

**SOCIAL VALUES REFLECTED IN MARK TWAIN'S
*THE ADVENTURES OF HUCKLEBERRY FINN***

THESIS

By

Dewi Mariya Ulfah

02320116



**ENGLISH LETTERS AND LANGUAGE DEPARTMENT
FACULTY OF HUMANITIES AND CULTURE
THE STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY OF MALANG**

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**SOCIAL VALUES REFLECTED IN MARK TWAIN'S
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Presented to
The State Islamic University of Malang in Partial Fulfillment of the
Requirement for the Degree of "Sarjana Humaniora"

By
Dewi Mariya Ulfah
02320116

Advisor
Dra. Siti Masitoh, M.Hum.



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FACULTY OF HUMANITIES AND CULTURE
THE STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY OF MALANG**

LEGITIMATION SHEET

This is to certify that the Sarjana's thesis of Dewi Mariya Ulfah entitled *Social Values Reflected In Mark Twain's **The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn*** has been approved by the Board of Examiners as the requirement for the degrees of "Sarjana Humaniora".

The Board of Examiners

Signatures

1. Dra. Andarwati, M.A.
(Chair)

()

2. Drs. Misbachul Amri, M.A.
(Main Examiner)

()

3. Dra. Siti Masitoh, M.Hum.
(Advisor)

()

Acknowledged by
The Dean of the Faculty of Humanities and Culture

Drs. H. Dimjati Ahmadin, M.Pd.
NIP. 150 035 072

APPROVAL SHEET

This is to certify that Sarjana's Thesis of Dewi Mariya Ulfah (02320116) entitled *Social Values Reflected In Mark Twain's **The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn*** has been approved by the thesis advisor for further approval by the Board of Examiners.

Malang, July 16th, 2007

Approved by
Advisor

Acknowledged by
The Head of English Letters
and Language Department

Dra. Siti Masitoh, M.Hum.
NIP. 150 331 144

Dra. Syafiyah, M.A.
NIP. 150 246 406

The Dean Faculty of Humanities and Culture

Drs. H. Dimjati Ahmadin, M.Pd.
NIP. 150 035 072

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MOTTO

Differences of skin color is a Greatness sign of God

(Hamka)

*Hi human, We truly make you from men and women (father and mother),
and We make you some notions (kinds of human beings) and some races, in
order to you knowing each others. Someone who is truly better among you
beside Allah, is someone who more obey. The true, Allah is More Knowing
and Most Knowing.*

(Al – Hujurat: 13)

DEDICATION

This thesis is dedicated to:

My beloved parents,

Bambang Usman

And

Dewi Fatikah

Also my beloved little brother,

Arif Zakaria Usman

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ABSTRACT

Ulfah, Dewi Mariya. 2007. *Social Values Reflected In Mark Twain's The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn*. Thesis. English Letters and Language Department, Faculty of Humanities and Culture UIN Malang.

Advisor : (I) Dra. Siti Masitoh, M.Hum.

: (II) Yayuk Widyastuti Herawati, S.Pd., M.Pd.

Key word : Social values, dominant value, internalized value

The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn is one of the great novels in the 19th-century, written by Mark Twain. It was created to criticize slavery, racism, and the differences of social class that exactly happened in the United States, especially in the place along Mississippi River. In this novel, Mark Twain shows the social phenomena that happen between the Whites and the Negroes, also the social values (both positive and negative) that can be taken as the example for the readers of the novel. Mark Twain also expresses how the Whites treat the Negroes, and like what their view about the Negroes' lives and rights. This novel not only contains of slavery, racism, and the differences of social class, but also the friendship between the White boy, and a runaway slave. This study aims at finding out how the social values presented in the novel of *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn*, exactly in the form of slavery, the differences of social class, and the love between the two friends who come from different race.

In this study, the researcher uses structuralism approach to analyze this novel. Structuralism approach focuses on the elements within works of literature, without focusing on historical and biographical influences. Structuralism is actually developed by The Russian Formalists and New Criticism ideology of America. Structuralism also focuses on the text only, and rejects anything else except the text. The primary data is taken from the novel entitled *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn* by Mark Twain. The secondary data is taken from some books, articles, and the text data dealing with the theory of social values.

After analyzing the data, the researcher starts to classify and analyze the social values namely: (1) slavery; (2) the differences of social class; (3) the love between the two friends who come from different race, which are presented in the novel of *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn*.

Finally, hopefully this study can give suggestion for the further researcher, to analyze the other values such as psychology, economic, and politic aspect. This study is also expected in order the further researcher can analyze other values in this novel accurately, so that the result of the analysis can be more perfect. The lastly, this study is expected to be a reference for further researcher who focus on the social values.

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn is the greatest work of Mark Twain in 1884-1885. It appeared around 19th-century, in the United States, especially in the place along Mississippi River (the place, where Mark Twain was born). This novel is written based on the author's experience, and the portray of life on the Mississippi frontier (Grant, 1998: 131). Many novels were published at the same time as *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn* such as *David Copperfield* and *Oliver Twist* by Charles Dickens; *Sense and Sensibility* and *Emma* by Jane Austen; *Treasure Island* and *Kidnapped* by Robert Louis Stevenson, also *Uncle Tom's Cabin* by Harriet Beecher Stowe. But the researcher chooses *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn* by Mark Twain because, firstly, the theme of this novel rises many humanity problems and values. They are racism, slavery, hypocrites, good people, confidence, brave man, and human rights. (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Adventures_of_Huckleberry_Finn).

