daily activity of humans, not for plants and even seeds. Furthermore, the actor in data 2 is *seed* which mean a flowering plant’s unit of reproduction. The

seed is also combined with *sleep*. However, the sentence is impersonal personification because *seeds* and *seed* are the living creatures other than human.

Besides, *wake up* is an activity which is realize and become aware of something. *Wake up* also need a body that can awake. The personification occurred because the *seed* is combined with *wake up*. Therefore, the sentence is an impersonal personification because *seed* is a living creature other than humans who look like humans.

(2) “*They’re naive.*” (Data 3). “*And she naively showed her four thorns.*” (Data 4). “*And so naive.*” (Data 5).

The word *they* in example number 2 refer to the flowers and *she* refer to a flower. The personification occurred because *they* are put together with *naive* (adjective) which is only human can do that nature. *Flowers* are the seed-bearing part of a plant, consisting of reproductive organs (stamens and carpels) that are typically surrounded by a brightly colored corolla (petals) and a green calyx (sepals). Also, *she* in example 1 is flower which mean a plant that is reproductive structure found in flowering plants. Besides, naive is lacking experience of life and willing to believe that people always tell you the truth. This means that, *naive* is behavior of people who has innocent and simple habit. The subject of the sentence is a flower which is a living creature other than humans. Humans are *naive*, but not for the flower that can be *naive*. Hence, the sentence is an impersonal personification because the actor in the sentence is a flower that looks like a human.

(3) “*But the flower continued her beauty preparations in the shelter of her green chamber, selecting her colors with the greatest care and dressing quite deliberately.*” (Data 6).

The personification occurred in the example 3 because *flower* as the actor is

combined with the word *continued* (adjective), *beauty preparation* (verb), *selecting* (verb) and *dressings* (verb). All these words can only be carried out by humans. *Flower* is the seed-bearing part of a plant, consisting of reproductive organs (stamens and carpels) that are typically surrounded by a brightly colored corolla (petals) and a green calyx (sepals). Furthermore, *continued* is lasting without interruption or resumed after interruption. Continued require an activity that involve thoughts.

Besides, *beauty* is the quality of giving pleasure to the senses or to the mind, and *preparation* is the act or process of getting ready for something or making something ready. Thus, *beauty preparation* is an activity that requires movement to make an object look beautiful. *Beauty preparation* also require the body part such as faces, hands or foots to support the continuity of that activity.

In addition, *selecting* is process to choosing something. *Selecting* also involves a thought that requires the actor to think and choose something. Additionally, *dressings* is the act of putting on clothes. Furthermore, *dressings* requires the body parts such as hands and foots to support the activities of the word. These are all activities carried out by humans, while the actor of the sentence is a flower which is a living being other than humans. Consequently, the sentence is said to be an impersonal personification because the actor in the sentence is seen to carry out activities like humans.

(4) “*She was quite vain.*” (Data 7).

The word *she* in example 4 refer to a flower as an actor in the sentence. The personification occurred because *she* is cimbind with *vain* (adjective). The

sentence become an impersonal personification because *flower* is non-human living. *Flower* is reproductive structure found in flowering plants. Besides, *vain* is a condition that too proud of your own appearance, abilities, etc. In other words, *vain* is an activity that involves the sound produced by the vocal cords. The actor in the sentence is a *flower* that has no voice or vocal cords. *Vain* involves a feeling and common sense to support these activities. Also, *vain* is an activity done by humans, not for a *flower*. Therefore, the sentence is an impersonal personification.

(5) “*She yawned and said, “Ah! I’m hardly awake... forgive me... I’m still untidy...”* (Data 8).

The word *she* in example 5 refer to a flower as an actor in the sentence. Personification occurred because *she* combined with *yawned* (verb), *said* (verb) and *awake* (adjective) which is a nature and act like humans. *Flower* is the seed-bearing part of a plant, consisting of reproductive organs (stamens and carpels) that are typically surrounded by a brightly colored corolla (petals) and a green calyx (sepals). Besides, *yawned* is an activity that opening mouth wide and breathe in deeply through it, usually because you are tired or bored. in ither hand, *Yawned* is an activity that is caused by drowsiness due to fatigue and must involve body parts such as the eyes and mouth. Also, *said* is statement or something that is spoken. Also, *said* is an activity that requires to make a sound that comes from the vocal cords and is assisted by the mouth, then there is a speaking activity. *Awake* is rouse from sleep because to stop sleeping. In other words, *awake* is an activity involving the soul and singing is an activity that requires oral and vocal cords there words must involve the oral and the mind. The subject in the sentence is a flower that becomes a living being other than humans. Therefore, the sentence is

an impersonal personification.

(6) *The flower **answered** sweetly, “And I was **born** the same time as the sun...” (Data 9). “You have to be very patient,” the fox **answered**.” (Data 10).*

The sentence above is an impersonal personification because there are the word *answered* (verb) and *born* (verb) that combined with fox and flower which is a living being other than human. *Flower* is reproductive structure found in flowering plants. Besides, the meaning of *answered* is an activity to say, write or do something as a reaction to a question or situation. To do the *answered*, the subject or actor requires the part of body such as mouth and neck. Besides, *born* is a process coming out of the mother’s body at the beginning of your life. Thus, *answered* is an activity that carried out by humans using the oral and vocal cords, and *born* is an activity that require the belly and womb to give a birth. The subject in the sentence is a *flower* that has no oral, vocal cords, belly and womb. *Flowers* are living things other than humans. Therefore, the sentence includes impersonal personification.

(7) *“She has soon begun **tormenting** him with her rather touchy **vanity**.” (Data 11).*

The word *she* in example 7 refer to a flower as an actor. The sentence on the top is an impersonal personification because *she* as a flower, a living being other than human. flower is reproductive structure found in flowering plants. Flower is combined with *tormenting* (verb) and *vanity* (noun). *Tormenting* is an activity that involves bad traits and requires body parts such as hands and feet and even mouth to speak. Also, *vanity* is an opinion that too high of yourself which requires the self-confidence possessed by people. The subject in the sentence above is a flower

which is a living being other than humans. Therefore the sentence is an impersonal personification.

(8) “*Alluding to her four thorns, she **remarked** to The Little Prince.*” **(Data 12).**

The word *she* in example 8 refer to a flower as an actor in the sentence. Persinification occurred in the sentence on the top because there is the word *remarked* (verb) which is put together with *she* as flowers, the living being other than human. *Remarked* is say or write a comment about something which is an activity that must involve the orals, fingers and minds. *Remarked* activity requires the vocal cords to produce the voice and the mouth to pronounce the sentence while the subject in the sentence is a flower that lacks oral and sense. Therefore, impersonal personification is the type for the sentence.

(9) “*The flower sweetly **replied**. “Forgive me...”*” **(Data 13).** “*On the planet earth, in Africa,*” *the snake **replied**.*” **(Data 14).**

The sentences above are an impersonal personification because there are the words *replied* (verb) which combined with *flower* and *snake*, the living creatures other than human. *Flower* is reproductive structure found in flowering plants. *Snake* is scaly legless reptile with long narrow body. Besides, *replied* is give something as an answer to something. *Replied* activities require vocal cords and mouth to say the sentence you want to say, and also requires reasoning so that the content of the spoken reply has weight, thus *replied* is an activity that must involve verbal and thought. In these sentences above, the subject are the *flower* and *snake* that has no vocal cords or the mouth. That is causes the sentence is impersonal personification.

