

An Analysis of Wiriya Sirisingh's Children Literature from

B.E. 2515 - 2532

The main objective of this thesis was to analyze Wiriya Sirisingh's children literature in the form of fiction, during B.E. 2515 - 2532. The study of his thirty - eight stories focused on four aspects : the literary composition, the writing techniques, the language usage and values of illustrations. The findings were to present in a descriptive analysis.

The results of this study were as follows :

The literary composition : There were 3 themes : knowledge of occupations, general knowledge, and ethic. There were seven plots : adventure, sport, occupation, love, mystery and detective, animal and science. These plot were short, not complicated with few characters who were human being and human - like beings. The characters showed both desirable and undesirable behaviors such as kindness, helpfulness, gratitude, stealing and telling lies. The dialogues were realistic and in accordance with the status and the trait of each character. The settings were scenes of rural societies, reflecting rural life.

The writing techniques : Most of the stories were opened with narration followed by description and dialogues. They were developed in chronological order. The happy ending was most preferable while the exciting ending, the thought provoking ending and the sad ending were less employed. Two points of view were commonly used -- the omniscient point of view which was more preferable than the first - person narrator as the main character. There were three types of

revelation of characters : the author's comments, the dialogue and the combination of author's comments and dialogue.

The language usage : The author chose the diction by using figurative words, words showing actions and feelings, ejaculations and repetition of meaning. As for the sentence structure, the simple and compound sentences were mostly used. However, some complex sentences were found. The author chose similes, metaphors and alliteration as a figure of speech.

Three values of illustrations were observed. Firstly, the illustrations made the story more interesting. They came with different book sizes and with striking cover depicting a very interesting scene. Colorful cartoons were presented in books for younger readers, whereas drawing, line drawing, and black and white photographs were for the older ones. Secondly, the illustrations interpret the meaning. They corresponded to the stories and expressed the feeling, the actions, and the movement of the characters that helped the readers to understand the stories easily. Lastly, the illustrations expanded the readers experience by presenting the new experience to the readers. Generally, the presentation of pictures was found to be very good in arousing the readers imagination.