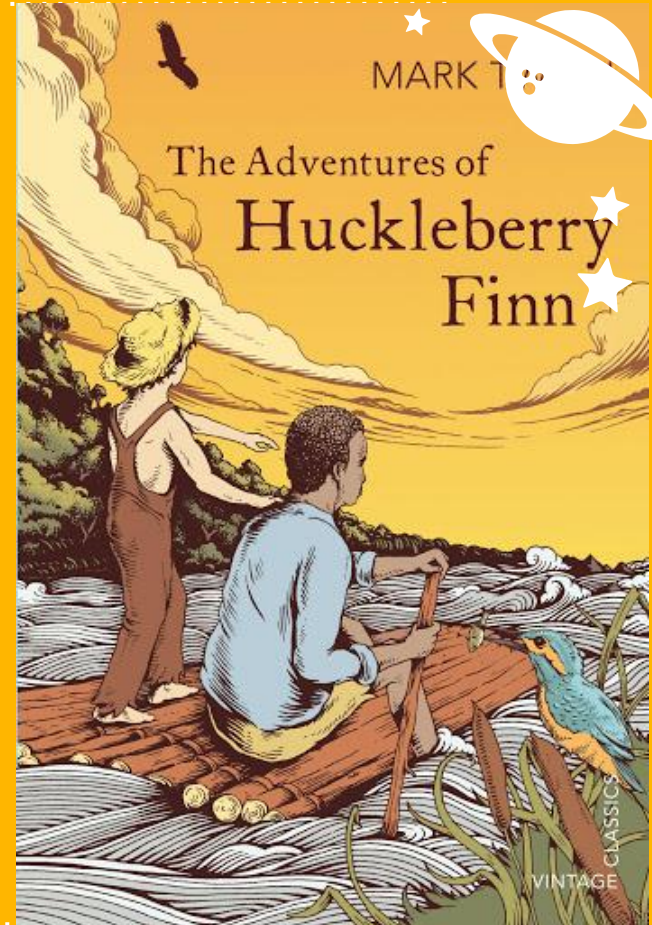


# The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn

by Mark Twain

Summary - Slavery – Local Color - American Economy in 18<sup>th</sup> Century

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# Summary



Huck Finn diurus oleh widow Douglas dan Miss Watson. Selama diurus oleh mereka, Finn sebetulnya tidak menyukai ajaran yang sopan atau civilized, harus sekolah, dan belajar. Hingga suatu hari Pap yang tukang mabuk menculik Finn. Berkebalikan dengan pola asuh widow Douglas dan Miss Watson, Pap yang kasar dan bebas. Huck Finn ternyata merasa lebih suka dengan kebebasan ini dan tidak mau kembali ke widow Douglas dan Miss Watson. Tapi karena Pap ini kasar, suka mabuk, dan pernah menyerang Huck, akhirnya Huck membuat kematian palsu dengan membunuh babi dan dibuat seakan-akan dialah yang meninggal lalu Huck kabur ke Jackson's Island. Saat ia di Jackson's Island, Huck bertemu dengan Jim. Jim ini diperkenalkan di awal-awal chapter dan merupakan Miss Watson's slave. Jim juga ternyata kabur setelah tau ternyata Miss Watson berencana buat ngejual dia. Huck setelah itu merahasiakan kalau Jim sedang dalam keadaan kabur, dan Huck juga paham bahwa Jim adalah orang kulit hitam yang bisa jadi jika berpapasan dengan orang kulit putih, Jim akan di proses secara hukum. Ternyata, Huck dan Jim jadi berteman baik setelah itu. Yang membuat mereka jadi berteman baik adalah mereka yang melakukan adventure bersama. Ketika mereka pertama kali terpisah oleh kabut tebal, baik Jim dan Huck menyadari jika ternyata mereka peduli satu sama lain saat mereka begitu senang bisa kembali bertemu.

