

PARENTING STYLES IN DAHL'S *DANNY THE CHAMPION OF THE WORLD*

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Abstract

Baumrind that how parents raise their children affects the children's behavior. That is because children spend most of their time with their parents. This phenomenon is reflected in Roald Dahl's children's novel *Danny the Champion of the World*, which describes the parenting William gave to Danny. This analysis explores the elements and the effects of parenting styles in Dahl's *Danny the Champion of the World*. The present study uses literary criticism, focusing on parenting style. This analysis applies the theory of parenting style proposed by Diana Baumrind. It also reveals that the parenting style elements that William gave to Danny are seven elements: Involvement, Nurturance, Affection, Danny's Number-One Supporter, Education, A Good Companion, and Demand with Love. Furthermore, the effects of parenting styles on Danny's behavior are shown the behaviors of Compliance, Openness to Communicate, High Enthusiasm to Learn, and Gratefulness. Thus, the researcher concludes that Dahl's *Danny the Champion of the World* provides not only a story about father-and-son relationship but also knowledge about parenting styles and the effect of good parenting styles on a child's behaviors.

Keywords: *Child's Behavior; Child Rearing; Parenting Styles*

INTRODUCTION

Family is an important part of one's life. One cannot live without being born and nurtured by parents as family members. Parents are "a father or mother who has given birth to a child, an offspring, or a descendant" (Persson, 2019). The lives of children are influenced by their parents. "Parenting plays an important role in affecting child behavior" (Baumrind, 1966; Berns, 2010). The way parents raise their children determines whether they are good or bad. Children with good traits are expected to be capable of managing themselves, both behaviors and minds, as a result of their parents' influence. On the contrary, children with bad traits tend to do bad things and have mental health problems. That is why the concept of parenting is important to analyze in order to understand human beings.

The concept of parenting and its impact not only exists in real-life human beings but also appears in the form of fictional characters in literary works. To understand the concept of parenting in literary works, Diana Baumrind's parenting styles theory is applied in this research (Baumrind, 1966). Baumrind elaborated clearly on the concept of parenting that can ease parents in raising children and map the effects of the parenting types used. With this classification, numerous earlier studies that also touch on parenting in literary works have utilized Baumrind's idea. That is why Baumrind's parenting styles theory is suitable for analyzing fictional characters in literary works.

One of the literary works that portrays the concept of parenting styles is a children's novel entitled *Danny the Champion of the World* written by Roald Dahl. The novel was first published in 1975 and has been republished many times by many publishers. The story is about a family of William and his son, Danny. They always did everything together; flying kites, repairing cars in the workshop, having a bedtime story before sleep, encouraging each other, eating together, poaching the pheasants, and many others. With no mother, William had to take care of Danny since Danny was four months old. Until William disappeared and nine-year-old Danny had to look for William in the woods. Looking for and helping his father are the result of Danny's devotion and affection for William, as well as the effects of William's upbringing on Danny. Their adventures began when they poached the pheasants. In this novel, Dahl clearly depicted the concept of parenting styles between the father and the child.

The researcher chooses Dahl's *Danny the Champion of the World* based on the story premise of parenting styles that becomes one of the main themes in this novel. The objectives of this analysis are to delve deeper into the portrayal of parenting styles in works so that the researcher and the readers can be aware, reflect, and learn how to behave toward the concept of parenting styles, taking the good and leaving the bad. There were two previous studies concerning the novel that were conducted by Deane (2019) and Nasser and Suhadi (2022), who conducted research with the novel as their object through the lens of psychology of literary criticism and gender studies. The researcher concludes that it is essential to explore Dahls' *Danny the Champion of the World* with a focus on parenting styles to provide different perspectives of study.

There are several previous studies concerning parenting styles in literary works. The studies were from Lengari (2018), Naserly (2018), Farira (2020), Nuraini (2020), Risqi and Ekalestari (2020), Darwoto (2021), Rokhmah and Betaubun (2021), Rahmad and Asnani (2022). They discuss parenting styles and have their ways to depict the concept and its effects. Based on those previous studies, Baumrind's parenting styles theory is proven and appropriate to be used to analyze literary works. That is why the researcher applies Baumrind's parenting styles theory to conduct this research. Thus, this research addresses two research questions: 1) What are the parenting style elements that William gave to Danny? and 2) How does William's parenting style shape Danny's behavior?

