

# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

### A. Background of the Study

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).

Literary works actually have several types. Julien Bonn (2010) states that poetry/poem, writing or non-writing fiction, dramatic, and broadcast compositions, audiovisual such as television programs, short movie, and a film are includes in literary work. Literary work is a form or result of human's though which tells about how to deal with life and the following things such as feelings, ideas, and problems that faced throughout life. Among those types, the prose is the genre that easy to be analyzed because in every line we can catch the detailed information about every important thing that appears in prose. A kind of prose is called a novel. (O'Reeve, 1785) In defining the term "novel", asserts that the novel is a picture of real manners and the time in which it was written.

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 researcer want to add more source about this novel and also about the criticism againts nazism that not many researcer 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.

The novel told about Anne who had expressed the desire in the rewritten introduction of her diary for one person that she could call her truest friend, that is, a person to whom she could confide her deepest thoughts and feelings. She observed that she had many "friends" and equally many admirers, but (by her own definition) no true, dear friend with whom she could share her innermost thoughts. She originally thought her girl friend Jacque van Maarsen would be this person, but that was only partially successful. In an early diary passage, she remarks that she is not in love with Helmut "Hello" Silberberg, her suitor at that time, but considered that he might become a true friend. In hiding, she invested much time and effort into her budding romance with Peter van Pels, thinking he might evolve into that one, true friend, but that was eventually a disappointment to her in some ways, also, though she still cared for him very much. Ultimately, it was only to Kitty that she entrusted her innermost thoughts.

In her diary, Anne wrote of her very close relationship with her father, lack of daughterly love for her mother (with whom she felt she had nothing in common), and admiration for her sister's intelligence and sweet nature. She did not like the others much initially, particularly Auguste van Pels and Fritz Pfeffer (the latter shared her room). She was at first unimpressed by the quiet Peter; she herself was something of a self-admitted chatterbox (a source of irritation to some of the others). As time went on, however, she and Peter became very close, though she remained uncertain in what direction their relationship would develop.

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.

## **B. Problem Statement**

The problems discussed in this research are:

- 1) What are the main character's criticism againsts Nazism in *The Diary of a Young Girl* (1942) by Anne Frank ?
- 2) How does the criticism toward Nazism in *The Diary of a Young Girl* by Anne Frank viewed by sociological theory?

## **C. Objectives of the study**

In this research, the researcher aims at:

- 1) To find out what are the main character's criticism againsts Nazism in *The Diary of a Young Girl* (1942) by Anne Frank
- 2) To find out How does the criticism toward Nazism in *The Diary of a Young Girl* by Anne Frank viewed by sociological theory

## **D. Limitation of the study**

To The researcher focuses to analyze the Novel *The Diary of a Young Girl* by Anne Frank (1947) using Sociological Theory to find out the the criticism toward Nazism in *The Diary of a Young Girl* by Anne Frank.

## **E. Benefits of the study**

The researcher expected that the research will bring benefits:

### 1. Theoretically

This study will depend on our understanding and knowledge about the theory of criticism and is expected to be a source of reading or reference for other readers.

### 2. Practically

#### a) For readers

This research is expected to provide some information or knowledge about Criticism theory.

#### b) For College Students

Hopefully, this research will be good for the advancement of student learning activities, especially in receiving the knowledge of English.

## **F. Research Organization**

The research paper is divided into five chapters. Chapter one is introduction that consists of Background of the Study, Problem Statement, Objectives of the Study, Limitation of the Study, Benefits of the Study and Research Paper Organization. Chapter two is Literature Review that consists of Underlying Theory and Previous Study. Chapter three is Research Method. It consists of Object of the research, Types of Data and Data Sources, Method of Collecting Data, and Technique of analyzing Data. Chapter four is finding and discussion. Chapter five is conclusion and suggestion.