

**RACISM IN 19TH CENTURY AMERICA AS SEEN IN
THE ADVENTURE OF HUCKLEBERRY FINN BY
MARK TWAIN: SOCIOLOGICAL APPROACH**

THESIS



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THESIS

**Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of
Sarjana Sastra**



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Hereby declare that thesis entitled

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Is the real work from myself and I realized that this thesis has never been published in other media before, partially or entirely, in the name of mine or others.

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A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'Siska Febriani' with a stylized flourish at the end.

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**By:
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The term paper has been examined on the date as indicated below

Batam, March 4th, 2021



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ABSTRAK

Manusia memiliki sifat yang tidak pernah puas dengan apa yang mereka miliki. Ini tergambar jelas dari kehidupan lampau hingga saat ini. Mereka telah menguasai sesama manusia di antara mereka hingga kondisi sekarang, seperti yang terjadi pada abad ke-19 di Amerika, di mana bangsa kulit putih lebih berkuasa diatas yang lainnya. Orang kulit putih mendiskriminasi bangsa lain, terutama bangsa kulit hitam. Perilaku diskriminasi ini bertentangan dengan ras dan warna kulit yang disebut rasisme. Perilaku ini diilustrasikan dalam novel Amerika karya Mark Twain berjudul "The Adventure of Huckleberry Finn" (1885). Dalam penelitian penulis bertujuan untuk menganalisis bentuk-bentuk rasisme dalam novel yang sesuai dengan abad ke-19 di Amerika. Penelitian akan difokuskan pada karakter Jim sebagai tokoh utama dalam novel. Tokoh utama dalam novel ini ada dua orang, namun Jim adalah tokoh utama yang menjawab wujud rasis yang terjadi pada abad ke-19 di Amerika. Bentuk rasisme ini merupakan bagian dari teori Rasisme menurut Miles & Brown, (2003). Ini terdiri dari beberapa tindakan yaitu perbudakan, kolonialisme, kapitalisme dan kelas sosial. Sumber data utama dari penelitian ini adalah novel Mark Twain "The Adventure of Huckleberry Finn" (1885). Pengumpulan data dilakukan dengan observasi non partisipatif. Data dianalisis dengan kategorisasi rasisme oleh Miles & Brown, (2003). Hasil penelitian ini menemukan bahwa Jim sebagai orang yang memiliki warna kulit berbeda mengalami tindakan rasisme seperti perbudakan, penjajahan, kelas sosial dan penjajahan. Jim juga berjuang untuk keluar dari keadaan dimana dia diperlakukan dengan rasisme.

Kata Kunci: Rasisme, perbudakan, kolonialisme, kelas sosial

ABSTRACT

People have a trait that is never satisfied with what they have. This is clearly illustrated from the past life to the present. They have taken control of their fellow humans among them until present condition, as it happened in the 19th century America, where white nations have more power over the others. The whites discriminate toward other nations, particularly black nation. This behavior of discrimination is against race and skin color which is called racism. This behavior was illustrated in an American novel by Mark Twain entitled "The Adventure of Huckleberry Finn" (1885). In this research the author has a goal to analyze the forms of racism in the novel that corresponds to the 19th century in America. The research will focus on Jim's character as the main character in the novel. The main characters in the novel are two people, but Jim is the main character who is the answer to the racist form that occurred in the 19th century America. These forms of racism are part of the theory of Racism by Miles & Brown, (2003). They consist of several acts, they are slavery, colonialism, capitalism and social class. The primary data source of this study is Mark Twain's novel The Adventure of Huckleberry Finn (1885). The data is collected by using non-participatory observation. The data is analyzed by categorization of racism by Miles & Brown, (2003). The results of this study found that Jim as a person of different skin color got acts of racism such as slavery, colonialism, social class and colonialism. Jim also struggled to get out of the circumstances in which he was treated with racism.

Keyword: *Racism, slavery, colonialism, social class*

MOTTO AND DEDICATION

MOTTO

Laughter is healthy, Deceiving is evil

Virgiawan Listanto

DEDICATION

This thesis is proudly dedicated to my beloved mom and dad
To my ibuk and all of my family, and also to my lovely friends.

