CHAPTER III

ANALYSIS

This chapter tries to answer the statement of the problem. The first part is to describe the character of Huckleberry Finn as the main character and the second is to explore the existence of Huckleberry Finn in the novel.

3.1. The Character and Characterization of Huckleberry Finn

Huckleberry Finn becomes the main character in this novel since he is always mentioned in the story. He also becomes the object of the story. From the beginning, he has a big role to build this story up. From the previous chapter, it has explained about the character in the novel. Depend on the types of character in fictional literature, Huckleberry Finn as the main character in the story belongs into major character which is sometimes called a protagonist. This type of character is explained in the previous chapter that major character is an important figure at the center of the story's action or theme. The protagonist may not always be admirable (e.g. an anti-hero); nevertheless s/he must command involvement on the part of the reader, or better yet, empathy.

This type of character is also the same with the character of Huckleberry Finn that becomes an important figure at the center of the story's action or theme and also the command involvement on the part of empathy in the story. It can be seen in the beginning of the story, Huckleberry Finn shows an impolite act to someone who is older than him like Miss Watson and also when Huckleberry Finn wants to smoke in the house. Below is the quotation: After supper she got out her book and learned me about Moses and the Bulrushers, and I was in a sweat to find out all about him; but by and by she let it out that Moses had been dead a considerable long time; so then I didn't care no more about him, because I don't take no stock in dead people (Twain 2).

From the quotation, we can know the impolite act of Huckleberry Finn as a boy to someone else who is older than him. He didn't care any more when Miss Watson tried to teach him a book about Moses and the Bulrushers.

> Pretty soon I wanted to smoke, and asked the widow to let me. But she wouldn't. She said it was a mean practice and wasn't clean, and I must try to not do it any more. That is just the way with some people. They get down on a thing when they don't know nothing about it. Here she was a-bothering about Moses, which was no kin to her, and no use to anybody, being gone, you see, yet finding a power of fault with me for doing a thing that had some good in it. And she took snuff, too; of course that was all right, because she done it herself (Twain 2).

From that quotation, we can see Huckleberry Finn wants to smoke at home but Miss Watson does not allow him. He feels bothered by Miss Watson because he didn't allow smoking at home and Miss Watson still learns him about Moses.

Besides having an impolite act to someone else who is older than him, Huckleberry Finn is also a naughty boy. It can be seen as the researcher said before when Huckleberry Finn is playing together with his best friend Tom Sawyer and join the robber gang. We can see the quotations below: But Tom Sawyer he hunted me up and said he was going to start a band of robbers, and I might join if I would go back to the widow and be respectable. So I went back (Twain 2).

From the quotation, we can see that Huckleberry Finn obey all the command of Tom Sawyer. Because he thought that only together with Tom Sawyer he can feels his freedom. So that, Huckleberry Finn worried if he didn't obey, Tom Sawyer won't permit him to join the robber gang. This robber gang begins to form with the blood oath like in the quotation below:

> We went to a clump of bushes, and Tom made everybody swear to keep the secret, and then showed them a hole in the hill, right in the thickest part of the bushes. Then we lit the candles, and crawled in on our hands and knees. We went about two hundred yards, and then the cave opened up. Tom poked about amongst the passages, and pretty soon ducked under a wall where you wouldn't a noticed that there was a hole. We went along a narrow place and got into a kind of room, all damp and sweaty and cold, and there we stopped. Tom says:

> "Now, we'll start this band of robbers and call it Tom Sawyer's Gang. Everybody that wants to join has got to take an oath, and write his name in blood." (Twain 7)

This robber gang wasn't suitable with the age of Huckleberry Finn because it is a dangerous game. The dangerous of this robber gang can be seen in the quotation below: Some thought it would be good to kill the *families* of boys that told the secrets. Tom said it was a good idea, so he took a pencil and wrote it in. Then Ben Rogers says:

"Here's Huck Finn, he hain't got no family; what you going to do bout him?"

"Well, hain't he got a father?" says Tom Sawyer.

