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English Section**



Dissertation
ACADEMIC MASTER
Domain: Letters and Foreign Languages
Field: English Language, Literature and Civilization
Specialty: Anglo-Saxon Literature

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Title

**Slavery in Mark Twain , the
adventures of huckleberry finn**

Publically defended

On : 01/07/2013

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Academic Year: 2012 /2013

Dedications

I dedicate this work:

To My mother and my father

To my dearest husband and his family

To ankle Al3arbi for helping me to continue this work

To my brothers and sisters

And to all my relatives, colleagues, and friends.

Acknowledgments

I will never be thankful enough to my supervisor Mr .Bourahla Djaloul for his competence, patience, guidance, and encouragement in directing me through the conception and writing of this work.

I am greatly indebted to my husband for his encouragement, for helping me with this work, and for having been in and out of the home for the last two years in order to allow me finish it.

I am very grateful to my colleagues and my master teachers , for their interesting lectures , documents and advice

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GENERAL

INTRODUCTION

General Introduction

African American literature is produced in the United States, it begins in the late 18th century but in nineteenth century reached to high points with slave narratives which were a period of flowering literature and arts, the themes and issues explored in this genre, within American society, African-American culture racism, slavery and equality.

Before the American civil war, literature concentrate on people who had escaped from slavery especially the literature of free blacks in the north spoke out against slavery and racial injustices.

After the American civil war which considered as the end of slavery, a number of American authors wrote fiction work about the condition of African-American in the United States, such as Mark Twain which grew up in Missouri, a slave state, for that almost of his works talked about slavery.

However, Mark Twain views slavery like all human being, the different just in the color of the skin which slavery is black but they still human and not things.

Twain's views about slavery is shown clearly in his work the adventures of Huckleberry Finn, events the still slave-owning state, his negro speech and customs was acquired during childhood and used this in his portrayal of Jim.

In this book, as they traveled down the Mississippi river, the values of Huck and Jim were contrasted against of those of the people living in southern United States, Huck which is considered the narrator and one of the novel were both trying to reach freedom, also, the slavery were important to Twain in which portrayed them.

In this research paper, I am going to study slavery in the adventures of Huckleberry Finn.

The Purpose of This Study

This dissertation aims at show the impact of slavery on the American society and how it has lead to the civil war and then to racism

Problematic

The problematic in this study , we tries to show, to what extent has slavery caused the civil war between the north and the south of America in the light of the writer's depiction and his novel .

Hypotheses

In this research paper , we hypothesize that :

Slavery caused the civil war between the north and the south of America as the attitude of Mark Twain in his novel *The Adventures Of Huckleberry Finn*

Research Questions

We investigate the ways in which slavery is the main theme in the novel:

-What is Mark Twain's attitude toward slavery ?

-How does Jim represent the whole issue of slavery and racism in the United States .

Methodology

When analysing this story , we are going to use literary theories like Marxism , and Post colonialism related to the topic of slavery and racism

Structure of this dissertation

In the first chapter we discuss the main features of American realism . We look at the ways in which the themes and styles of realism are a product of the historical and social circumstances of 19 th century in America .

The second chapter reviews the history of slavery in America it follows the emergence of this economic and racial institution and its impact on the American society

The third chapter reviews the form of the novel We look at the ways in which formal elements are representative of the realist movement

In the fourth and last chapter we study the content of the novel and we show through the study of the characters , the plot and the themes of the impact of slavery on the American society

CHAPTER ONE

Chapter one ; American realism themes and style

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1. Introduction

In this chapter, we review the main characteristic of realism considered as a movement in American literature, for that, I will study the major themes and styles which used by the realist writers in their novels.

Realism appeared first in Europe then spread all over the world, the post civil war period enhanced the rise of American realism which developed from the frontier writings to realism that encompassed the American society as a whole.

2. Literary Realism

Realism is a literary term applied to representation the reality. It is considered as a reaction against romanticism. It interested on scientific method, the study of documentary history, and is influenced by rational philosophy, William Harmon and Hugh Holman tell us

were romanticists exceed the immediate to find the ideal, and naturalists plumb the actual or superficial to find the scientific laws that control its actions, realists center their attention to remarkable degree on the immediate, the here and now, the specific action, and the provable consequence (Gonzaga 27)

Realism, therefore, tries to create life in literature. Its main interest is the common, normal, every day life, avoiding poetic diction, exaggeration and melodrama. Although realism is not limited to a particular century or group of writers, it is often associated with the literary movement in nineteenth century France.

Balzac, Stendhal, and Flaubert were seen as the great representative of realism. Balzac wrote series of novels entitled "la comedie humaine" 1833. The book was an attempt to portray the French life as it is in reality, he captured the lowest thief as well as the aristocrat or politician. Balzac aimed to contrast the book of Dante called "la Comedie divine" 1307, which had portrayed ever thing except the reality.

Balzac was fixated by details and long descriptions of setting , however , what is not realist about his fiction are his plots which are filled with sensational conspiracies and improvable coincidences.

G.H Barkins explains that George Luckas stresses the idea that the writer should represent the conflict of the era . Therefore ideological conten is preferable in realism .Realist writers became victorious only when they establish association with a progressive current in their time.

For Luckas realism is also a reproduction of typical characters under typical circumstances . It is does not mean common figure , but the meeting of the social , moral ,and spiritual characteristics of a particular time . Because characters do not act arbitrarily, their action reflect the very social and historical condition of class. Most of realistic novels have some characteristics which are closely related to this technique , they are the following:

- ✓ Selective presentation of reality with an emphasis on verisimilitude , even at the cost of a well made plot.
- ✓ Character is more important than action and plot , complex ethical choices are often the subject .
- ✓ Characters appear in their real complexity of personality and motivation , they are in understandable relation to nature , to each other ,to their social class , to their own past.
- ✓ Class is important ,the novel has traditionally served the interests and aspirations of a disloyal middle class.
- ✓ Diction is natural dialect , not sensitive or poetic , tone may be comic satiric , or matter of fact .
- ✓ Objectivity in presentation becomes increasingly important

However after 1848, Luckas argued that "realism" is gradually replaced by "naturalism". Literary works of Zola , notably "la Terre" 1887, showed this transition from realism into naturalism ,this new style focuses on the photographic representation of reality without deep observation to its essence .It showed that human action is determined only by genetics and environment.

3. American Realism

In American literature , the term realism encompasses the period of time from the civil war (1861-1865) to the turn of the century . The United States grew rapidly after the civil war, the increasing charge of democracy and literacy ,the rapid industrialism and urbanization , an expanding population base due to immigration , and a relative rise in middle class influence provided rich literary environment for readers interested in understanding these rapid shifts in culture . During this period ,many writers like William Dean Howells , Rebecca Davis , Henry James , mark twain and others devoted their fiction to an accurate representation and an exploration of American lives in various contexts.