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First and foremost, the researcher would like to praise and thank God, the almighty, who has granted countless blessings, knowledge, and opportunity to the researcher, so that researcher have been finally able to accomplish the thesis entitled “Racism in 19th century America as seen in The Adventure of Huckleberry Finn by Mark Twain: Sociological approach” which is one of the requirements for completing the undergraduate study program (S1) in the English Literature Study Program of Putera University Batam. The researcher realizes that this thesis is far from perfect. Therefore, the researcher will always receive criticism and suggestions with pleasure. With all the limitations, do not realize that this thesis will not be realized without the help, guidance of various parties. For that, with all the humility of the day, the researcher would like to thank:

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Batam, January 27th, 2021



Siska Febriani

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Research

Race is human generally classification after gender. Based on the Physical characteristics such as skin color, hair color and shape, eye color, and the other. Social conceptions and groupings of races have varied over time, often involving folk taxonomies that define essential types of individuals based on perceived and visible traits. There is no scientific evidence that showing biological differences intellectual. This is explained by Menaka & Sankar (2018). In addition, different races can intermarry without causing biological defects. Based on this, all human on earth supposed to live peacefully and not conflict with others, because all humans are equally Homo sapiens. But in society since Post-colonial era until nowadays still any conflicts of racial differences. Racial classification in anthropological studies does not put race into level by level. But in fact, on racial development becomes a social construction there is certain racial societies believe and claim that their race is superior to other races. The superior race makes or even have rights to govern other nation that they claim as inferior.

Many cases happened regarding with Racism in this country, or even in this world. One of the cases is the demonstrated in August 2019 in the front of state palace Jakarta. Reported by kompas.com, several Papua's students who demonstrated in front of the state palace because they angry because of the acts of racism towards them. They are insulted, abused and spoken to with unpleasant

words because they have different skin colors. According to Hafizh (2016), this behavior has indeed grown from post-colonial times and until nowadays has not disappeared yet from the souls of various nations that have ingrained from their ancestors. In fact, this is not a problem of ancient times or modern times, but this is a matter of thought. That the minds of those who have implanted this as something that must be proud of for those who feel superior between the inferior. If think about it, racism's behavior has long been growing in the minds of the people. But why there has been no change to this thinking until now? That's the problem faced by those who are inferior. They do not get the real equality as stated in the law.

Apart from the case above, there is another case that is crueler than before, that is about Ota Benga. Ota Benga is one of African that exhibit on the human zoo in 1904 & 1906 at Bronx Zoo. It's really inhumanity if it sees from human right's perspective. From this case, it can see there is no humanity feeling between white and other nations. This bad history is very famous in America & Africa newspaper at that time, his wife and his children were killed by force Publique attacked his village. Ota Benga was arrested and ended with an exhibition at the human zoo. Source form Bergman (2000).

Like in South Africa, History showed the practice of racism once made this country became frightening country. White people in South Africa look down on black people. However, racism was still often heard in this country. Also, in America, this country has racially discriminatory laws in its history. In some states such as Missouri, Mississippi, Arizona, racism was common. People who

were not of Native American descent often experience racist treatment in America, even black people live as slaves at that time. Unequal of race in this story made a problem occurs, it done by victims of racist to seek a sense of humanity, but this was seen as a social crime by society. Social crime that should not have happened if there were no racists.

In the novel of Mark Twain entitled “The adventure of Huckleberry Finn”, find problems are told between 2 main characters. Unequal race and social status make big problem between black and white people. Twain (1885:5) writes “*Miss Watson’s big nigger, named Jim, was setting in the kitchen door*”. It means white nation discriminate the black nation as a slave. They call a black people as nigger. Based on the Racism theory by Miles & Brown, (2003), they claimed the word over-emphasizes discrimination based on the color of the skin and neglects the large amount of discrimination based on the culture. Slavery is one of Social live is about all people who live in the world, who live in the community, who live with same right one each other. In this novel shows that there is no same right. White nation makes black nation as their slave. Because black people have different skin color and they number is less than white people.

Racism doesn’t something new research, but this can be said ancient things but still exist until today. It seems that this problem does not have right solution to stop the source of the problem. Gavin et al (2018) said that Slavery was not limited to a single catastrophic event, but continued for 246 years, followed to the present day by the explicit and/or implicit promotion and enactment of Jim Crow laws. The cultural and collective trauma of slavery and Jim Crow policies have

reverberated across generations of African Americans and for many has derailed their natural life-course resulting in a host of physical and psychological conditions of society at that time.

Based on Idris (2017), the main concept of racism is depending on social, historical, economic and political factors rather than a static reductionist biological concept. Racism can be also as a doctrine according to Arthur's view which ethnic group and it is also an ideological-scientific system which divides the contemporary human species into sub-species. Resulting from separate development and endowed with unequal average aptitudes, it's really closed by humanity norm in life by how the society's perspective works in slavery environment and it's really need to assessment by humanity norm.

The research about an Analysis of Racism already done by some researchers. One of them is Ikhrimah (2016). Her research studied about sociological analysis of *The Adventure of Huckleberry Finn* by Mark Twain. From her research, the researcher found the similarities from this journal. The similarity is about the source data that taken from novel *The Adventure of Huckleberry Finn* by Mark Twain. But between previous research and present research there is difference, that is about the theory. Previous research used theory of Literature by Wellek and Warren (1954). While in this the researcher uses the racism theory by Miles & Brown, (2003). This theory is focusing on forms of racism in 19th century of America as reflected in the novel *The Adventure of Huckleberry Finn* by Mark Twain and how does the struggle of main character to get his freedom in the novel *The Adventure of Huckleberry Finn* by Mark Twain.

