SOCIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF THE ADVENTURES OF HUCKLEBERRY FINN BY MARK TWAIN

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Abstract

This thesis analyzing using sociology sociology author adventure novel Huckleberry Finn in 1885 written by Mark Twain. The purpose of this study can be detailed as follows, namely to know the kinds of sociological aspects of the author in the novel Huckleberry Finn adventure. Using the theory of Wellek and Warren (1994) there are three types of sociology authors, namely (a) the social, (b) ideology, (c) social integration. By using the theory of descriptive and qualitative methodologies, researchers found that sociology very influential authors of his work can be expressed into the novel. The most dominant type of sociology in the sociology authors used the characters in the novel is the social background because the author is showing the situation the background to the reader so that the reader can better understand what was happening at the time.

Keyword: Sociology, Sociology Authors, The Adventure

Introduction

Literature is the depiction of life that poured through the medium of writing. Where there is a very close relationship between literature with life because of a social function of literature ishowheinvolvehimselfin the middle of public life(Semi,1989: 56 ). Literary work is predisposed by the public and able to give effect to the public. Frequently society will decide the value of literary works that live in an age, while the poet himself was a member of the community who are bound status certain social and can not escape from the influence it receives of the environment at the same time increase shape. Wellek and Warren (1956: 94) state that Sociology of literature is a study to examine the human activities in communities, institutions and social processes that shape a social structure.

The writer choose the novel as the object of the study, because the novel has its own characteristics of literary work than other works. Adventures of Huckleberry Finn (or The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn in newer editions) is a novel written by Mark Twain. It is first published in the UK in December 1884 and in the US in February 1885, then several times throught a transformation, either through print media, film, or transfer to several languages (translation). One of interesting parts in the Huckleberry Finn novel follows; Due to the term there in phenomenon that has always been the part of social problem that exist in the community until now.

The Adventure of Huckleberry Finn novel contains elements of slavery, violence, poverty, and class difference. One of America's best works also became an
early work in the field of literature Americans who use local English language is characterized by the emergence of various regional dialects. The novel uses the first-person perspective by the main character named Huckleberry "Huck" Finn. Many compliment for the novel. Tell about this work describes man and places along the Mississippi River with a variety of colors. Because writes a tire about the Community Southern Antebellum already lost twenty-five years before the work was published, the Adventures of Huckleberry Finn looks on cecriticized the attitude of the people most of the time it was mainly about racism.

Because it had long known among readers, the Adventures of Huckleberry Finn is also an object of interest to literary critics since the beginning of first publication. From the beginning it was directly criticized because Twain uses offensive language and increasingly so controversial in the 20th century because it uses a lot of racial stereotypes and racist term "nigger" in spite of the protagonist and the tenor of the book it self looks very anti-racism. But at the beginning of this novelis strictly prohibited by some quarters to publish the novel in various libraries because using the word 'nigger'. That novel have to characteristic of the author is Mark Twain, there is talking about how to make some black people become waiters for white people to that period. The writer found interesting in novel huckleberry finn, where a Huckleberry Finn was able to distance themselves in search of freedom, and so was also with Jim wants to feel the freedom to himself and family in order to live in peace without slavery again. At that time, black people must serve people who were white because every black was always wrong in the eyes of those who were white.

These three type of sociology of literature mentioned above offered by Wellek and Warren in his book Theory of Literature (1994: 109-133). Sociology authors associated with the profession of the author and literary institutions. The problem studied, among others, the economic basis of literary production, social background, the status of the author, and the author ideology which is visible from the various activities outside literary author. Sociology of literature examines the contents of a literary work, objectives as well as other things are implied in the literary work itself and related social problems. Sociology readers studying the problems of readers and literary works of social impact, as well as the extent to which the literary work is determined depending on our social background, change and development of social. Sociology is the study of the sociology of literary worksof literature that examines the literary works in conjunction with the social problems that exist in the community.

The focus of attention is on the sociology literature literary contents, objectives, as well as other thing simplified in the literature itself and with regard to social issues (Wellek and Warren, 1994). By Watt (via Damono, 1979: 4) sociology of literature examines the literature as a mirror of society. The sociology of reader is
one model study sociology of literature that focuses attention the relationship between literature with readers. Things that become their turf, among others, is the problem of readers and social impacts of literature, as well as the extent to which literary works are determined or dependent on social background, change and social developments (Wellek and Warren, 1994). In addition, it also examines the social function of literature, examines to what extent the value of literature related to social values (Watt, via Damono, 1979).