Theoretically, the significance of this research is to contribute to understanding literary criticism, the psychology of literature approach, and Baumrind's parenting styles

theory in literary work. This research is conducted to be a part of the source of knowledge, to raise self-awareness about the concept of parenting styles that manifest in people's lives so that they can determine what type of parenting styles the parents used on the children, and to understand how to raise future children. Practically, the significance of this research is to dive deeper into Dahl's work, particularly the concept of parenting styles and its effects on Danny's family.

This analysis applied Baumrind's parenting styles theory. She classified it into four types: authoritative, authoritarian, permissive, and uninvolved or neglectful styles. Baumrind stated that "Parenting styles have been established that vary based on commitment and the harmony between being demanding and responsive" (Baumrind, 1991). The authoritative style is both responsive and demanding toward the children. The parents have high expectations for their children but also lay out specific rules. The authoritarian style is low on support for the children and has little warmth but is high in demandingness. The parents tend to give punishments, very strict, and set clear rules without the children's consent. The permissive style is high in terms of supporting the children and responsiveness but low in terms of demandingness and control over them. The parents are lenient and avoid confrontation (Baumrind, 1991). They tend to let the children choose and behave in whatever their children want. They make rules and consult with the children (Baumrind, 1966), but also rarely supervise the children. Lastly, the uninvolved or neglectful style lacks support, control, and demand for the children. The parents are absent, show little warmth, and have little time for the children.

RESEARCH METHOD

Literary criticism is used in conducting this analysis. It focuses only on Dahl's *"Danny the Champion of the World"*, particularly the concept of parenting styles and its effects. It also focuses on William as the father and Danny as the child. The novel used in this study consists of 175 pages and was published in 2007 by Puffin Books. The researcher applies the psychological approach towards the novel and Baumrind's parenting styles theory. To collect the data, the researcher reads the novel comprehensively, underlines any aspects related to the problems of the study, collects any supporting information related to the objective of the research, and jots down the data gathered. The researcher uses narrative approaches to analyze this research. The researcher manages the data by organizing it, reading through the material, describing the objective, classifying, and identifying the collected data. Moreover, the researcher evaluates the findings by relating the data with analysis and theory and concludes the data based on the result to answer the problems of the study and to gain the research objectives.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

William's Parenting Style Elements

William, as the father of Danny in Dahl's *Danny the Champion of the World*, raised his son and provided evidence on parenting style elements. This statement can be proven by the following shreds of evidence that show William's parenting style elements. The findings show that there are seven elements that are depicted in the story. They are 1) Involvement, 2) Nurturance, 3) Affection, 4) Danny's Number-One Supporter, 5) Education, 6) A Good Companion, and 7) Demand with Love. These elements are explained in Baumrind's parenting style theory.

Involvement

The parenting style element of involvement includes the children to participate. This element can be found in authoritative and permissive style elements because they are supportive to their children. On the other hand, authoritarian and uninvolved or neglectful styles tend to ignore the children and set the rules without the children's consent. In the novel, William is characterized by always involved Danny on every occasion. The evidence below can prove this in the form of descriptions of Danny and William's acts and utterances. This datum indicates that William always involved Danny, no matter how big or small the event is.

Datum 1

"Would you like strawberry jam on one of these?"

"Yes, please," I said. "One jam and one cheese..." (Dahl, 2007, p. 35)

The dialogue in Datum 1 occurred when William and Danny talked to each other about poaching pheasants. Then, William started to make a sandwich for himself and his son, Danny. Datum 1 reveals that William was a caring person. He was always asking Danny's opinion before he made any decision when William asked Danny whether he wanted strawberry jam or not. This shows one of the parenting style elements that are explained in Baumrind's theory. Asking one's opinion is one of the acts of involving someone to participate in. William's act is one of the authoritative style characteristics: the parents seek their children's participation. According to Shaffer and Kipp's (2013) statements, "they will often seek their children's participation in family decision-making". Datum 1 becomes one of the pieces of evidence that proves William always tried to involve Danny in making decisions.