(10) “How *complicated* this flower is...” (Data 15).

The sentence is impersonal personification because there is the word *complicated* (adjective) that combined with *flower*, the living creatures other than human. Flower is reproductive structure found in flowering plants. Besides, the activity of the word *complicated* involves a situation that requires the subject to do something that looks complicated. *Complicated* is something that difficult to do, understand or explain because there are many different parts. *Complicated* is also a trait that is done by human, while the sentence uses flower as the subject. Therefore, the sentence is an impersonal personification.

(11) “*She coughed two or three times on order to put The Little Prince in the wrong.*” (Data 16). “*Then she made herself cough again*” (Data 17). “*The flower coughed.*” (Data 18). “*She would cough terribly and pretend to be dying.*” (Data 19).

The word *she* from example number 11 refer to a flower as an actor in the sentence. Personification occurred in the sentences because there are the words *cough* (verb) and *pretend to be dying* (verb) that combined with *she* as the flower, living being other than human. *Flower* is reproductive structure found in flowering plants. Furthermore, *cough* is force air out from the lungs violently and noisily. In other words, *cough* is caused by a virus that enters the body, causing a *cough* that comes out of the mouth. In addition, the meaning of *pretend to be dying* is behave in a way that is intended to make people believe that if the actor want to be dying but in reality it is not. That activity requires all the body parts for support the act of *pretend to be dying*. The subject in the sentence is a *flower* that has no oral or lungs. *She* in the sentence act like a human and refer to personification. Therefore, the sentence above is an impersonal personification.

(12) *"I've been silly," she told him at last. (Data 20).*

The word *I* in example 12 refer to a flower as an actor in the sentence. The sentence is impersonal personification because there are words *silly* (adjective) and *told* (verb) that combined with flower which is a living creatures other than human. *Silly* is showing a lack of thought or good sense. In other words, *silly* is a human trait that seems to be unable to think deeply and can also be said foolish. Moreover, *told* is an activity to speak or tell something which is an activity using the oral and vocal cords. The subject on the sentence above is a flower that has no mind and oral or vocal cords. Therefore, the sentence above is included in the impersonal personification.

(13) *"Of course I love you," the flower told him. (Data 21). "His flower had told him." (Data 22).*

The word *I* in example 13 refer to a flower. The sentence is impersonal personification because there is the phrase *I love you* (verb) and the word *told* (verb) that combined with the flower which is a living creatures other than human. *I love you* means being fully present in the relationship, physically, emotionally and spiritually. Likewise, *told* is an activity speaking to convey something which is an activity using the oral and vocal cords. The subject on the sentence above is a flower that has no mind and oral or vocal cords. Therefore, the sentence above is included in the impersonal personification.

(14) *"My cold isn't that bad... the night air will do me good. I'm a flower." (Data 23).*

The sentence on the top is an impersonal personification because there is the word *cold* (adjective) that incorporate with flower which is a living being other than

human. *Cold* is an adjective that involves excessive cold feelings. *Cold* is a condition where the actor feels cold and sick or can catch a cold caused by the flu. The subject of the sentence is a flower that cannot feel cold. Therefore, the sentence is an impersonal personification.

(15) “*For she didn't want him to see her crying she was such a proud flower....*” (Data 24).

The word *she* in example 15 refer to flower as an actor in the sentence. Personification occurred in the sentence because *she* is combined with *crying*. *Crying* is an activity that produce tears from the eyes because you are unhappy or hurt. Furthermore, *crying* involves tears and emotions, of course it requires body parts such as eyes and need tears. The subject in the sentence is a flower that does not have eyes and emotions like humans. Therefore, the sentence is an impersonal personification.

(16) “*Good evening,*” *said the snake.* (Data 25). “*Earth is very big,*” *said the snake.* (Data 26). “*It's lovely,*” *the snake said.* (Data 27). “*Ah!*” *said the snake.* (Data 28). “*It's also lonely with people,*” *said the snake.* (Data 29). “*But I'm more powerful than a king's finger,*” *the snake said.* (Data 30). “*I can take you further than a ship,*” *the snake said.* (Data 31). “*I solve them all,*” *said the snake.* (Data 32). “*Good morning,*” *said the flower.* (Data 33). “*Good-bye,*” *said the flower.* (Data 34). “*Good morning,*” *said the roses.* (Data 35). “*We're roses,*” *the roses said.* (Data 36). “*Good morning,*” *said the fox.* (Data 37). “*I'm a fox,*” *the fox said.* (Data 38). “*I can't play with you,*” *the fox said.* (Data 39). “*You're not from around here,*” *the fox said.* (Data 40). “*People,*” *said the fox.* (Data 41). “*That's right,*” *the fox said.* (Data 42). “*Possibly,*” *the fox said.* (Data 43). “*Please...tame me!*” *he said.* (Data 44). “*The only things you learn are the things you tame,*” *said the fox.* (Data 45). “*It would have been better to return at the same time,*” *the fox said.* (Data 46). “*That's another thing that's been too often neglected,*” *said the fox.* (Data 47). “*Ah!*” *the fox said.* (Data 48). “*Yes, of course,*” *the fox said.* (Data 49). “*I get something,*” *the fox said.* (Data 50). “*Good-bye,*” *said the fox.* (Data 51).

The word *he* in example 16 is a fox as an actor in the sentence. The sentences on the top are impersonal personification because there are the words *said* (verb) that is combined with *flower*, *fox* and *snake* which is they are a living being other than human. *Said* is an activity that must involve the mind, vocal cord to make a sound and must to speak something to do the replies that involves a mouth to speaking. The subject in the sentences are *flower*, *fox* and *snake* that has no thought and can not talk like a human. Therefore, impersonal personification is the type of sentence.

(17) “*The flower had one day *seen* a caravan passing.*” **(Data 52)**

The sentence is an impersonal personification because there is the word *seen* (verb) that combined with *flower* which is a living creatures other than human. *Seen* is an activity that become aware of somebody or something by using the eyes. Moreover, *seen* is a verb that requires body parts such as eyes. *Seen* is also an activity that requires the actor to see with his eyes. Meanwhile, the subject in the next sentence is a *flower* that has no eyes. Therefore, the sentence above includes impersonal personification.

(18) “*She would be very *annoyed*,*” **(Data 53).**

The word *she* in example 18 refer to flowers as an actor in the sentence. The sentence is impersonal personification because there is the word *annoyed* (adjective) that integrated with *she* as the flowers which is a living creatures other than human. *Annoyed* is an activity involves a situation that requires the subject to do something that looks complicated. *Annoyed* also a trait that is done by humans, while the sentence uses *flowers* as the actor. Therefore, the sentence is impersonal

personification.

(19) “*I think she's **tamed** me...*” (Data 54).