Depicting life as it is in reality became the concern of newer American novelists . John William de forest had set the tone in manifesto –essay of 1868 titled the great American novel. de forest called for a novel that provides a picture of the ordinary emotions and manners of American existence(Ruland 190).

The great American novel should avoid the subjective spirit of Hawthorns romances and the emigrant leaving of the writer who neglected the treatment of American life and fled abroad to find other subjects .Regional literature through its depiction to vernacular tradition of the frontier culture lined the way for later realism.

Mark Twain developed two warring voices that of boyish comedian , and that of the better satirist .In his lovely story the adventures of Huckleberry Finn 1885 ,he describes in detail the social reality of the river life , the evils and effort , as well as, the optimistic side of the American society . However, the local color novel nearly failed to do justice to American ideal.

The regionalist spirit had its European origins , writers such as Joaquin miller, Ambrose Bierce , Bret Harte and Mark Twain spent considerable time in Europe and they supported any one calling himself a realist . Their views had much to do with facts .

Realist writers think that the need for a novel of closely observed detail and broad social significance . In this respect de forest was defending the claims of the new realism that was already finding expression in the works of writers like Howells , Mark Twain and Hennery James who was twentieth century modernist who set American writing free to tell the story of the nation 's new era.

4.1. Themes in Realism

Realism begin in America as local color means the importance of place regionalism in terms of the setting usually integral to the story . They dislike of change for that they use ordinary character such as poor and middle class, in order to ordinary speech in dialect all of these help as to select the major themes in realism.

4. 2. Descriptive writing

It uses language that relates to the senses. Characteristics that cannot be sensed are not within the means of realist writing, although that did not stop realist writers from writing

about beyond description characteristics and emotions, in their descriptive writing this means that novel should avoid the subjective spirit of Hawthorne's romances and the expatriate withdrawal of the writer who neglected the treatment of American life and fled abroad to find other subjects. For example when the writer describe life in his writing like Edwin Arlington Robinson (1869-1935) who said "life is agony, happiness but a wish". (Skipp 62), this means that without wish, there is no happy. They can speak about this but avoiding the subjective spirit.

4. Social Writing

Realists, in their efforts to represent and express the physical world, took an interest in the society around them. They wanted to apply the same kind of realist descriptive approach to society as they did to nature or to people.

This is part of the reason why realist writers wrote work that at times appears like contemporary and they investigate the real event in the society. Stephen Crane is one of the realist writers who wrote about the problems that effect society like poverty which makes the hard life.

4.3. Rejection of romanticism

Another theme of realist literature, especially American realist literature, was its rejection of romanticism. Realists were not prepared to accept a romantic, or as they saw it naive understanding of life. They saw society and relationships not necessarily or pessimistic, but with an onus on representing whatever it is that is real. Whether it was sex, women's plight or racism, they wanted to express the truth of the American experience. A realist uses pragmatism as another theme in which attempt to represent real life, the realistic novels

avoid the sensational not like in romanticism as depicted: *The theories of knowledge and reality deversed by classical pragmatists challenged the presuppositions common to realists and were able to move beyond that debate.* (Hildebrana 17).

5. The style of realism

In response to social and political changes in America and in direct opposition to romanticism ,American writers in this period employed realism and most of the novels is written to deal with social reality. For that, it requires the understanding of author' s mind in the logic that is conveyed through his or language. The author' s language is important in that it reflects the social reality.

To deal with the author' s language and writing is seen qualification. For it stands as the environment , holding both the readers perception of a given social reality and the author' s way of conveying such reality .The formalists argued that the form of a literary works is determined by the context and the later is the joining of the author' s sociohistorical experience.

The style of the realism writers is independent ,personal, unusual, and free from the limitation of grammatical rules in the formal language ,in addition to that author' s identity consolidates through his style. One of the most representative of realism is Mark Twain through his novel Huckleberry Finn , he exposed his style of all illusions and puffery more totally than anyone else by using the easy style and direct simplicity of American speech as a kind of realistic attitude . That creation of writing derived from the society by depicting speech and different dialect of characters on purpose to convey the realistic attitudes towards society . Huckleberry Finn is a novel in which characters tell their true identity by the manner in which they express themselves. Huck' s dialect , colloquial speech, in narration

investigative of his honesty and clear sighted view of life , because Twain was aware that the way people express themselves shows their real nature and he makes this plain throughout the novel. At the same time , his very sensitive ear was always receptive to the simply strange and comical in human speech .

He exploits the humours possibilities of that most basic error Tthe comical mistakes made in the use of words especially which has of similar sounds and different meaning, however Mark Twain made the style of realism in modernism which is totally different.

However, the style of realism differs from periods to another , it was promoted in the ninetieth century ,realism was the contrast of style in terms of realists were essentially indigent, claiming loyalty in a world continuous by falsification and supporting their claims in harshly simple language. Unlike the modernists of the early twentieth century, the need to generate a particular style becomes an important portion of the realists, such as ironies to having achieved literary status ,particularly in societies. However became direction familiar to any logically informed writer, but it is also became non synchronous a way of writing that lagged behind the times.

Style does not select a special of criteria by which we can identify the realist novel much less the integral of a stylistic analysis , rather it is marked by the ability of the realist writer to generate a style as a part of their realism , an individual solution to the general problems of realist writing . The realist novel would be true ,political and plain like in modernism not ideological ,complex and aesthetic.

Any formal features of the realist novel were to be purely secondary, additional to its truth, content and its exposure of the conditions and movement of contemporary society. It is impossible to argue for the development of the realist novel into a more stylistically

deliberate stain without regard for the anti-aesthetic beginning the project .Although , realism in modern fiction became totally different from the one that appeared along time in Europe .

It is no longer the aim of realist writers to represent the ordinary events of human life like feelings , thoughts and fantasies, as events that diverse to be analyzed with the same concentration like the outside world's events.

6. Conclusion

As conclusion of this chapter , let to say that realism is a movement in American literature one of the most representative writers was Mark Twain as the main specialty in his work *The Adventures of Huckleberry finn* .

CHAPTER TWO

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1. Introduction

This chapter deals with slavery in different periods of American history which had been introduced to it from the colonial period to the end of the civil war, I am going to speak about Marxist theory because Mark Twain took great care in his writings on slavery, race and class in relation to capital.

2. The History of slavery

2.1. Slavery in Colonial Era

The colonial era in America began in the late 15th century with the first voyage of discovery to the new world by Christopher Columbus. The first men in the new world were lived with the indigenous peoples, they lived in North America in peace until the arrival of colonies such as Spanish, Portuguese.

The colonies turned to the African slave trade as a source of labor for America, but in first time when the slaves arrived as immigrants there was nothing about a system of labor in economy.

