

SLAVERY IN MARK TWAIN'S THE ADVENTURES OF HUCKLEBERRY FINN: A SOCIOLOGICAL PERSPECTIVE

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Abstract: This study aimed to reveal the Slavery in *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn* that is shown by the main character Jim. This study uses qualitative research because the data are in the form of words rather than numbers. The data collected in this research are in the form of two sources: they are the primary data and secondary data. The primary source is the novel itself, and the secondary sources are references such as books, journals and the internet which are relevant to the research. In analyzing data the writer uses a sociological approach. The result of this research shows there is Slavery in Mark Twain's the Adventures of Huckleberry Finn and discussed in three parts. chattel slavery, the oppressed life of black slaves, impact slavery.

Keywords: *Slavery, Sociological approach, Discrimination, Black slaves.*

INTRODUCTION

Human beings are created by God with different personalities and physical characteristics. Human beings are not born with the right to choose their own skin color and body shape (Onthoni et al., 2022); (Talumepa et al., 2022); (Nanlogy et al., 2021). These are gifts from God. God created the human condition in different ways. There must be a purpose. These differences are not intended to give the impression that one race is of higher status than another, but rather as a way to get to know and understand each other racially or ethnically. Diversity and differences need to be understood as multiple (Rorintulus, 2023). The writer as a reader intends to investigate the slavery that takes place closer to the black humans within the novel *Adventures of Huckleberry Finn* through Mark Twain. The tale could be very exciting to be analyzed as it depicts approximately slavery within the center of teenagers' adventures. While telling a tale of the younger and the unfastened Americans, it

additionally depicts approximately the contrasting existence of a black slave, dwelling aspect by aspect, sharing adventures in addition to troubles together. When someone is owned by someone else, they have no say over where they live or what they paint." This is known as slavery." Slavery had already happened in the most remote places and under a variety of conditions throughout history. The Incas, the Romans, the Greeks, and the Aztecs all possessed slaves. To be owned by someone else is to be a slave. A slave is a person who is forced to paint for a living and is treated like property.

According to the Abolition Project Clarkson (2021); Rorintulus (2018); Rorintulus (2020) Being owned by someone else and having them dictate where they live and what they paint is known as slavery." Slavery had already happened throughout history, in the most remote places and under a variety of conditions. Ancient Greeks, Romans, Incas, and Aztecs all possessed slaves. To be a slave is to be someone else's property. A person who is forced to paint for a living and is treated like property is called a slave. An imprisoned man or woman who is forced to refer to individuals and their circumstances while avoiding using harsh terminology." As a user, the writer examines the slavery that occurred to the back people in Mark Twain's novel *Adventures of Huckleberry Finn*. The story is especially interesting to be analyzed since it presents slavery at the center of teenagers' experiences. While telling the adventures of the youthful, it also tells about slavery. Here, the writer takes a topic as "Slavery in the *Adventures of Huckleberry Finn*: Sociological perspective".

RESEARCH METHOD

Research Design

For this study, the researcher used qualitative research methods. Robert B. and Sari B. (1982) state that descriptive research is the main focus of qualitative inquiry. The information gathered takes the shape of words or pictures rather than numbers. Data quotations are used in the research report's written report to support and bolster the presentation. Qualitative research focuses more on descriptive form and examines whether the data and findings are appropriate for analysis.

Data Collection

The writer used two sources for this study. original sources that are drawn from the book itself next, secondary sources obtained from journals and articles, books.

Data Analysis

To collect data, the writer used a sociological approach. Sociological approach is the approach sees the phenomenon in the society. Thus, according to Swingewood stated that: Literary work is reflected the real social conditions at the time the work was written. Not only do the text's references to social conflicts, kinship relationships, and class conflicts connect them to actual events that occurred at the time. When the work of literature is written or created. (Swingewood, 1974)

Based on the quotation above, the writer used a sociological approach to further explore the social conditions of black people as slaves. Through sociological background when slavery occurred and the culture of black people, why they were considered slaves.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