This novel shows the kindness and wisdom of a young boy (Huck Finn), in facing and overcoming adult problems such as slavery and differences of social class (Peter B. High, 1986: 81-83). Secondly, this novel also tells about love in the family that will never be substituted by anything else. It is about a family that adopts Huck, and they love him more than anything. They really give Huck an happiness more than their own family. Family is one of the important themes in this novel besides the theme that have been

mentioned above. It is sources of life. Although we often face many problems in our family, the finishing depends on the family its self. It is the sources of our spirit, our power in solving every problem. Huck faces many difficulties when he tries to free Jim. At the beginning, his family disagrees with his attitude, but later, his family supports him to free Jim after they know that everyone has the rights to decide his own life. Thirdly, from this novel, the researcher can find the meaning of friendship that happens between the Negro and the White boy (Huck and Jim, as a slave). Because of their friendship, there are no more differences about the social classes and status. Fourthly, in this novel, Mark Twain describes how the real characters of people in the place along the Mississippi River clearly are through the characters (Huck Finn, Miss Watson, Widow Douglas, Huck Finn's father, Silas and Sally Phelps, the Duke and the Dauphin), the plot, and the themes. And the last, this novel presents many social problems and their phenomena that really happen in the United States, especially in the 19th-century.

Furthermore, *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn* gives many moral values such as the wise attitude of Huck that really appreciates Jim (a slave) as human, not as a “thing” that can be sold, and also his wise decision to free Jim from slavery (Peter B. High, 1986: 81-83). Moral values in this novel give many lessons for the readers, they are first, with moral values people can understand the humanity problems that happen in the society, so that people have a high sensitivity to learn and solve it. Second, with moral values, people solve the humanity problems in the society wisely with the best ways. The last, moral values make everyone be calm and wise in taking an attitude to overcome the difficulties without having to hurt others.

Moral values in *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn* actually contains of social religious, psychological, political, and economical values, but the researcher will explore one of them, that is social values, that involves the humanity problems in this novel specifically. The researcher is interested in humanity problems because first, it always happens repeatedly every time also every year without certain ending. But in this novel, humanity problems that are faced by Jim, as a slave, can be solved by Huck. Second, it involves the human rights that are rare to be paid attention, even appreciated by people. They are busy with their own business, and even, they often do the short cut ways to reach their wishes. In this novel, Jim is sold for the sake of importance the White people in the United States at the time. Third, it is often forgotten by people. They do not realize that their behavior often hurt someone else. They consider that the humanity problems are not important to be discussed like in *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn*. Inside, the White people make the discrimination between them and the Negro. The White people hold the power of everything in the United States, where the Negro just becomes the slave. They do not realize that their behavior have hurt the Negro.

In this novel, through the characters, Mark Twain shows the society that everyone has the same rights as others. Twain uses Jim as a slave that lost his rights. Through the character of Huck, Twain shows the humanity attitudes that must be done to appreciate the human rights. In this novel, Huck frees Jim from his predicate as a slave, and asks him to go away to another country.

1.2 Statements of the Problems

There are two problems that will be explored in this study based on the social values in *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn*. Those are:

- 1) What are the social values presented in *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn*?
- 2) How are the social values presented in *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn*?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

This study answers two problems that have been mentioned in the statements of the problems. The objectives of the study are:

- 1) to find out the social values presented in *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn*?
- 2) to find out the way how those social values are presented in *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn*?

1.4 Significance of the Study

The results of the study are supposed to be as useful inputs for everyone, like the readers of the novel, and the University students who are interested in literature. It is expected to enrich the understanding about the social values reflected in the literary works. The finding of the study will give both theoretical and practical to the area of literature.

Theoretically, this research gives good understanding to the University students of literature to know the elements of the novel by reading whole contents of novel, then trying to identify the elements of the novel one by one (plot, characters, theme, point of view, and setting). Next, it gives good understanding to know the values that are informed in the novel. Finally, it gives good understanding to know the main cause or reason from the conflict that happens in the novel, because every conflicts that happen in the novel, of course has the main cause that has to be looked for, in order that the readers of novel can understand and know. For example, there is a debate in the novel which makes the novel attractive, and in order that the readers of novel can understand and know, how to overcome the problems.

Practically, this research gives good inputs in the form of the accuracy steps in analyzing and collecting the data that are related to the novel which is analyzed. Next, it gives good inputs to the students of literature in analyzing the values in the novel. And the last, it gives good inputs in analyzing the events or phenomena that happens sociologically and psychologically.

In *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn*, there are events that happen in a society especially when the White people make different social class from the Negro community. They enslave the Negro with the reason that the Negro is a group of people who come from lower class, so they deserve to be treated in that way. Next, they sell the Negro to enrich themselves, without appreciating the human rights of Negro. Whereas the events that happen psychologically is, when Huck faces two hard choice, those are, whether he

should keep obeying the law of the White people, by letting Jim to remain a slave, and losing his rights, or free him with the risk that he should be hated and avoided.

1.5 Scope and Limitation

In this study, the researcher focuses the study on the social values happen in a society as described in *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn*. Many kinds of the social values are described in this novel, religion norm and courtesy. But the researcher does not explore all of them. She only focuses on the humanity problems (slavery, differences of social class, and love between the two friends who come from different race), because they always happen in the real life (not only in the novel), and are always repeatedly every time.

1.6 Definition of the Key Terms

To avoid different understanding, the researcher will give the specific key terms that are used in this thesis.

- 1) Humanity: Human beings thought of as a group; human race; human nature; the quality of being human. (Crowther, 1995: 582)
- 2) Reflect : To show the image of somebody or something on the surface of something or somebody; to be a feature or an aspect of something that indicates something about its true nature or qualities; to consider or think deeply about something; to make somebody or something appear to be good, bad, etc. (Crowther, 1995: 980)

- 3) Social : (something) Concerning the organization of and relations between people and communities; (something) that shows the position in a society; (something) that is designed for activities in which people meet each other for pleasure. (Crowther, 1995: 1127)
- 4) Values : Moral or professional standards behavior/ principles that have been property by the society or someone. (Crowther, 1995: 1319)
- 5) *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn*: A novel which was written by Mark Twain in 1884-1885 in the United States.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF THE RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter discusses about (1) social value containing of dominant value and internalized value; (2) social norm containing of religious norm, moral norm, politeness norm, norm of habit, and norm of law; (3) structuralism, and (4) the previous study.