But the previous research focused to the kinds of sociological aspects of the author in the novel the Adventure of Huckleberry Finn namely the social, ideology, and social integration. These make both of researches are different.

Another research can see from Shalabi (2016) entitled Social Criticism in Mark Twain's the Adventures of Huckleberry Finn. In this previous research, the researcher made the purpose of research to show how American life of those days was translated into fiction with its symbolic depth and resonance. This previous research has similarity with present research, that's data source of the research. Both of these researches use the same novel as primary data source. It also has difference each other. The difference is theory used. Previous research used the theory of social criticism, and this research is using the theory of racism by Miles & Brown, (2003).

This research has similarities and difference from previous researches above. The differences are theory used in the research. Previous research used theory of Literature by Wellek and Warren (1954) and theory of social criticism. But this research is using theory of racism by Miles & Brown, (2003) And the similarity is the data source of research. These researches used the novel The Adventure of Huckleberry by Mark Twain as the data source.

One of literature work is The Adventure of Huckleberry Finn novel by Mark Twain (1885). It told about the acts of racism such as calling "Nigger" to black nation. Nigger means in English is a derogatory term to describe an African American or a black person in general. The use of the term Nigger in the United States is perceived as a racist term and can create hatred for those who hear it.

Nigger who became slaves considered as merchandise for white people. Indeed, in this novel nigger referred to all the black characters. The white act toward the black nation is not like human toward another human. It's really resisted humanity norm. Humanity norm needs to explorer furthermore. All of them has life in words is not worth it when compared to white people who are superior.

Based on the explanation above, the researcher is interested to analyze the racism in an American novel entitled "The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn" by Mark Twain (1885). The topic of the discussion is taken from main character who experienced racism acts in the novel such as social class, colonialism, poverty, slavery, and moral violations. For these phenomena, the researcher is using the sociological approach. Sociological approach is the relation between each of society and has many aspects that can see from each side. This is telling not only about good relationship but also problem or conflict. Many conflicts that can be analyzed in this object. Especially the conflict between society and some races. Different race or different skin color can be found in this novel.

1.2 Identification of the problem

Based on the background of the research, discrimination of racism is a big problem in the novel the Adventure of Huckleberry Finn. The researcher can say the points of problem in the novel, as follow:

1. Imbalance right between the white and the other skin colors
2. No humanity feeling between the white and the others skin color
3. Slavery of the black people in America

4. Forms of racism in 19th century in America as reflected in the novel *The Adventure of Huckleberry Finn* by Mark Twain
5. The struggle of the main character to get his freedom in the novel *The Adventure of Huckleberry Finn* by Mark Twain.

1.3 Limitation of the problem

Based on the identification of problem, this research will be focused on:

1. Forms of racism in 19th century in America as reflected in the novel *The Adventure of Huckleberry Finn* by Mark Twain
2. The struggle of the main character to get his freedom in the novel *The Adventure of Huckleberry Finn* by Mark Twain.

1.4 Formulation of the problem

Before the researcher tell about the next point, the researcher makes several questions from the limitation of the research above, those are:

1. What forms of racism in 19th century in America as reflected in the novel *The Adventure of Huckleberry Finn* by Mark Twain?
2. How does the struggle of the main character to get his freedom in the novel *The Adventure of Huckleberry Finn* by Mark Twain?

1.5 Objectives of the research

After the researcher limits the formulation of problem, this research also has purpose. The purpose is to answer the questions in the formulation of the research, are:

1. To describe form of racism in 19th century in America as reflected in the novel *The Adventure of Huckleberry Finn* by Mark Twain?
2. To identify the struggle of the main character to get his freedom in the novel *The Adventure of Huckleberry Finn* by Mark Twain.

1.6 Significant of the research

The results of the research are expected to be able to give theoretical and practical meaning.

1.6.1 Theoretically

Researcher hopes the result of this study can provide benefit theoretically. This research is expected to be useful for reader to increase knowledge about English literature, especially about the problem of racism in America. This research is also expected to provide reader with knowledge about slavery cases in the Colonial period in America especially discriminate black nation.

1.6.2 Practically

Practically, this research has some benefits. This is expected to provide an illustration for reader to describe the phenomena of racism in the society. Not only that, this research can give more knowledge for readers. So, they can more care about problem of racism in the society and can reduce new problems that will arise in the future after read this.

