2.1 Sociology of Literature

Sociology is objective and scientific study about human in society, the study of institutions and social processes. Sociology tried to figure out how society is decent, how it progresses, and how they constantly. By studying social institutions and all the economic problems, religious, political, etc. All of which constitute the social structure we can get the way about human, humans adapt to their environment, about the mechanisms of socialization, acculturation process that puts society in they respective places.

As well as sociology, literature deals with humans in society: human effort to adapt and his efforts to change the society. In this case, the real sociology and literature share the same problem. Thus the novel is the main genres of literature in this industrial age. It can be regarded as an attempt to recreate the social world: the human relationship with his family, the environment, politics, state, and so on. In terms of pure documentary, it is clear that the novel deals with the texture of social, economic, political and also a matter of sociology.

Sociology of literature derived from the sociology and literature. Literature is a reflection of society. Through literature, the author reveals the problems of life. Literary works are influenced by the society and at the same time able to make an impact on society. Sociology can be defined as the science or systematic knowledge about the life of human group in relation to other human beings are generally called
society. The sociology literature is a subfield of the sociology of culture. It studies
the social production of literature and its social implication. Wellek and Warren
(1976:94) stated

literature is a social institution, using as its medium language, a
social creation. They are conventions and norm which could have
arisen only in society. But, furthermore, literature represent ‘life’
and ‘life’ is, in large measure, a social reality, even though the
natural world and the inner or subjective world of the individual
have also been objects of literary ‘imitation’. The poet himself is a
member of society, possessed of a specific social status; he
receives some degree of social recognition and reward; he
addresses an audience, however hypothetical.

Sociological approach most widely practiced today pay great attention to the
documentary aspects of literature: the foundation is the idea that literature is a mirror
at that time. This view assumes that literature is a direct mirror of the various aspects
of the social structure, kinship, class conflict, and others. In this case, the task of
sociology of literature is to connect the experience of imaginary characters and
situations character creation with the author of the historical circumstances, which
constitute origin. Themes and styles that exist in the literary work, of a personal
nature, it must be changed into matters of social nature.

2.2 Historical Approach

Sociology of literature that developed by Goldmann tries to combine the
structural analysis with historical materialism and dialectical. For him, literature
should be understood as a meaningful totality Lucien Goldmann stated in the

literature et sociologie (1967 – 195)
…No sociology can be realistic until it is historical, just as no historical research can be scientific and realistic unless it is sociological. Not only are there no distinctively social fact, and other human facts, which are historical: there are not even two analytically distinct dimensions of these facts, which could be attached to two difference sciences. Thus the need to study human facts both in their concrete reality requires a method, which is simultaneously both sociological and historical.

Thus the effort to analyze the facts of humanity, both in structure and essential or in fact it is concrete that requires a method that simultaneously which is sociological and historical. If sociology separated from history, it will be inconclusive disciplined and abstract, as well as with history.

One of the approach in which is used in the analysis of “The Diary of Young Girl” is historical approach. A historical approach analyses literary work according to its history. Historical approach is one of the approach to analyze literary work in which the author and the reader comprehend the message of the literary work by remembering the moment or historic moment a long with the literary work written.

Historical approach is generally more relevant in the framework of the history of traditional literature, the history of literature with the implication of authors, literary works, and the periods of specified points with the objects of individual literary works. There are several objects of this approach based on the indicator of history and literature, they are:

1. Change of the language of literary work as the result of republication.
2. The function and purpose of literary work at the time it is published.
3. The position of author at the time of writing.
4. Literary work as the representation of its era.
All of that several object it is suitable for analysis novel “The Diary of Young Girl” in this thesis. It is because the novel is one of historical novel that wrote by Anne Frank in 1942 until 1944 in period World War II. The story that Anne wrote in it is representation of condition in that era because the story in the novel tells condition of Jews at the time. It is made Historical approach is approach that suitable for analysis this thesis.

2.3 Mimetic

Mimetic term comes from the Greek 'mimesis' meaning 'imitate', 'imitation' or 'embodiment'. Generally mimetic can be interpreted as an approach which see literature as imitation or reflection from the world of real life. Mimetic can also be interpreted as a theory that the method to form a literary work that based on the reality of social life experienced and then developed became a literary work with the addition of scenario arising from imagination and the creativity of the author in real life. In analysis the novel “The Diary of Young Girl” the writer used mimetic as approach to analysis. It is because “The Diary of Young Girl” is a one of the novel that came from true story. This story in it is arisen by the author and came from her real life itself.

2.3 Ideology of Fascism

A fascist state will not be born before that country feel in the democratic life, beside that, the fascist also born in a country where the economy in weak industry and social in this system can only be solved in two ways as a liberal and totalitarian. (William ebenstain, ismeisme yang mengguncangdunia, (Yogyakarta; Narasi, 2006)). Fascism is a radical movement authoritarian nationalist political ideology.
Fascists tried to organize a nation according to corporatist perspectives, values, and systems, referred to the political and economic system. (William ebenstain, ismeisme yang mengguncangdunia, (103). They advocated the formation of a single-party totalitarian state, which seeks the mass mobilization of a nation and the creation of an ideal State to form a governing elite through indoctrination, physical education, and euginika policy of family. Fascists believe that the nation requires strong leadership, singular collective identity, and the ability to commit violence and war to keep the nation strong.