There are many cases of slavery in the world, some of which are very severe. For example, in one case of slavery in the United States, blacks were white slaves. In the book *Slavery and Justice*, explained:

Slavery was the foundation of the Americas' colonization. Eight and a half million - nearly six out of seven - of the 10 million or more persons who crossed the Atlantic before 1800 were enslaved Africans, and by the time transatlantic commerce was eventually prohibited in the 1860s, their total number was ten million. Twelve million Africans were sold into slavery in the New World, with an additional two million dying in the process. (Allen, 2016)

This implies that within the 18th century, there was a part of slavery in America. Numerous blacks are made into horticulture "Machines". The legal status of slaves remained unaltered within the antebellum South. They were regarded as chattel - individual property. They can be taught at well and bought and sold as in spite of the fact that they were steeds. As Thomas Ruffin, an equity of the North Carolina Preeminent Court, said in 1829, "The control of the ace must be outright to render

the accommodation of the slave idealize." The fabric lives of slaves did progress, in any case, reflecting the thriving of the manor framework. Most slaves were to some degree superior clothed and housed than the poorest whites of both the South and North. The slaves' nutrition especially when supplemented by greens from their possess cultivate plots and by game and angle that they caught - was likely superior to that of incompetent specialists within the North. On a few huge manors, children, the wiped out, and the elderly got way better care than northern society gave to these bunches. But the slaves realized that growers gave them fabric favors essentially to ensure their speculation, rarely out of generous concern . (Harentta, James A., et al. 1993) .

Some examples of slavery in Mark Twain's Huckleberry Finn; when Miss Watson had a plan to send Jim to a mansion down the river, where he would be treated unkindly and secluded from his husband and children. At first slaves as a form of punishment for individuals who have committed criminal acts and damage relevant to law. The individual is dictated by law by being constrained to do whatever his ace or ruler inquires. In any case, over time the slaves were exchanged in common. Negroes get racial segregation and partiality against workers or dark Africans who are utilized as slave laborers and are as it were ethnic individuals to come to the Joined together States without volunteerism. They were coercively taken from Africa, miles absent for deal and service. Slaves dwelling in North America are ordinarily utilized in production lines and Slaves dwelling in South America are utilized on ranches. The life of the slaves is exceptionally pitiful. Most of the slaves, of course, work with in the areas. The precise work of their labor changes agreeing to the plant and the capacity of the slaves. At little ranches the proprietors frequently work difficult nearby their slaves. The larger part of slaves live and work in manors, where men, ladies and children work in bunches that are more often than not directed by bosses. Examiners frequently treat slaves generally. At that point there emerged a slave exchange that did not know humankind and the oceans between African Americans full of slave ships. The Negro slave exchange finished within the early half of the 18th century (between 1720-1760):

Slavery in the United States began in the early 17th century and lasted for 250 years in the colonies and states. Slaves, usually from Africa, worked in tobacco and later cotton farming. With the invention of the cotton gin in 1793 and rising European demand for the crop, the South's employment of slaves became an essential component of its economy. Abolitionism began to flourish in the North toward the end of the 18th century, and the country began to fracture over the North-South conflict. The Supreme Court ruled in 1857 (known as the "Dred Scott decision") that blacks (the term used to describe the African race at the time) were not citizens and had no right to citizenship; thus, those who fled to Slaves in free states were not free, but were still the property of their owners and had to be returned to them. Many northerners were enraged by the election, which infused new life into the floundering abolition movement (Kolchin,2003).

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Chattel Slavery

In many cultures, slavery began before written history. A person can be a slave from the moment they are born, captured or bought. A slave cannot unilaterally withdraw from such an arrangement and work without pay. Slavery is divided into 4 types, namely, chattel slavery, bonded labor, forced labor and serfdom (Evans, 2022) . Slavery is a social problem in the world, slavery usually occurs among black people. During the 16th-18th centuries, blacks did not have the same rights as whites. Slavery is a sensitive issue in the world. The writer investigates the situation that Jim encountered in this study, where the slavery that Jim encounters is chattel slavery. Slaves are considered property and can be traded. They had no rights and were required to work (and offer sexual services) at the whims of their slave owners. As a result of the transatlantic trade, this was the practice of slavery in the United States. Slavery, also known as traditional slavery, was termed for the fact that people were considered as chattels of their owners and were bought and sold as commodities. Slave status is generally enforced on children who are born slaves in slavery. Although this type of slavery was popular in many countries in the past, it has since been

formally banned and is extremely rare. While it arguably still exists, it is not enforced by any internationally recognized governmental legal system.