The word *she* in example 19 is a flower as an actor in the sentence. The sentence is an impersonal personification because there is the word *tamed* (verb) that combined with *she* as the flowers. *Tamed* is an activity that trained the animal to live with people. *Tamed* is a verb that requires reason and an activity that involves body parts such as mouth, feet and hands. The subject in the sentence is a flower that has no sense, mouth, feet or hands. Therefore, impersonal personification is a type of the sentence above.

(20) “*And the roses were **humbled**.*” (Data 55).

The sentence on the top is impersonal personification because there is the word *humbled* (adjective) that merged with *roses*. *Humble* is having a modest opinion of yourself. *Humbled* must involve feelings and reason, involves feelings of shame that occur because of the actions of other actors. The subject in the sentence is the flowers that does not have reason and feelings. Therefore, the sentence above is impersonal personification.

(21) “*I listened to when she **complained**, or when she **boasted**, or even sometimes when she **said** nothing at all. Since she's my rose.*” (Data 56).

The word *she* in example 21 refer to a flower as an actor in the sentence. Personification occurred in the sentence above because there are the words *complained*, *boasted*, and *said* which is combined with *flower* as the actor. All these words are activities that must involve the oral and the mind, and also require vocal cords to express complaints. *Complained* is an activity saying that you are

dissatisfied or unhappy about somebody or something. *Complained* also uses the vocal cords and produces sounds that will be thrown by the mouth so that words are formed. Besides, *boasted* is an activity to talk about the achievements, possessions, etc with too much pride. *Boasted* also throw nonsense sentences that must involve the vocal cords and mouth so that they can say the nonsense. Also, *said* is an activity of pronouncing words or sentences that are general in nature whose activities require vocal cords and mouth for the pronunciation of sentences. All of these are activities carried out by humans, but the subject of the sentence is a *flower* which is a creature that has no mouth, mind, feelings and vocal cords. Therefore, the sentence above includes impersonal personification.

1.2 Analysis of Inanimate Personification

After researching the impersonal personification, the researcher found the inanimate personification based on data from the novel *The Little Prince* by Antoine De Saint-Exupéry. Danesi (2004:117) declares that personification is the representation of inanimate objects or abstract ideas as living things. From the text, we can conclude that inanimate personification is an inanimate object that looks and performs human activities as if it were a human.

The following is the result of the researcher's analysis of 10 inanimate personifications taken from the novel *The Little Prince* by Antoine De Saint-Exupéry.

(22) “*That sends the flower or the star to sleep.*” (Data 57).

The sentence on the top is an inanimate personification because there is the word *sleep* (verb) that combined with the *star* which is an inanimate object. *Star* is

celestial body which is seen in Earth as a small light in the nighttime sky (Astronomy). Besides, *sleep* is an activity that rest with your eyes closed and your mind and body not active. *Sleep* activities require body parts such as eyes. Also, *sleep* which is the daily activity of humans, not for the star which is an inanimate object. Therefore, the sentence above includes inanimate personification.

(23) “*Hello... Hello... Hello...,*” *The echo answered. (Data 58).*
 “*Who are you.. Who are you... Who are you...,*” *The echo answered. (Data 59).* “*I'm lonely... I'm lonely... I'm lonely...,*”
The echo answered. (Data 60).

The sentences above are inanimate personification because there are the words *answered* (verb) and *lonely* (adjective) that combined with *The echo* as the actor which is an inanimate object. *The echo* is the repetition of a sound produced by the reflection of sound waves from a solid surface. The meaning of *answered* is an activity to say, write or do something as a reaction to a question or situation. To do the *answered*, subject or the actor requires the part of body such as mouth and neck. Likewise, *lonely* is a condition that look sad because you have no friends or people to talk to. However, *answered* is an activity that carried out by humans using the oral and vocal cords, and *lonely* is a condition which need a physical. The subject in the sentence is *The echo* which is has no oral, vocal cords or physical. Therefore, inanimate personification is a type of the above sentence.

(24) “*My house hid a secret in the depths of its heart...*” **(Data 61).**

The sentence above is inanimate personification because there is the phrase *hid a secret* (verb) as an indication of inanimate personification because hide a secret is combined with house which is an inanimate thing. *House* is a place where people

live, a building for human habitation, especially one that is lived in by a family or small group of people. Besides, *hid a secret* is put or keep a secret out of sight. The activity of hid a secret involves the mind or a thought to choose information so that it can be made a secret. *Hid a secret* is an activity that done by human. The subject in the sentence is an inanimate object that has no thoughts. Therefore, inanimate personification is a type of the above sentence.

(25) "*The wind has been **asleep** a long time.*" (Data 62).

The sentence on the top is inanimate personification because there is the word *asleep* (adjective). *Wind* is the perceptible natural movement of the air, especially in the form of a current of air blowing from a particular direction. The definition of *Asleep* is a naturally recurring state of mind and body, characterized by altered consciousness, relatively inhibited sensory activity, reduced muscle activity and inhibition of nearly all voluntary muscles during rapid eye movement sleep, and reduced interactions with surroundings. Besides, *asleep* is a routine carried out by humans. Moreover, *asleep* is activity that involve body parts such as eyes and tiredness so that the desire to sleep appears as a form of rest. The subject in the sentence above is wind which is an intangible inanimate object. Therefore, the sentence above includes inanimate personification.

(26) "*We've **awakened** this well and it's **singing**.*" (Data 63).

The sentence above is the inanimate personification because there are two words of *awakened* (verb) and *singing* (verb) and the two words are activities carried out by humans. The definition of well is a shaft sunk into the ground to obtain water, oil or gas. *Awakened* is rouse from sleep because to stop sleeping. In other words,

awakened is an activity involving the soul and singing is an activity that requires oral and vocal cords. Furthermore, *singing* is an activity that make musical sounds with your voice in the form of a song or tune. The sentence above using a *well* as the subject of the two words. Therefore, the sentence of the top is an inanimate personification.

(27) “*You'll have stars that can laugh!*” (Data 64). “*Yes it's the stars; they always make me laugh!*” (Data 65).

The sentence is inanimate personification because there are words *laugh* (noun) that combined with *stars* which is an inanimate object. *Laugh* is an activity that requires oral and emotion. *Laugh* is an activity that make the sounds and movements of your face that show you are happy or think something is funny. *Laugh* is an activity carried out by humans because they have feelings, emotional and mind. *Laugh* activity require sound that are formed from the vocal cords and require the mouth to make sounds, it can also help to form an expression of laughter. *Laught* also require happy emotions so that it can cause a sense of desire to laugh. The subject of the sentence is *stars* which is inanimate object. Therefore, the sentences above includes inanimate personification.

(28) “*...All the stars will pour out water for me to drink...*” (Data 66).

The sentence is inanimate personification because there is a phrase *pour out water* (verb phrase) that combined with *stars* as the actor which is an inanimate object. *Pour of water* is flowing rapidly in a steady stream. Likewise, *pour of water* is an activity that requires limbs such as hands that have energy. The activity of pouring water is an activity that requires moving the hand to pour water into a glass or

other container. This activity can only be done by humans, not for inanimate objects such as *stars*. The subject in the sentence above is *stars* which are inanimate object. Therefore, the sentence above includes inanimate personification.