Novel "The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn" is an American novel the biggest and popular work produced by Mark Twain. Novel "The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn" made in 1885. The novel was also tells the story of his childhood living Huckleberry during down Mississippi river to liberate themselves from drunken father. Mark Twain itself is the pen name of Samuel Langhorn Clemens. He was born in Missouri-Mississippi regionon 30 November 1835 (Twain, 1885: 6). He known for his works are always researching about the social conditions in the vicinity. Hence, the writer entitled this research Sociological Analysis of The Adventure of Huckleberry finn by Mark Twain.

**Conceptual Review**

According to Damono (2009: 4), literature was a response to the evaluative life as a kind of mirror, reflecting literary life after assess and improve it. The author creates literary fiction because it requires images that could reflect the unknown in the real world. In the paradigm of literary studies, sociology of literature, especially the sociology of literature, is considered as the development of mimetic approach, Platonic, who understand the literature in relation to reality and social aspects. This view was motivated by the fact that the existence of literature can not be separated from social reality that occurs in the community. In his Theory of Litetarure, Wellek and Warren (1994), offering the existence of three types of sociology of literature, namely sociology of author, sociology of literature, and sociology of reader and social influence literature. The division of the sociology literary, almost similar to what was done by Ian Watt in his essay "Litetarure's Society" (via Damono, 1979: 3). According to Wellek and Warren, sociology author blames social status, social ideology, and others concerning the author as producer literary. Sociology literature itself. Assessing what is implied in the literature and what is its purpose. Sociology reader assess the social influence literature.

Sociology is the study of the sociology of literary works literary that examines the literary works in conjunction with the social problems that exist in society. Sociology literary departs from Platomimetic theory, which considers literary as an imitation of reality. The focus of attention is on the sociology literature literary contents, objectives, as well another thing simplified in the literature itself and with regard to social issues (Wellek andWarren, 1994). By Watt(via Damono, 1979: 4) sociology of literature examines the literary as a mirror of society.

Wellek and Warren in(Semi1989:178) says that the sociology of literature that is concerned about a literary work that is became a staple tool of what is implied in literary works, and what purpose and mandate that would be submitted. A literary work contains about issues of human problems. The disclosure of that an authoris
directly or indirectly has poured into his social problems. It is very possible because every author likely to be influenced by what is perceived, seen and experienced in the daily life. The basic concept of sociology of literature expressed Wellek and Warren (1993: 111) is more simple. In the sociology of literature involving sociology of authors, sociology of literature and sociology of readers. Sociology of authors, includes the profession of literary authors and institutions, related to the economic basis of literary production, social background, the status of the author and the author ideology which is visible from a wide range of activities beyond literary author. The weakening of ties with social class literary sociology of literature served explore this class social status, examines its dependence on the ruling classes and study the economic resources and prestige in society. The various concepts related to the study branches concept, need to be discussed, not mixed up. Each author is a citizen, he can be studied as a social being. Author biographies is the main source, but these studies can also be extended to the neighborhood where the author lived and come. We may collect information about social background, family background, and the economic position of the author.

The scope of sociology of authors discussed by Wellek and Warren background includes social, economic resources, and ideology. The social background of the authors attempted illustrated by Wellek on the social background of the authors in the West. According to those authors of modern European literature written by the middle class as a group nobility always find time to relax, while the lower classes have only very limited opportunities to get an education.

The social background of the author is the author of the social situation in the neighborhood where the author lived, either genetically or where the author as part of the community. The background of author will of course be related to personal biography, family, and how social status in society. According to Wellek and Warren (1995: 112), a biography of the author is the main source, but may extend to the neighborhood where the author lived and come. Genetically an author can be known whether he was born from the original family of native or not, whether the author is still the royal family/palace, or perhaps the son of a cleric. Either directly or indirectly, these genetic factors will affect the position of authors in the community and will certainly affect the content of the work they create. Wellek and Warren (in Saraswati, 2003:13), illustrates the background socio authors with authors in Europe. He found modern European literature written by a group of the middle class. This is because the group nobility always have the time to write, while the lower classes only have limited access to education.