There was nothing especially new about slavery as a system of labor and the exploitation of people when the Spanish and Portuguese first began bringing slaves in 1503 from western Africa to replace native Americans in the gold mines of the Caribbean and central America. (Kolchin, 16)

However, the sugar, coffee, tobacco, rice and cotton plantation, this created a new global economy and resulted in the development of Europe and North America under the development of Africa and the rest of America, during the times, slavery became increasingly common and became a fact of life in colonial America.

Although, slavery and the slave trade in the years from 1600 to 1860 greatly contributed to emergence of western Europe and the United states as the controlled nation of the world. They face resistance from their owners through their life.

The slave works seven days a week but the owners doesn't pay to them but sometimes punished them very badly such as boxing of ears, breaking legs and slitting tongues. Few laws prevented slave holders from doing what they want with their property because they are considered slavery to be not people.

This punishment was less with laud, this did not suite for large forming such as in northern colonies because have a small numbers of slaves compared with the south.

In 1700, new England's total population was around 90.000. There were only 1000 slaves in the region, another colonist did not even Own slaves because the influence of religions movements such as puritans which has effects of slavery.

In the decade of the Thomas Jefferson (1743-1826) as the third president of United states was the first one in the colonial era, who consider that black Africans were biologically less then Europeans but be able to live together in peace by nature, we saw that clearly after the American revolution.

2.2. Slavery in the American Revolution

The American revolutionary war in 1775 is against the British , this war cost Britain a lot of money especially in the battles of the work , for that they began to look to the south.

Although, the British know that the plantation owners in the south were nervous about the slave rebellion but they wanted to make it nervous, for that Spanish make a proclamation offering enslaved Africans freedom and land if they left plantations and joined British in their contries, however some slaves had left Virginia and all slaves in south Carolina had escaped.

This phenomena progressed especially with the declaration of independence was published by Thomas Jefferson who helps to escape slaves more when he said : “ All men are created equal”.(Theodor 50)

So, the American revolution provided slaves with an opportunity to escape through joining the army and it was considered as great democratic ideals to liberty, equality, freedom for self and national rule, these ideals helped in supporting antislavery movement which ended as with the abolishe of slavery, we see that in the antebellum era.

2.3. Slavery in the Antebellum Era

As we have said previously, there are few numbers of slaves in the northern colonies for that, the abolished in this state was more easily when there were more of free white men labor in economies. This white working did not want slaves as competition for their jobs. But in the southern colonies, the circumstances were different, the African American was much larger.

Also, the role of slaves in economic of the smother states were very important because these states were more dependent on the agriculture of their economies than northern ones, this is one hand, in another , many white southern did not believe white men could do labor for produce cotton, rice and tobacco, all of these factors made the southern states want to retain slavery after the revolution, however in 1850, the southerners used the fugitive slave law which said : if slaves ran away to the north or Canada, they would have to be returned to their owners and slaves who broke this law should be punished.

The fugitive slave law refused by northerners for that they made places for fugitives in terms of they made escaping routes and moved runaway salves by night from one secret hiding place to another, this railroads were the most modern from transport this time." in the

united states, one such site, the multimillion dollar national underground railroads freedom center, is under construction in Cincinnati" (Britt Hancock 25).

However, the abolishment movement slowly went through the states even though the southern states didn't want that to happen, this division between " free states" in the north and " slave states" in the south led to civil war.

2.4. Slavery in the Civil War

The conflict between the north and the south is shown in several resolutions such as in 1854, Stephen Douglas said there was no slavery in the west of Missouri and in Kansas, people were free to decide to permit or not slavery. A race between pro-slavery and anti-slavery began, pro-slavery immigrants came from the south and anti-slavery immigrants came from the north, these resulted in the fighting and killings between the two. But the south was delighted especially when the supreme court wanted to say that free states have no right to forbid slavery within their boundaries, slave owners could put their slaves to work anywhere, these decisions angered the north that they created a party called the republican party. "which divided the US states into two major political parties: north (republican) and south (democratic)". (B, page 159)

The Republican party developed during the 1850's by anti-slavery activists and people who believed that government should give western lands to settlers free, which they began to make meetings of the party by several members such as Andrew Jackson who won the election four years ago, in his wing of the party decided to end all the confusion and reintroduce " Democrat" because this term is used by the federalists as a partisan level, for that, the federalists decline.

The Republican party was a success from the beginning in the 1854 congressional elections 44 republicans were elected as a part of the majority the house representatives and

several republicans were elected in the various state houses in 1856, the republicans became a national party. Four years later, Abraham Lincoln became the first Republican to win the White House, Lincoln and his republican party works to stop the expansion of slavery.

As result of this election, south Carolina, Georgia, Louisiana and Texas succeed from thee union and formed a new government which was called the confederate states of America this confederate made the civil war, in addition to that, Lincoln was considered as informant factor to end slavery by in terms of emancipation proclamation to end slavery, for example

In 1833, William loyd garrison helped establish the American antislavery society and served as its president from 1843 to 1865, at first the American anti slavery society was dedicated to ending slavery , through peaceful means focusing on its moral evil (Theodore 225)

In 1862 Lincoln's faced difficulties from slavery and his resistant states with abolitionists about the role of union either to gather country or to Keep slavery.

However, Abraham Lincoln with frederick Douglass considered as two famous abolitionists and played great roles in the America civil war for slavers to get their rights and freedom in the united states .in terms of , Lincoln made a final emancipation proclamation in 1863, the decree said that "all slaves living in confederate states were to be considered free" (stanchak,19) this made the north went to war for independence which ended in 1865, when the north gained control over the south and make their slaves free, Although Lincoln was assassinated at ford's theatre in Washington by John Wilkes on 14th April 1865 this actor thought that he was helping the south, but the result was to inspire the peace in terms of ended slavery and they became free because Fredrick Douglass continued the works of Lincoln . He wings many people in abolition movement and he fought for full civil rights for freedom.

Fredrick Douglass knows the pain of being both a slave and a free black in America. In the first issue of his newspaper, *North Star* Douglass made clear the unity between free blacks and slaves. (Theodore 227)

After that, the King Martin Luther insisted for this freedom even after the second world war as a president of civil rights movement.

The civil war survived the blacks and whites in terms of making the relation between them. Blacks became the object of racial oppression but they continued struggling for their lives, free men and women create an interracial society would finally of slavery.