Nurturance

Nurturing children is a mandatory activity that parents must do for their children. This element can also be found in authoritative and permissive style elements but not in authoritarian and neglectful ones since the latter two have little to zero nurturance for the children. Datum 2 below is the evidence that shows William nurtured Danny well.

Datum 2

"While I was still a baby, my father washed me and fed me and changed my nappies and did all the millions of other things a mother normally does for her child. That is not an easy task for a man, especially when he has to earn his living at the same time by repairing motor-car engines and serving customers with petrol". (Dahl, 2007, p. 12)

Datum 2 conveys the elaboration of William's nurturance towards his son, Danny. After Danny's mother died, William raised Danny all by himself since Danny was four months old. William washed Danny, fed him, changed Danny's nappies, and many things. All of these acts show how nurturant William was. Nurturing a child is also one of the parenting style elements that Baumrind (1971) elaborated on in her parenting style theory. In the story, William was willing to give his one hundred percent effort to Danny by nurturing him and by working as an engineer in his workshop that took place nearby their house. William's nurturance towards Danny is aligned with Morrison (2015), "Parents are like a gardener, where he must take care, maintain, and provide fertilizer so that it can grow and develop so that it can bear fruit". It can be concluded from the datum above that William has always nurtured Danny.

Affection

Giving affection can also be found in authoritative and permissive style elements since they have high warmth to the children. In this novel, William not only involved Danny and nurtured his son, but he was also lavish in his affection for Danny. This can be revealed in Datum 3 below.

Datum 3

*"Hello, my marvelous darling. Thank you for coming.'
'Are you all right, Dad?'
'My ankle seems to be broken,' he said. 'It happened when I fell in". (Dahl, 2007, p. 61)*

Datum 3 proves William's affection toward his son, Danny. William was always calling Danny with good calls, for instance, "my marvelous darling", "good boy", "my love", "my darling boy", "my dear boy", and "my boy". In fact, William called Danny "my marvelous darling" when he had to undergo falling into the hole in Mr. Victor Hazell's wood. Mr. Hazell made a hole in his wood to trap every poacher who wanted to poach his pheasants. The way William called his son good calls shows how affectionate William was towards Danny. This is in accordance with Baumrind (1991) that giving affection to a child indicates the aspect of parenting style. It can be concluded that William always lavished his affection on his son, Danny.

Danny's Number-One Supporter

Supporting children is one of the elements that can be found in authoritative and permissive styles. In the novel, William is characterized as Danny's number-one supporter. He supported Danny, gave Danny compliments, validated Danny's feelings, got Danny a present, and appreciated Danny's freedom or boundaries. This can be proven by Datum 4 below.

Datum 4

"But this... this, my dear boy, is an all-time world record!"

'I expect it is,' I said.

'And you did it, Danny! The whole thing was your idea in the first place!'

'I didn't do it, Dad.'

'Oh yes you did! And you know what that makes you, my dear boy? It makes you the champion of the world!'" (Dahl, 2007, pp. 129-130)

The dialogue in Datum 4 occurred when William and Danny went to Mr. Victor Hazell's wood to poach pheasants together. In this occasion, William praised Danny by saying that his son is "the champion of the world". This is because Danny contributed his idea of poaching pheasants by creating 'The Sleeping Beauty' method. This method allowed William and Danny to have one hundred and twenty pheasants. Although Danny tried to say no to show his humility because William's father is the best poacher ever since he always had the best ideas for poaching pheasants, as William said, but William still praised his son, saying that Danny was "the champion of the world". The way William praised his son shows how supportive William was and it is also one of the parenting style elements that Baumrind explained. Baumrind (1991) stated that "the extent to which parents intentionally foster individuality, self-regulation, and self-assertion by being attuned, supportive, and acquiescent to children's special needs and demands". The finding is also in line with the statement, "This (authoritative) parenting style includes a high degree of parental support and willingness to understand the perspective of the child, giving great importance to the rationale underlying requirements and boundaries" (Macmull & Ashkenazi, 2019). Thus, the finding shows that William was characterized as Danny's number-one supporter.