Slavery is evident in this story, even when Miss Watson wants to sell Jim and separate him from her family, even though Miss Watson has always said she will not sell Jim to Orleans. Jim ran away from Miss Watson's house. He also fled after he heard Miss Watson was planning to sell it "on the river (40)" to a perhaps more brutal owner. Jim plans to go to the city of Cairo in Illinois, a free state, so that Huck will one day be adopted by Douglas' widowed sister, Miss Watson. Inside buys the remaining freedom of his enslaved family. On the run Jim meets Huck.

Huck's case is white:

well, you see, it's a different way. Ole missus-dat's miss Watson-he pecks me all the time, and treats me rudely, but he awluz said he wouldn't sell me to Orlens. But I noticed deywuz nigger trader roun' de place was pretty decent lately, and I started gitoneasy. Well one night I got goosebumps for being late, en de do' not enough, uh I heard the old lady tell de wider she gwyne to sell me to Orlens, but she won't, but she can git eight hundred dollars for me, en it' uz so big pile o' money he can 'ress'. De wider he tries to git him to say he will, but I never wait to hear de res'. I light up really fast, I say. (40-41).

At first, Huck is ambivalent about supporting the sin of a runaway slave, but as the two talk more deeply and bond over their shared superstitions, Huck becomes emotionally attached to Jim, and Jim becomes increasingly attached, becoming Huck. Gram's closest friends and guardians:

Jim said it made him tremble and have a fever to be close to freedom. Well, I can tell you it gave me a whole shudder and fever, too, to hear it, because I'm starting to get through my head that she's the mostfree—and who's to blame for that? Why me. I can't get it out of my conscience, either way or not. It bothers me that I can't rest; I can't stay in one place. It never came to my house before, what thing do I do this. But now it happened; and it stays with me and burns me more. I tried to convince myself that I wasn't to blame, because I didn't distance Jim from his rightful owner; but it's no use, conscience rises and says, each time, "But you know he's running for his

freedom, and you can row ashore and tell someone." It was so-I can't play it right now. That's where it's stuck. (81-82)

The contrast between freedom and civilization runs throughout the novel, with Huck's struggle for natural freedom mirroring Jim's more important struggle. Who fought for social freedom. On their adventure across the Mississippi River, Jim and Huck find freedom and discover that civilization is a major obstacle to realizing their dreams. From the beginning, it is clear to the author that civilization is full of hypocrisies, including religion and slavery. The historical realities of slavery and racial division are undoubtedly the most important and controversial factors.

The Oppressed Life of Black Slaves

In the antebellum South, one-third of the people lived as slaves. The majority of slaves were housed on plantations or sizable farms. Less than 50 slaves were owned by many masters. Slave owners imposed a rigid set of rules on slaves in an effort to make them entirely reliant on them. Their behavior and movements were restricted, and they were not allowed to learn to read or write. Many masters allowed their female slaves to have sexual freedom and provided assistance to those who behaved well; in contrast, rebellious slaves faced harsh punishment. Slaves stayed separated and were less likely to band together to rebel against their masters because of the rigid hierarchy among them.