3. Marxism Concept of Slavery

The theory of Marxism represented by Karl Marx, he born in 1818 as the architect of what became modern socialism and communism and he went to change in the face of the globe of the world. Marxism dealt with slavery because it consider as an economic category like any other in terms of without slavery you have no cotton , and without cotton you have no modern industry . It was slavery that first made possible the division of labor between agriculture and industry. The slave society considered to be the beginning of class society in which the slave owners behave as savages and by force treat the slaves as animals

Marx also believed that all historical changes were caused by a series of class struggles between the bourgeoisie and proletariat. Capitalism considered as the first coined to describe a system in which small group of people own large amount of money, land and resources, it describes economic system in which the means of production are privately owned. In addition to that, the social relations of production involve different classes. The basic determinant of one's class is one's relationship to the means of production. For example in late capitalist

society the two basic classes remaining are the owners of the means of production, i.e., capitalists, and those who own only their labor, i.e., the workers or proletariat. (Abrams 233)

The philosophy of Marxism is rooted in what is known as dialectical materialism, which stresses economic determinism as an index of social struggles. The Marxist ideologues believe that all social struggles are economy-based whose resolution stirs conflicts among the different classes inhabiting a social milieu.

Based on the theories of Karl Marx, Marxist criticism views literature as a way to explore society and situate sources of oppression. The Marxist critics believe that the achievement of this goal is by developing a free society where the ideal is stressed. They identify and critique elements of exploitation, alienation and other indices of oppression. They go beyond critiquing and also offer answers to the crises engendered by social inequality.

A sociological approach to literature that viewed works of literature as the products of historical forces that can be analyzed by looking at the material conditions in which they were formed. In Marx's beliefs, what we often classify as a world view (such as the Victorian age) is actually the articulations of the dominant class. (Siegel 32)

However, Marxism views literature as a social institution which has a specific ideological function based on the background and ideology of the author, also it interprets text in relation to their issue of class struggles like as in a work of fiction, Marxism here concerned with how novels get published and whether they mention the working class. A mimetic model of the novel also informs the point of view of Georg Lukács in his classic Marxist study *The Historical Novel*. For Lukács, truly realist literature captures the dynamic changes which constitute European history. Here, he contends that any correctly *historical* literary work accurately depicts the class conflict intrinsic to the place and time which it

depicts. Each moment in history is one of conflict between a dominant class ready to protect its interests and others struggling to take its place. Historical change is the product of the dialectical production of these opposing forces and this is what truly realist literature mirrors. important to the historical accuracy of all such works is what Lukács terms the *typicality* of their characters must embody in their individual fictional existence the place of similar real individuals in the class-struggle and in the dialectical progression of history. (**Bakhtin** 3)

Bakhtin offers a view of the novel that is different both from conventional Empiricist accounts and Marxist conceptions. The novelist ‘appropriates’ different verbal-ideological discourses already in circulation and rearranges them to different effect within his own literary paroles for example in the case of novels. Moreover, texts are not saturated only with the dominant ideology. Just as the sign is dialogic in nature. Each novel is heteroclitic, the voices of different social classes simultaneous with each other and vying for ascendancy in the text in the form of the various sociolects belonging to particular characters, the narrator, and the author. Writers are always involved in the process of ‘writing back’ to their predecessors and, anticipating the future responses of others

Later on, all of human history can be explained and predicted by the competition between antagonistic economic classes .because the major social change is not possible without revolution. Bourgeois revolutions overthrew feudal society. Marxists insist that dominant classes will not happily give up power, wealth and privilege. Their control has to be taken away from them, and this might have to involve violence.

Marx believed that the solution was communism in which made the possibility that one may give up ownership of one's own because people are conditioned by the material world into which they are born , they come to accept certain ideas and beliefs as objective fact .they misunderstand the meaning of their position ,this is promoted by the dominant class of society

who want to preserve their position by using religion , culture and education for justify their power and to convince the working class of its correctness.(Callinicos, 3)

4. Postcolonialism and slavery

Post colonialism refers to the period following the decline of colonialism, it refers to a collection of theoretical and critical strategies used to examine the culture , literature, and modes of discourse specific to the former colonies of England , Spain , France , and other European colonial power. It focuses on third world countries in Africa ,Asia , and South America . literature are a result of the interaction between imperial culture and the complex of indigenous cultural practices . It tries to explain the resistance of the colonized against oppressor , like in the case of slavery the oppressor by the owner and it represented that in a literary work. Lois Tyson sees that,

'a good deal of postcolonial criticism analyzes the ideological forces that, on the one hand, pressed the colonized to internalize the colonizers' values and, on the other hand, promoted the resistance of colonized peoples against their oppressors, a resistance that is as old as colonialism itself. And as we'll see, because colonialist and anticolonialist ideologies can be present in any literary text, a work doesn't have to be categorized as postcolonial for us to be able to use postcolonial criticism to analyze it. (418)

For postcolonial cultures include both a merger of and antagonism between the culture of the colonized and that of the colonizer, which, at this point in time, are difficult to identify and separate into discrete entities, so complete was the British intrusion into the government, education, cultural values, and daily lives of its colonial subjects.

Colonialist ideology referred to as *colonialist discourse* to mark its relationship to the language in which colonialist thinking was expressed, was based on the colonizers' assumption of their own superiority, which they contrasted with the alleged inferiority of native (indigenous) peoples, the original inhabitants of the lands they invaded. The colonizers believed that only their own Anglo-European culture was civilized, sophisticated, or, as postcolonial critics put it, *metropolitan*. Therefore, native peoples were defined as savage, backward, and undeveloped. Because their technology was more highly advanced, the

colonizers believed that their whole culture was more highly advanced, and they ignored or swept aside the religions, customs, and codes of behavior of the peoples they subjugated. . So the colonizers saw themselves at the center of the world; the colonized were at the margins

In addition, most postcolonial critics analyze the ways in which a literary text, whatever its topics, is colonialist or anticolonialist, that is, the ways in which the text reinforces or resists colonialism's oppressive ideology. For example, in the simplest terms, a text can reinforce colonialist ideology through positive portrayals of the colonizers, negative portrayals of the colonized, or the uncritical representation of the benefits of colonialism for the colonized. Analogously, texts can resist colonialist ideology by depicting the misdeeds of the colonizers, the suffering of the colonized, or the detrimental effects of colonialism on the colonized.

5. Conclusion

This chapter studied the slavery in united state throughout history and we study different theories like Marxism and Post colonialism.

CHAPTER THREE

Chapter three, the form of the novel

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1. Introduction

In this novel, *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn* by Mark Twain uses a simple language and a lot of figurative styles, which fit the theme of slavery. In that chapter we study the form of the novel by shedding light on the style of the language, and the figurative language he had used which may help us understand the issue of slavery before civil war.

2. The Form of the Novel

2.1. Mark Twain's Style and *Huckleberry Finn*

Mark Twain wrote his novel *Huckleberry Finn* in very easy and simple language. He uses short sentences more than long ones as in example

"of course it is .they just set around .Except maybe when there s a war then they go to the war .but other times they just lazy around or go hawking –just hawking and sp—sh!-d you hear a noise"

The writer had used very serious tone in writing *Huckleberry Finn*, because the issue he was explaining was the abolishment of slavery in the United States after the Civil War.