2.1 Social Values

Generally, social value is an abstract concept of human beings about what is considered as good, and what is considered as bad, beautiful or not, and true or false. Specifically, the definition of the social value is the value, which is believed and convicted by society, about what is considered as good, and what is considered as bad. (http://id.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nilai_sosial). Whereas Woods, in Wikipedia encyclopedia (2006) explains that, social value is the public guidance which is existed long times ago. It guides each behavior and satisfies the daily life. Theodorson (1979: 455) in Basrowi (2005: 80) states that social value is abstract guidance that has principles in acting and behaving. That is why, social value can be seen as the behavior guidance and the goal life of human beings.

Based on the definition above, about the consideration of good and bad of social value, someone has to do the weighing and thinking before doing something in his life. The activities of weighing and thinking can be subjective and objective. It is subjective

because the consideration of good and bad of social value found in the mind of human, and depends on someone who gives the judgment. Whereas it is objectives because someone considers that in social value there are the degrees, that reflect the physic condition and social psychology of human being (Sukidin, et. al. 2003) in Basrowi (2005: 82).

Social value tends to the things that relate to the feeling such as interest, pleasure, option, task, religious duty, necessity, security, and desire (Pepper *via* Sulaeman, 1998 in Basrowi, 2005: 82). It actually has the functions in the society, as it is said by Drs. Suparto in Wikipedia encyclopedia (2006), that are, first, social value can contribute the tools (an idea, belief, and conviction) to guide the society in thinking and behaving. Second, social value is as the decision for human in fulfilling their social roles. Third, social value can motivate someone to realize his expectation in accordance with his roles in society. Fourth, social value is as the solidarity equipment in the member of social group. It means that by certain value the member of group can feel the unity. The last function is, social value is as the tool of human behavior control with certain power to press and manage something that enable him to behave in accordance with his belief.

http://id.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nilai_sosial

In this case, social value of someone or group can influence their activity directly. They will try to adapt their attitude with the social norms in the society. Besides social value can determine high and low of someone status in the society. Furthermore, social value in a society also have some characteristics, such as, first, social value is the construction of the society as the result of interaction among the society. It creates

socially, not like the talent which existed since we were born. Second, social value is continued from a group to others in a society through several social processes. Third, social value is learnt and reached through the learning process, in the form of socialization with others, since childhood to adult. Fourth, social value satisfies the human and takes the effort in fulfilling the social necessity. In a society, social value is received as the basics of behavior, and agreed as well as considered urgent to maintain the prosperity of the society. Fifth, conceptually, social value is the abstract assumptions from the aspects of value, and several objects in the society. Sixth, social value tending to link each others to form the value system in the society itself. The last, social value between one culture and others is different, according to the aim and the object of each culture (Basrowi, 2005: 81).

Robin William (in Basrowi, 2005: 82) mentions four kinds of qualities from the social value, they are, (1) social value is can be considered as the abstraction that is taken from someone's experience; (2) social value involves the emotional feeling in one self or someone; (3) social value is not concrete goal in human behavior, but it has function as the criteria in deciding the life. It means that, someone will try to reach his ideal, and have social value that he wants; (4) social value is the important aspect that cannot be neglected by someone who believe it, it because social value is the related to someone's option in taking a behavior.

Social value can be classified into two kinds namely dominant value and internalized value (http://id.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nilai_sosial). Here, both of them will be discussed one by one. First of all, dominant value is a value that is considered more

urgent than anything. Indirectly, society will behave according to this value without being asked by someone or certain social group. Dominant value is formed based on several things, they are, (1) most of the societies in a country believe to this value. For example, most of people in a country of course want their country to change to be better in every sectors such as politic, economic, social, and law; (2) how long this value is believed and convicted by most of people in society and country life; (3) high and low of societies have effort to do this value. For example, most of people who work and study far away from home, of course will comeback to their city in a religious holiday such as Christmas time and, and Idul Fitri; (4) most of people will feel proud if they can do this value. For example, for most of the society, having a luxury car, beautiful home, and wearing a dress from famous designer will give the pride to themselves. Second, internalized value is a value that becomes personality and habit for most of people. So, all of their acts are not through the process of thinking anymore. Usually, this value has socialized since they were child. For example, a family leader will feel guilty and shy, if he cannot gives the substinance to his family, and the parents also feel guilty if they fail in educating their children.

Based on the explanation above, basically, social value also has the functions as the foundation, reason, and motivation in each human behavior. Social value is the reflection of behavior option quality, and view of someone's life in the society.

2.2 Social Norm

Social norm and social value are linked together, they cannot be separated, because in a society, every person needs social value as the weight of good and bad, in order their behavior are appropriate with the social norm in the society. Generally, the differences of social norm with social value is, social norm contains of the hard sanctions toward anyone who runs over it, whereas social value contains of abstract concept about the weight of something that is considered as good or bad. Social norm tends to the rules along with the sanctions as the supporting factors, for each individuals or society group, to reach certain social value that is considered proper and good to be done.

At the beginning, social norm is formed unconsciously, which has a purpose to manage the relationship between individual with others in the society, in order to create the life expected. But in the development, it is made and created consciously, to manage each individuals attitude and behavior, in order to behave proper, according to the society rule. In short, social norm is the human artificial rule, which has forced characteristic, also has purpose to reach the orderliness and harmony of life. Social norm is able to change in the whole society life, from time to time, so, human behavior has to be valued based on the event place and time.

Johnson (1967 in Basrowi, 2005: 95) states the three main condition in order that social norm can be accepted as the rule, they are, (1) most of citizens in a country accept the norm that has been made; (2) the norm has internalized in most of citizens; (3) the norm has strong and hard sanction. Furthermore, Alfin L. Bertrand (in Basrowi, 2005: 88) defines the social norm is as the standard behavior that is found in a society, whereas

generally, social norm is the key of behavior in a certain group of society

(http://id.wikipedia.org/wiki/Norma_sosial).