1.7 Definition of key terms

Racism : Typically involves giving people less than they are owed, failing to acknowledge their due as fellow human beings. Appiah (2005)

Slavery : The status of a person over whom another person or group of persons exercises the power attaching to proprietorship; or is the holding of a pledge or who is compelled to serve such other person or group of persons for an undetermined time. Allain (2008)

Race : Race is a group of social relationships that allow individuals and classes to be recognized and assigned different characteristics or competencies on the basis of biological features. Giddens (2006)

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURES AND THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

This chapter describes several study-related literatures. This begins with the description of Sociological Literary Approach. Therefore, the racism theory Miles & Brown, (2003). After that, the forms of racism in 19th century of America as reflected in the novel *The Adventure of Huckleberry Finn* by Mark Twain and the process of slave in the novel come out from slavery. In addition, previous research related to theory.

2.1 Sociological Approach

Literary works comes from of great imaginary of human then it develops till nowadays. Actually, it is difficult to distinguish from actual life. In some condition, the method of creating literary works may be affected by the sociological situation. According to Laurenson & Swingewood (1972), sociology is a scientific and objective study about human in the society. In his book, Laurenson & Swingewood (1972) see from 3 perspective of sociological approach itself. 1st perspective is literary work as Social Document of the situation when the work was written. 2nd perspective is literary work as Author Social Condition and the last is literary work as Historical Moment. Researcher will not explain about 3 perspectives above, but it only one of them will be related to this research.

The first perspective from Laurensen & Swingewood (1972) is the appropriate perspective of this sociological approach. Literary work as Social Document of the situation means that the literary works is reflection from real social condition when the work was written. Social conflict that becomes a main topic in the literary works is one of example that 1st perspective is showed. Not only social conflict, kinship relation or class conflict which written in the text means it was connecting toward real phenomena happen at that time.

When the literary works was written or created, Laurensen & Swingewood (1972) explained that connecting between experience, or imaginary author with the history or theme and style of literary works is the most relevant way to know linkages the works with social condition at that place and that time. Sociological approach is also used as an effort to convey criticism of certain conflict that related to the topic of the works at that situation. Literature is a subtle way of conveying curses for the author who feel contrary to their conditions at that time. But it only perspective from Laurensen & Swingewood (1972). Actually, not all of literary works using sociological approach contains of opposition or resistance from the author.

From those perspective, this approach answers the questions above. For additional, Racism theory by Miles & Brown (2003) is very related to this Sociological approach. Both describe about social live and human in society. In short, sociological approach from 1st perspective is the way seeing a literary work as the reflection of the sociological condition of real-life civilization. A literary

work is a construct that is designed based on social life events, as the author is a person in society that is affected by its environment.

The rational nature of literature arises because all literary works are inspired by deep social concerns, however magical or mysterious their contents, they originate from social concerns. In other words, the production of literary works can never be separated from social situations. The author as a literary creator views the social phenomena that occur as influenced by society. Sociologists have explored the social status and ideology associated with the resulting literary works. This study uses a sociological approach that focuses on the relationship between literary works and readers. In this literary work, the reflection points to real social life. With this approach, this research gains more social values that are often missed in literary works.

2.2 Conceptual of Racism

2.2.1 Form of Racism

Starting to consider the question of describing racism. Those representations of the Other will be identified by some analysts as racism, while others also might want to differentiate between various types of discussion, labelling only those as discriminatory cases. When racism is used as a term to define and clarify aspects of the structure and processes of particular social formations are important.

Miles & Brown (2003) said the concept of racism as functional to capitalism is to claim humanity and the result of its relationship with political and economic conditions. From its language, and/or political benefits. The use of

racism to restrict the scope of the labor market does not generally reflect the needs of those concerned. Masters or those who need professional worker experience a labor shortage, while bias and exclusionary policies contribute to civil disorder. Therefore, behavior has been interrupted, or by the state that might need to increase spending to protect the social order. In other words, racism is an ideology with the condition that it is independent from the interests of the ruling class and the ruled class in the capitalist economy.

Based on Miles & Brown (2003), Racism cannot be reduced to relations of class, agreed, but any analysis of racism that ignores class relations, especially those inherent in the political economy of migration, but he also consider that it does interact with other social phenomena and that it is not static. Then Racialized consciousness remains in the marginalized racialized groups, but they are groups by virtue of being racialised (socially defined as a 'race'), not vice versa. They are defined as a 'race' by others, acquire a Identity of the community and inequality, and then use the 'race' idiom in The interaction between themselves, their personalities and their grievances. This is borne out by the history of the African-American people, from pre-colonial Africa to slavery to an African- American 'racial' consciousness. None of this is denied by our critique of the 'race relations' paradigm.

Racism is interpreted by human beings and social interactions between human beings, especially in terms of 'race,' and this destroys efforts to build 'race' knowledge among the victims of racism. Which, in fact, undermines their 'cultural' unity and anti-racist activity of 'black protest and self-organization.