Twain shows how shocked he is with society by the use of the words coughing and belch. Both words have a negative connotation that lead a reader to think of illness with the use of coughing, and immaturity with the use of belch. "

That tone makes Twain write in very sad mood at the same time he wrote in very optimistic mood for that he uses another words like "bad luck", "killed", "slavery", "dead", "accident", "robbers", "war", "poor", "nigger", "laying", "black", "catch", "curious", "enemies", "stealing", "murder", "fear", "evil", "frauds".

Mark Twain conveys his high regard for nature through the use of several rhetorical devices such as personification and tone. Twain changes his tone when describing the Mississippi River from pessimistic and ironic to flowing and daydreaming. This change in tone illustrates his own enjoyment for the beauty and importance of nature.

Moreover for the optimistic mood he uses words like "hope", "rich", "good luck", "good place", "protection", "friendly", "piece", "lightning", "saved", "free", "beautiful", "wonderful", "better", "magic"

Mark twain uses these words in the building his novel to give the reader background information about his society, in terms of the applying of racism and slavery by describing the beauty of whites life who live in civilized way and the lifeless of blacks slavery who live uncivilized way.

Mark twain has repeated words frequently but in general the word hungry in that novel was repeated many time as an example page (61):

*'Nom . in hookerville , even mile below . ive walked all the way ,and im tired out.
Hungry , too, I reckon . I ll find you something
Nom, I ain t hungry. I was so hungry I had to stop two mile below here at a farm, so I ain t hungry no more . it s what makes me so late.*

In this paragraph the writer uses the word hungry many times . We believed that mark twain wants to send message about the hungry in the United States . He sees that hunger makes the slavery works and the whites oppressed them.

Mark twain represents certain characteristics and qualities of America by using many characters, the main character named Huck which is the typical American frontier man, he is a realist character in the novel .also, Tom who has many of the same qualities but is less realist in which tries to romanticize his world. Hucks pap is in contrast with the widow Douglas and Miss Watson who symbolize the civility of religious woman in America.

In this novel, there are several instances where these characters exemplify Twain's view of the flaws of white society. For example, through the eyes of Huckleberry Finn, Twain develops his thoughts of past society and its support of slavery and the oppression of whole race.

2.2 The Figurative Language

2.2.1 Irony

First, we take one kind of irony in which is named verbal

When we was ready to shove off we was a quarter of a mile below the island, and it was pretty broad day; so I made [Jim](#) lay down in the canoe and cover up with a quilt, because if he set up people could tell he was a nigger a good ways off. (58)

Here, Huck incorrectly assumes that people can distinguish a black person from a white person from a significant distance. At this point, he still holds the belief that blacks are essentially different from whites.

Another example in chapter fourteen when Mark Twain said;

...he judged it was all up with him anyway it could be fixed; for if he didn't get saved he would get drowned; and if he did get saved, whoever saved him would send him back home so as to get the reward, and then Miss Watson would sell him South, sure. Well, he was right; he was most always right; he had an uncommon level head for a nigger." P 81

In this example, Huck joins in the common belief that blacks are less intelligent than whites. In southern slave owning society, therefore, he seems surprised that Jim has such a "level head".

Also in chapter eighteen we see irony in terms of the speech of Mark Twain

Each person had their own nigger to wait on them-Buck too. My nigger had a monstrous easy time, because I warn't used to having anybody do anything for me, but Buck's was on the jump most of the time. P 109

In this statement, Twain shows that Most people in Huck's place would have loved having a personal servant, but Huck is uncomfortable, and refuses to take advantage of the man assigned to him. Although he does remain to aspects of racism fixed in him due to his childhood, he has more respect for blacks than mainly Southerners of the time.

The Second Type is Situational

We take the example in chapter eleven.

"Some think old Finn done it himself... But before night they changed around and judged it was done by a runaway nigger named Jim." P 83

In this quote, Twain demonstrates that when crimes occurred, blacks were immediately responsible before whites, this express about the encouragement and strength which is just founded in the black man.

Also, in chapter sixteen when Mark Twain said;

There warn't nothing to do now but to look out sharp for the town, and not pass it without seeing it. He said he'd be mighty sure to see it, because he'd be a free man the minute he seen it, but if he missed it he'd be in a slave country again and no more show for freedom. P 91

In this example ,Jim believes that he will be free only if he escape , but in fact, he will still be oppressed by whites. , for that , he deduce that "freedom" is not a state of mind, but it is a state of the Union.

2.2.2 .Personification

Twain uses personification to show the beauty of nature in contrast to the childishness and gross mentality of society. Huck would sometimes wake up to "see a steamboat coughing along upstream" that "now and then would belch a whole world of sparks up out of her " which acts like a child without manners.

Twain noticeably develops his views of slavery and racism in his analysis of southern white society through this examples,

the widow douglas, she took me for her son , and allowed she would civilize me , but it was rough living in the house all the time , considering how dismal regular and decent the widow was in all her ways , and so when I couldn't stand it no longer , I lit out. (11)

Huck s breaking away from the social ways of the south primarily slavery, however , huck did not like living in a civilized environment that is in which he clean clothes and slept in a bed.

Another examples ,

I was powerful glad to get away from the swamp . we said there warn t no home like a raft, after all . other places do seem so cramped up and smothery , but a raft don t . you feel mighty free and easy and comfortable on a raft . (118)

Twain in this example end out how black people are essentially in the life and there is no difference between the white through his character, Huckleberry Finn shows his feeling of security with Jim in terms of a black person he view Jim as an equal to himself

2.2.3 Symbolism

The Mississippi river is important symbol for Huckleberry Finn because it represents freedom and possibility , also this river considered as Jucks and Jim s transportation ,its takes them

from slavery to freedom , but the river ends up symbolizing freedom in its own right .for example

so in two seconds away we went a shiding down the river and it did seem so good to free again and all by ourselves on the big river and nobody to bother us. (29)

For Huck the river represents a life beyond the rules of society, in addition to that it is the only route they can take if they want to be free both in that present moment and in their respective future.

The raft also another symbol in this novel , it provides a space for Huck and Jim to get to know each other man to man rather than master to slave

. Huck , is another symbole in this novel and he could also be seen as a symbol for America. "But I reckon I got to light out for the territory ahead of the rest, because Aunt Sally she's going to adopt me and sivilize me, and I can't stand it. I been there before" (43).

When Huck says he's got to "light out for the territory ahead of the rest," he's taking on the role of the pioneer: heading out to new, natural country. And we buck that as soon as it starts getting "sivilized," he's going to head out looking for yet another frontier.

Huck symbolized as the frontiersman or break new ground who was completely independent and self-sufficient, and wasn't about the let the government tell him what to do. In other words, someone a lot like Huck: smart but uneducated; a little wild but fundamentally honest and moral; and not too fond of table manners.

2.2.4. Simile

Mark Twain in his novel used simile for represent the bad life of slavery and the nice life of the white. For example

"The nice breeze springs up and comes fanning you from over there as a servant to a king in his court, and everything smiles in the sun."

