

## **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. 1<sup>st</sup> perspective is literary work as Social Document of the situation when the work was written. 2<sup>nd</sup> 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 1<sup>st</sup> 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 1<sup>st</sup> 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 legitimation 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 safe 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.

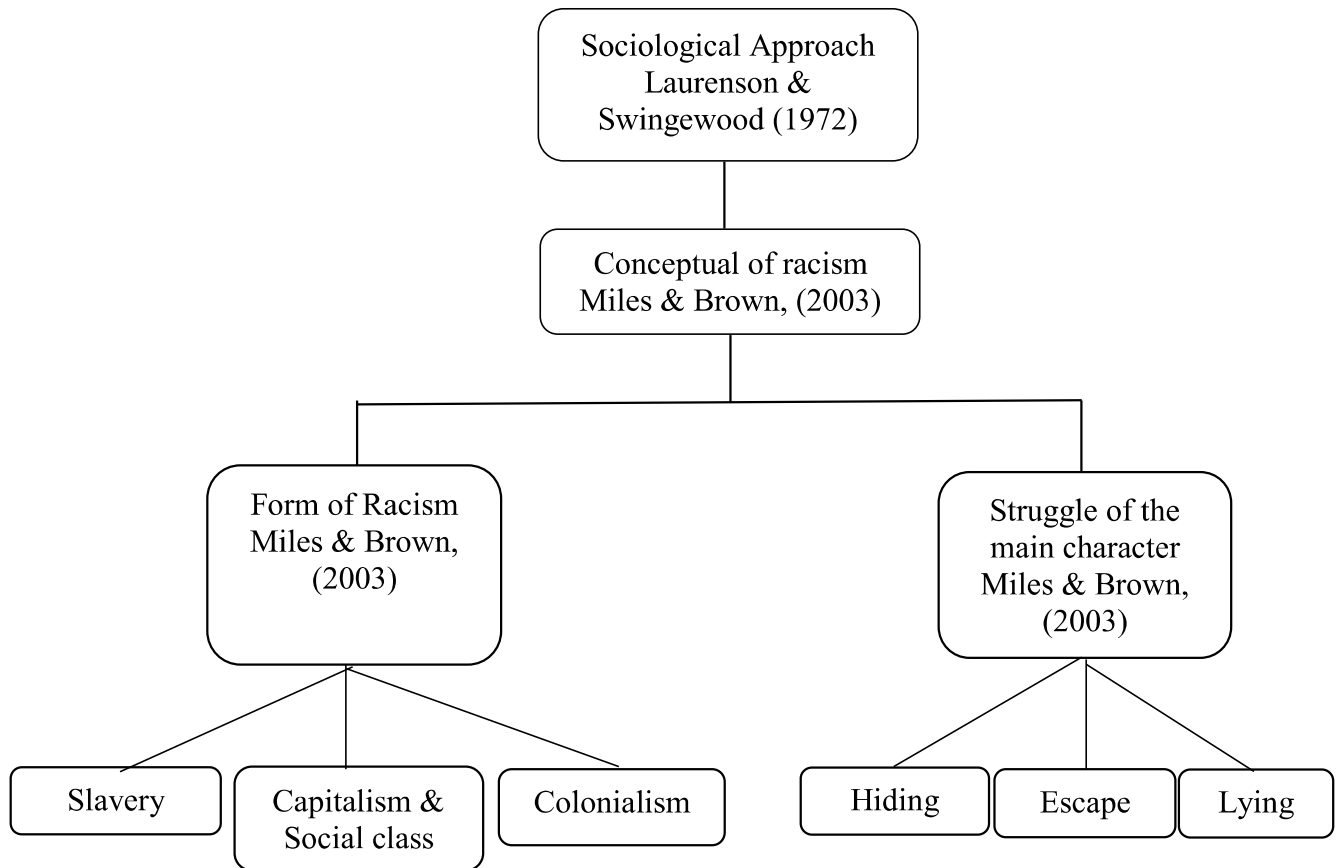
Fourth research by Nambinintsoanirina et al. (2016), from Jember University with the title *The struggle for freedom in Mark Twain's The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn*. The aim of this research Knowing Jim's struggle relates to the existence of the class, in capitalist society, even a materialistic 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 Laurenson & 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*