2. The Cause Personification was Used in the Novel *The Little Prince*

Personification is one sort of figurative language that is frequently used by novel writers, including ADSE. In his novel entitled *The Little Prince*, ADSE uses a part of personification as an intermediary to precise the emotions and messages he needs to convey to all readers of the novel. The researcher added the sentences which can be one of the reasons the personification were used in the novel *The Little Prince* by ADSE. The researchers were taken from the author's preface based on the novel, which reads:

“I ask children to forgive me for dedicating this book to a grown-up. I have a serious excuse: this grown-up is the best friend I have in the world. I have another excuse: this grown-up can understand everything, even books for children.”

Saint-Exupéry (1943)

Based on the text above, the researcher gets the conclusion if ADSE added the personification to make the children, who become dedicated to the novel, feel comfortable and interested in reading the novel. Inasmuch as personification is able to make the words look beautiful and interesting when the author used another term such as animals, plants, stars, and so on.

After conducting the analysis, the researchers found two factors that support ADSE using personification within *The Little Prince* novel, namely: internal factors and external factors. In the internal factors, the researcher analyzes a

sentence that ever ADSE's said, that is to be the reason personification was used in the novel. Besides, in the external factors, the researcher added some of the ADSE's experiences, which could be the reason personification was used in the novel. Moreover, the background of ADSE's family life is able to be one of the reasons personification was used in the novel, *The Little Prince*.

2.1 Internal Factors

The author includes a fragment of sentences that were thrown by ADSE. This can be used as a trigger for the existence of supporting factors for the use of personification in ADSE's novel. The author observes the language style and dialect of ADSE which looks firm and also looks soft at the same time. This can be proved by a sentence he articulated which reads:

"What I have done, I swear to you, no animal would have done."
Saint-Exuéry (1943).

The sentence above proves that ADSE likes to use animal-like imagery for its words or writings.

The researcher took some sentences from the novel which to be the cause of personification was used in the novel. The sentences which read:

"He pulls out pencil and paper.... And thus begins this wise and enchanting fable that, in teaching the secret of what is really important in life, has changed forever the world for its readers." Howard (2000) in *The Little Prince* novel which he translated.

Based on the sentences above, the genre of the novel is fable. The Oxford dictionary argues that "A traditional short story that teaches a moral lesson, especially one with animals as characters; these stories are considered as a group." Naturally, this novel used numerous terms that showed the characteristics of fable,

such as animals or plants.

From the explanation above, ADSE put the personification in the novel the little prince because he is a person who like to used figurative word that can made his sentences beauty and full of philosophy. Besides, ADSE used the personification because his novel, the little prince dedicated for children who admiring the things such as animals, plants, shapes, so on. Also, the genre of the novel is fable that used animal to support the genre.

2.2 External Factors

Loir (2011) said if ADSE began writing The Little Prince amid World War II, after the German intrusion of France had forced him to abandon flying and escape to New York between 1941 and 1943. Earlier to his American oust, ADSE smashed in the Libyan desert on January 30 1935 and nearly passed on of thirst for three days some time recently being rescued. In this respect, there is an awfully clear closeness with the setting of the place of the contents of the novel The Little Prince. Based on the experienced by ADSE, the plane driven by ADSE was damaged so that it crashed in the Libyan Desert, the Sahara Desert. At that point, he was stranded and suffered from thirst for 3 days and nearly kicked the bucket of thirst.

Whereas, the setting used in the novel The Little Prince, the planet being driven by The Pilot was damaged and stranded in the desert. When The Pilot was attempting to repair his plane, The Little Prince came and here is the scene where they to begin with met and interacted since at that time, The Little Prince was curious around the nearness of The Pilot who fell from the sky, as if he came from

another planet.

ADSE have seen itself within the character of The Narrator and his Little Prince. Just like The Narrator, ADSE could be a Pilot, crashes in the Sahara, and experiences some kind of enchanted revelation there. After all, he spoken to an perspective of ADSE as well, and he very clearly encapsulated ADSE's philosophy and aspirations. The Prince's relationship with The Rose might be a reflection of ADSE's relationship with his spouse, and The Prince is additionally an explorer and ethereal traveler, that's one of the primary things The Prince and The Narrator have in common. Seen from this angle, *The Little Prince* can be read as a metaphor for the process of contemplation itself, in which two halves of the same person meet and learn from each other. Consequences, ADSE uses a lot of comparisons of personification to show the reader indirectly about his family life.

C. Discussion

The researcher had analyzed the personification in the novel *The Little Prince* by ADSE. Researchers divided personification into two types based on from the results of the analysis, namely impersonal personification and inanimate personification. Impersonal personification is a personification which used subject living things other than humans, that can be animals or plants, which perform actions or are human-like. Inanimate personification is personification that uses inanimate objects as subjects which perform activities or human being. The researcher also categorizes the words that cause personification into three categories, namely verbs (action), adjectives (character) and nouns. It is called the

personification of the verb category because the predicate made by the subject is a form of the verb, likewise the personification of the adjective and noun category which has a predicate that has been done by the subject and is in the form of an adjective and a noun.

Researchers have also conducted research on ADSE which is the cause of personification in *The Little Prince* novel. The researcher concludes that there are two supporting factors for the existence of personification in *The Little Prince* novel. The first factor is the internal factor. In this section, the researcher analyzes the speech style of ADSE. He likes to use a unique style of language, and ADSE also uses the word animal in his speech. Researchers can draw the conclusion that ADSE likes to composed something that looks like a human. In the second factor, external factor, the researcher includes anything as a trigger for ADSE using personification in his novel, namely the impact of his love and family journey as well as his many experiences. This is very influential for the reason ADSE uses personification in its novels.

This study used the theory of Dodson (2008) to analyze the data. This research only focused on the example of personification in the novel *The Little Prince* by ADSE. The researcher found 56 impersonal personifications and 10 inanimate personifications, and the total number of personifications in *The Little Prince* novel was 66 datas. Furthrmore, the research of Tiarawati and Ningsih (2019 used Leech's theory to analyze the data. Tiarawati and Ningsih's research found 6 types of figurative language, namely personification, simile, irony, hyperbole, metaphor and metonymy. They were found 87 data to be analyzed in

the types of figurative language. The result of their study found 6 types of figurative language in this *Ugly Love* novel. Those are 33 data of personifications, 19 data of similes, 11 data of irony, 10 data of hyperbole, 9 data of metaphors, and 5 data of metonymy. The most of dominant type of figurative language in the *Ugly Love* novel by Colleen Hoover is personification.

This is an example of personification taken from the journal Tiarawati and Ningsih (2019).

“Our disappointment melts to the floor and combines in a puddle of premature tears at our feet.” Tiarawati and Ningsih (2019)

Tiarawati and Ningsih (2019) argues the sentence “Our *disappointment melts* to the floor” is considered as personification, because the word *disappointment* which human’s feeling which following with the word *melts* which is an inanimate thing. *Disappointment* is not a thing that liquidly or a solid object that can melts, but *disappointment* is a human expression to show the sadness or angriness of something to be expected which does not fulfillment. *Melts* is an event of the solid object which can turn liquid due to changing temperature or weather, for example snow turns into the water due the winter turning into summer.

