

## **CHAPTER 2**

### **THEORY AND METHOD**

#### **2.1 Intrinsic Aspects**

##### **2.1.1 Characterization**

Georges (1979:164-171) explains characterization as a description of the characters' physical traits in a literary work, such as their looks, point of view, personality, private thoughts as well as actions. Characterization can be divided into two types, which are called direct and indirect characterization. Direct characterization, also known as explicit characterization, describes a character through their physical descriptions, line of work and passion. Indirect characterization or implicit characterization on the other hand, describes a character through their thoughts, actions, speech and dialogues. Both direct and indirect characterizations work together to create a complete picture of a character in a novel for the readers.

##### **2.1.2. Setting**

According to Roberts and Zweig (2014:238-239), setting is what they call the location and time period when and where a story takes place. Together, these wide categories include geographic region, climate, time and construction, as well as elements of culture, and society for instance; language, politics, fashion and cuisine.

### **2.1.3. Conflict**

Every literary works contains conflicts, whether it's a conflict between the main character and themselves or a conflict between the main character and another character in a literary work. Robbins (2015:5) defines conflict as a process where a party purposefully makes an effort to block others' goals or furthering of another party's interest.

#### **2.1.3.1 Types of Conflicts**

##### **2.1.3.1.1. Internal Conflict**

Rector (2008:13) states that an internal conflict happens when a literary character experiences tension within themselves. Internal conflict is the opposite of external conflict, which happens when a character faces outside oppositional forces, such as another character or an act of nature.

##### **2.1.3.1.2. External Conflict**

External conflicts according to Stoodt (1996:33) are the types of conflicts in literary works that happens outside of the main character. This means an opposing force causes an obstacle for a character to overcome, creating tension for the main characters. External conflict is the opposite of internal conflict, which refers to the issues characters face that happens from mental struggles. Writers use external conflicts in many genres of literature and sometimes even use a mix of both internal and external conflict to build up their story and entertain their readers.

## **2.2. Extrinsic Aspects**

### **2.2.1. Holocaust in Netherlands**

According to Van Voolen (2007:3-4) the Holocaust that occurs in the Netherlands is part of the Nazi-organized mass murder that has happened all across Europe. Furthermore, Blom (1989: 333-351) states that many of the Dutch-Jewish people are killed during the Holocaust. Before the war, the Jewish population in Netherlands is reported to be around 14,346 people.

This further decrease is part of the reason behind the large number of emigration of Jews to the then British Mandate of Palestine (present-day Israel). In 1941, there are at least 154,000 members of the Dutch Jewish population, as estimated by the German Nazis. As estimated by the Nazis, around 121,000 persons declares to have been a part of the Dutch-Israelite community; around 4,300 people state they are a part of the Portuguese-Israelite community. Around 19,000 people admit that they have two grandparents of a Jewish decent. About 6,000 people state that they have one grandparent of Jewish decent. About 2,500 people who has been included in the census as Jewish are a part of a Christian community, mostly Dutch Reformed, Calvinist or Roman Catholic.

### **2.2.2. The Identity Crisis**

According to Erikson (1968:427-432) identity crisis is a developmental experience that includes a person doubting their self-image or their place in the world. The concept originally came from the findings of psychologist Erik Erikson, who believes that the development of identity is one of the most crucial experience to be faced by a person in their life.

Erikson (1968:429) also states that “*an identity crisis is a time of intensive analysis and exploration of different ways of looking at oneself*”. Erikson notes that it is crucial for a person to form a sense of identity over the course of their teen years, though the formation and growth of identity is not necessarily limited to adolescence instead, identity changes throughout life as people start to experience new challenges and go through different events. Therefore, an identity crisis can happen at any age.

### **2.2.2.1. Types of Identity Crisis**

#### **2.2.2.1.1. Adjustment Disorder Identity Crisis**

According to Casey and Doherty (2012:43-46) adjustment disorder is a group of symptoms, such as stress, feeling sad or hopeless, and physical symptoms that can happen after you experience a stressful life event. The symptoms happen due to you having a hard time coping. Your reaction is stronger than you expected for the kind of event that has occurred.

#### **2.2.2.1.2. Quarter-life Identity Crisis**

According to Erikson (1968:430) quarter-life identity crisis is a period of uncertainty and questioning which usually happens when people feel trapped, uninspired and disillusioned during their adolescence and adulthood.

### **2.2.3. Eight Stages of Development by Erik Erikson**

Erik Erikson is a German-born psychologist who found a theory clarifying that there is a particular psychological conflict that takes place through the eight stages of a life that a person goes through. Erikson believes that these conflicts would soon be a contributing factor to a person’s personality throughout their life

developments.

In what would be known as the eight development stages theory, Erikson (1968:430) provides a glimpse into both, social and psychological growth. The structure of his belief would determine the frame of relationships in a person's life at these lives. Each of these stages is a basic element that is crucial to maturity throughout the course of a person's life. The stage that the writer will focus on for this thesis is the adolescence stage since Anne Frank starts showing signs of identity crisis when she is an adolescent.

#### **2.2.3.1. Adolescence**

Adolescence is the fifth stage out of the eight stages of development that is theorized by Erikson. At this stage, the focus of the development is identity and self-doubt. This stage begins when a child is aged 12 and goes on until they are 18. When you come across the psychological term "*identity crisis*," it usually occurs during this stage of development. During your teenage years, you are trying to work out your true identity and create aims and priority for when you become an adult. You are creating your place in the world. If teenagers are overpowered by expectations and responsibilities at this stage, they may find it hard to build their identity. This will result in uncertainty about what their necessities and aims are.

#### **2.3. Research Method**

This research is classified into descriptive qualitative research, because this research involves qualitative phenomenon where the aim is to discover the underlying motives of human behavior, in this case, the behavior of Anne from "*Diary of a Young Girl*" when facing identity crisis due to the world-war II

holocaust caused and started by the German Nazi. The writer begins the study with the step of collecting data and analyzing the data for the next step. The results of this study will be presented in the identity crisis in *The Diary of a Young Girl* (1947). The Writer focusses on the identity crisis that Anne Frank faces.

### **2.3.1. Method of Data Collection**

To conduct this study, the writer uses library research. According to Nazir (1985:173), library research is a data collecting method where a researcher conducts a study by reviewing books, literary works, and other documents regarding the problem that needed to be solved. Library research is an important step in this research. After the topic has been set, the next step is to conduct research related to the topic. The writer chooses to use the library research because it is dealing directly with the text sources that is related to the object of study. This type of research only uses data found in a library without the need to do field research. Based on the definition above, the writer obtains the data from *The Diary of a Young Girl* novel as the main data, as well as some relevant journals and articles as the supporting data.

### **2.3.2. Research Approach**

Based on the background of study that reveal the psychological phenomena in Anne's *The Diary of a Young Girl*, the writer uses psychological approach in literature. Psychological approach in literature according to Abrams (1999:33-34) is the way in which the literary work of a particular writer is analyzed through a psychological perspective. The writer uses the psychological approach by

applying Erik Erikson's eight stages of development theory (1968:28) to analyze the extrinsic aspects of the data that she obtains from *The Diary of a Young Girl*.