2.2.1.1 Slavery

Start with slavery, a topic that has triggered a great deal of slavery in states of Western nations. To say this in a way that is mouth-in cheek. American readers will note that in America indeed globally, in 1862, Abraham Lincoln finally abolished slavery. The truth, of course, is very different, and slavery continues to exist today. It is a mode of production, like capitalism, that produces its own.

Inequality, which overlaps with the inequality that ideological prejudice develops, continues and normalizes. Indeed, there is a strong understanding, especially in the United States, that racism is an effect of slavery, especially that which occurs as an exclusion of practices. In its modern form, racism is seen as the reaction of 'white' Americans to the loss of slaves to whom they belonged, given their land, the intention to ensure that 'blacks' would 'know their position' and that 'white' dominance, though to a lesser degree, would be retained. The conquest marked the implementation of violence in America, a modern type of regulation whose relationship is almost entirely imposed with the population it colonized.

At the end of this century, the US never developed a racial democracy. But the group of races, the frenzy of competing racial ventures and the conflicting racial interactions that Americans live, as well as the questions facing US society today, indicate that hegemony is a useful and acceptable concept to use to describe contemporary racial laws. Therefore, prejudice is more than ever used as a result of colonialism instead of slavery. In almost all cultures, slavery has been practiced for thousands of years: in China, India, Europe, the Arab world, sub-

Saharan Africa, and America. Slave trade in the United States was not restricted to whites: thousands of slaves were controlled by American Indians and free blacks.

Slavery is an unpleasant act for a group of slave parts who are treated very inhumanely. Slavery is a way that American state groups are lawful for economic prosperity and self-interest. Slavery in the 19th century was already very widespread and developed for groups of countries that had more power or power over a country. The slave-made group was forced to accept to become slaves because of no law on their side. Being traded as slaves is a very painful thing for those who are forced to separate from the family. As a nation they have no power or sanctuary.

2.2.1.2 Colonialism

Colonialism comes from old culture. Controlling something that is attached to the difference which is called colonizing. The assumption that the morale of the colonizer is greater than that of the colonizer followed this role. This can also happen not only morally, but also through control over the economy. This politic is about one entity's interests over the need to colonize, while the other party is disadvantaged. The imperial nation would increase its power over culture with this. There is no doubt that the attitude that drowned other tribes or nations is the basis of the cultural development of colonialism This ideology has instilled the idea that slaves or cheap labor should be black.

The African colonizers indigenous populations met each other as human beings already organized into classes and, as far as the former were concerned,

against the background of a long history of 'knowing' the African through a variety of written and oral sources, and, in some cases, previous experience of meeting and living among Africans. They came to Africa, therefore, with a representation of the African as Other that was logically related to the articulated rationale of civilizing people at a less advanced stage of development.

2.2.1.3 Capitalism and social class

At first Capitalism is an economic structure in which trade is managed by private investors with the goal of making money in a capitalist economy. Fund owners are doing their business seeking to make the most profit. Others claim that a group of individuals functions as a body capable of owning or selling private property, in particular material goods, such as land and humans, in order to gain unilateral benefits. Then in 19s century America it developed becoming human trafficking. Capitalism grew from a contract via migration to give high salaries. With several African nations drawn by large wages to work in the US over time, this path became illegal. African migrants who compete with legal jobs in America are making these illegal job deals. African migrants force origin African nations become slaves and separate them from their families. The separation of black people from their families is based on the reasons to support economy. Slavery in the case of Capitalism becomes a racist is not because of a different skin color, but it is from an ideology that views social class as the reason.

Slavery as a processing mode does not inherently have Anything linked to bigotry. Before bigotry prevailed, some Africans were Other Africans were sold into slavery, and certain slave owners were described as 'black' in the United

States. It is, however, evident that the enslavement of 'foreigners' has been prioritized by many historical examples of slavery. The slavery was legal by the ideologies of racism, and its most important aspects were the transportation of human beings from Africa to the Americas, where they were described as the 'black' slaves of 'white' slave owners. In other words, while slavery was not solely enforced against 'black' people by 'white' people, in the Americas this became the normal.

White people consider that the social class of other skin people is lower than white people. It is in the value of Capitalism that it shows that white people help the economy of other skin classes. This capitalism should not run with social class ideology but should only be concerned with the business of buying and selling services between whites and other skins. Derived from this ideology, social class measuring of skin color is their main reason. Skin color is strongly believed about the different classes that govern those with different skin tones.