In addition, the researcher took example number 1 which consisted of data 1 and data 2 to show an example of impersonal personification and took example number 26 which consisted of data 63. Here is an example of impersonal personification and inanimate personification taken from the novel *The Little Prince* by ADSE:

(5) *“She yawned and said, “Ah! I’m hardly awake... forgive*

me... I'm still untidy...” (Data 8).

The word *she* in example 5 refer to a flower as an actor in the sentence. Personification occurred because *she* combined with *yawned* (verb), *said* (verb) and *awake* (adjective) which is a nature and act like humans. *Flower* is the seed-bearing part of a plant, consisting of reproductive organs (stamens and carpels) that are typically surrounded by a brightly colored corolla (petals) and a green calyx (sepals). Besides, *yawned* is an activity that opening mouth wide and breathe in deeply through it, usually because you are tired or bored. in ither hand, *Yawned* is an activity that is caused by drowsiness due to fatigue and must involve body parts such as the eyes and mouth. Also, *said* is statement or something that is spoken. Also, *said* is an activity that requires to make a sound that comes from the vocal cords and is assisted by the mouth, then there is a speaking activity. *Awake* is rouse from sleep because to stop sleeping. In other words, *awake* is an activity involving the soul and singing is an activity that requires oral and vocal cords there words must involve the oral and the mind. The subject in the sentence is a flower that becomes a living being other than humans. Therefore, the sentence is an impersonal personification.

(26) "*We've awakened this well and it's singing.*" (Data 63).

The sentence above is the inanimate personification because there are two words of *awakened* (verb) and *singing* (verb) and the two words are activities carried out by humans. The definition of well is a shalf sunk into the ground to obtain water, oil or gas. *Awakened* is rouse from sleep because to stop sleeping. This means that, *awakened* is an activity involving the soul and singing is an activity that

requires oral and vocal cords. Furthermore, *singing* is an activity that make musical sounds with your voice in the form of a song or tune. The sentence above using a *well* as the subject of the two words. Therefore, the sentence of the top is an inanimate personification.

In the results of Tiarawati and Ningsih's research, they explained the results of the analysis by explaining the marked words that cause the sentence to be personification, and they explain why the sentence is personification. Moreover, the results of this analysis is the researcher explains the word that is appointed as the mark for the cause of the sentence is personification, grouping it based on what the subject done and the researcher also explains the reason if the sentence is personification.

The researcher found two types of personification in this study, namely impersonal personification and inanimate personification, and the researcher also able to classify the three types based on the the actor's did, namely verb (act), adjective (character) and noun. If you look at previous researchers, it is a new thing that personification can be divided into two based on the type and can be grouped based on the the actor's done.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION

A. Conclusion

Based on the data collection and data analysis in the previous chapter, the researcher obtains the conclusions as presented in the following:

1. Antoine De Saint-Exupéry were used 66 personifications which consisted of 56 impersonal personifications and 10 inanimate personifications in the novel *The Little Prince*, moreover the impersonal personification and inanimate personification has two categorized based on the actor's done, namely verb (act), adjective (character) and noun.
2. Many factors that can be support ADSE used personification in the novel *The Little Prince*. However, the researcher acquired two factors, there are internal factors and external factors. In internal factors, the researcher explained around ADSE's characters and a little bit about his experiences. Furthermore, the researcher included the journey life of ADSE and the experiences of ADSE in the external factors. Those are could be the reason to made ADSE were used the personification in the novel *The Little Prince*.

B. Suggestion

The followings are suggestions that expected to be contributive for:

1. Teachers, it is better for them to understand the personification clearly.
Thus, the teacher can explain widely about personification to the disciples.
2. Students, to learn more about personification and can read the literature

with great way.

3. The other researcher, could be used as one of the reference for the further research to analyze the perasonification in the literature, especially in the novel.
4. The novel readers, could be a wise readers because can understand the goals and indirect messages of the novel by author.

REFERENCE

- Andayani et al. (2020). *Figurative Language in Two Translated Chapters from Nietzsche's novel Zarathustra: A Stylistic Approach*. International Journal of Language and Literary Studies. Volume 2, Issue 2, 2020. <http://ijlls.org/index.php/ijlls>
- Arjomandi, S. and Kafipour, R. (2016). *A Review on Translation Strategies of 'Little Prince' by Ahmad Shamlou and Abolhasan Najafi*. International Journal of English Language and Translation Study. Volume 04, Issue 03, July-September, 2016. www.eltsjournal.org
- Colston, H. L. (2015). *Using Figurative Language*. New York: Cambridge University Press. . www.cambridge.org
- Dancygier, B & Sweetser, E. (2014). *Figurative Language*. United Kingdom: Clays, St Ives plc. www.cambridge.org
- Danesi, M. (2004). *Messages, signs, and meanings: A basic textbook in semiotics and communication* (Vol. 1). Toronto: Canadian Scholars' Press Inc. www.cspi.org
- Dodson, J. R. (2008). *The 'Powers' of Personification: Rhetorical Purpose in the Book of Wisdom and the Letter to the Romans*. Germany: Walter de Gruyter GmbH & Co. KG. <http://dnb.d-nb.de>.
- Dorst. A. G., (2011). *Personification in discourse: Linguistic forms, conceptual structures and communicative functions*. Sage Pub. 20(2) 113–135. <http://lal.sagepub.com>
- Exupéry, A. D. S., (1943). *The Little Prince*. Translation: Richard Howard. (2000). Harcourt, Inc. New York. <https://id1lib.org/>
- Exupéry, A. D. S., (1943). *Pangeran Cilik*. Translation: Henri Chambert-Loir. (2011). Jakarta: PT Gramedia Pustaka Utama.
- Harun, M., Yusuf, Y, Q., Karnafi, M. (2020). *Figurative Language Used in a Novel by Arafat Nur on the Aceh Conflict*. Kasetsart Journal of Social Sciences. 41 (2020) 395–400. <http://kjss.kasetsart.org>
- Heasley, B. Hurford, J. R. & Smith, M, B, (2007). *Semantics A Coursebook Second Edition*. New York: Cambridge University Press. . www.cambridge.org
- Malau, S., (2017). *Fi* ⁶⁰ *e Students in Writing a Personal Letter* Medan: LIPI. <https://repository.uhn.ac.id/>

- Melion, W. S. & Ramakers, B. (2016). *Personification : embodying meaning and emotion*. Leiden, Boston: Brill. <http://lccn.loc.gov/2015049887>
- Sakadolskis, E. A. (2003). *The use of Figurative Language in the Construction of Musical Meaning: A Case Study of Three Sixth Grade General Music Classes (Unpublished Doctoral Dissertation)*. University of Maryland, College Park, MD.
- Schreier, M. (2012). *Qualitative Content Analysis in Practice*. SAGE Publication: London. www.sagepublications.com
- Setiyawati, Indrayani, L, M., & Amalia, R. M. (2018). *Types of Figurative Speech in Pangandaran Song Lyric*. International Journal of Business and Social Science. Vol. 9 No. 3 March 2018. www.ijbssnet.com
- Siallagan, S, R., Manurung, & S., Sinaga, J, B. (2017). *Analysis of Figurative Language and Imagery in Taylor Swift's Songs*. Journal Anglo-Saxon. Vol. VIII NO. 1 (2017). <https://scholar.google.com/>
- Sugiyono. (2015). *Metode Penelitian Pendidikan (Pendekatan Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, dan R&D)*. Bandung: Alfabeta.
- Syafitri, D, M, Marlinton, M. (2018). *An analysis of figurative language Used in edgar allan poe's poems*. Linguistic, English Education and Art (LEEA) journal. Volume 2 Nomor 1, Desember 2018. <https://scholar.google.com/>
- Tiarawati, A, E., & Ningsih, T,W,R. (2019). *Figurative Language Analysis On the Ugly Love Novel by Colleen Hoover*. Journal of Language and Literatur. Volume 7 No 2 Desember 2019. <https://scholar.google.com/>

