

**CRITICISM AGAINST NAZISM REFLECTED BY MAIN CHARACTER  
IN THE NOVEL THE DIARY OF A YOUNG GIRL BY ANNE FRANK  
(1942) : A SOCIOLOGICAL APPROACH**

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**Abstrak**

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui kritik terhadap nazisme yang dicerminkan oleh tokoh utama dalam novel *The Diary of Young Girl* ditinjau dari pendekatan Sosiologis. Objek penelitian ini adalah menganalisis kritik terhadap Nazisme terhadap tokoh dalam novel dan analisis dilakukan melalui metode deskriptif kualitatif. Data untuk analisis ini diambil dari peristiwa dan dialog yang ditemukan dalam novel. Pertama-tama, peneliti akan membaca novel untuk memahami tentang apa cerita tersebut. Kemudian dengan mengutip beberapa kalimat dan percakapan dari novel tersebut, data diambil dan dilakukan analisis. Kedua, berdasarkan novel menceritakan bahwa tokoh dalam novel tersebut, yaitu Anne Frank.

**Kata kunci:** Diary Of Young Girl, Anne Frank, sociological

**Abstract**

This research aims to find out the criticism against nazism reflected by main character in *The Diary of Young Girl* novel viewed by Sociological approach. The object of this study is to analyze the criticism against Nazism of the character in the novel and the analysis is done through a descriptive qualitative method. The data for this analysis are taken from events and dialogues found in the novel. First of all, the researcher will read the novel to understand what the story is about. And then,

by quoting several sentences and conversations from the novel, data are taken and the analysis is conducted. Secondly, based on the novel tells that the character in the novel, who are Anne Frank.

**Keywords:** Diary Of Young Girl, Anne Frank, sociological

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Literature in teaching and learning activities, we often hear the term literature. the human creature creates a language to show expression and also to reveal the beauty to the lover of itself or the reader turn into a word called Literature(Kurniawan, 2012). That is the reason that makes the literary work become deeply enjoyable stuff from the value and aesthetic side. The beauty of literary work can be seen from how the author draws and build a fantastic story of human life, nature, adventure, or from great diction the writer chooses to fill the empty space of the literature (Kurniawan, 2012).

In this era, novel has been growing to be an interesting material to read by some people who like reading activity and spend their spare time by reading a novel. The novel also can be used as a media for sharing the author ideas or opinion about some issue in social life. By using a novel entitled *The Diary of A Young Girl*, the researcher wants to conduct a criticism to nazism in this novel. The researcher want to add more source about this novel and also about the criticism againts nazism that not many researcerc concern about.

The novel *The Diary of a Young Girl*, also known as *The Diary of Anne Frank* tells about a Jewish teenager who chronicled her family's two years (1942–44) in hiding during the German occupation of the Netherlands during World War II. The book was first published in 1947—two years after Anne's death in a concentration camp—and later became a classic of war literature. The diary has since been published in more than 70 languages. First published under the title *Het Achterhuis. Dagboekbrieven 14 Juni 1942 – 1 Augustus 1944* (*The Annex: Diary Notes 14 June 1942 – 1 August 1944*) by Contact Publishing in Amsterdam in 1947, the diary received widespread critical

and popular attention on the appearance of its English language translation *Anne Frank: The Diary of a Young Girl* by Doubleday & Company (United States) and Vallentine Mitchell (United Kingdom) in 1952. Its popularity inspired the 1955 play *The Diary of Anne Frank* by the screenwriters Frances Goodrich and Albert Hackett, which they adapted for the screen for the 1959 movie version. The book is included in several lists of the top books of the 20th century.

This study analyzes the criticism to nazism by character within the novel *The Diary of A Young Girl* using sociological theory. The researchers used this theory because in the novel told the character Anne in this novel that looks interesting to raise. This research primarily aims to find out the criticism to nazism depicted in *The Diary of A Young Girl* novel. The researcher raises the issue of Nazism because nazism is something important things that readers can see from this novel. Then, the criticism approach is the most suitable approach to conduct and find out the problem statements of this research. The function of this research is to point out that literary works may be used to reflect the author's personal experiences in life.

## **2. RESEARCH METHOD**

This research is using descriptive qualitative methods because qualitative research uses a theoretical basis as a guide to focus research, and highlight the processes and meanings contained in the phenomena. The object of this research is *The Diary of a Young Girl* by Anne Frank published on 25 June 1947 by Doubleday & Company (United States) and Vallentine Mitchell (United Kingdom). The researcher has some steps technique to collect the data on this research. First, the researcher read the novel "*The Diary of a Young Girl*" by Anne Frank to understand what the story is about. And then, the second steps, the researcher identified and analyzed the criticism to nazism based on the sentences and conversation from the novel.