# Summary



Mereka setelah itu menuju ke Kairo agar Jim bisa mendapatkan kebebasannya. Namun, Huck Finn merasa seperti melanggar sesuatu yang tidak seharusnya dia lakukan, yaitu membantu membebaskan seorang budak. Saat di Kairo, mereka Kembali terpisah karena rakit mereka hancur. Huck kemudian selamat dan tinggal di sebuah keluarga bernama Grangerfords. Huck berhasil kabur dan kembali ke Jim. Setelah itu Jim ditipu oleh dua con men yang menjualnya ke sebuah keluarga petani bernama Phelps yang ternyata masih ada hubungan dengan Tom Sawyer. Huck Finn lalu berencana untuk membebaskan Jim dengan berpura-pura menjadi Tom Sawyer yang ternyata Tom Sawyernya sendiri muncul dan berpura-pura jadi adiknya 'Tom Sawyer' palsu, Sid. Saat Jim, Tom, dan Huck berhasil kabur, Tom kena tembakan dan terluka. Akhirnya Tom dan Huck jujur tentang sebagian cerita. Mereka mengatakan kalau Jim adalah budak yang sudah dibebaskan pemiliknya yang sudah meninggal dan ayah dari Huck juga sudah meninggal. Saat Aunt Polly mau mengadopsi Huck dan civilized him, Huck tidak mau dan travel to the west instead.

# Slavery in America



There is Jim, a black slave with Miss Watson as his master. He is introduced in page 10,

**"...big nigger, named Jim, was setting in the kitchen door." (page 10)**

The Africans or the slaves were seen as property of their master. It is shown in page 26,

**"Miss Watson's nigger, Jim, had a hair-ball as big as your fist, ..." Jim was said as Miss Watson possession. (Page 26)**

Slaves who had families were likely separated for sales legally. The slaves were usually sold or put to auction as it was said in page 40,

**"Why ain't this nigger put up to auction and sold?"**

# Slavery in America



The slaves were completely dependent to their owners because they were forbidden to read and write. The owners also restrained their movements too. The highly strict hierarchy and system kept the slaves organized and decrease the chance for them to rebel to their owners. However, obedient slaves would get reward, while the rebellious ones would get punishment.

Nevertheless, in the novel, Jim who is a runaway slave became best friend with Huck, a white person. Huck also helped Jim to get his freedom which at first contradict with his belief about black people are belongings to their owners.

There is also Tom Sawyer who helped them. It is shown in page 317, **“Well, one thing was dead sure, and that was that Tom Sawyer was in earnest, and was actuly going to help to steal that nigger out of slavery.” (page 317)**

# Local Color in Huckleberry Finn



## 🎯 Latar

Novel ini mengambil latar pada daerah sekitar sungai Mississippi berkisar antara tahun 1830 sampai 1840 atau sebelum civil war. Pada waktu itu, perbuatan rasisme masih sangat kental di Amerika. Rasisme disini mengacu pada perbedaan warna kulit. Banyak perbuatan diskriminasi dari orang berkulit putih yang menjadikan orang kulit hitam sebagai budak. Sebagai contoh, Jim, seseorang yang berkulit hitam yang menjadi budak Miss Watson. Seperti pada kalimat ini;

**“Miss Watson’s big nigger, named Jim, was setting in the kitchen door; ... about a minute, listening” (page 10)**



## Adat Istiadat

I couldn't stand it much longer. Then for an hour it was deadly dull, and I was fidgety. Miss Watson would say, 'Don't put your feet up there, Huckleberry;' and 'Don't scrunch up like that, Huckleberry —set up straight;' and pretty soon she would say, 'Don't gap and stretch like that, Huckleberry—why don't you try to be-have?' (page 7)

So I was scared and most shook the clothes off of me. I got up and turned around in my tracks three times and crossed my breast every time; and then I tied up a little lock of my hair with a thread to keep witches away. But I hadn't no confidence. You do that when you've lost a horseshoe that you've found, instead of nailing it up over the door, but I hadn't ever heard anybody say it was any way to keep off bad luck when you'd killed a spider. (page 8)

## Dialek



Saat Mark Twain menulis novel ini, dia bahkan sudah memberi catatan di awal bahwa akan ada beberapa dialek yang digunakan dalam cerita. Total ada empat dialek yang digunakan yaitu Missouri Negro, backwoods Southwestern, the 'ordinary Pike Country', dan empat variasi modifikasi 'Pike Country'. Dialek yang berbeda-beda sengaja dipakai agar kita bisa membayangkan bagaimana saat karakter berbicara pada masa itu.