Twain chooses the word "springs" to describe the action of the breeze because it makes the breeze seem to be present only to ease. Twain does this to show that nature is for humans to enjoy. Another example. "Two or three days...swim by like a fish through the river they slid along so smooth and lovely." P88

Twain shows the dream like quality of this picture by saying the days "swim by". The word swim adds to the mood of the passage by showing how the days flowed by rather than just went by. Jim and Huck "put in the day, lazying around, listening to the stillness". Twain says they listened to the quietness to show how much action was actually occurring in the apparently paralyzed river.

Also , when Huck said ,in chapter nineteen ,"I was power glad to get away from the feuds , and so was jim to get away from the swamp. We said there warn t no home like a raft , after all , other places do seem so cramped up and smothery but a raft don t , you feel mighty free and easy and comfortable on araft"

In this example , Huck said no home like a raft , this means that Huck feels relaxed on the Mississippi river with jim, he is free and no one can control him except for himself , however for huck , the river is like home , he feels free whatever he desires.

2.2.5 Exaggeration

Twain provides an exaggeration of each The "mingled story" becomes a unique needlepoint that is no less true for its exaggerations because of their combination in the final produce Perhaps the technique of exaggeration was Twain"s attempt to be humorous, or, at times, perhaps these exaggerations reveal a truth that could not be portrayed in normal size

The lies of exaggeration often show truths of human emotion's ends. Twain's *Roughing It* is an exquisite example of controlled exaggerations which produces truth. The truth formed by Twain in *Roughing It* through his grotesque exaggerations is one of human nature's hypocrisy. By exaggerating both good and bad, Twain's fantastic realism teaches readers of their own inconsistent identity which vacillates somewhere between the extremes good and evil. In many of his works both before and after *Roughing It* Twain uses ugly exaggerations and untruthful depictions of characters, situations, and landscapes in desperate attempts to lead his readers to an ultimate truth, usually about the human race.

Through the specific "lie" of fantastic exaggeration, Twain presents the truth that no other words could describe. In a way, this exaggeration goes back to the early, aesthetic definition of "fantastic" in which an artist uses lie to emphasize salient features in his subject. Twain's tendency, especially in his later works, to paint the unattractive side of humanity did not go unnoticed, even in his time.

3. Marxism in the Form of the Novel

Marxism in the novel was by the classifying the social class into rich and poor in which the money is an important factor to classify them.

For examples when Mark Twain said,

but it warnt no use, he said it wouldn't talk. He said sometimes it wouldnt talk without money. I told him I had an old slick counterfeit quarter that warnt no good because the brass showed through the silver a little and it wouldn't pass nohow even if the brass didn't show, because it was so slick it felt greasy, and so that would tell on it every time. p26

This means the important of money when we are doing every thing.

Another examples,

well, the woman fell to talking about how hard times was, and how poor they had to live, and how the rats was as free as if they owned the place, and so forth, and so on, and then I got easy again. p 64

This example show the hard life of the poor people especially slavery, although they work hard but they got a little money.

3.conclusion

In this novel , the Adventures of Huckleberry Finn by Mark Twain wrote in very simple words and a lot of short sentences, which makes the novel very easy to understand in terms of he applied many figurative language which makes the other meaning of that novel , especially its main theme the slavery and racism that we are going to show that in the next chapter in more detail.

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CHAPTER FOUR

Chapter four, the content of the novel

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1. Introduction

In this chapter, we are going to show the attitude of Mark Twain toward slavery through his character Jim who represents the issue of slavery in the north and the south of the United States, as well as Marxism and post colonialism theory.

Mark Twain's *Adventures of Huckleberry Finn* was a follow-up to *Tom Sawyer*, the events in this novel about the Southern antebellum in the period pre civil war. Huckleberry Finn is a poor kid whose dad is an violent drunk. Huck runs away, but this runaway isn't just escaping a mean dad; he's escaping an entire system of racially based oppression. because He knows that, legally, he should turn in the runaway slave Jim. In terms of, to see Jim as a real person rather than, someone's property.

Huckleberry Finn has being written in autobiographical form this made it has the great advantage. Every picture in the book is given a picture of Western life in the past. Before the novel begins, Huck Finn has led a life of complete freedom. His alcoholic father was often missing and never paid much attention to him. in addition to that *Huckleberry Finn* suggests that the accepted moral values of society are wrong

2. The State of Slavery in the South

Because slavery was under such pressure, twain's supported by his older brother, Orion when he became an abolitionist, probably because, as a printer in St. Louis, he came to see slavery as a likely threat to the value of his free labor. But when he worked in Hannibal he kept his mouth shut because in the south there is no abolishment. His true positions were not publically known until he moved north to the free state of Iowa

Orion had good reasons to be politic. Not only would his struggling newspaper have gone bankrupt if it didn't take advertisements for slave sales and notices about escaped slaves, it would have been violently destroyed and he would have been lynched had he published his anti slavery views. , Twain and Orion's father, John Marshall Clemens, sat on a jury that convicted three abolitionists of trying to help several slaves reach freedom. The sentence was twelve years in prison at hard labor. Eventually, Mark Twain came to believe that It would not be possible for a humane and intelligent person to invent a rational excuse for slavery, yet he knew from personal experience that saving one's skin was the reason many whites in his home town remained silent in the face of what they knew was wrong.

However, Mark Twain grew up in an environment that completely justified political behavior that aggrandized the situations of Americans of Northern European, Protestant background at the expense of other groups. A lifetime of travel and study, and friendship with people of more liberal views encouraged him to reject or at least modify most of his earlier racist attitude .This was especially true with respect to African-Americans, whom he came to appreciate deeply, in part to apologize his sense of guilt for having once supported slavery and the racism that was used to justify it. Despite his growth away from the racial attitudes of his youth, however, he never seemed to move very far from the anti-Indian attitudes of his childhood. However, Mark Twain wrote his novel the adventures of Huckleberry Finn to show his attitude by supporting slavery.

Mark twain begin his novel by this first words:

You don't know about me, without you have read a book by the name of 'The Adventures of Tom Sawyer,' but that ain't no matter. That book was made by Mr. Mark Twain, and he told the truth, mainly. (18)

This early reference to Twain's truth telling in *Tom Sawyer* can be understood, in part, as confirming the author's dependability in the earlier novel to his own experience. But now, in *Adventures of Huckleberry Finn*, Mr. Twain has turned over his story telling to someone else, a adolescent narrator who in fact never moves beyond childhood, and who will tell the truth in a very different sense. , but both of them involves mostly the same characters who populated the earlier novel which named Tom and he has a large role in these early chapters, as he leads the boys in a game of robbers.