Social norm is one of culture forms in a society, which has different sanction in every rules, and in this case, social norm is divided into four parts, starts from norm that has lightly sanction, up to norm that has heavy sanction, they are, (1) usage; (2) folkways; (3) mores; (4) custom (Basrowi, 2005: 88). Here, social norm that has lightly sanction, that is usage, is one of the social norms that often happens in the relationship between individual with other in a society. If it runs over, the sanction is given only the taunt and ridicule, for example, the good way of eating may not expel nay voices, and may not stand up. Second, folkways, it is behavior that is done repeatedly in the same form which is done consciously and has the clear goals. This norm id often considered is good and right, also has purpose to remember the society toward their habit, which they do in their daily activities. Sanction that is given by this norm is the taunt and the critic, for example, giving a gift to someone because of his achievement. Third, mores, it is a habit that is confessed by society as the manager of the norm in each behavior. It is based on the moral conviction about what is considered as good and bad, right and wrong, also can be integrated into religious rule and law. This norm also has some characteristics, they are, (1) giving the limits to individual behavior, because it has the function as the tool of control and forcing anyone to behave according to the rule; (2) identifying each individuals with their group; (3) keeping solidarity between member of society (Basrowi, 2005: 96). Anyone who runs over it will be avoided, even driven away from society life. For example, prohibit someone to do the murder. Fourth, custom, it is one of social norm

that has hard sanction toward everyone. Anyone who run over it will accept formal sanction, like entering to the jail, or even accepting the death punishment, whereas informal sanction from the society, that is driven away from society environment.

Furthermore, social norm is also divided into two aspects, they are, (1) the norm that manage human personality, it is containing of religious norm, and moral norm; (2) the norm that manage the relationship between individuals, which contains of politeness norm, norm of habit, and norm of law (Basrowi, 2005: 97).

First of all, the norms that manage human personality, they are: (a) religious norm, it is from God and absolute, cannot be changed, offered, or substituted by anything. This norm is purpose in order everyone is faithful to God. For example, do the prying five times; (b) moral norm, which is social rule that is purpose in order that everyone has good and clean heart, is also able to differentiate between right and wrong something. Sanction which is given for this breaking this norm is entered to the jail, avoided by society, and driven away from the society. For example, a thief who steals the property of someone else will be entered to the jail, and a prostitute automatically will be avoided, even driven away by society, because it is considered not having the moral.

Second, the norms that manage relationship between individuals are: (a) politeness norm, which is social rule that is purposed in order everyone to be able to behave well and politely in society. Sanction which is given by this norm is the taunt and critic, for example, not to spit in any place, everywhere, and not to accept something by using the left hand; (b) norm of habit, which social rule that contains of guidance of how to behave which becomes an individual habit. Sanction which is given by this norm is the taunt,

critic, and avoided by society, for example, talking and behaving politely toward every parents; (c) norm of law, which is social rule that is made by certain institution in a government. It has forced characteristics, in order that everyone is able to behave according to the rule of government and country. This norm is also purposed to reach peacefulness, and harmony among citizens. Sanction which is given by this norm is entering to the jail, up to the death punishment, for example, the corruptors who steal the money of a country, and anyone who circulates the cocaine, of course will be entered to the jail or accept the death punishment, according to the rule that is made by the country.

2.3 Structuralism

Structuralism is the literary approach that gives full attention to literary work (for example novel) which is analyzed, without paying attention to extrinsic aspects of literary work. One basic concept that becomes the characteristics of structuralism is for understanding the meaning of a literary work. For example novel, which has to be analyzed through the builder structures of the novel itself, such as characters, plot, and theme, and they are not connected to extrinsic elements of the novel, such as historical background of the society where the novel was written, or the real life of the author (Beardsley *via* Teeuw, 1983: 60 in Jabrohim, 2001: 55. *Metodologi Penelitian Sastra*).

Structuralism is developed by the Russian Formalists, and New Criticism ideology of America with the term of pure structuralism (Pradopo, 1985: 2-3 in Jabrohim, 2001: 62. *Metodologi Penelitian Sastra*). This approach is different from genetic structuralism that involves the historical factors such as the history of author, or the real

life of society when the novel was written. Structuralism more focuses on literary text (John Peck and Martin Coyle, 1984: 164) and its intrinsic elements as the major analysis, to understand the meaning, the message, and the value that are informed in the text. As what has been explained above, that structuralism rejects anything else outside the text (<http://sophia.ac.jp/~j-yamamo/page29/html>), and only does the activity of close reading to understand the meaning of the literary work (*Teeuw, 1984: 134 in Jabrohim, 2001: 55*).

In this study, the researcher tries to understand the social values presented in *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn*, through the intrinsic elements of the novel that relate the meaning of social values, the researcher does not connect them to the extrinsic elements of the novel, because she focuses on the text of the novel only.

2.4 Previous Study

In this study, there are many kinds of previous studies related to this analysis as follow.

First, the study which is written by Mufida Inayati entitled *Slavery Reflected In Mark Twain's The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn (2006)*. She analyzed the social phenomenon about the slavery that happened in the United States in the 19th-century. In her research, Mufida found that happens in *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn* is wrong, because slavery same as take the rights of anyone else forcedly, and the slaves have to be treated goodly like others, because they also human. This attitude is shown by the main character of this novel, Huck Finn, who opposes the slavery at the time. In her

research, Mufida explore the slavery problem using the three perspectives, they are: first, literary sociology, which is very appropriate as the approach of the problem. Next, through the main character, Huck Finn, Mark Twain (the author of *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn*) presents the description of the natural life, which becomes contradiction with the social situation described in the novel. And lastly, most of problems that are presented by Mark Twain in his novel are history of social culture condition.

Second, the study which is written by Walter Blair (2006), he analyzed the interaction of the different social groups that happen in *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn*. Blair found that the interaction of the social group in this novel divided into five main sets of antithetic parties, they are: (1) people with high levels of society and people with low levels society, here Blacks are portrayed as stupid and uneducated; (2) rednecks and scholarly, in this novel, the Duke and the Dauphin as the rednecks that pretend to be a more scholarly background in order to cheat people along the banks of the Mississippi; (3) children and adult, in this novel, adults are not portrayed with much bias, but children are portrayed as more imaginative; (4) about men and women, in this novel, women are portrayed as frail, while men are portrayed as more out going; (5) the Sheperdson's and the Grangerford's, in this novel, these two families are fighting each others because of the vendetta. The ironic things from two families are, the two factions are totally similar and even attend the same church.