Contohnya kalimat dibawah yang diucapkan oleh Jim;

**"What do dey stan' for? I'se gwyne to tell you. When I got all wore out wid work, en wid de callin' for you, en went to sleep, my heart wuz mos' broke bekase you wuz los', en I didn' k'yer no' mo' what become er me en de raf'. En when I wake up en fine you back agin, all safe en soun', de tears come, en I could a got down on my knees en kiss yo' foot, I's so thankful. En all you wuz thinkin' 'bout wuz how you could make a fool uv ole Jim wid a lie. Dat truck dah is trash; en trash is what people is dat puts dirt on de head er dey fren's en makes 'em ashamed."**

**(page 89)**





## Dialek

### Dialek backwoods Southwestern

**“Well, ... Look at that-air grindstone, s'l; want to tell me't any cretur 't's in his right mind 's a goin' to scrabble all them crazy things onto a grindstone, ...” (page 378)**

### Dialek the 'ordinary Pike Country'

**“My folks was living in Pike County, in Missouri, where I was born, and they all died off but me and pa and my brother Ike, ...” (page 174)**

### Dialek empat variasi modifikasi 'Pike Country'

**“Well, my idea is this ... I'm unfavorable to killin' a man as long as you can git aroun' it; it ain't good sense, it ain't good morals. Ain't I right?” (page 72)**



## Cara berpakaian

“She put me in them new clothes again, and I couldn’t do nothing but sweat and sweat, and feel all cramped up.” (page 6)

## Cara berpikir

“Pretty soon I wanted to smoke, ... they get down on a thing when they don’t know nothing about it.”

Jadi, local color adalah penyajian fitur dan kekhasan daerah tertentu serta penduduknya secara tertulis. Dalam novel Huckleberry Finn digambarkan dalam latar, cara berpikir, cara berpakaian, dan yang paling terlihat adalah dari dialek. Local color dipakai agar pembaca dapat lebih terbawa oleh suasana dan dapat lebih mudah membayangkannya.

# American Economy in 18<sup>th</sup> Century



In the 18th century America didn't have enough human resources to truly develop its economy, because of the classification of the American population, during the American colonial period the population was divided into several groups or castes.

## Social Classes

### 1 Upper Classes

- Elite
- Educated
- Held high public office

### 2 Middle Classes

- Small businesses
- Owned small farms
- Doctors

### 3 Lower Classes

- Servants
- Sprentices
- Sailors



## 4 Indentured Servants & Convicts Indentured Servants

### Indentured servants

(Indentured servants had few rights, they could not vote, they were not allowed to marry or to leave their houses and travel without permission and were not allowed to buy or sell anything)

## 5 Slaves

### laborers

### farm worker

workers who have no choice they live only to follow their owner



Class differences sparked a civil war in the United States in 1861 - 1865, where North America wanted to abolish the slavery system, but on the other hand South America rejected slavery for several reasons, and indirectly impacted the global economy of America, at which time the slavery system was wrong one that advanced the American economy, one of which was the African slave trade which developed during the colonial period to meet labor needs, resulting in several differences between the North and South

## North (Republic)

**Economy: Industry**

**Slave: wants to remove slavery**

At that time the United States grew as an industrial society that had run a liberal credit and banking system, so that the economy could be improved by not using slavery.

## South (Democrat)

**Economy: Agriculture.**

**Slave: Requires Slave**

South American society grows as an agrarian society, where they oppose the sale of public property, have a waiting import tax and also still allow the slavery system to develop its economy, and the impact of the US Civil War (1861-1865), affecting its economic system when the slave labor system abolished, making large southern cotton plantations far less profitable.



## Conclusion of American Economy in 18th Century

racism that occurred as a result of the civil war that occurred in the 18th century, where the war brought enormous losses, especially in the economic part. The existence of an industrial revolution that opened an unstable economic system, it caused the slavery and deception contained in the novel's story, and my team conclude that the background this novel to criticize slavery, racism, and social class differences that occur in the United States.

**Thanks!**

# Source



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