"Yes, he's got a father, but you can't never find him these days. He used to lay drunk with the hogs in the tanyard, but he hain't been seen in these parts for a year or more." (Twain 8)

"But who are we going to rob?—houses, or cattle, or—"

"Stuff! stealing cattle and such things ain't robbery; it's burglary," says Tom Sawyer. "We ain't burglars. That ain't no sort of style. We are highwaymen. We stop stages and carriages on the road, with masks on, and kill the people and take their watches and money."

"Must we always kill the people?"

"Oh, certainly. It's best. Some authorities think different, but mostly it's considered best to kill them—except some that you bring to the cave here, and keep them till they're ransomed." (Twain 9)

From those quotations we can know that Huckleberry Finn is a naughty boy because he really wants to join the robber gang like that which take an oath with his blood and their plans are kill the people then take the watches and money. Beside that Huckleberry Finn agreed if Miss Watson being his assurance in the robber gang's rule. The naughtiness of Huckleberry Finn can be seen from this, because even though he is still a child but his playing is dangerous for someone else.

Then at the time when Huckleberry Finn really wants to feel freedom from his boredom life which is under the rules of Widow Douglas and also his drunken Pap Finn. The quotations below:

> So he watched out for me one day in the spring, and catched me, and took me up the river about three mile in a skiff, and crossed over to the Illinois shore where it was woody and there warn't no houses but an old log hut in a place where the timber was so thick you couldn't find it if you didn't know where it was (Twain 25).

That quotation shows the beginning of Pap Finn caught Huckleberry Finn to bring him away from Widow Douglas. But Huckleberry Finn didn't want it, what he wants is being freedom from Widow Douglas and also Pap Finn. So that, on the way Pap Finn bring him away, Huckleberry Finn tried hard to escape from his Pap Finn which is like in the quotation below:

> He got to going away so much, too, and locking me in. Once he locked me in and was gone three days. It was dreadful lonesome. I judged he had got drowned, and I wasn't ever going to get out any more. I was scared. I made up my mind I would fix up some way to leave there. I had tried to get out of that cabin many a time, but I couldn't find no way (Twain 26).

This shook me up considerable, because I didn't want to go back to the widow's any more and be so cramped up and sivilized, as they called it (Twain 27).

From the quotations, we can know that Huckleberry Finn didn't want to live together with his Pap Finn so that he really tried hard to escape himself from his Pap. But he also didn't want to go back again to live with Widow Douglas. Because he didn't want to live under the rules of someone else. He wants to being free from all the pressure given by Pap Finn and Widow Douglas.

Huckleberry Finn has an impolite act and being a naughty boy because he feels a lonely life in Widow Douglas's home all the time. He wants to feels freedom in his life. Huckleberry Finn did like that because he wants to show his identity that being as a child, all he wants is only doing what he wants without being under the rules of someone else.

Even though Huckleberry Finn shows his identity as a child with impolite act and become a naughty boy, but there were also a progress of Huckleberry Finn who became a good boy. It can be seen at some points when Huckleberry Finn begins to feel empathy to Jim who is being Miss Watson's slave and his heroic act to help Jim. Those some points were showed in the quotations below:

Then I says:

"How do you come to be here, Jim, and how'd you get here?" He looked pretty uneasy, and didn't say nothing for a minute. Then he says:

"Maybe I better not tell."

"Why, Jim?"

"Well, dey's reasons. But you wouldn' tell on me ef I uz to tell you, would you, Huck?"

"Blamed if I would, Jim."

"Well, I b'lieve you, Huck. I—I run off." (Twain 45)

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 (Twain 90).

Jim said it made him all over trembly and feverish to be so close to freedom. Well, I can tell you it made me all over trembly and feverish, too, to hear him, because I begun to get it through my head that he *was* most free—and who was to blame for it? Why, *me*. I couldn't get that out of my conscience, no how nor no way. It got to troubling me so I couldn't rest; (Twain 91)

From those quotations, we can know the beginning of Huckleberry Finn's empathy grew up to Jim after he knows the reason why Jim run away from his owner Miss Watson. From that time, Huckleberry Finn begins thinking about freedom of Jim as a slave. Huckleberry was thinking so hard about it till he couldn't rest; now he felt dilemma about it. The dilemma of Huckleberry Finn can be seen in the quotation below:

> I tried to make out to myself that I warn't to blame, because I didn't run Jim off from his rightful owner; but it warn't no use,

conscience up and says, every time, "But you knowed he was running for his freedom, (Twain 91)

I got to feeling so mean and so miserable I most wished I was dead (Twain 91).