Other than white is assigned to be lower class than other skin tones. This difference in degrees based on skin color made slavery ruling free at that time. Social class has influenced human rights which should be equal. There is no humanity from slave owners with their slaves. This violation has been considered commonplace from time to time. After social class is considered as a matter of course, capitalism runs easily without thinking about violations of human rights. Social class affects the life between humans who should have equality for the same life but are eliminated by the existence of social class. Social class is used as

a weapon to control the rights of those who have slave status and different skin colors.

Thus, racism was not simply a legitimization of class exploitation. It represented the social world in a way that identified a specific population as a laboring class. The remaining problem was to organize the social world in such a way that forced that population into its 'natural' class position: in other words, reality had to be created in accordance with that representation in order to ensure the material objective of production.

2.2.2 Against of Racism

Behind the rampant of slavery, in fact many of them were colonized against this violent action. Fight directly or indirectly to get freedom. According to Miles & Brown (2003), in the busy of slavery that against other skin nations, there are actually a lot of resistance that is carried out. Even though many of them failed, attempted always done. They attempt to against social policy for combating discrimination and prejudice', while their struggle is useful to the discrimination victim groups'. But when social scientists talk in terms of 'race' when discussing policy issues, but 'they should seek ways of eliminating the racial idiom from their theoretical language. So, because there is no justice for it, the victim need to act such as

2.2.2.1 Escape

Escaped slaves were hailed as heroes in the land, and their courage and cunning were made proof that black people could be good heroes. Despite having

to survive in the forest and make a very long journey for the freedom that should be. many of them were caught and returned to their masters. Inequality that has overlapped and overlaps with inequalities which are produced, stabilized and justified. There's also a strong awareness, particularly in the United States, that racism – particularly as manifested in the practice of exclusion – is a consequence of slavery. Racism in the modern era can be seen with the response of 'white' Americans to the loss of slaves that they considered their property, a desire to establish that 'black' people 'know that they are weaker and can't do anything except to be slaves.

2.2.2.2 Lying

The temptation to get out of bondage is lying. those who worked as slaves left the work area and went out by lying. Get permission to leave the area by lying or lying on the journey.

2.2.2.3 Hiding

To get out from slavery meant hiding to avoid being searched. Even in the forest for quite a long time. Hiding from anyone to save their life.

2.3 Previous Study

Here are the previous studies that some researchers have carried out on the term racism. First research from Crocker (2007) entitled *the effects of racism-related stress on the psychological and physiological well-being of non-whites*. This previous research put the focus to significant stressor that has the potential to negatively impact one's well-being racism. His research has same objective of the

research as like present research, that is racism. Present research using novel *The Adventure of Huckleberry Finn* by Mark Twain as data source but previous research was not. The differences are about theory used and data source taken.

The second research contributed idea is written by Wahyuningsih (2009) entitled *Rejection of the Assumption of Human Rights In America In "Adventures of Huckleberry Finn"*. In her research, she focused about the cruel treatment of the American society the black community, represented by Jim as main character. In the result of this previous research, the point is about the bad and cruel attitude of the American people towards people Negro. Previous research has similarity with present research. Both researches using novel *The Adventure of Huckleberry Finn* by Mark Twain. But these researches have difference. Previous research used theories about deconstruction by Jacques Derrida. But the present research is using theory of Racism by Miles & Brown, (2003).

Third research entitled *An Analysis of the Adventures of Huckleberry Finn Based on the Cosmogonic Cycle* by Kiruthika (2018) discussed about Huck's perception of the world, his moral development and his return to civilization are portrayed based on the Cosmogonic cycle. Learning or development or change occurs when one is aware of the changes in the relationship between the individual and society. Her research also focused on character development. The differences between previous research and the present are the learning about. Previous research Learned about moral development, but present research is learning about form of racism with Racism theory by Miles & Brown, (2003). It

can conclude both of these researches has similarity, that is racism as objective of the research.

Fourth research by Nambinintsoanirina et al. (2016), from Jember University with the title *The struggle for freedom in Mark Twain's The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn*. The aim of this research Knowing Jim's struggle relates to the existence of the class, in capitalist society, even a materialistic way, particularly money, takes big responsibility. Previous and present research use the same novel *The Adventure of Huckleberry Finn* by Mark Twain but there are differences between these researches. Previous research focused on struggle of Jim with class about social class. the social character and moral of the character. And present research focuses to the form of racism in the novel *The Adventure of Huckleberry Finn* by Mark Twain (1885).

Fifth research is from Sukaton, (2018) with a research entitled *The Struggle for Freedom as Illustrated in Mark Twain's The Adventure of Huckleberry Finn in Relation to Social Welfare*. This previous research investigated using a qualitative descriptive method with the sociology of literature approach. Both of these previous and present research are using the same approach, which is sociological and using the same novel, that *The Adventure of Huckleberry Finn* by Mark Twain (1885). But also, there is different between previous and present research, that is about focused of the research. Previous research focused to the struggle of the main characters in obtaining their freedom as a human in this novel, while present research focuses to the form of racism in the novel *The Adventure of Huckleberry Finn* by Mark Twain (1885).