Fascist governments forbid and suppress opposition to the State. Fascism exalts violence, war and militarism as providing a positive change in society, in giving spiritual renovation, education, instilling a desire to dominate the character of people, and created a national fraternity through military service. Fascists see violence and war as an act that created the regeneration of spirit, national and vitality.

The word fascism is almost unknown in Europe until 1920, when Benito Mussolini adopted the word as the name of the new revolutionary movement. Fascism is derived from the Latin *fases* which means 'bond'. In 1935 fascism has become a moving mass that dominates the Italian and German.

Adolf Hitler as Nazi leader in Germany saw that the condition of the State and the indigenous Germany are in oppression, and also there is no of the character of patriotism in Aryans. Whereas, Hitler assumption that German is a nation that is high above the other nations in the world. But the reality is quite the contrary it makes Hitler hated and against Jews, which dominates Germany. Hitler was tried to revitalizing the high Aryans against the German population with patriotic nature in
the body of the German nation to be free from occupation and became the high nation, and it is build the ideology of fascism.

Fascism in Germany is called Nazism. Nazi is a party under the leadership of Adolf Hitler. After World War I, Germany turned into a Republic, which originally was the kingdom. The first leader was Ebert, in power between the years 1919-1925. The next leader is Hidenburg president (1925-1934). In the government of this republic, the German experience various difficulties, both in the financial (inflation) and economic chaos. In that chaotic state of the country, the German people are expecting a strong man to fix that condition. In this chaotic atmosphere comes Adolf Hitler with a Nazi party.

Adolf Hitler has always emphasized to the young German that the German nation is a great nation which is destined to rule the world as the German nation is a nation bleed Arya, which is the base of German strength. But that power is being shackled by a foreign power, namely the Jews and communists. (Russel, seri orang termasyhur: Adolf Hitler, (Jakarta:MM Corp, 2005),22.)

According to the fascist doctrine, a state must be totalitarian. That means that the state should have total control over all aspects of people's lives. In the fascist state is no longer separation between public and private life, between people as citizens and as individuals. They believe that the government allows citizens to vote as they wish to the parties, will encourage personal selfishness and ends in anarchy.

The most rampant racism is in Germany, and it is because 'intellectual responsibility' thinkers of the 19th century. Prince Joseph de Gobineau is a French which became so popular in Germany, to Gobineau societies formed. Fame is a
blessing that he was confident, "history proves that the whole of modern civilization comes from the white race. "For Gobineau, 'jewel' of the white race is the tribe aria," This is the most famous descendant of a noble among whites. Gobineau convince the German that they themselves are the true heirs, being descendants of the aria. Nazi beliefs will superiority aria (Germany) and the inferiority of other races is what produces a scary Hitler campaign, with the main purpose of mass destruction (genocide) of the Jews.

Nationalism and racism are the most famous pictured in fascism in the 1930s. A socialist believes that his or her race, whether it comes from English, German, Chinese, or sub-species of any kind of human descent, is superior to all other races. Racism is closely associated with nationalism. A nationalist is one who has pride in his people, until sometimes to some adoring. Being what other people meant by 'the people' here is a collective term that includes the State (a system of government), community (a racial group united by ties of blood), as well as the culture and traditions that have evolved for centuries. In context of political movement there are no carrying nationalism and racism as fascists, to some degree to the level of worship nation and attack other races.

2.3.2 Anti-Semitism

Anti-Semitism was created around 1879 to show only hatred toward Jews. This hostility is justified by a theory, first developed in Germany in the mid-19th century, that people call themselves descendants of Aria is superior in terms and character than those that bred Semitic. German political is characterized by the presence of at least one anti-Semitic party, which is open until 1933, when anti-
Semitism became official policy under the government of nationalist socialism (Nazism).

After the outbreak of World War II, the tempo of anti-Semitic activity increased in a terrible way. Across Europe, government always dependent, or military administration such as France, Italy, Poland, and the Ukraine urged by Germany to adopt anti-Semitic programs. In Germany itself, Hitler announced a "final execution to the Jewish problem", namely the merciless slaughter of the Jewish community, a type of crime that is now recognized under international law as a form of genocide (extermination order against a nation).

2.3.2 Anti-Semitism and Nazi

On the basis point of view of anti-Semitic, Nazi leader Adolf Hitler attacked the impressive role of the Jewish people who played in German society during the German republic power, especially in the world of intellectual and left-wing politics. He considers them as plague and cancer. In his book, Mein Kamp published in 1926, Hitler blamed the German conditions worsening at the end of World War I as an international conspiracy of Jewish people and use terms such as eradication and expulsion in relation with the Jewish people. He claimed that the Jewish people have achieved economic dominance and the ability to control and manipulate the mass media to their own advantage.