From the quotations, we can know how dilemma Huckleberry Finn is when he wants to make Jim who is a slave become a real free man forever. His dilemma is caused by the fact that he has known that escaping Jim is breaking the law but Jim is also his friend. But finally, Huckleberry Finn takes a decision for this case of Jim which shows in the quotation below:

Thinks I, this is what comes of my not thinking. Here was this nigger, which I had as good as helped to run away, coming right out flat-footed and saying he would steal his children—children that belonged to a man I didn't even know; a man that hadn't ever done me no harm (Twain 92).

"Pooty soon I'll be a-shout'n' for joy, en I'll say, it's all on accounts o' Huck; I's a free man, en I couldn't ever ben free ef it hadn' ben for Huck; Huck done it. Jim won't ever forgit you,

Huck; you's de bes' fren' Jim's ever had; en you's de *only* fren' ole Jim's got now." (Twain 92)

I went along slow then, and I warn't right down certain whether I was glad I started or whether I warn't (Twain 92).

"Dah you goes, de ole true Huck; de on'y white genlman dat ever kep' his promise to ole Jim." Well, I just felt sick. But I says, I *got* to do it—I can't get *out* of it (Twain 92).

From those quotations, after Huckleberry Finn got dilemma finally he take a decision. His decision is to promise Jim if he will help Jim being a free man and not a slave again. After knowing the decision that is taken by Huckleberry Finn, Jim feels excited to hear that because for Jim it is only Huckleberry Finn, the white man who wants to help him being free man.

Huckleberry also shows heroic character when he did the actions during to help Jim become a free man. This heroic action of Huckleberry Finn can be seen in the quotations below:

> I couldn't hardly get my words out, I was so anxious; but I told Tom as quick as I could we must jump for it now, and not a minute to lose—the house full of men, yonder, with guns!

His eyes just blazed; and he says:

"No!—is that so? *Ain't* it bully! Why, Huck, if it was to do over again, I bet I could fetch two hundred! If we could put it off till—"

"Hurry! Hurry!" I says. "Where's Jim?" (Twain 275)

He's dressed, and everything's ready. Now we'll slide out and give the sheep-signal." (Twain 276)

Those quotations describe parts when both Huckleberry Finn and his friend named Tom start escaping Jim. After they get Jim, they go out through the hole. But this is uneasy for them; because there was someone else who wants to catch them and Huckleberry Finn, Tom Sawyer and Jim were hiding in the river. Below are the quotations:

But we got under all right, and out through the hole, swift but soft—Jim first, me next, and Tom last, which was according to Tom's orders. Now we was in the lean-to, and heard trampings close by outside. So we crept to the door, and Tom stopped us there and put his eye to the crack, but couldn't make out nothing, it was so dark; and whispered and said he would listen for the steps to get further, and when he nudged us Jim must glide out first, and him last (Twain 276).

"Who's that? Answer, or I'll shoot!"

But we didn't answer; we just unfurled our heels and shoved. Then there was a rush, and a *bang, bang, bang!* and the bullets fairly whizzed around us! We heard them sing out:

"Here they are! They've broke for the river! (Twain 276)

After they go out from their hiding place, they feel comfortable. Actually for the nigger Jim who becomes a free man now, he feels very happy to hear that. It can be seen in the quotation below:

> Then we struck out, easy and comfortable, for the island where my raft was; and we could hear them yelling and barking at each other all up and down the bank, till we was so far away the sounds got dim and died out.

And when we stepped on to the raft I says:

"*Now*, old Jim, you're a free man again, and I bet you won't ever be a slave no more."

"En a mighty good job it wuz, too, Huck. It 'uz planned beautiful, en it 'uz done beautiful; en dey ain't *nobody* kin git up a plan dat's mo' mixed-up en splendid den what dat one wuz."