Twain wrote Huckleberry Finn two decades after the Emancipation Proclamation and the end of the Civil War, America—and especially the South—was still struggling with racism and the aftereffects of slavery. By the early 1880s, Reconstruction, the plan to put the United States back together after the war and integrate freed slaves into society, had hit shaky ground, although it had not yet failed outright. As Twain worked on his novel, race relations, which seemed to be on a positive path in the years following the Civil War, once again became strained. The imposition of Jim Crow laws, designed to limit the power of blacks in the South in a variety of indirect ways, brought the beginning of a new, insidious effort to oppress. The new racism of the South, less institutionalized and monolithic, was also more
difficult to combat. Slavery could be outlawed, but when white Southerners enacted racist laws or policies under a professed motive of self-defense against newly freed blacks, far fewer people, Northern or Southern, saw the act as immoral and rushed to combat it. Although Twain wrote the novel after slavery was abolished, he set it several decades earlier, when slavery was still a fact of life. But even by Twain’s time, things had not necessarily gotten much better for blacks in the South.

In this light, we might read Twain’s depiction of slavery as an allegorical representation of the condition of blacks in the United States even after the abolition of slavery. Just as slavery places the noble and moral Jim under the control of white society, no matter how degraded that white society may be, so too did the insidious racism that arose near the end of Reconstruction oppress black men for illogical and hypocritical reasons. In Huckleberry Finn, Twain, by exposing the hypocrisy of slavery, demonstrates how racism distorts the oppressors as much as it does those who are oppressed. The result is a world of moral confusion, in which seemingly “good” white people such as Miss Watson and Sally Phelps express no concern about the injustice of slavery or the cruelty of separating Jim from his family. Usually the ideology used by the people to understand the world and its natural surroundings, on the basis of historical experience, goals and direction of development of the times. According to Dijk (in Saraswati, 2003:120), associated with the ideology or belief system idea social, political and religious ideas that is shared by a group or a particular social movement. Ideology is away of looking at everything something in general that aims to offer a change. In a literary works including the novel/novella ideology is often displayed in behavior or thought the characters in the story, so that the reader will joined thought of ideas to be conveyed through the story's author. Each of author certainly had an ideology or the views, which are written through the novel/novella.

Mark Twain also incorporate novel ideology into the adventure of huckleberry finn. He wrote his views on boys, free, adventure, ideas, and more. The social integration is the author’s involvement in social life. The extent to which he was involved in the surrounding community through the results of his thinking that has been molded in the form of literature. According to Wellek and Warren (in Saraswati, 2003:15), the writer can be distinguished according to levels of integration in the social process. The author are high levels of social integration would more often blend in with the social environment, otherwise the author of the low level of social integration would seldom mingle or even limit themselves to their social environment.

The social integration itself will appear if controlled, combined, or related to each other it is a social elements, so that sometimes will cause social inequalities in society. Each of author as an individual must have a different way to mingle with the people, there through social background. The author whose social background is more High will become a role model by the surrounding community, so it works created will be a media writer and community integration social. Samuel Langhorne Clemens, also known as Mark Twain, was a major American writer from Missouri. His stories and novels are famous for their humor, vivid details, and memorable characters. His best-known works are The Adventures of Tom Sawyer and The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn, both classics in American literature. Samuel
Langhorne Clemens was born in Florida, Missouri, on November 30, 1835. He was the sixth of seven children of John Marshall Clemens and Jane Lampton. In 1839, when Sam was four, he and his family moved to nearby Hannibal. His father thought Hannibal would be a more prosperous place for his business. Sam spent his childhood in this port village nestled on the banks of the Mississippi River. His memories of growing up swimming, fishing, playing pirates, and pulling pranks there made this small Missouri town world famous.