The relation of anti-Semitic accusations relationship with the struggle of race be the main factor that made Nazism so eager to kill the Jewish race. The Nazis believed that the Jewish community was responsible over what they regard as the degeneration of modern society. Hitler looked at a variety of modern ideology that emphasizes equality and emancipation as a revolution against the inferior classes and
those who controlled the Jews. For Hitler, Nazism was a doctrine of salvation of the world to save humanity from the doctrine of Jewish Bolsheviks. He believed that the German race must obtain and maintain total supremacy through total war against the Jewish people. Such a war would be a war that just being an alternative, on one side, for victory or destruction.

Hitler Anti-Semitism program began in 1933 with the boycott of Jewish businesses. Then, in 1935, the first Nuremberg laws revoke the citizenship of German Jews and lowering their status to 'subject' third grade. For several years later, 13 supplementary provisions to outlaw the Jews altogether so that they are not going to be the occupant escape camps concentration without rights or possessions. Last revocation is life itself.

2.3.3 The Holocaust

The Holocaust was a genocide in which approximately six million Jews were killed by Adolf Hitler's Nazi regime and its collaborators. Some historians use a definition of the Holocaust that includes the additional five million non-Jewish victims of Nazi mass murders, bringing the total to approximately eleven million. Killings took place throughout Nazi Germany and German-occupied territories.

From 1941 to 1945, Jews were targeted and methodically murdered in a genocide, one of the largest in history, and part of a broader aggregate of acts of oppression and killings of various ethnic and political groups in Europe by the Nazis. Every arm of Germany's bureaucracy was involved in the logistics of the genocide, turning the Third Reich into "a genocidal state". Non-Jewish victims of broader Nazi crimes include Gypsies, Poles, communists, homosexuals, Soviet POWs, and the mentally and physically disabled. In total, approximately 11 million people were
killed, including approximately one million Jewish children. Of the nine million Jews who had resided in Europe before the Holocaust, approximately two-thirds were killed. A network of about 42,500 facilities in Germany and German-occupied territories were used to concentrate, confine, and kill Jews and other victims. Between 100,000 and 500,000 people were direct participants in the planning and execution of the Holocaust.

The persecution and genocide were carried out in stages. Initially the German government passed laws to exclude Jews from civil society, most prominently the Nuremberg Laws of 1935. A network of concentration camps was established starting in 1933 and ghettos were established following the outbreak of World War II in 1939. In 1941, as Germany conquered new territory in eastern Europe, specialized paramilitary units called Einsatzgruppen were used to murder around two million Jews and "partisans", often in mass shootings. The end of 1942, victims were being regularly transported by freight train to specially built extermination camps where, if they survived the journey, most were systematically killed in gas chambers. The campaign of murder continued until the end of World War II in Europe in April–May 1945.

Jewish armed resistance to the Nazis occurred throughout the Holocaust. One notable example was the Warsaw Ghetto Uprising of 1943, when thousands of poorly armed Jewish fighters held the SS at bay for four weeks. An estimated 20,000 to 30,000 Jewish partisans actively fought the Nazis and their collaborators in Eastern Europe. French Jews were also highly active in the French Resistance, which conducted a guerilla campaign against the Nazis and Vichy French authorities. In total, there were over a hundred armed Jewish uprisings.
2.4 Novel

Novel, an invented prosenarrative of considerable length and a certain complexity that deals imaginatively with human experience, usually through a connected sequence of events involving a group of persons in a specific setting. Within its broad framework, the genre of the novel has encompassed an extensive range of types and styles: picaresque, epistolary, Gothic, romantic, realist, historical the novel is directly concerned with the nature of our situation in history.

In the sociology of the novel, sociology is dealing with an art. True, narrative fiction is contained within language and takes most of its own character from it; the form and content of the novel derive more closely from social phenomena than of other arts, except perhaps cinema novels often seem bound up with particular moments in the history of society.

From petit Jelian de saintre( by Antoine de la salle, 1398 – 1460) to cousin pons, the novel doubly establishes literature as institution. Its not only demonstrates that there is no human condition outside history or society, but also makes that circumstance explicit, and illustrates it with precise and coherent examples. The ‘sociability’ of the novel served to endow it with sizeable cultural, political and ideological functions.

In the sociology of the novel, sociology is dealing with an art. Novel is really close to the social phenomenon that happens in the society. It is as what Michel Zeraffa says (in Burns and Burns 1973: 35), Sociology of Literature and Drama: Selected Readings that:

The form and content of the novel derive more closely from social phenomenon than do those of other arts, except perhaps cinema;
novel often seem bound up with particular moments in the history of society.

The novel “The Diary of young Girl” it comes from true story of Anne frank a girl sixteenth years old. The novel story in the novel it is about Anne Diary that she wrote in 1942 until 1944. In her diary Anne wrote her feelings and condition at the time. It shows Jews condition at the time while she lived in the country that occupy by Nazi. Anne diary can be one of kind a literary work can be as reflection of the condition in society. The story in it portrays the condition of Jewish people at the time. It is correspondence with the statement that literary work has a function as social document.