We was all glad as we could be, but Tom was the gladdest of all because he had a bullet in the calf of his leg (Twain 277).

From that quotation, we can see the heroic action when Huckleberry Finn helped by his friend Tom Sawyer did the escaping plan for the nigger Jim. Finally, the nigger Jim being a free man and not under slavery again. Even though after escaping Jim, Huckleberry Finn's friend named Tom Sawyer had a bullet in his leg.

We can imagine how heroic was Huckleberry Finn in this case during the plans of escaping Jim. But Huckleberry Finn didn't do it alone; he was accompanied by his best friend who likes an adventure like this named Tom Sawyer. Both of Huckleberry Finn and Tom Sawyer are still child but their actions when help Jim to escape himself are really astonishing.

After knowing the character of Huckleberry Finn in the story, now the researcher analyzed the characterization of Huckleberry Finn in the story. As we know in the previous chapter about the characterization which is described as the author simply presents the characters talking and acting and leaves the reader to infer the motives and dispositions that lie behind what they say and do. The author may show not only external speech and actions, but also a character's inner thoughts, feelings, and responsiveness to events (Abrams 33). Characterization .has two types there are direct and indirect characterizations.

In this story the characterization of Huckleberry Finn belongs to the indirect characterization. Because as we know about the explanation of indirect characterization is when the author shows the character in action, and lets the reader interpret what these actions reveal about the character. It is also occurs when the narrative reveals a character's trait/s implicitly, through his or her speech, behavior, thoughts, appearance, and so on. In the story the narrator shows the character of Huckleberry Finn by his behavior and actions in the story. After that the researcher tried to interpret the character from those behavior and actions which delivered by the narrator in the story.

3.2. The Existence of Huckleberry Finn

It has been explained in the previous chapter that existentialism is a philosophy that emphasizes the individual existence, freedom and choice. As we know existentialism believes that individuals are entirely free and must take personal responsibility for them. It can be seen in the character of Huckleberry Finn as the main character in the story. The existentialism here was shown by Huckleberry Finn's actions in the story. There are many concepts of human existence by Jean Paul Sartre that applies in the story such as freedom, choice, responsibility and humanity. Those concepts of human existence were suitable with Huckleberry Finn's actions in the story to prove the existential side of him in the story.

a. Freedom

Freedom is the central and unique potentiality which constitutes us as human. It can be mean the condition of our minds where we can do everything consciously on our own desire without being forced by someone else. It is the central and unique potentiality which constitutes us as human. As Sartre claims that human beings are necessarily free and it is impossible for human to fail to be free. This freedom concept was shown by Huckleberry Finn in the story. We can see in the beginning of the story where Huckleberry Finn feels bored because of all the time he feels rough life in the house under the rules given in the Widow Douglas's home.

> The Widow Douglas she took me for her son, and allowed she would sivilize 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. I got into my old rags and my sugar-hogshead again, and was free and satisfied (Twain 2).

> Her sister, Miss Watson, a tolerable slim old maid, with goggles on, had just come to live with her, and took a set at me now with a spelling-book. She worked me middling hard for about an hour, and then the widow made her ease up. I couldn't stood it much longer (Twain 3).

> Then for an hour it was deadly dull, and I was fidgety. Miss Watson would say, "Don't put your feet up there, Huckleberry;" and "Don't scrunch up like that, Huckleberry—set up straight;" and pretty soon she would say, "Don't gap and stretch like that, Huckleberry—why

don't you try to behave?" Then she told me all about the bad place, and I said I wished I was there. She got mad then, but I didn't mean no harm (Twain 3).

I went up to my room with a piece of candle, and put it on the table. Then I set down in a chair by the window and tried to think of something cheerful, but it warn't no use. I felt so lonesome I most wished I was dead (Twain 3).

From the quotations, we can know how the boredom of Huckleberry Finn is such as rough living at home under the rules of Widow Douglas and her sister Miss Watson, and also when Miss Watson commands him to have polite behavior at home all the time. Huckleberry Finn really wants to get freedom from his boredom like go to somewhere, and then he also wants a change like he can do everything on his own way freely without following many rules. It can be seen in the quotations below:

All I wanted was to go somewheres; all I wanted was a change, I warn't particular (Twain 3).