Third previous study is written by Kaplan (2006). In his analysis, Kaplan found that in the novel of *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn*, Mark Twain expresses his

opinion of the absurdity of slavery and the importance of following one's personal conscience before the laws of the society. It is shown by the internal struggle in the self of Huck, that is when Huck comes very close to rationalizing Jim's slavery, however, Huck is never able to see a reason why Jim becomes one of his only friends, should be a slave.

The three previous studies above have the similarity with this research, that is discuss about, (1) slavery done by the Whites to the Blacks is wrong, because it means that take the rights of anyone else forcedly, and the slaves should be treated goodly without seeing any differences in themselves; (2) the difference of the Whites and the Blacks in social class problem, in this thing the Whites consider that the Blacks are uneducated people, and come from low level society; (3) friendship between the White boy and the Black slave, that are Huck Finn and Jim. Jim becomes the only one friend for Huck, and Huck himself accepts any differences between them sincerely.

Beside the three similarities that have mentioned above, this research of course have the differences with the three previous studies above, that are: (1) in explore the slavery problem, the researcher does not use literary sociology like has been done by Mufida, but she uses structuralism; (2) in this research, the researcher does not analyze the vendetta of Sheperdson and Grangerford, the illustration of children and adult, men and women deeply, also about rednecks and scholarly like has been done by Walter Blair, she just analyze about social class problem between the Whites and the Blacks; (3) in this research, the researcher just take and analyze the positive side of friendship between Huck Finn and Jim. In this thing, Huck never under – estimate Jim as the black

slave, and he would do anything for Jim sincerely. Still in this research, the researcher does not analyze psychological problem (like has been done by Kaplan) in the self of Huck Finn, that is about his hesitation in make friend with a black slave, Jim. Huck asking the question in himself, how he can make friend with Jim, where as he should bring Jim back to his owner.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter is devoted to discuss the methodology of the research. These research methods are started with research design, followed by data source, research instrument, data collection, and the last is data analysis.

3.1 Research Design

In this study, the researcher uses the literary criticism as her research design, because the researcher examines deeply about the social values found in *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn*, and how they are presented in this novel, after the researcher reads this novel. In this literary criticism, the researcher uses the structuralism, because she focuses on the social values that found in *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn* only, and does not connect them to the historical values, or the real condition while this novel was written.

In applying structuralism, the researcher does the following steps, they are, (1) reading all of the contents of the novel which is analyzed; (2) trying to understand the plot of the novel, the meaning, the messages and the value that are informed in the text of the novel; (3) analyzing the meaning, the messages, and the value that are informed in the novel (in what form, and how they are presented in the novel); (4) broadening and developing the ideas to start analyzing the novel, by using the data and information that

have been achieved, which are related to the novel itself, without having connect the meaning, the message, and the value in the novel to its extrinsic aspects of the novel.

3.2 Data Source

The data source is the novel entitled *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn* written by Mark Twain, in the United States, in 1884-1885. Genre of this novel is adventures. The part of this novel that is used as the data are some words, sentences, phrases, discourses, and events that have relationship with the social values, namely: slavery, differences of social class, and love between the two friends who come from different race.

3.3 Research Instrument

Research instrument in this research is the researcher herself who analyzes and draws the conclusion about the social values, namely: slavery, differences of social class, and love between the two friends who come from different race in the novel entitled *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn*. As Siswantoro said (2005: 65), the researcher is the primarily instrument in gathering and analyzing the data, that is why, this activity cannot be represented by someone else.

3.4 Data Collection

In collecting the data about the novel of *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn*, the researcher does the following steps, (1) reading through the whole novel and

underlying the dialogs, statements, events, conversations, and explanations in the novel related to the social values, namely: slavery, differences of social class, and love between the two friends who come different race; (2) after that, the researcher starts to analyzing by using the steps written in the data analysis.

3.5 Data Analysis

After doing the data collection, the researcher analyzes the data with the following steps, (1) classifying and analyzing the data about slavery, differences of social class, and love between the two friends who come from different race; (2) after knowing all the analysis, the researcher will concludes the tendency of the data in the novel based on the social values, namely: slavery, differences of social class, and love between the two friends who come from different race, that are reflected in the novel entitled *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn*.

CHAPTER IV

ANALYSIS

In this chapter, social values that are analyzed consisting of the slavery, differences of social class, and love between the two friends who come from different race, which are reflected in *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn*.

4.1 Slavery

In *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn*, slavery is the major theme beside racism, differences of social class, family, friendship, brave man, and money. In this novel, slavery is done by the Whites. They treat the slave roughly, sell them to another city like a “thing”, separate them from their family, and not appreciate their rights as human, who has a right to live freely without having compulsion from others. Many reasons why the Whites sell the slaves, such as to fulfill their necessity life, to enrich themselves, or may be because it has become a tradition, culture, or habit that have been internalized in their community (the Whites community). The Whites are able to do anything to get much money, although actually their act hurt the Negroes or the Blacks (as the slaves). Slavery done by the Whites to the Blacks in this novel as actually the bad act, it cannot become the tradition or habit, because it is the same as breaking the life by taking the rights of someone else forcedly. In short, slavery is able to destroy the future and ideals of someone else.

The Whites' treatment toward the Negroes as the slaves as what has been mentioned above, is also experienced by Jim. He is treated roughly by his owner, Miss Watson. He will be sold to Orleans in order that Miss Watson get much money, and it means that he will be separated from his family.