APPENDIX

Appendix 1

Personification in the Novel *The Little Prince* by Antoine De Saint-Exupéry
(1943)

No.	Impersonal Personification
Data 1	<i>"They sleep in the secrecy of the ground until of them decides to wake up."</i> Saint-Exupery (1943:14)
Data 2	<i>"That sends the flower or the star to sleep."</i> Saint-Exupery (1943:40)
Data 3	<i>"They're naïve."</i> Saint-Exupery (1943:20)
Data 4	<i>"And she naïvely showed her four thorns."</i> Saint-Exupery (1943:27)
Data 5	<i>"And so naïve."</i> Saint-Exupery (1943:82)
Data 6	<i>"But the flower continued her beauty preparations in the shelter of her green chamber, selecting her colors with the greatest care and dressing quite deliberately."</i> Saint-Exupery (1943:22)
Data 7	<i>"She was quite vain."</i> Saint-Exupery (1943:22)
Data 8	<i>"She yawned and said, "Ah! I'm hardly awake... forgive me... I'm still untidy..."</i> Saint-Exupery (1943:22)
Data 9	<i>The flower answered sweetly, "And I was born the same time as the sun..."</i> Saint-Exupery (1943:23)
Data 10	<i>"You have to be very patient," the fox answered."</i> Saint-Exupery (1943:60)
Data 11	<i>"She has soon begun tormenting him with her rather touchy vanity."</i> Saint-Exupery (1943:23)
Data 12	<i>"Alluding to her four thorns, she remarked to <i>The Little Prince</i>."</i> Saint-Exupery (1943:23)
Data 13	<i>"The flower sweetly replied. "Forgive me..."</i> Saint-Exupery (1943:23)
Data 14	<i>"On the planet earth, in Africa," the snake replied."</i> Saint-Exupery (1943:49)
Data 15	<i>"How complicated this flower is..."</i> Saint-Exupery (1943:23)

Data 16	<i>"She coughed two or three times on order to put The Little Prince in the wrong."</i> Saint-Exupery (1943:24)
Data 17	<i>"Then she made herself cough again"</i> Saint-Exupery (1943:24)
Data 18	<i>"The flower coughed."</i> Saint-Exupery (1943:25)
Data 19	<i>"She would cough terribly and pretend to be dying."</i> Saint-Exupery (1943:56)
Data 20	<i>"I've been silly," she told him at last.</i> Saint-Exupery (1943:27)
Data 21	<i>"Of course I love you," the flower told him.</i> Saint-Exupery (1943:27)
Data 22	<i>"His flower had told him."</i> Saint-Exupery (1943:54)
Data 23	<i>"My cold isn't that bad... the night air will do me good. I'm a flower."</i> Saint-Exupery (1943:27)
Data 24	<i>"For she didn't want him to see her crying she was such a proud flower...."</i> Saint-Exupery (1943:27)
Data 25	<i>"Good evening," said the snake.</i> Saint-Exupery (1943:49)
Data 26	<i>"Earth is very big," said the snake.</i> Saint-Exupery (1943:49)
Data 27	<i>"It's lovely," the snake said.</i> Saint-Exupery (1943:49)
Data 28	<i>"Ah!" said the snake.</i> Saint-Exupery (1943:49)
Data 29	<i>"It's also lonely with people," said the snake.</i> Saint-Exupery (1943:51)
Data 30	<i>"But I'm more powerful than a king's finger," the snake said.</i> Saint-Exupery (1943:51)
Data 31	<i>"I can take you further than a ship," the snake said.</i> Saint-Exupery (1943:51)
Data 32	<i>"I solve them all," said the snake.</i> Saint-Exupery (1943:51)
Data 33	<i>"Good morning," said the flower.</i> Saint-Exupery (1943:53)
Data 34	<i>"Good-bye," said the flower.</i> Saint-Exupery (1943:53)
Data 35	<i>"Good morning," said the roses.</i> Saint-Exupery (1943:54)
Data 36	<i>"We're roses," the roses said.</i> Saint-Exupery (1943:54)
Data 37	<i>"Good morning," said the fox.</i> Saint-Exupery (1943:56)
Data 38	<i>"I'm a fox," the fox said.</i> Saint-Exupery (1943:58)
Data 39	<i>"I can't play with you," the fox said.</i> Saint-Exupery (1943:58)

Data 40	<i>"You're not from around here," the fox said.</i> Saint-Exupery (1943:58)
---------	--

Data 41	<i>"People," said the fox. Saint-Exupery (1943:58)</i>
Data 42	<i>"That's right," the fox said. Saint-Exupery (1943:59)</i>
Data 43	<i>"Possibly," the fox said. Saint-Exupery (1943:59)</i>
Data 44	<i>"Please...tame me!" he said. Saint-Exupery (1943:60)</i>
Data 45	<i>"The only things you learn are the things you tame," said the fox. Saint-Exupery (1943:60)</i>
Data 46	<i>"It would have been better to return at the same time," the fox said. Saint-Exupery (1943:60)</i>
Data 47	<i>"That's another thing that's been too often neglected," said the fox. Saint-Exupery (1943:61)</i>
Data 48	<i>"Ah!" the fox said. Saint-Exupery (1943:61)</i>
Data 49	<i>"Yes, of course," the fox said. Saint-Exupery (1943:61)</i>
Data 50	<i>"I get something," the fox said. Saint-Exupery (1943:61)</i>
Data 51	<i>"Good-bye," said the fox. Saint-Exupery (1943:63)</i>
Data 52	<i>"The flower had one day seen a caravan passing." Saint-Exupery (1943:53)</i>
Data 53	<i>"She would be very annoyed," Saint-Exupery (1943:56)</i>
Data 54	<i>"I think she's tamed me..." Saint-Exupery (1943:59)</i>
Data 55	<i>"And the roses were humbled." Saint-Exupery (1943:63)</i>
Data 56	<i>"I listened to when she complained, or when she boasted, or even sometimes when she said nothing at all. Since she's my rose." Saint-Exupery (1943:63)</i>

No.	Inanimate Personification
Data 57	<i>"That sends the flower or the star to sleep." Saint-Exupery (1943:40)</i>
Data 58	<i>"Hello... Hello... Hello...," The echo answered. Saint-Exupery (1943:53)</i>
Data 59	<i>"Who are you.. Who are you... Who are you...," The echo answered. Saint-Exupery (1943:53)</i>
Data 60	<i>"I'm lonely... I'm lonely... I'm lonely...," The echo answered. Saint-Exupery (1943:53)</i>