Education

Education is an important element in someone's life, and it must be taught from a young age. This element only appears in authoritative style. Although William and Danny had a sufficient life, it did not hinder them from getting educated. This evidence can be proven by Datum 5 below.

Datum 5

On this Thursday, on this particular walk to school, there was an old frog croaking in the stream behind the hedge as we went by.

'Can you hear him, Danny?' 'Yes,' I said.

'That is a bullfrog calling to his wife. He does it by blowing out his dewlap and letting it go with a burp.' *'What is a dewlap?'* I asked.

'It's the loose skin on his throat. He can blow it up just like a little balloon.'

'What happens when his wife hears him?'

'She goes hopping over to him. She is very happy to have been invited. But I'll tell you something very funny about the old bullfrog. He often becomes so pleased with the sound of his own voice that his wife has to nudge him several times before he'll stop his burping and turn round to hug her.'

That made me laugh.

'Don't laugh too loud,' he said, twinkling at me with his eyes.

'We men are not so very different from the bullfrog.'" (Dahl, 2007, p. 91)

The scene in Datum 5 shows William accompanying Danny to school. While walking, William tried to teach Danny what he wanted to know. In Datum 5, on Thursday morning, William taught Danny about a bullfrog. This datum explains that William taught Danny in good ways. William taught Danny by asking his son first so that he would become curious about things. William also told the story about the animal in a funny way that could be understood and even made Danny laugh. The way William taught Danny provides evidence that William put priority on Danny's education and another evidence of the parenting style element that Baumrind (1991) elaborated on in parenting style theory. William's act can also be perceived as skillful parenting which can stimulate a child's intellectual development (Brooks, 2014).

A Good Companion

Accompanying is one of the elements that appear in authoritative style. In this novel, Dahl characterized William as a good companion for his son, Danny. This can be proven by Datum 6 below.

Datum 6

"Most wonderful of all was the feeling that when I went to sleep, my father would still be there, very close to me, sitting in his chair by the fire, or lying in the bunk above my own". (Dahl, 2007, p. 15)

This datum shows that Danny could always count on his father, William. Even if Danny wanted to go to sleep, William would be there for him no matter what. What William did also made Danny feel safe. William would give Danny kisses, say good night, and tell bedtime stories before sleep. William's act shows how good companionship he provided to his son, Danny. This finding supports the argument that accompanying children on every occasion is part of the parenting style element. The consistency of accompanying Danny makes William the one who is a good companion for his son. A good companion leads to good parenting, which is also indicated as a parenting style element. The positive stimulation and warmth act that William gave to Danny is aligned with Morrison (2015), "the right parenting, warmth, affection, and positive stimulation of

parents can influence and make a huge difference to a child's cognitive development throughout his life". From this datum, it can be concluded that William was showing his effort to be a good companion for his son, Danny.

Demand with Love

Demand for warmth and love is one of the elements of parenting styles that Baumrind explained in her parenting style theory. In the story, William is characterized with this element as revealed in data below.

Datum 7

"He turned and faced me and laid a hand gently on my shoulder. 'I want to teach you to be a great mechanic,' he said. 'And when you grow up, I hope you will become a famous designing engineer, a man who designs new and better engines for cars and aeroplanes. For that', he added, 'you will need a really good education. But I don't want to send you to school quite yet. In another two years you will have learned enough here with me to be able to take a small engine completely to pieces and put it together again all by yourself. After that, you can go to school'". (Dahl, 2007, pp. 22-23)

The datum above happened when William and Danny were in the workshop repairing cars. They started to talk about school when Danny turned five, which made him consider school. This datum shows that William wanted something from Danny, but he asked for it with warmth and love. William's demand toward Danny is to be a well-known engineer. Despite William's demand seeming unachievable, he willingly taught Danny to be a great mechanic. Although William's act of demand showed high expectations for Danny, he always accompanied Danny to achieve Danny's goal. The way William asked Danny with warmth and love is evidence of a parenting style element. William's demand toward Danny is equal to his effort. Another datum below also elaborates on how William wrapped his demand with warmth and love toward Danny.