“Well, you see, its ‘uz dis way. Ole missus – dats Miss Watson – she pecks on me all de time, en treats me potty rough, but she alwuz said she wouldn’ sell me down to Orleans. But I noticed dey wuz a nigger trader roun’ de place considerable, lately, en I begin to git oneasy. Well one night I creeps to de do’, potty late, en de do’ warn’t quite shet, en I hear ole missus tell her wider she gwyne to sell me down to Orleans, but she didn’t want to, but she could git eight hund’d dollars for me, en it ‘uz sich a big stack o’ money she couldn’ resis. De wider she try to git her to say she wouldn’t do it, but I never waited to hear de res’. I lit out mighty quick, I tell you”. (Chapter VI: 23)

When Jim escapes, he meets Huck Finn (the Whites boy), and tells Huck that he heard Miss (his owner) and Widow Douglas (Miss Watson's sister who adopted Huck) talking about selling the slave, and obviously Miss Watson wanted to sell him to Orleans to get eight hundred dollars, that was why, he escapes from Miss Watson's home.

Selling the slave done by Miss Watson is categorized as the dominant value, because Miss Watson is one of the Whites who believes in culture of trading the slave, and she will feel proud, if she get much money from selling the slave. Miss Watson's behavior as it is stated by Jim above also shows one of the characteristics of the social value, that is, Miss Watson sells Jim because she wants to get the money to fulfill her life necessity. Miss Watson's treatment to Jim is actually the contrary to the moral norm,

because selling the Black slave is the wrong habit, and the doer does not have heart at all. In this case, selling the Black slave cannot be said correct. Because it is the same as breaking the life of someone else, and not appreciate the human rights. Human has to be treated as human, not as a “thing” or property, and his life has to be regarded, not for being sold.

“Most everybody thought it at first. He’ll never know how nigh he come to getting lynched. But before night they changed around and judged it was done by runaway nigger named Jim”. (Chapter V: 30)

Huck escapes from Widow Douglas’s home and from his father’s abuse. He hides in Jackson Island with Jim, no one knows about it, and people in the town consider that Huck is died. At first, people consider that Huck has been killed by his father, but then they think that it is impossible if it is done by a White man. So, they are sure that Huck is killed by a runaway nigger namely Jim.

Through the statement above, actually Mark Twain wants to show that, a Black slave always becomes the black sheep if a bad thing happens to the Whites. The Black slave is never trusted by the Whites. They considered as the criminal who are able to do the cruel behaviors, even killing a young boy like Huck Finn. This phenomenon is categorized into internalized value, because the Whites has believed since long time, that the Black slave is criminal who has cruel behaviors, and kill anyone. This value has attached in the self of the Whites community, and they do not have to think to tell that the

Black slave is the criminal. They also treat them as the black sheep, to cover the crime done by the Whites. It can be seen that, the Whites actually have subjective appraisal in appraising the Black slave's personality. They consider the Black slave as the criminal just based on their community thinking only, without considering the positive side in the self of the Black slave. Here, the social value has the function to contribute a belief and conviction, to influence way of thinking of the Whites society in appraising the Black slave's personality.

He showed us a little job he'd printed. It had a picture of runaway nigger, with a bundle on a stick, over his shoulder, and "200 reward" under it. The reading was all about Jim, and just described him to a dot. It said he run away nigger from St. Jacques' plantation forty miles below New Orleans, last winter, and likely went north, and whoever would catch him and send him back, he could have the reward and expenses. (Chapter VIII: 67)

The Dauphin shows to Huck and Jim the picture of and announcement about Jim. Jim is running away from St. Jacques's plantation, forty miles from New Orleans. He runs away in the last winter, and seems go to the north. Whoever who is able to catch and send him back to his owner, will get the reward.

The above illustration shows that the Black slave is really considered as the property. He really loses his rights to live freely, and to manage his own life. The life of the Black slave is not more than only the property which can be bought and priced by the money. In short, the life of the Black slave is worst than money. This phenomenon is

categorized into internalized value, because the Whites used to consider the Black slaves as the property without thinking twice, and it has been conducted by the Whites for a long time. They feel as the “owner” of the Black slaves. They are free to do anything toward the slaves. The Whites’ attitude that considers the Black slaves as the property is actually contrary to the moral norm, because they do not have heart. They do not treat human as human. They should treat the Black slave fairly, because they are also human who have heart, feeling, also mind same as the Whites, and the more important is, the Black slaves are not the property or a “thing”, that can be sold and priced by money.

I didn't have none, so he left. I went to the raft, and set down in the wigwam to think. But I couldn't come to nothing. I thought till I wore my head sore, but I couldn't see no way out of the trouble. After all this long journey, and after all we'd done for them scoundrels, here was it all come to nothing, everything all busted up and ruined, because they could have the heart to serve Jim such a trick as that, and make him a slave again all his life, and amongst stranger, too, for forty dirty dollars. (Chapter XIV: 124)

Huck is very confused and surprised when he knows that Jim is disappeared suddenly. Huck tries to think where Jim is, and how to find him again, but Huck cannot find the solution. Then, Huck starts to take the conclusion that Jim is sold by the Duke and the Dauphin, and all of the goodness that he and Jim have done to help them, is obviously nothing and worthless. With little trick, the Duke and the Dauphin sell Jim, and it makes him a slave again, for the sake of forty dollars.

This event shows that a slave is really unappreciated, although he has done many kindnesses to others. A slave's kindness is not better than some money offered as the reward. A slave's kindness and freedom can be bought by some money, as what has been done by the Duke and the Dauphin to Jim. Through this fact, it can be analyzed that everyone can be greedy and amuck because of money. They are able to do anything, even allowing all the way to enrich themselves with money. They do not care although their behavior can hurt others.

The above event can be categorized into the dominant value, because the Duke and the Dauphin believe if they sell Jim, they will get much money, and they will be rich man with the money they have got. Selling a Black slave, besides they get much money, also give the pride in self of the Whites, such as the Duke and the Dauphin. The tradition of selling the Black slave like becomes a belief and conviction that have happened for a long time in the Whites community. In this case, the Duke's and the Dauphin's behavior in selling a Black slave is actually not suitable with the moral norm, because their behavior shows that they do not have heart at all. In short, it can be stated that the action of selling a Black slave is a wrong habit.