Some of previous researches already discussed about Racism and the novel the Adventure of Huckleberry Finn as data source. Above research are not the same as all present research. They have differences and similarities. Some of researches used the same novel The Adventure of Huckleberry Finn by Mark Twain as data source and also used the racism as objective if the research. And the differences are about theory used and some of above researches didn't used the same novel with present research as data source.

2.4 Theoretical Framework

This research firstly explains about sociological by Laurensen & Swingewood (1972). Then, it explains about form of racism by Miles & Brown, (2003). In Racism theory explains about form of racism itself. From of racism are slavery, colonialism, capitalism and social class. And the struggle of the main character to get his freedom from racism are escape and. The theory about racism will be applied to analyze form of racism in *the adventure of Huckleberry Finn novel by Mark Twain (1885)*

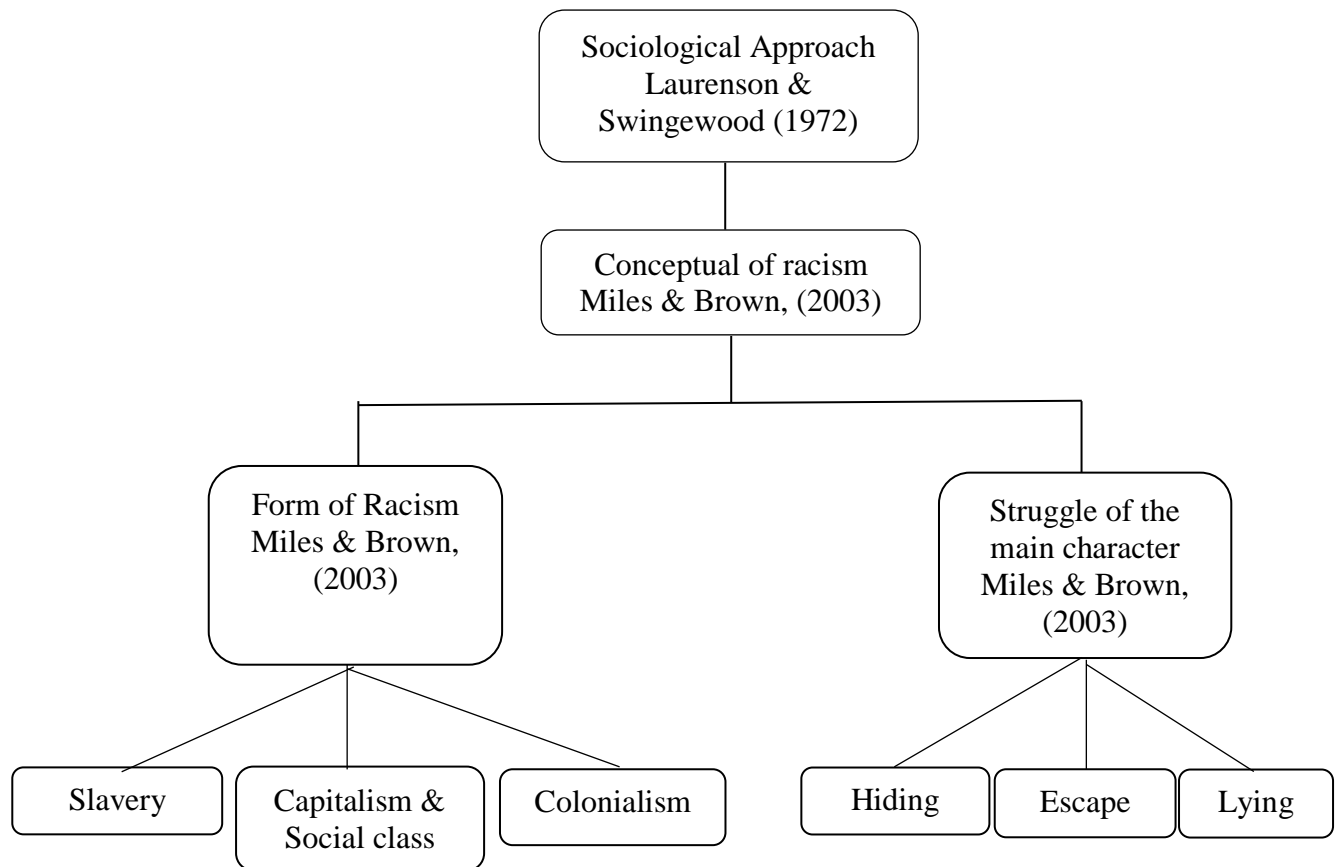


Figure 2.3 Theoretical framework

CHAPTER III

METHOD OF THE RESEARCH

3.1 Research Design

This research is a descriptive qualitative research. Qualitative descriptive is an analysis of data that be obtained through words, in sentences or paragraphs in the text. In this research, researcher will find the information about data analysis through interpretation based on the facts and theories by experts. Creswell & Creswell (2018) said that qualitative research is a type of research in which researchers will very dependent information from objects or data sources. In qualitative research, the data will be collected consists mainly of words or text from data sources (novel) especially in this research, will explain and analyze words and conduct research subjectively.