Datum 8

"'Open up the packets and tip them all in,' my father said. This was one of the really nice things about my father. He didn't take over and want to do everything himself. Whether it was a difficult job like adjusting a carburetor in a big engine, or whether it was simply tipping some raisins into a basin, he always let me go ahead and do it myself while he watched and stood ready to help". (Dahl, 2007, p. 99)

The datum above happened when William and Danny were preparing the raisins to poach the pheasants together in Mr. Victor Hazell's wood. The datum above shows that no matter how small or big the occasion was, William's demands toward Danny were always accompanied by warm acts: "...he watched and stood ready to help". In this case, Danny is being asked to tip raisins into a basin. William's demand for Danny with warmth

and love is aligned with Baumrind's explanation. That is also considered a parenting style element. Baumrind stated that "therefore, she exerts firm control at points of parent-child divergence, but does not hem the child in with restrictions" (Baumrind, 1968). Baumrind also stated that "this type of parent monitors and disciplines their children fairly, while being very supportive at the same time" (Baumrind, 1971). Another piece of evidence that conveys William's demand toward Danny with warmth and love is also shown in Datum 9 below.

Datum 9

"You can fly the kite all by yourself any time you like," my father said. "But you must never fly the fire-balloon unless I'm with you. It's extremely dangerous."
"All right," I said.
"Promise me you'll never try to fly it alone, Danny" "I promise," I said". (Dahl, 2007, p. 27)

Datum 9 above occurred when William asked Danny not to fly a fire balloon unless he did it with his father because it is very dangerous. However, Danny could fly a kite all by himself and do it anytime he likes because it is not very dangerous. William's act provides evidence on how parents should not only control the children, but also give them freedom. The way William asked Danny about something, he always accompanied it with warmth and love. William's act is one of the parenting style elements. William's act is aligned with the statement, "They (parents) make logical demands, set limits, and insist on children's compliance, whereas at the same time, they are warm, accept the children's points of view, encourage the children's participation in decision making, and often seek their children's views in family considerations and decisions" (Berg, 2011; Weiss & Schwarz, 1996; Zupancic et al, 2004). From both Datum 8 and Datum 9 above, it can be concluded that William wrapped his demands toward Danny with warmth and love.

Danny's Behavior Shaped by William's Parenting Styles

Parenting styles are not only about how parents raise their children but also how those acts affect children's behavior as human beings. Danny experienced William's nurturing. Hereby, the following shreds of evidence show how William's parenting styles shaped Danny's behaviors. Those behaviors are 1) Compliance, 2) Openness to Communicate, 3) High Enthusiasm to Learn, and 4) Gratefulness.

Compliance

As a result of nurturing and taking care of Danny by William himself, Danny had good behavior, for instance, being helpful and obedient. This is because William always asked Danny to participate with him on every occasion, such as when William involved Danny in repairing cars. On other occasions, William always took care of Danny, such as preparing Danny's food and even asking Danny's permission and opinion when he tried

to make decisions. William's act made Danny become an obedient child by doing what William asked him to do. This can be proven by Datum 10 below.

Datum 10

"First, I spread some sheets of newspaper out over the oily floor. Then I ran to the caravan and fetched two blankets and a pillow. I laid one blanket on the floor over the newspaper. I helped my father to lie down on the blanket. Then I put the pillow under his head and covered him up with the second blanket. 'Put the phone down here so I can reach it,' he said. I did as he asked". (Dahl, 2007, p. 68)

The datum above occurred when Danny was helping his father when William fell into a hole while poaching pheasants in Mr. Hazell's wood. Danny showed his helpfulness by looking after his father and providing a nice place to rest. Danny showed his compliance by doing what his father asked him to do. Danny's compliance towards his father is in accordance with Leijten et al. (2018), "Child compliance refers to the degree to which children do what parents ask them to do and refrain from doing what parents ask them not to do". Thus, Datum 10 above shows Danny's compliance since Danny was a helpful and obedient child as a result of the way William raised him.