So the next day after the funeral, along about noon-time the girls' joy got the first joli; a couple of nigger traders come along, and the King sold them the niggers reasonable, for three-day drafts as they called it, and away they went, the sons up the river to Memphis, and their mother down to Orleans. I thought them poor girls and them niggers would break their heart for grief; they cried around each other, and took on so it most made me down sick to see it. The girls said they hadn't ever dreamed of seeing their family separated or sold away from the town. (Chapter: XIV: 105)

After the funeral of Mr. Wilks, Huck sees the King sell the slaves of Mr. Wilks' family. He sells the mother to the Orleans, and her two sons to the Memphis, and obviously, the King has planned it for three days. Knowing this thing, Huck feels so pity, even while he sees the slave girls crying, and saying that they never dream to see their family separated, or even be sold to another town.

This event shows that the Whites (like the King) never appreciate to anyone else's desire to be able to live happily, and free from the other's compulsion. They only think about their private importance, that is looking for money easily and enriching themselves. They never care that their action often hurt others, and including to be destructive on the other happiness. This events is basically classified into the dominant value, because the King has believed to the tradition and habit of selling the slave (like what have been done by another Whites), and he also believes that his economic will be better if he sells the slave. The King's behavior in selling the slave is actually contrary with the moral norm, because it is a wrong behavior, even they do not appreciate the other's rights at all to be able live happily.

*“Well, you get all the enjoyment you can out of it now, for mind I tell you if I catch you meddling with him again-----“
Meddling with who?” Tom says, dropping his smile, and looking surprised.*

“With who? Why, the runaway nigger, of course. Who'd you reckon?”

Tom looks at me very grave, and says:

“Tom, didn't you just tell me he was all right? Hasn't he got away?”

“Him?” says Aunt Sally; “the runaway nigger?” ‘Deed he hasn't.

“They’ve got him back, safe and sound, and he’s in that cabin again, on bread and water, and water, and loaded down with chains, till he’s claimed or sold”. (Chapter XXII: 180)

Tom has got accident after he and Huck tried to free Jim from Phelps’ home. But then he is able to be saved by a doctor who is also helped by Jim. After that, he returned back to the Phelps’ home, whereas Jim is captured by people in town. Seeing this thing, Sally Phelps tells Tom that he may not make friends again with Jim, because she thinks that Tom gets accident caused by Jim. Hearing this thing, Tom is very surprised, because he thinks that Jim has freed and gone away. But Sally Phelps tells that Jim captured again until he claimed to be at fault or sold.

The illustration above includes the internalized value, because the Whites such as Sally Phelps used to find fault with the Black slave such as Jim. They never trust in a slave, although he does many kindnesses to help the Whites’ life. It is become the part of the personality and habit in the Whites’ life. They do not need to think anymore to find fault with the Black in any problems. It is actually not suitable with the moral norm, because Sally Phelps does not have the good heart and mind in appraising Jim’s personality. She never considers and regards the good side of a Black slave. In this case, Sally Phelps should treat Jim with honor, because he also human who has heart and feeling. In fact, she really does not appreciate all of Jim’s sacrifice to the Whites.

4.2 The Differences of Social Class

In *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn*, there are also the differences of social class between the Whites and the Blacks. In this novel, the Blacks besides as the slaves who work in the field, parts of them also work as the servants in the Whites' house. The Whites treat them very roughly, they under-estimate the self-esteem of Blacks, even they consider them worst than a dog, and not rare they suspect them to do the crime that actually they never do. All of these are able to happen, just because the Whites consider that the Blacks are lower-class society, and do not have the high education, so, they are proper to be under-estimated and also unappreciated.

All of the treatments of the Whites toward the Blacks as what have been mentioned above are also experienced by the Blacks servant in the house of Wilks' family (Wilks' family is a family that is swindled by the Duke and the Dauphin, and the two of them confess as their uncle from England, to steal the wealth of Wilks' family). In this house, the Blacks are really under-estimated roughly and impolitely. Their degree and self-esteem really considered unimportant by the Whites.

“How is servants treated in England? Do they treat them better'n we treat our niggers?”

“No! A servant ain't nobody there. They treat them worse than dogs”.

“Don't they give 'em holidays, the way we do, Christmas and New Year's week, and Fourth of July?”

“Oh, just listen! A body could tell you hain't ever been to England, by that. Why, Hare-I Why, Joanna, they never see a holiday from year's end to year's end; never go to the circus, and theatre, nor nigger shows, nor nowheres”. (Chapter XII: 96-97)

In a conversation between Huck and Wilks' daughter (here, Huck is pretending as the Duke's and the Dauphin's servant from England), Huck tells her that the servants in England are treated worst than dogs. They are never given the holidays in Christmas time, New Year's week, and Fourth of July (just the same as the Black slave in the United States), even, they never go to the circus, theatre, or anywhere.

The conversation above can be analyzed that, the Whites in this novel really under-estimate the self-esteem and life of Black servants. They consider that the Black servants are the lower-class society. So, they are able to do anything including never give them the holidays, even prohibit them to see the circus, theatre, or another shows, even, treat the Black servants worst than dogs (here, Huck does not tell it directly, he turns this fact around the story about the servants in England). They really do not appreciate the rights of Black servants at all as human, who should be treated fairly and humanize. This analysis categorized into the internalized value, because all of the Whites' treatments to the Blacks are not through the process of thinking anymore. They used to treat the Blacks with regardless. This value has internalized in the Whites' personality since the childhood until adult. It is actually contrary to the moral norm, because it means that the Whites do not keep the good relationship with the Blacks. They do not have the love, and heart to others. Of course, all of their treatments to the Blacks are wrong.

“Well, when my niece give it to me to keep for her, I took and hid it inside o' the straw tick o' my bed, not wishin' to bank it for the few days we'd be here, and considerin' the bed a safe place, we not bein' used to niggers, and suppos'n' 'em honest, like servant in England. The niggers stole it the very next mornin' after I had went downstairs; and when I sold 'em

*I hadn't missed the money yit, so they got clean away with it.
My servant here k'n tell you 'bout it, gentlement". (Chapter
XV: 116)*

While pretending as the Englishmen, the Duke and the Dauphin try to steal the money of Wilks' family. When the money really disappears, they tell Doctor Robinson (a family doctor in Wilks' family) that the Black servants have stolen it. They tell that the Black servants stole it in the early morning, and the Black servants are able to avoid this problem while The Duke and the Dauphin sell them.