This first sentence, "You don't know about me," can be said to capture the voice of the book, the following passage, a few paragraphs later, can be said to capture its narrative development because Mark Twain's in his works, *Adventures of Huckleberry Finn* investigate the ethical and social implications of slavery and racism were in a culture predicated on the belief that all men are created equal and free, Mark Twain chose to present his investigations as deeply. In both cases, as much as he denounced the slavery of his childhood, he did so not really to criticize a practice already forbidden and rejected by most of his readers, but rather to criticize the inheritance of racism slavery had left, for that by his character huck planed to escape jim when he tell us:

I warnt to blame, because I didn't run jim off from his rightful owner, but it warnt no use, conscience up and says, every time, but you knowed he was running for his freedom' .p 91

by this example huck should escape jim and this escape over the Mississippi river, for example,:

but it was rough living in the house all the time, considering how dismal regular and decent the widow was in all her ways; and so when I couldn't stand it no longer, I lit out. I got into my old rags, and my sugar hogshead again, and was free and satisfied. (20)

This scene, from a condition of stasis to one of motion noticeable and away, anticipates Huck's historic voyage down the Mississippi, to regions distant from St. Petersburg, Hannibal, This river represents freedom and possibility, in addition to that, consider as

Huck's and Jim's transportation, because it's taking them from slavery to freedom in the state of Ohio.

For Mark Twain, one must understand the role chattel slavery had in making America, by the image of the large Southern plantation persists, making most people think of slavery holding as restricted to the oligarchs of the Deep and the Old South. The unquestionable importance of the cotton industry and slavery's central place in that central industry bolsters the image of slavery as more or less limited to the Deep South. And while it is widely agreed that slavery existed throughout the South, most people continue to believe that it was relatively rare and mild beyond the large plantations of the Deep South.

Those relatively few plantation owners who held hundreds of slaves used systematic violence to maintain control over a race that greatly outnumbered whites in many southern countries. But the other side of the equation needs to be revealed, especially if one is to understand Mark Twain's Mississippi for example *they all asked me questions, and I told them how pap and me and all the family was living on a little farm down at the bottom of Arkansas. (102).*

3. The Work of Slavery in the South

According to Karl Marx and his Marxism theory in which we saw it in the first chapter, that class should be classified in terms of, the bourgeoisie who are the haves like the upper classes and middle class which they have economic and political power, they own land and run business, they are capitalist. But the proletariat who have not are the lower classes these do not have economic or political power to proletariat provide labor on the hand or work in the business owned by the bourgeoisie. We see the adventures of Huckleberry Finn, that the slavery belong to the working class, and the middle class in the South was a slave-holding class. Most of these slave holders did not live in large, elegant plantations; because the

American middle-class in the nineteenth century was incredibly mobile. For the slaveholding southern middle class, slaves were considered an absolutely central chance in taking that put money on for several reasons.

First, everything a mobile population did required labor, and when land was cheap and class status was fluid, it was difficult to hire labor. Forced labor solved the problem. Second, when families moved, it was difficult to move property. One of the reasons that living conditions were so primitive through most of the South and West in the years before the Civil War was that it was too difficult and expensive to transport furniture and most other tangible property. Slaves were the exception. They were as mobile as those who held them. Furthermore, when the African slave trade was essentially cut off at the end of the eighteenth-century, slaves became extraordinarily valuable. Slaves were the most mobile and most valuable property most southerners had. No surprise, then, that slavery was so wide-spread. To own slaves was a mark of social status in the South. Of course, the slaves' mobility cut both ways countless numbers of them ran for freedom. No surprise, then, that slave-holders tried so hard to hang on to slaves regardless of moral, political, or social consequences. In other words, violence against slaves and against whites who opposed slavery was common throughout the slaveholding states, and, perhaps, even more common in the territories. Third, slaves did all kinds of labor in the South, not just unskilled labor. Again, the myth that slaves were just field hands and personal servants diminishes the importance of slavery to the southern economy. Slaves worked as mechanics, smiths, weavers, shipwrights just about all kinds of skilled artisanal work in the South was done by slaves. Thus, slaves provided those who held them a degree of economic stability in the face of wild swings in the economy. If a person moved west to farm but commodity prices dropped, he could hire his slaves out to do other kinds of work, making up in rent the income lost in farming. And if times became

impossible, slave-holders could always sell their slaves. Indeed, buying and selling slaves as commodities was a common practice throughout the South.

4. The Difference Between the North and the South about the Issue of Slavery

As anti-slavery anxiety became more common, as the sectional challenge between North and South grew more deep over the issue of slavery, as an active underground railroad developed throughout North and South, and this difference made a war between them, this show by this novel for examples :

of course it is . they just set around. Except maybe when theres a war , then they go to the war . but other times they just lazy around , or go hawking – just hawking and sp – sh –do you her a noise. (81),

The slave-holding southern majority took ever stronger legal and extra legal steps to support the system. , most Americans believed slavery would gradually become lighter away, this war made even in the South ,they should discusses about how to end slavery and about what to do with freed slaves with suggestions ranging from educating and integrating the freedmen into society were commonplace. But as the pressure against slavery increased and the economic to keep it became every greater, this conversation in the South was choked off. Incentives Emancipationists and abolitionists were threatened with violence, were inside, were socially disliked. It got to the point were public resistance to slavery was almost as dangerous for a fair person as for a slave. For that, mark twain said in his adventures

" that's so, my boy- good bye , good bye . if you see any runaway niggers , you get help and nap them , and you can make some money by it' 'p94. While in the north many slaves were considered part of the family structure, to the point that they were encouraged to attend church, to read the bible, even, in a few famous cases, to write poetry, In fact, the only way to

continue a practice that was drifting further and further from the nation's political ideals was to de-humanize the slaves, to argue that they occupied a lower rung on the ladder of creation and thus were legitimately denied any rights or human courtesies whatsoever. In other words, racism grew deeper the longer slavery was practiced exactly because in a republic founded on ideals of liberty and equality, slavery was such an difference that it took extraordinary mental and moral physical exercises to justify.

However, Deep racism as a political, as well as social, practice became commonplace. In which that the slavery of the border states, especially those of the West, was milder than that of the deep South may in a low sense be true. The find of large plantations meant the absence of the intense violence necessary to control large work gangs. Like when mark twain said in huckleberry finn ,

it was a double house , and the big open place betwixt them was roofed and floored , and sometimes the table was set there in the middle of the day , and it was a cool , comfortable place ."
(107)

But the oppressive social and legal machinery that made slavery possible was as much a part of the border states as it was of the Deep South. In fact, the ease with which slaves could escape to neighboring free states, combined with the intense activities of abolitionists in border states, created a sense of siege, hardly a sense conducive to mild treatment of either slaves or whites who opposed slavery.

In general, Twain had determined that Huck and Jim, lost in the confusion, would miss their minor road up the Ohio River, at Cairo, Illinois, toward a free state, he found himself dedicated a story that, except for totally unlikely plot developments, could not end happily.