Data 61	"My house hid a secret in the depths of its heart..." Saint-Exupery (1943:68)
Data 62	"The wind has been asleep a long time." Saint-Exupery (1943:69)
Data 63	"We've awakened this well and it's singing ." Saint-Exupery (1943:69)
Data 64	"You'll have stars that can laugh! " Saint-Exupery (1943:77)
Data 65	"Yes it's the stars; they always make me laugh! " Saint-Exupery (1943:78)
Data 66	"...All the stars will pour out water for me to drink..." Saint-Exupery (1943:79)



MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI
UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA
FAKULTAS KEGURUAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN
Jalan Kapten Mukhtar Basri No. 3 Medan 20238 Telp. 061-6622400 Ext, 22, 23, 30
Website : <http://www.fkip.umsu.ac.id> E-mail : fkip@umsu.ac.id

Form : K-1

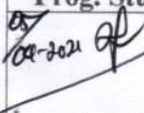

Kepada Yth: Bapak Ketua & Sekretaris
Program Studi Pendidikan Bahasa Indonesia
FKIP UMSU

Perihal: **PERMOHONAN PERSETUJUAN JUDUL SKRIPSI**

Dengan hormat yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini:

Nama Mahasiswa : Syakila Aulia
NPM : 1702050015
Prog. Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Kredit Kumulatif : 136 SKS

IPK = 3.50

Persetujuan Ket/Sekret. Prog. Studi	Judul yang Diajukan	Disahkan Oleh Dekan Fakultas
	Personification in the Novel "The Little Prince" by Antoine De Saint-Exupéry.	
	A Vocabulary Analysis of the American African Venicular English from Ariana Grande's Album Positions.	
	The Effective Using English Language on the Drug Substance Abuse Recovery Program at LRPPN BI Medan.	

Demikianlah permohonan ini saya sampaikan untuk dapat pemeriksaan dan persetujuan serta pengesahan, atas kesediaan Bapak saya ucapkan terima kasih.

Medan, 05 April 2021
Hormat Pemohon,


(Syakila Aulia)

Keterangan:

Dibuat rangkap 3 : - Untuk Dekan Fakultas
- Untuk Ketua/Sekretaris Program Studi
- Untuk Mahasiswa yang bersangkutan



MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI
UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA
FAKULTAS KEGURUAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN
Jl. Kapten Mochtar Basri No .3 Telp. (061) 6619056 Medan 20238
Website : <http://www.fkip.umsu.ac.id> Email: fkip@umsu.ac.id

Form K-2

Kepada Yth : Bapak Ketua/Sekretaris
Program Studi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
FKIP UMSU

Assalamu'alaikum Wr.Wb

Dengan hormat, yang bertanda tangan dibawah ini :

Nama Mahasiswa : Syakila Aulia
NPM : 1702050015
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Mengajukan permohonan persetujuan proyek proposal/skripsi sebagai tercantum di bawah ini dengan judul sebagai berikut ini :

- Personification in the Novel "The Little Prince" by Antoine De Saint-Exupéry.

Sekaligus saya mengusulkan/menunjuk Bapak/Ibu :

- Yusriati, S.S., M.Hum Acc 19/04-2021 RF

Sebagai Dosen Pembimbing Proposal/Skripsi saya.

Demikianlah permohonan ini saya sampaikan untuk dapat pengurusan selanjutnya. Akhirnya atas perhatian dan kesediaan Bapak/Ibu saya ucapkan terima kasih.

Medan, 05 April 2021

Hormat Pemohon,

Syakila Aulia

Keterangan:

Dibuat rangkap 3 : - Asli untuk Dekan/Fakultas
- Duplikat untuk Ketua/Sekretaris Jurusan
- Triplikat Mahasiswa yang bersangkutan



FAKULTAS KEGURUAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN
UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA
Jln. Mukhtar Basri BA No. 3 Telp. 6622400 Medan 20217 Form : K3

Nomor : 945 /II.3/UMSU-02/F/2021
Lamp : ---
Hal : Pengesahan Proyek Proposal
Dan Dosen Pembimbing

Assalamu'alaikum Warahmatullahi Wabarakaatuh

Dekan Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara menetapkan proyek proposal/risalah/makalah/skripsi dan dosen pembimbing bagi mahasiswa yang tersebut di bawah ini :

Nama : Syakila Aulia
N P M : 1702050015
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Penelitian : Personification in The Novel "The Little Prince" by Antoine De Saint-Exupery

Pembimbing : Yusriati, SS, M.Hum

Dengan demikian mahasiswa tersebut di atas diizinkan menulis proposal/risalah/makalah/skripsi dengan ketentuan sebagai berikut :

1. Penulis berpedoman kepada ketentuan yang telah ditetapkan oleh Dekan
2. Proyek proposal/risalah/makalah/skripsi dinyatakan BATAL apabila tidak selesai pada waktu yang telah ditentukan
3. Masa kadaluarsa tanggal : 9 April 2022

Wa'alaikumssalam Warahmatullahi Wabarakatuh.



Dikeluarkan pada Tanggal :
Medan, 26 Sya'ban 1442 H
09 April 2021 M

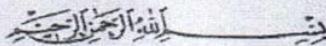


Dekan

[Signature]
Prof. Dr. H. Elrianto Nst, S.Pd, M.Pd.
NIDN : 0115057302





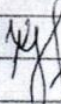
Dibuat rangkap 4 (empat) :

1. Fakultas (Dekan)
2. Ketua Program Studi
3. Pembimbing
4. Mahasiswa yang bersangkutan :
WAJIB MENGIKUTI SEMINAR



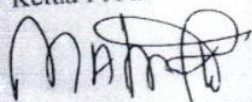
BERITA ACARA BIMBINGAN PROPOSAL

Perguruan Tinggi : Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara
 Fakultas : Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan
 Jurusan/Prog. Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
 Nama Lengkap : Syakila Aulia
 N.P.M : 1702050015
 Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
 Judul Proposal : Personification in the Novel "The Little Prince" by Antoine De Saint-Exupéry

Tanggal	Deskripsi Hasil Bimbingan Proposal	Tanda Tangan
14 Juni 2021	Chapter I - Background of the study - Identification of the problem - Scope and limitation - Objectives of the study - Significance of the study	
29 Juni 2021	Chapter II - Theoretical framework, literature studies, conceptual framework	
7 Juli 2021	Chapter III - Research methods - Reference	
14 Juli 2021	- Background of the study - Reference	
18 Agustus 2021	ACC	

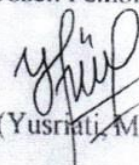
Medan, 30 Agustus 2021

Diketahui oleh:
Ketua Prodi



(Mandra Saragih, S.Pd., M.Hum)

Dosen Pembimbing



(Yusrati, M.Hum)



MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI
UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA
FAKULTAS KEGURUAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN

Jl. Kapten Mukhtar Basri No. 3 Telp. (061) 6619056 Medan 20238
Website : <http://www.fkip.umsu.ac.id> E-mail : fkip@umsu.ac.id

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

BERITA ACARA SEMINAR PROPOSAL

Pada hari ini Sabtu Tanggal 04 September Tahun 2021 diselenggarakan seminar Prodi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris menerangkan bahwa :

Nama : Syakila Aulia
N P M : 1702050015
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Penelitian : Personification in the Novel "The Little Prince" by Antoine De Saint-Exupéry.