In the summer of 1861, President Abraham Lincoln appointed Orion Clemens territorial secretary of Nevada. Sam joined his brother, and together they headed west by stagecoach. When they arrived in Nevada, Clemens worked for Orion for a while, but thought he could make a fortune mining for silver or gold. Though he tried to strike it rich, Clemens failed and returned to journalism, this time as a reporter. He joined the Virginia City Territorial Enterprise in 1862 and was paid $25 a week for various kinds of articles, both serious reports and humorous pieces. In 1863 he began signing his name with the pseudonym “Mark Twain,” a river term meaning “two fathoms deep.” Mark Twain would be Clemens’s pen name for the rest of his life. In 1864 Clemens moved to San Francisco and worked for various newspapers. When his short story “Jim Smiley and His Jumping Frog” was published and widely circulated in 1865 by the Saturday Press of New York, Mark Twain became a nationally known humorist. He gave his first public lecture in October 1866 and embarked on a lecture tour in the western states to make money and promote his career. Clemens had a natural talent for telling stories and making speeches. He would lecture on and off for the rest of his life. In 1867, Clemens set sail as a traveling correspondent on a grand tour of Europe and the Mideast for the San Francisco Alto California. His reports of this journey later became his first best-selling book, Innocents Abroad, published in 1869. After this journey, Clemens met Olivia Langdon of Elmira, New York. They married in 1870 and soon settled in Hartford, Connecticut. Together they had four children: a son, Langdon, who died as an infant, and three daughters—Susy, Clara, and Jean.

Huckleberry Finn is the protagonist and narrator of the novel. Huck is the thirteen-year-old son of the local drunk of St. Petersburg, Missouri, a town on the Mississippi River. Frequently forced to survive on his own wits and always a bit of an outcast, Huck is thoughtful, intelligent (though formally uneducated), and willing to come to his own conclusions about important matters, even if these conclusions contradict society’s norms. Nevertheless, Huck is still a boy, and is influenced by others, particularly by his imaginative friend, Tom. From the beginning of the novel, Twain makes it clear that Huck is a boy who comes from the lowest levels of white society. His father is a drunk and a ruffian who disappears for months on end. Huck himself is dirty and frequently homeless. Although the Widow Douglas attempts to “reform” Huck, he resists her attempts and maintains his independent ways. The community has failed to protect him from his father, and thought the Widow finally gives Huck some of the schooling and religious training that he had missed, he has never been indoctrinated with social values in the same way a middle-class boy like Tom Sawyer has been. Huck’s distance from mainstream society makes him skeptical of the world around him and the ideas it passes on to him. Huck’s instinctual distrust and his experiences as he travels down the river force him to question the thing
society have taught him. According to the law, Jim is Miss Watson’s property, but according to Huck’s sense of logic and fairness, it seems “right” to help Jim. Huck’s natural intelligence and his willingness to think through a situation on its own merits lead him to some conclusions that are correct in their context but that would shock white society. For example, Huck discovers, when he and Jim meet a group of slave-hunters, that telling a lie is sometimes the right course of action. Because Huck is a child, the world seems new to him. Everything he encounters is an occasion for thought. Because of his background, however, he does more than just apply the rules that he has been taught—he creates his own rules. Yet Huck is not some kind of independent moral genius. He must still struggle with some of the preconceptions about blacks that society has ingrained in him, and at the end of the novel, he showshimself all too willing to follow Tom Sawyer’s lead. But even these failures are part of what makes Huck appealing and sympathetic. He is only a boy, after all, and therefore fallible. Imperfect as he is, Huck represents what anyone is capable of becoming: a thinking, feeling human being rather than a mere cog in the machine of society.

Jim is One of Miss Watson’s household slaves. Jim is superstitious and occasionally sentimental, but he is also intelligent, practical, and ultimately more of an adult than anyone else in the novel. Jim’s frequent acts of selflessness, his longing for his family, and his friendship with both Huck and Tom demonstrate to Huck that humanity has nothing to do with race. Because Jim is a black man and a runaway slave, he is at the mercy of almost all the other characters in the novel and is often forced into ridiculous and degrading situations. Jim, Huck’s companion as he travels down the river, is a man of remarkable intelligence and compassion. At first glance, Jim seems to be superstitious to the point of idiocy, but a careful reading of the time that Huck and Jim spend on Jackson’s Island reveals that Jim’s superstitions conceal a deep knowledge of the natural world and represent an alternate form of “truth” or intelligence. Moreover, Jim has one of the few healthy, functioning families in the novel. Although he has been separated from his wife and children, he misses them terribly, and it is only the thought of a permanent separation from them that motivates his criminal act of running away from Miss Watson. On the river, Jim becomes a surrogate father, as well as a friend, to Huck, taking care of him without being intrusive or smothering. He cooks for the boy and shelters him from some of the worst horrors that they encounter, including the sight of Pap’s corpse, and, for a time, the news of his father’s passing. Some readers have criticized Jim as being too passive, but it is important to remember that he remains at the mercy of every other character in this novel, including even the poor, thirteen-year-old Huck, as the letter that Huck nearly sends to Miss Watson demonstrates. Like Huck, Jim is realistic about his situation and must find ways of accomplishing his goals without incurring the wrath of those who could turn him in. In this position, he is seldom able to act boldly or speak his mind. Nonetheless, despite these restrictions and constant fear, Jim consistently acts as a noble human being and a loyal friend. In fact, Jim could be described as the only real adult in the novel, and the only one who provides a positive, respectable example for Huck to follow.
Analysis