The novel's contrapuntal movement between the river, associated with freedom and beauty, and the beach, characterized by corruption and violence, carries Huck and Jim farther southward into a new series of "adventures." These further adventures are dominated by two confidence men, the Duke and the King, who seize the raft and whose exploits and schemes reveal the acceptance of people living along the shore. It is in this section of the novel that Twain briefly allows Huck's first person narration to slip, when the author's anger toward antebellum southern culture.

For the most part, however, Twain sustains Huck's voice in this section of the novel, centrally for the purpose of dramatizing Huck's growing awareness of Jim's full humanity. One key scene in which we witness this process is in chapter 23, when Huck awakens to find Jim looking forlorn, "his head down betwixt his knees, moaning and mourning to himself";

"[h]e was thinking about his wife and his children, away up yonder, and he was low and homesick; because he hadn't ever been away from home before in his life; and I do believe he cared as much for his people as white folks does for their'n. It don't seem natural, but I reckon it's so. (30)

This movement of *Huck Finn* concludes with the Duke and the King selling Jim back into slavery on the Phelps plantation, which becomes the setting of the novel's final ten chapters. Here arrives possibly the book's greatest moment, when Huck, whose conscience has been socialized by a racist society, faces a very bad choice whether or not to try to free Jim from custody. He resolves the crisis by writing a letter to Miss Watson, telling her where to find her runaway slave:

I felt good and all washed clean of sin for the first time I had ever felt so in my life, and I knowed I could pray, now. But I didn't do it straight off, but laid the paper down and set there thinking; thinking how good it was all this happened so, and how near I come to being lost and going to hell. And went on thinking. And got to thinking over our trip down the river;

and I see Jim before me, all the time, in the day, and in the night-time, sometimes moonlight, sometimes storms, and we a floating along, talking, and singing, and laughing. But somehow I couldn't seem to strike no places to harden me against him, but only the other kind. I'd see him standing my watch on top of his'n, stead of calling me—so I could go on sleeping; and see him how he was when I come back out of the fog; and when I come to him again in the swamp, up there where the feud was; and such-like times; and would always call me honey, and pet me, and do everything he could think of for me, and how he always was; and at last I struck the time I saved him by telling the men we had small-pox aboard, and he was so grateful, and said I was the best friend old Jim ever had in the world and the *only* one he's got now; and then I happened to look around, and see that paper.

It was a close place. I took it up, and held it in my hand. I was a trembling, because I'd got to decide, forever, betwixt two things, and I knowed it. I studied a minute, sort of holding my breath, and then says to myself: "All right, then, I'll *go* to hell"—and tore it up." (31)

This passage dramatizes one of the great turning points in American fiction. Yet, Twain provides nowhere to turn. His naïve child narrator has no awareness of the integrity of his decision, and no way of transcending his childhood to obtain some kind of moral hold on the decision. The only person in the novel with the wisdom and experience to guide Huck to awareness is Jim, who is absent from the scene, and who, in any case, is about to have his stature greatly diminished by the author. This diminishment is occasioned, in the very next chapter, by the surprise return of Tom Sawyer.

The final ten chapters of *Huck Finn* are dominated by Tom, and by the ornate scheme based on *The Count of Monte Cristo* he devises to free Jim from captivity. Tom alone knows that Jim already has been freed, by Miss Watson on her deathbed, and that everything has become a game, a game bookending Tom's game of robbers with which the book began. Jim,

so fully humanized in earlier parts of *Huck Finn*, here becomes the object of humor , a brand of humor derived from minstrel shows

5. Conclusion

In conclusion , this novel is very important for reading especially when it talked about his main themes the issue of slavery , which mark twain show that in more detail

GENERAL

CONCLUSION

General conclusion

The aim of this dissertation is to shed light on the issue of slavery in the United States at the period of pre-civil war relying on one of the most famous novels in American literature which is the adventures of Huckleberry Finn. In this novel Mark Twain shows the escape from slavery from the south to the north state through the Mississippi river through his character Jim when he escapes to the north searching for freedom.

Jim is considered as a character in *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn* who represents the issue of slavery and racism in the United States. Twain noticeably develops his view of slavery and racism in his analysis of southern white society in terms of Huck's breaking away from the social ways of the South, primarily slavery, and there is no difference between the white and slavery and they can live with each other in peace like when Huck and Jim travel on the Mississippi River and live with each other in the raft which provides a space for Huck and Jim to get to know each other man to man rather than master to slave.

This investigation about slavery in the United States at the period pre-civil war leads to the conclusion that the issue of slavery urged the civil war and it was the main cause of this war between north and south. Mark Twain shows this through his novel *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn*.

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Abstract

Slavery in Mark Twain, The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn

The aim of this study is to examine Mark Twain's contribution to portrayal of slavery in his selected novel Huckleberry Finn . The study shows the state of slavery pre-civil war in the United States in which there is a difference between the north and the south , in the north there is an abolishment of slavery for that most of them escaping from the south to the north, this made the civil war . In this regard , the dissertation is divided into four chapter: the first chapter is an overview about the realism period in American literature . Its aim is to show the characteristics of literature in the 19 th century. The second chapter studies the historical background about the life of slavery. The aim of this chapter is to show the development of slavery throughout history. The third chapter involves a study of the form of the work under study. The aim through it is to analyse the literary techniques used by Mark twain in his novel . Finally , the fourth chapter centers on the analysis of the novel focusing on the content through discussion the issue of slavery in this novel.

Key words: *Slavery, Huckleberry Finn, abolishment, Mark Twain.*

المخلص

العبودية في رواية مارك توين، مغامرات هيكل بري فين

تهدف هذه الدراسة الي فحص مساهمة الكاتب مارك توين في قضية العبودية في روايته المختارة هيكل بري فين .تظهر الدراسة حالة العبيد قبل حرب الاهلية في الولايات المتحدة الامركية من خلال وجود الاختلاف بين الشمال والجنوب حيث يتمتع العبيد بحريته فهذا السبب معظمهم يهربون من الشمال الي الجنوب ادي الي حرب الحضارة في هذا الصدد ينقسم الدراسة الي اربعة فصول الفصل الاول يتضمن لمحة الفترة الواقعية في الادب الامريكي الذي يهدف لتثبيت خصائص الادب في القرن التاسع عشر الفصل الثاني يدرس الخلفية التاريخية علي حياة العبيد و الهدف من هذا الفصل هو تبين تطور العبيد عبر التاريخ الفصل الثالث يتضمن دراسة شكلية ويهدف الي تحليل التقنيات الادبية التي استعملها مارك توين في اسلوبه اخيرا الفصل الرابع يتركز علي تحليل مضمون الرواية من خلال مناقشة قضية العبيد فيها .

الكلمات المفتاحية: العبيد، هيكل بري فين، مارك توين، تحرير.