From the explanation above, it can be concluded that qualitative research is an analysis of data that explains events using words, sentences, and paragraphs in text that can be understood and interpreted to gain the aim of this research. And the result of analysis data in this research will be shaped as sentences or paragraph. The data will be explained and will be served in group of sentences or in paragraph, and in the form of words, phrases and sentences not in the form of numbers. Each of data analysis and the result of analysis will be explained by sentences obtained from data sources in the form of words or sentences.

3.2 Object of the Research

The object of this research is racism in the novel “The Adventure of Huckleberry Finn”. The racism will be analyzed based on the Racism theory by Miles & Brown, (2003). The racism in this research will be focused about forms of racism in 19th century of America as reflected in the novel and the struggle of the main character to get his freedom in the novel. The form of racism in 19th century of America as reflected in the novel namely slavery, colonialism, capitalism and social class.

3.3 Method of Collecting Data

Collecting data method is the way the researcher performs an action to obtain information which the researcher does. In this research, researcher uses the method non-participatory observation, that involves observing participants without actively participating. Based on Mahalakshmi & Duraiswamy, (2012) This option is used to explain the phenomena by joining the group or social structure concerned, while remaining separate from the events identified. The researcher concentrates to get the data beside the text. There are some technique collecting data as follow:

1. Reading is the first step to collecting the data. Read the novel to get the deeper meaning, especially for the implied meaning, the researcher needs to read, felt, heard and see the entire story of the novel several times. Reading the novel from 1st page until the last page.

2. After reading, highlighting is the next technique. Highlighting the text showing the form of racism in 19th century of America as reflected in the novel *The Adventure of Huckleberry Finn* by Mark Twain related to the issue based on the racism theory by Miles & Brown, (2003) and struggle of the main character to get his freedom in the novel *The Adventure of Huckleberry Finn* by Mark Twain.
3. Write and take note. The researcher takes a note and write down several words that is implied and hard to understand. Taking note and write down everything that is necessary is important to do so then it wouldn't be forgotten. And also take note is for collecting the important word about quotation that contains racism in it so it wouldn't be missed during the representing the data.
4. Then classify the form of racism and the process of slave come out from slavery in the novel *The Adventure of Huckleberry Finn* based on the racism theory by Miles & Brown, (2003)
5. Data reduction. Data reduction means reduce to an important event and making it into only a specific thing. In the other words, the unnecessary data will be removed. In this context the important data will only involve a specific thing that contains feminism. The researcher only takes the important data that contain of racism and the struggle of main character in the novel *The Adventure of Huckleberry Finn* by Mark Twain (1885) as an intrinsic. After the data that relate to racism and struggling issue is found, then the researcher collects it.

6. Data display. Data display is displaying the data is one of the important ways to do to make the researcher understand in depth about the data that has been reduced that related to the racism and struggling issue in the novel *The Adventure of Huckleberry Finn* by Mark Twain (1885).

3.4 Method of Analyzing Data

Qualitative data analysis as a whole involves the effort to interpret data in the form of text or images Creswell & Creswell (2018). The method of the researcher uses to analyzed the content from the story or plot. This method of analyzing the data will explain how the data analysis contained in the novel *The Adventure of Huckleberry Finn* using the sociological approach. In this research, the researcher applies the categorization method of analyzing data. According to Mahalakshmi & Duraiswamy (2012), categorization was the process of organizing the data or object to be able to understand. A category usually refers to a relationship between the subjects and the objects of knowledge. In addition, the data categorization usually included to the text, voice, image, object, etc. the technique of analyzing data conducted by the following:

1. The researcher will begin to choose the essential data, focusing on the problem.
2. Sorting the data. It means to look for the data that related to the racism phenomenon in the novel *The Adventure of Huckleberry Finn*.
3. Removing unnecessary and repeated data.
4. Putting the data into the categorization based the theory of Racism proposed by Miles & Brown, (2003).

5. Then, the researcher analysis the quotation and search the meaning of the quotation based on the existing theory.
6. After analyzing the data, the researcher draws some conclusions.

3.5 Method of Presenting Research Result

According to (Ratna 2012) presenting the research result can divides into two categories. They are informal and formal. In this research, researcher is more likely to use the informal method due to present it by using sentence and word and the data will be described orally.