NO	MASUKAN / SARAN
JUDUL	
BAB I	Variable and phenomenon of the research
BAB II	
BAB III	
LAINNYA	
KESIMPULAN	() Disetujui () Ditolak (<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>) Disetujui Dengan Adanya Perbaikan

Medan, 04 September 2021

Dosen Pembahas

Resty Wahyuni, S.Pd, M.Hum

Dosen Pembimbing

Yusriani, S.S, M.Hum

PANITIA PELAKSANA

Ketua

Mandra Saragih, S.Pd, M.Hum

Sekretaris

Pirman Ginting, S.Pd, M.Hum



**MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI
UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA
FAKULTAS KEGURUAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN**

Jalan Kapten Mukhtar Basri No. 3 Medan 20238 Telp. (061) 6622400 Ext. 22, 23, 30
Website : <http://www.fkip.umsu.ac.id> E-mail: fkip@umsu.ac.id

SURAT KETERANGAN

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

Ketua Program Studi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara dengan ini menerangkan bahwa :

Nama Mahasiswa : Syakila Aulia
NPM : 1702050015
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

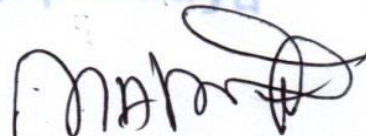
Adalah benar telah melaksanakan Seminar Proposal Skripsi pada :

Hari : Sabtu
Tanggal : 04 September 2021
Dengan Judul Proposal : Personification in The Novel "The Little Prince" by Antoine De Saint-Exupéry

Demikianlah surat keterangan ini kami keluarkan/diberikan Kepada Mahasiswa yang bersangkutan, semoga Bapak/Ibu Pimpinan Fakultas dapat segera mengeluarkan surat izin riset mahasiswa tersebut. Atas kesediaan dan kerjasama yang baik kami ucapkan banyak terimakasih. Akhirnya selamat sejahteralah kita semuanya. Amin.

Dikeluarkan di : Medan
Pada Tanggal : 06 September 2021

Wassalam
Ketua Program Studi
Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris


Mandra Saragih, S.Pd., M.Hum.



**MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI
UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA
FAKULTAS KEGURUAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN**
Jl. Kapten Mukhtar Basri No. 3 Medan 20238 Telp.061-6619056 Ext, 22, 23, 30
Website: <http://www.fkip.umsu.ac.id> E-mail: fkip@umsu.ac.id

SURAT PERNYATAAN

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

Saya yang bertandatangan dibawah ini :

Nama Lengkap : Syakila Aulia
N.P.M : 1702050015
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Skripsi : Personification in The Novel "The little Prince" By Antoine de Saint-Exupéry

Dengan ini saya menyatakan bahwa:

1. Penelitian yang saya lakukan dengan judul di atas belum pernah diteliti di Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara
2. Penelitian ini akan saya lakukan sendiri tanpa ada bantuan dari pihak manapun dengan kata lain penelitian ini tidak saya tempahkan (dibuat) oleh orang lain dan juga tidak tergolong plagiat.
3. Apabila point 1 dan 2 di atas saya langgar maka saya bersedia untuk dilakukan pembatalan terhadap penelitian tersebut dan saya bersedia mengulang kembali mengajukan judul penelitian yang baru dengan catatan mengulang seminar kembali.

Demikian surat pernyataan ini saya perbuat tanpa ada paksaan dari pihak manapun juga, dan dapat dipergunakan sebagaimana mestinya.

Medan, 04 Oktober 2021
Hormat saya
Yang membuat pernyataan,



Syakila Aulia

Diketahui oleh Ketua Program Studi
Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Mandra Saragih, S.Pd, M.Hum



MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI PENELITIAN & PENGEMBANGAN
UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA
FAKULTAS KEGURUAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN

Jalan Kapten Muchtar Basri No. 3 Medan 20238 Telp. (061) 6622400
Website : <http://fkip.umsu.ac.id> E-mail : fkip@yahoo.co.id

Bila menjawab surat ini agar disebutkan nomor dan tanggalnya

Nomor : 2231/II.3-AU/UMSU-02/F/2021
Lamp : ---
Hal : **Permohonan Izin Riset**

Medan, 16 Shafar 1443 H
23 September 2021 M

Kepada Yth, Bapak Kepala Perpustakaan
Universitas Muhammadiyah Sum. Utara
di
Tempat

Bismillahirrahmanirrahim
Assalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb

Wa ba'du, semoga kita semua sehat wal'afiat dalam melaksanakan kegiatan/aktifitas sehari-hari, sehubungan dengan semester akhir bagi mahasiswa wajib melakukan penelitian/riset untuk pembuatan skripsi sebagai salah satu syarat penyelesaian Sarjana Pendidikan, maka kami mohon kepada Bapak/Ibu memberikan izin kepada mahasiswa untuk melakukan penelitian/riset di tempat Bapak/Ibu pimpin. Adapun data mahasiswa kami tersebut sebagai berikut :

Nama Mahasiswa : Syakila Aulia
NPM : 1702050015
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Penelitian : Personification in the Novel "The Little Prince" by Antoine De Saint-Exupéry.

Demikian hal ini kami sampaikan, atas perhatian dan kesediaan serta kerjasama yang baik dari Bapak/Ibu kami ucapkan terima kasih. Akhirnya selamat sejahteralah kita semuanya, Amin. Wassalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb



Dekan

Prof. Dr. H. Elfrianto Nst, M.Pd
NIDN 0115057302

****Penting!!****



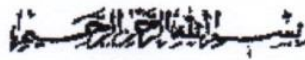
**MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI PENELITIAN & PENGEMBANGAN
UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA
UPT PERPUSTAKAAN**

Alamat : Jalan Kapten Mukhtar Basri No.3 Telp. 6624567 –Ext. 113 Medan 20238
Website : <http://perpustakaan.umsu.ac.id> Email : perpustakaan@umsu.ac.id

Bila menjawab surat ini, agar disebutkan nomor dan tanggalnya.

SURAT KETERANGAN

Nomor : 1389/KET/II.3-AU/UMSU-P/M/2021



Berdasarkan hasil pemeriksaan data pada Sistem Perpustakaan, maka Kepala Unit Pelaksana Teknis (UPT) Perpustakaan Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara dengan ini menerangkan :

Nama : Syakila Aulia
NPM : 1702050015
Fakultas : Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan
Jurusan : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

telah menyelesaikan segala urusan yang berhubungan dengan Perpustakaan Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara Medan.

Demikian surat keterangan ini diperbuat untuk dapat dipergunakan sebagaimana mestinya.

Medan, 29 Muharam 1443 H.
06 September 2021M

Kepala UPT Perpustakaan



Muhammad Arifin, S.Pd, M.Pd