Openness to Communicate

Danny was always open to communicating everything with his father since William always asked Danny to talk about everything, from the most important to the least important topic. For example, when William asked for Danny's opinion of what kind of bedtime story they would have and when William opened his secret up about poaching pheasants to Danny. That is why Danny could also open himself up to communicate with William because they have a strong bond and relationship through communication. This can be proven by Datum 11 below.

Datum 11

"'You like this work, don't you?' he said. 'All this messing about with engines.' 'I absolutely love it,' I said. He turned and faced me and laid a hand gently on my shoulder". (Dahl, 2007, p. 22)

Datum 11 above occurred when Danny was helping William in the workshop and William began to compliment him. Then, William discussed mechanical stuff with Danny. In this datum, it untangles how open Danny was to communicate with his father. Danny expressed his feelings about learning to fix engines to William. The way Danny expressed his feelings shows his openness to communicating with William. This evidence is aligned with Estlein's (2016) statement, "Authoritative parents encourage children's individuality by employing a two-way communication process whereby the child actively participates in the interaction". Danny's openness to communicate is a result of William's rearing

because William always asked Danny to participate in family decisions and share his opinions about something. It can be concluded that Danny communicated everything to his father as a result of the way William raised him.

High Enthusiasm to Learn

As the story unfolds, William always taught Danny about everything, especially about engine stuff and about making kites. Moreover, William also taught Danny about the environment, such as birds, flowers, grasses, and trees. William really cared about education, especially for his son. This made Danny become a lifelong learner with a high enthusiasm for learning things. Datum 12 below provides evidence about the outcome of the way William reared Danny.

Datum 12

"You probably think my father was crazy trying to teach a young child to be an expert mechanic, but as a matter of fact he wasn't crazy at all. I learned fast and I adored every moment of it. And luckily for us, nobody came knocking on the door to ask why I wasn't attending school. So two more years went by, and at the age of seven, believe it or not, I really could take a small engine to pieces and put it together again. I mean properly to pieces, pistons and crankshaft and all. The time had come to start school". (Dahl, 2007, p. 23)

Datum 12 above occurred when William and Danny were in the workshop. They talked to each other, and William began to communicate his wish for Danny in the future: to be an expert mechanic. However, William claimed that he wanted to teach Danny first all by himself about fixing engines before going to school. This datum explains the importance of having good formal education. As a result of being taught by William, Danny enjoyed fixing engines, was competent at it from a young age, and had a high enthusiasm for learning engine stuff. Then, the way Danny could arrange the engine pieces by pieces in two years, the way Danny learned fast, and the way he adored every moment of it show how enthusiastic Danny was about learning fixing engines. This evidence is in line with the argument that children with authoritative parents are also competent in psychosocial domains, for instance, maturation, resilience, optimism, self-reliance, social competence, self-esteem, and academic achievement (Baumrind, 1991; Lamborn et al, 1991; Steinberg et al, 1994). Another datum below shows Danny as a child with a high enthusiasm to learn by relying only on himself and practicing what William had taught.

Datum 13

"At that point a wild and marvellous idea came to me. Why shouldn't I go in the Baby Austin? I really did know how to drive. My father had always allowed me to move the cars around when they came in for repair. He let me drive them into the workshop and back them out again afterwards. And sometimes I drove one of them slowly around the pumps in first gear. I loved doing it. And I would

get there much much quicker if I went by car. This was an emergency. If he was wounded and bleeding badly, then every minute counted. I had never driven on the road, but I would surely not meet any other cars at this time of night. I would go very slowly and keep close in to the hedge on the proper side". (Dahl, 2007, pp. 50-51)

Datum 13 above shows how Danny was brave enough and was able to rely on himself to look for William by driving a car named Baby Austin. When Danny panicked because William had been missing in Mr. Hazell's wood, he thought quickly to drive the car from the workshop. Luckily, he knew how to drive because of William's teaching. Such behavior is in line with the authoritative style characteristic that is displayed in Power's (2013) statement that the authoritative style (characterized by high levels of both responsiveness and demandingness) was associated with assertive, self-reliant child behavior. This is evidence that Danny's high enthusiasm to learn, including his ability, bravery, self-reliance, thinking quickly, and good at making a decision are impacts of William's parenting style. Thus, Danny had become a lifelong learner with a high enthusiasm for learning things as a result of being taught by his father.