Slave marriages had no legal basis, but slaves married and raised large families; most slave owners encouraged this practice, but still did not hesitate to divide the slave family by sale or transfer (Svenson, 2017). Slave marriages had no legal basis, but slaves married and produced large families; while most slave owners encouraged this practice, they were not afraid to divide the slave family through sale or transfer (Svenson, 2017). The Grangerford family is white, as in the novel *Adventures of Huckleberry Finn*, and the nobleman has many Negro slaves: "The gentle old master (Mr. Grangerford) has many farms and more than the Negroes." Black slaves were enslaved and serviced white people in the 18th century. On the South Coast in the 17th and 18th centuries, African slaves largely labored in tobacco, rice, and indigo crops. Every household has slaves who rule over each member of the family. The Grangerford family owned a lot of slaves, so everyone in his family had slaves to carry

out orders: "Everyone has their own nigger to wait for them - Buck too. My nigger has a really easy time, because I'm not used to asking anyone to do anything even for me, but Buck jumps most of the time."

The slavery that occurred at that time, was slavery that occurred especially to black people, especially at that time white people really needed labor to do work in the fields and at home. Black slaves had absolutely no freedom at all in their lives and were treated inhumanely.

No Freedom For Slaves

Slaves were property without rights and freedom. Slaves were treated as another person's property. In early America, slaves were bought and sold the same way horses and carriages were bought and sold. Slaves were human beings, but they were not given any rights. A slave must do what his master tells him to do. Many suffered at the hands of cruel masters. All slaves, no matter how they were treated, suffered because they were not free.

White people made black people slaves because there was a lot of hard work to do. Slaves were unpaid for their work and were therefore a form of cheap labor. Slave owners only had to invest as much money as they needed to keep their slaves alive. Slavery was especially prevalent in the southern colonies because of the large numbers of people needed to operate the large tobacco, cotton, and rice plantations. Labor was needed to plow the fields and harvest, and plantation owners used slaves to do all the work.(Mandel, 2016).

As fellow human beings, everyone should have the right to freedom of life. Freedom to do anything without having to be ordered by others. But in the novel *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn*, because black people have absolutely no freedom to do as white people do, black people are forced to work for white people. There is no freedom for a black man like Jim, even when Jim flees in search of freedom, he is always confronted by a white man who is always looking for him because Miss Watson has told all the county that she has run away and she gave 400 dollars to catch him. Jim is captured by the Phelps family, but Huck Finn and Tom Sawyer later save him, even though the Phelps family is Tom Sawyer's family. In this save Tom Sawyer is shot down. "Huh?" said Aunt Sally; "a stray nigger?"His

actions are not. They got him back safely, and he's back in that cabin, on boats and water, and loaded with chains, until he's claimed or sold!" (261)

Like the quote above, slavery is something that has no sense of humanity. Slaves have no chance at all to escape to freedom, black slaves do not have human rights like white people. They just had to work without having to study, because white people felt that if black slaves had to go to school, then slaves had a chance to escape:

Plantations were referred to as hand fields in the 1800s. Their labor was significantly more difficult than that of other slaves; they had to select cotton and crops. They work for hours from daybreak to sundown. Aside from working on farms, some slaves worked in factories, while others worked on canals and railroads. Slaves were creative individuals who could not acquire a good education but might enhance their craft labor abilities, learn how to cultivate river boats, and so on. As previously said, black people were not educated; white owners did not want them to learn to read or write because they feared it would help or encourage them to flee. It was unfair to the slaves, they worked hard and they deserved at least something to entertain them during their free time. Life is very unfair, plantation owners are just greedy and selfish (Mandel, 2016).

White people enslaved black people to work in their fields. Black people were forced to work from sunrise to sunset, black people were not given the opportunity to get an education because white people thought that black people who received black education would have a chance to escape slavery, white people forced black people to work hard without giving black people a salary. Male-female slave relationships had to conform to the stringent labor constraints and social norms imposed by slavery. In contrast, love and affection are essential in interactions between men and women. Slaves were permitted to get married or enter into common-law partnerships by their owners. In contrast, slave marriages were consummated by their owners:

In the slave community, there was a unique bond between men, women, parents, and children. Slaves' social relationships gave them a platform to express their humanity and, more crucially, helped them retain their culture and

survival skills, which strengthened their fortitude and capacity to withstand the harsh conditions of the slave system. Slaves felt valued and like they belonged in this relationship, which frequently kept them from trying to flee. When compelled to live in this institution, slaves developed very strong emotional bonds with one another and demonstrated loyalty to one another. Even though white people controlled nearly every aspect of their lives, they managed to establish a suitable social environment with their own set of values, routines, ways of interacting with others, and social structures. (Schneider, D, & Schneider, 2014)