Social background, the author can enter into the background of the novel of his life. Background sociological approach in the study of the novel's author was the background to places, events and storytelling style of the author of the novel Huckleberry Finn is almost the same as the life of the author. the author is part of the community, as suggested by Wellek & Warren (1989: 121) that each author is a citizen and can be studied as a social being. Facts generally social background can be applied by the author into the novel so that readers can know the life of the author. Almost all of the novel's own experience of the author himself makes the reader understand about the state of the author at the time. Even biographic author in the novel to understand how the situation of the author when writing the novel. The story of Huckleberry Finn, however, does not end with the death of its author. Through the twentieth century, the novel has become famous not merely as the crown jewel in the work of one of America's preeminent writers, but also as a subject of intense controversy. The novel occasionally has been banned in Southern states because of its steadfastly critical take on the South and the hypocrisies of slavery. Others have dismissed Huckleberry Finn as vulgar or racist because it uses the word nigger, a term whose connotations obscure the novel’s deeper themes—which are unequivocally antislavery—and even prevent some from reading and enjoying it altogether. The fact that the historical context in which Twain wrote made his use of the word insignificant—and, indeed, part of the realism he wanted to create—offers little solace to some modern readers. Ultimately, The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn has proved significant not only as a novel that explores racial and moral world of its time but also, through the controversies that continue to surround it, as an artifact of those same moral and racial tensions as they have evolved to the present day (Budd 1985).

According to Dijk (in Saraswati, 2003:120), associated with the ideology or belief system idea social, political and religious ideas that is shared by a group or a particular social movement. Jim, people are always a slave, but she really has a very kind heart, especially with Huck. The fact is the authors are generally of the ideology of the authors provide an opportunity for readers to know more about the natural surroundings on the basis of experience and history in order to make the guidelines for the surrounding community. To the society, Huck appears as a marginal figure but never totally alienated from the huge artificial construction (normally we simply call it society). He must share part of the social beliefs, false or not, and that becomes the cause of his uneasiness and inner conflict when he tries to make serious decisions which are incompatible with the conventions. Huck’s use of the term “nigger“ proves that he must be conditioned under the force of collective consciousness to a certain degree. The social integration is the author's involvement in social life. The extent to which he was involved in the surrounding community through the results of his thinking that has been molded in the form of literature. According to Wellek and Warren (in Saraswati, 2003:15), the writer can be distinguished according to levels of integration in the social process. The concept offered implies that integration is created through a process, through intensive interaction and communication. In it is party to the conflict integrate social construct networks within a relatively cohesive social unit. Social integration, the author tells...
us that religious elements are not too in the novel. The fact generally social integration of authors can be seen how far the authors integrate with the surrounding community, by way of authors who have high background will be a role modal by the community, so that the works created will be the author and the public media int because the community life of the author of the very important role in everyday life. The social integration of authors can be seen how popular a person is participating to the community. If an author to guide the community then the writings of the authors can be accepted by the public. It could even be used as material a reference by the surrounding community.

Conclusion

The background of author will of course be related to personal biography, family, and how social status in society. Genetically an author can be known whether he was born from the original family of native or not, whether the author is still the royal family/palace, or perhaps the son of acclers. Either directly or indirectly, these genetic factors will affect the position of authors in the community and will certainly affect the content of the work they create. The background of the author as people who want freedom in their lives, and do not want any more rules than those who nurse was list into the novel as the main roles which Huck. The ideology of the author in this novel is that everyone has the right to freedom and to provide benefits for others. Not all black people should be slaves for white people, but they can be a true friend who would be loyal in joy and sorrow. The integrity the author show that the social state as social creatures the author also integrate with the wider community. Here that can be found the figure of the author's novel Huckleberry Finn worked at the shop printer, river pilots, journalists and since then the pen name appeared with some of the works were made.

References