## **3. FINDING AND DISCUSSION**

Criticism to Nazism

In this section the researcher explains finding as follows; lack of education, discrimination and the chaos happen in the novel.

#### a. Lack of Education

Anne Frank criticizes the lack of education that her region have after the Nazi reaches the Netherlands. In her diary, she always mentions about her wishes back to school after the war. Her optimism arises after hearing news of the invasion.

When I was ten, I was allowed to take the pen to school, and to my surprise, the teacher even let me write with it. When I was eleven, however, my treasure had to be tucked away again, because my sixth-grade teacher allowed us to use only school pens and inkpots. When I was twelve, I started at the Jewish Lyceum and my fountain pen was given a new case in honor of the occasion. Not only did it have room for a pencil, it also had a zipper, which was much more impressive. When I was thirteen, the fountain pen went with me to the Annex, and together we've raced through countless diaries and compositions. ( p.98)

The quotation above shows when Anne was Ten years old. The situation strongly shows the lack of education in the novel. It is when Anne was eleven, however, her treasure had to be tucked away again, because her sixth-grade teacher allowed her and her friends to use only school pens and inkpots. And then When she was twelve, she started at the Jewish Lyceum and my fountain pen was given a new case in honor of the occasion. Not only did it have room for a pencil, it also had a zipper, which was much more impressive. While at school, Anne did not get books as a source of learning at all. The students only get knowledge from books which are delivered by their protectors. This of course makes education not run optimally.

#### b. Discrimination

The discrimination toward the Jews from the Nazis cost them their freedom and the worst their life. The Nazis stripped out all their rights, first their civil rights and finally their human rights. In her diary, Anne Frank wrote that Jews are suffered and discriminated, and they hope that someday the world will accept them as human, not only as the Jews.

Anne Frank criticizes the discrimination to the Jews. The discrimination exists in every aspects of their life. After Nazism reach the Netherlands, Hitler sets rules that discriminate the Jews and then eventually alienated them from their nation, to evict them.

Our lives were not without anxiety, since our relatives in Germany were suffering under Hitler's anti-Jewish laws. After the pogroms in 1938 my two uncles (my mother's brothers) fled Germany, finding safe refuge in North America. (p.6)

One of the rules is the Jews obligated to wear a yellow star badge. Hitler stated rules that obligate the Jews to wear a badge for their identity. It is one of the steps of the Holocaust program. The badge is mean to alienate the Jews from their nation. In her diary, Anne mentioned an event related to the yellow star badge. On her entries at July 9, 1942, Anne told the process of their family moving from their home to the Secret Annexe.

The world's been turned upside down. The most decent people are being sent to concentration camps, prisons and lonely cells, while the lowest of the low rule over young and old, rich and poor. One gets caught for black marketeering, another for hiding Jews or other un- fortunate souls. Unless you're a Nazi, you don't know what's going to happen to you from one day to the next. (p.204)

Because of the rules from the Nazis that discriminate the Jews, they are not allowed to use the public transport. Therefore, they walked in the pouring rain and no one who saw them offering a lift. Everyone else was afraid to help because the yellow star badge. Helping them will endanger their life. From the event, the effect of the yellow star badge is clearly described.

#### a. The Chaos

Anne criticizes Nazism for the chaos in their everyday life, in the society and economy, and the damaged of the buildings. Anne Frank also criticizes the mass killing of the Jews conducted by the Nazis. Several times Anne mentioned in her diary that they were killed for being Jews.

Our many Jewish friends are being taken away by the dozen. These people are treated by the Gestapo without a shred of decency, being loaded into cattle trucks and sent to Westerbork, the big Jewish camp in Drente (p. 49).

Next I have three pages of foreign words from my various books, all of which have to be written down, memorized and read aloud. Number four: my movie stars are in a terrible disarray and are dying to be straightened out, but since it'll take several days to do that and Professor Anne is, as she's already said, up to her ears in work, they'll have to put up with the chaos a while longer. Then there're Theseus, Oedipus, Peleus, Orpheus, Jason and Hercules all waiting to be untangled, since their various deeds are running crisscross through my mind like multicolored threads in a dress. (p.197)

The situation in the city of Amsterdam is increasingly unfavorable for the Jews. To protect his family, Otto took them to a hiding place called Achterhuis (a small house behind the building) located behind Otto's office building. The entrance to the Achterhuis was closed with bookshelves so that no one would suspect that there was another building behind the building. Only the four office workers knew where the Franks were hiding.

One of them is Miep Gies. Living in hiding is no fun. Especially for Anne who started going through puberty. He couldn't act because the noise he made would arouse suspicion. Meanwhile, the house feels increasingly cramped because they have to accept other refugees who are also hiding from the Nazis. The personality differences between Anne and the other residents frustrate Anne.