How important it is to build closeness among black slaves. Slaves usually have good hearts because they understand each other's feelings. Unlike the relationship between blacks and whites, whites never felt like knowing how blacks felt about slavery, because whites felt that their experiences were different. As in the novel *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn* white people like Miss Watson do not feel guilty separating Jim from his family, whereas Jim has worked hard at Miss Watson's house, he continues to separate Jim and his wife and son placing them in separate homes. Jim finally decided to run away because Miss Watson would also sell him away from the city where his wife and child were. When Jim ran away and almost reached his freedom Jim promised to work hard and get his wife and son back:

Jim described how his first action upon arriving in the Free State was to save money, never spending any, and then, when he saved enough, he would buy his wife, who he owned on a farm near Miss Watson's residence. After that, the two of them would work to purchase the two children, and if their master refused to sell them, they would request that an Abolitionist go and take them. (82).

The quote above, shows that Jim loves his family very much. He wanted to work hard and free his wife and children from slavery. When he went to a free country, he also showed good relations with other black people, as they helped each other, in every way.

Intimidation of Black People

Intimidation is intentional behavior that would cause a person of ordinary sensitivity to suffer fear of injury or danger to their well-being, either psychologically or physically. This can also include being a nuisance. There is no need to prove that the behavior was so violent that it caused terror or that the victim was genuinely frightened.(Huntley, 2013) . As in the novel "The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn", when Jim escapes from the Phelps family and is captured again, Phelps' family and relatives intend to hang him, to serve as an example to other slave negroes not to do the same as Jim . This caused a great commotion and fright. But some people don't want to do it because they don't think they have the right to hang Jim because Jim is not a slave from their area. So the action was just to scare Jim into not making a fuss again.

The people were furious, and some of them wanted to hang Jim as an example to all the other niggers around there, so they wouldn't try to run away like Jim did, and get into big trouble, and keep the whole family so scared to death for days (257).

Intimidation can occur consciously or unconsciously, and some people use intimidation consciously, perhaps to selfishly rationalize ideas of deprivation, usefulness, or self-empowerment."Conduct that harasses, threatens, intimidates or puts a person in fear for his or her safety on the basis of race, color, national origin, ancestry, sex and religious beliefs or opinions" is one example of intimidation related to bias and discrimination. According to Huntley (2013). The novel's passage that follows demonstrates this:

They basically swore at Jim and occasionally gave him a side or two of the head, but he never said anything and he never told me. They then took him to the same cabin and left him by himself. After putting clothes on him, he was chained once more, this time not to the bed's foot but rather to a big stapler fastened to the bottom log. He was also chained by his hands and legs, and he was warned not to take anything. but after that, only bread and water to consume until the owner arrives or he is auctioned off. (258)

Intimidation can be manifested in the form of physical contact, glaring faces, making someone feel inferior to you, such as the quote above that Jim behaved badly, such as on a shelf, hands and feet chained, only given bread and water. as food. All such acts are terrifying.

CONCLUSION

With the results of the existing analysis, the author has a conclusion about slavery in Twain's *Adventures of Huckleberry Finn*. Slavery can make humans meaningless for their lives. Slavery at that time, made black people oppressed and always found different treatment with white people. The majority oppressed the minority and enslaved the minority at that time. Black people have no rights over themselves, so if they are separated from their families, it's not a problem. And the result of slavery that has happened so far is that in order to gain independence for themselves, black people go through an uphill battle for human rights.

The writer suggests that: Every human being has a right to himself. Humans should not be separated from other humans, just because they are different in race, language, skin color or religion. Humans must respect each other in everyday life. Moreover, at Manado State University, there are many students from various regions, languages, races, religions, and skin colors. Humans in the world do not judge people based on race or social status, because every human being has the same rights over his life. By respecting each other, accepting each other's differences, humans can be happy and find a comfortable place to live in social life.

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