Gratefulness

In the story, Danny was characterized as a grateful child and was happy with what he had in life. This is because William and Danny had a sufficient life and William never showed his desperation in front of Danny. William also had a creative mind that made him do many creative things, such as when William had an idea to put the pheasants in the baby's pram. These two good behaviors lead Danny to the admiration toward his father so that Danny imitated William's good behaviors by being grateful and content with what Danny had in his life. This can be proven in Datum 14 below.

Datum 14

"My father, without the slightest doubt, was the most marvellous and exciting father any boy ever had". (Dahl, 2007, p. 17)

Datum 14 above indirectly shows how grateful Danny was. The gratefulness was spelled out by Danny's feelings toward his father. Danny loved and admired William. Danny felt content of the presence of William, even though Danny's mother had already passed away. Danny also felt grateful for having William as his father to face and explore the world because of William's good parenting and teaching. William never complained about what he had in his life. That is why Danny never complained too. Danny had this grateful heart from imitating William's exemplary behaviors. This is also in line with the authoritative parenting style that states parents are obliged to make their children generally happy, capable, and successful (Maccoby, 1992). Another evidence that demonstrates Danny was a grateful child can be visible in Datum 15 below.

Datum 15

"My school was in the nearest village, two miles away. We didn't have a car of our own. We couldn't afford one. But the walk took only half an hour and I didn't mind that in the least. My father came with me. He insisted on coming. And when school ended at four in the afternoon, he was always there waiting to walk me home. And so life went on. The world I lived in consisted only of the filling station, the workshop, the caravan, the school, and of course the woods and fields and streams in the countryside around. But I was never bored. It was impossible to be bored in my father's company. He was too sparky a man for that. Plots and plans and new ideas came flying off him like sparks from a grindstone". (Dahl, 2007, p. 23)

Datum 15 above displays Danny's gratitude, and he felt enough with what he had in his life. Although the walk to school took quite a long time, Danny did not mind if he had to walk from home to school with William. Danny did not complain and was never bored when he had to live just around "the filling station, the workshop, the caravan, the school, the woods, the fields, and the streams", and with his father only. Danny also did not have a car, but he did not complain about it at all. That is the evidence of William's parenting style towards Danny as supported by the Power's (2013) statement "In general, authoritative parenting has been associated with positive developmental outcomes (e.g., emotional stability, adaptive patterns of coping, life satisfaction)". Thus, Danny became a grateful child and felt content with what he had in life as an outcome of being reared by William well.

CONCLUSION

Based on the findings, Dahl's *Danny the Champion of the World* is one of Dahl's novels and short stories that promote positive parenting styles. The way Dahl characterizes William as a parent and Danny as a son provide evidence that there is a possibility that Dahl was very idealistic in parenting and children development. In the story, William is characterized as showing mostly an authoritative style as the dominant parenting style in raising Danny since all the elements show the authoritative parenting style elements as explained in Baumrind's parenting styles theory (1966). There are seven parenting style elements that William provided to Danny: Involvement, Nurturance, Affection, Danny's Number-One Supporter, Education, A Good Companion, and Demand with Love. The findings also reveal William's parenting styles effects on Danny's behaviors that are shown by Danny's characterization of having Compliance, Openness to Communicate, High Enthusiasm to Learn, and Gratefulness as Baumrind (1991) elaborated in the effects of parenting styles theory.

It is expected that this analysis will be beneficial for future studies. The researcher only explores the existence of the parenting style elements and their effects on a child's behaviors. The researcher expects that other researchers and readers can take benefit from this analysis, such as by complying with the parents, the character development, or the themes of the novel.

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