The way criticism toward Nazism in *The Diary of a Young Girl* by Anne Frank viewed by sociological theory

a. The symbolic interactionist perspective

Symbolic interactionists such as G.H. Mead (1863-1931) and C.H. Cooley (1846-1929) concentrate upon the interaction between individuals and groups. They note that people interact mainly through symbols, which include signs, gestures, and most importantly, through written and spoken words. In this novel the symbolic interactionist perspective shows when .

To enhance the image of this long-awaited friend in my imagination, I don't want to jot down the facts in this diary the way most people would do, but I want the diary to be my friend, and I'm going to call this friend Kitty.(p.6)

It's funny, but I often have such vivid images in my dreams. One night I saw Grammy so clearly that I could even make out her skin of soft, crinkly velvet. Another time Grandma appeared to me as a guardian angel. After that it was Hanneli, who still symbolizes to me the suffering of my friends as well as that of Jews in general, so that when I'm praying for her, I'm also praying for all the Jews and all those in need. (p.110)

Anne, who feels lonely, keeps her diary as a friend. He named the book "Kitty". Diary began on June 20, 1942. She began by writing down prohibitions for Jews such as the ban on watching movies. This saddens him because he really likes watching movies. There is also a rule that children are required to study at a special Jewish school which makes them separate from their friends.

b. The functionalist perspective

According to Robert King Merton (1910–2003), the functionalist perspective is society is a functioning unit, with each part related to the whole. Whenever we examine a smaller part, we need to look for its functions and functions to see how it is related to the larger unit. This basic approach can be applied to any social group, whether an entire society.

It's much easier now to tell Peter things I'd normally keep to myself; for example, I told him I want to write later on, and if I can't be a writer, to write in addition to my work. I don't have much in the way of money or worldly possessions, I'm not beautiful, intelligent or clever, but I'm happy, and I intend to stay that way! I was born happy, I love people, I have a trusting nature, and I'd like everyone else to be happy too. (p.160)

Without thinking, Mr. van Daan yelled "Police!" Hurried footsteps outside; the burglars had fled. The board was put back in the door so the police wouldn't notice the gap, but then a swift kick from outside sent it flying to the floor. The men were amazed at the burglars' audacity. Both Peter and Mr. van Daan felt a murderous rage come over them. Mr. van Daan slammed an ax against the floor, and all was quiet again. Once more the panel was re-placed, and once more the attempt was foiled. Outside, a man and a woman shone a glaring flashlight through the opening, (p.170).

In August 1944, the hideout protecting Anne Frank and her family was raided by the police, who received information from one of the warehouse owners. The Franks and the van Pelses family were held in a Dutch transit camp for a month, and then sent to Auschwitz by boat.

A Dutch woman who was detained with Anne Frank, describes how Anne Frank and her family suffered in the Nazi camp.

c. The conflict perspective

According to Karl Max , the conflict perspective is The dominance of men over women was once considered natural and right. In this novel the conflict shows when anne frank and family got a epidemic as cited bellow:

These days everyone is talking about having to hide. We don't know how many people are actually in hiding; of course, the number is relatively small compared to the general population, but later on we'll no doubt be astonished at how many good people in Holland were willing to take Jews and Christians, with or without money, into their homes. (p.70)

Or how many epidemics are raging here. You know nothing of these matters, and it would take me all day to describe everything down to the last detail. People have to stand in line to buy vegetables and all kinds of goods; doctors can't visit their patients, since their cars and bikes are stolen the moment they turn their backs; burglaries and thefts are so common that you ask yourself what's suddenly gotten into the Dutch to make them so light-fingered. Little children, eightand eleven- year-olds, smash the windows of people's homes and steal whatever they can lay their hands on. People don't dare leave the house for even five minutes, since they're liable to come back and find all their belongings gone. (p.164)

Six months later, in February 1945, the Concentration Camp where Anne and her family lived was attacked by an epidemic. Anne, who was malnourished at the time, was very susceptible to contracting diseases from other prisoners. He also died not long after. His mother and sister had died before him. Only his father, Otto Frank, come out of the Concentration Camp alive.

#### **4. CONCLUSION**

Based on the analyzes in the previous chapter, the researcher draws the conclusions as follows. First, based on the problem statement of the study, the researcher concludes that Individual Psychology as follows; Fictional Finalism, Inferiority Feelings, Striving for Superiority, Style of Life, Social Interest, Creative Power. Next, the types of motivation in this novel are Intrinsic Motivation and Extrinsic Motivation.



Second, based on the second problem the researcher concludes that the way motivation is delineated in the novel through elements of the novel as follows: character and characterizations, plot, and settings. The Character and Characterization shows that Ladon Carter and Jamie Sullivan are having some characteristics as kind people and fall in love with each other. This motivates each other to be together and make each other happy. From the plot and setting, it can be seen how the motivation is clearly conveyed. It can be concluded that motivation can come from oneself as well as from the environment.

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