The statements above shows the dominant value believed by the Whites (the Duke and the Dauphin), because intentionally, they tell that the Blacks are thief, without asking someone else. What they do is actually to cover their crime and intension to steal the wealth of Wilks' family. And they think that the Black servants are appropriate to be the black sheep, just because they belong to the lower-class society. In this case, the Duke's and the Dauphin's behavior is contradictive with the moral value, because they do not have the heart and good thinking to others. Their mind and heart are full of evil to bring misfortune to someone, and to take the advantage from others.

4.3 Love between the two Friends Who from Different Race

One of the social values that is interesting to be discussed in this novel is, love between the two friends who come from different race. It is the positive value that is presented through the character of Huck Finn (a Whites boy) who tries to free Jim (a Black slave) from slavery. Huck plaits friendship with Jim, and ready to do anything without seeing the different race and class, and Jim has done the same action too.

“Git up and hump your self, Jim! There ain’t a minute to lose. They’re after us!”. (Chapter V: 33)

Huck tries to save Jim after he gets the information from an old woman in town, that Jim will be caught by people. It shows that Huck cares to Jim very much. He does not want people to catch Jim, and send him back to Miss Watson to become a slave again.

The analysis above is suitable with the moral norm, because Huck’s attitude towards Jim (as it has been explained above) shows that actually he has good, and clear heart in saving life of someone else. It is also categorized into the dominant value, because in saving Jim’s life, Huck is not asked by someone else. Ho does it based on his own initiative. Huck wants Jim’s life to change to be better, not as the slave anymore, but as the free human who is really appreciated by others.

.....I hadn't had a bit to eat since yesterday, so Jim he go out some corndodgers and buttermilk, and pork and cabbage and greens-there ain't nothing in the world so good, when it's cooked right-and whilst I eat my supper we talked, and had a good time.....We said there warn't no home like a raft, after all. (Chapter VII: 37)

Huck feels so hungry, because he has not eaten anything yet since the day before. Knowing that thing, Jim then looks for some foods like corndodgers, buttermilk, pork, cabbage, and greens (vegetables) for Huck. They feel that no food which is the most delicious food in the world, except their food, and no other home like their raft.

The event above is categorized into the internalized value. Because basically, Huck and Jim used to do the kindness action for others. They never see any differences among them. This value becomes personality and habit in their life, and they have not to think again to do all of the kindness for someone else. It shows the moral norm, because Huck and Jim have the sincere and good heart. They are able to treat someone else according to his right.

"All right; but wait a minute. There's one more thing-a thing that nobody don't know but me. And that is, there's nigger here that I'm trying to steal out of slavery-and his name is Jim-old Miss Watson's Jim". (Chapter XVII: 130)

Huck tells To Sawyer that Silas and Sally Phelps have caught Miss Watson's slave, named Jim, and he wants to free him from slavery. Huck also tells that nobody knows about his plan, except himself.

The above phenomenon is categorized into the dominant value, because Huck tries to free Jim from slavery intentional and directly (with Tom's help), based on his own initiative, without being asked by someone else. It also belongs to the moral norm, because what has been done by Huck is right, and it also shows that he has good and clean heart. Although there are so many people opposing him, Huck keeps feeling proud of his action, because he really wants to change Jim's life to be better than before.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

After analyzing the problems, the researcher has conclusion and suggestion related to the result of previous chapter. In this chapter, the researcher presents the conclusion of the whole discussion.

5.1 Conclusion

In this previous chapter, the researcher analyzes the problem of the study by explaining the analysis clearly. After analyzing the novel, the researcher concludes that in *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn*, she finds the social values that are shown in the phenomena namely; slavery, differences of social class, and love between the two friends who come from different race.

In this novel, the researcher finds that Mark Twain shows the phenomena about the slavery in the forms of the conversations, events, statements, dialogs, and explanations that all of them show, that slavery is the source of money for the Whites at the time, which can enrich themselves. Second, the Black slave at the time really lost their freedom, even their rights to be able to live happily with their family. The Black slaves are considered as the “property”. They are sold by their owners to another town, for the sake of the importance of the Whites (as the owners of slave). The life and the social status of the Black slaves are really priced by money, and the Whites can do

anything in treating them, and they do not care, although their behavior actually hurt the Black slaves.

Next, Mark Twain shows the phenomenon about the differences of social class, in which the Black, besides as the slave who work in the field, they also work as the servants in the house of White people. As the servants, the Blacks are treated very roughly, they considered worst than dogs. Second, because the Blacks are considered as the lower-class society, so, the Whites are free to do anything to them, including making to them as the black sheep, which cover all of the crimes done by the Whites. Third, in *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn*, Mark Twain shows the Whites' treatment to the Blacks, where the Whites always consider them as the criminal that can do any crimes, including to kill the Whites children (like Huck Finn).

The last, the researcher finds that actually Mark Twain disagrees with the slavery, and any forms of the differences social class. It is shown through the main character of this novel, that is Huck Finn, through the character of Huck Finn, Mark Twain expresses his own opinion, that actually the Negroes have the equal right in the social status. In the novel, Huck Finn makes the differences of social class and race to be better. He plaites the friendship with a slave named Jim. Through his friendship with Jim, Huck learns about the meaning of love between the two friends, that is, a friend who will always be ready to sacrifice for other friend, without seeing any differences among them. Through the character of Huck too, Twain shows that the Negroes can be more wise and human in treating others than the Whites.

5.2 Suggestion

However, this research is still far from being perfect, because it only explores limited social values reflected in *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn* by Mark Twain, and then, the researcher suggest to the next researcher in order to explore and analyze another values reflected in this novel, such as psychological values, economical, and political values. Second, the analysis in this research is expected to be the reference in conducting and broadening the same field, or another field concerning with humanity problems. And in this case, the researcher expects that the reader can give the correction, to make this research better, and in order to be used as the good literary criticism.

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