"Now, we'll start this band of robbers and call it Tom Sawyer's Gang. Everybody that wants to join has got to take an oath, and write his name in blood." (Twain 7)

We are highwaymen. We stop stages and carriages on the road, with masks on, and kill the people and take their watches and money."

"Must we always kill the people?"

"Oh, certainly. It's best. Some authorities think different, but mostly it's considered best to kill them—except some that you bring to

the cave here, and keep them till they're ransomed." (Twain 9) Huckleberry Finn's want is he can do everything on his own way without obeying many rules, such as in that quotation which shows Huckleberry Finn wants to join a robber group. Even though it is not a good game for a boy in the same age like Huckleberry Finn because it could be dangerous for himself, but he ignores it. We can see in the quotation below:

And if anybody that belonged to the band told the secrets, he must have his throat cut, and then have his carcass burnt up and the ashes scattered all around, and his name blotted off of the list with blood and never mentioned again by the gang, but have a curse put on it and be forgot forever (Twain 8).

Some thought it would be good to kill the *families* of boys that told the secrets (Twain 8).

Well, nobody could think of anything to do—everybody was stumped, and set still. I was most ready to cry; but all at once I thought of a way, and so I offered them Miss Watson—they could kill her. Everybody said:

"Oh, she'll do. That's all right. Huck can come in."

Then they all stuck a pin in their fingers to get blood to sign with, and I made my mark on the paper (Twain 8). From those quotations, we can know that Huckleberry Finn really want to join this gang to playing together with his friends. Because by joining a robber group, Huckleberry could feel a freedom like playing with no rules like in the Widow Douglas's house. So that he ignores the danger of the game and also the oath of the gang if it was denied. Beside that he also makes Miss Watson being his assurance to join this robber gang. Huckleberry Finn also said that he could feel freedom whenever he was playing together with his best friend Tom Sawyer. It can be seen in the quotation below:

I asked her if she reckoned Tom Sawyer would go there, and she said not by a considerable sight. I was glad about that, because I wanted him and me to be together. (Twain 3).

Besides under the rules given in Widow Douglas's home, he also wants to be free from his Pap Finn. So that, Huckleberry Finn wants to get freedom where he can do everything he want without being under the rules of someone else.

> Well, *wasn't* he mad? He said he would show who was Huck Finn's boss. So he watched out for me one day in the spring, and catched me, and took me up the river about three mile in a skiff, and crossed over to the Illinois shore where it was woody and there warn't no houses but an old log hut in a place where the timber was so thick you couldn't find it if you didn't know where it was (Twain 25).

In that quotation, we can see how Pap Finn wants to bring Huckleberry Finn to live together with him so that Huckleberry Finn could be obedient on him and not on Widow Douglas. But Huckleberry didn't agree with it. It makes Pap Finn got mad then catches Huckleberry Finn and brings him to the place where someone else didn't know where it was. Because Widow Douglas didn't allow Pap Finn brings Huckleberry Finn, Widow Douglas also did something to bring Huckleberry Finn comeback to her like in the quotation below:

> The widow she found out where I was by and by, and she sent a man over to try to get hold of me; but pap drove him off with the gun, and it warn't long after that till I was used to being where I was, and liked it—all but the cowhide part (Twain 26).

Huckleberry Finn was still thinking how he can be free from Pap Finn and Widow Douglas. Because as Huckleberry Finn said before that he wants to be free without pressures from his Pap Finn and Widow Douglas. We can see in the quotation below:

> This shook me up considerable, because I didn't want to go back to the widow's any more and be so cramped up and sivilized, as they called it (Twain 27).

Huckleberry Finn did any plans to make he goes away and escapes from both of Pap Finn and Widow Douglas. He run away by the canoe and dropped at the river which there was no one else in there. Being here, Huckleberry Finn already felt a freedom on his own way in there.

> I got out amongst the driftwood, and then laid down in the bottom of the canoe and let her float. I laid there, and had a good rest and a smoke out of my pipe, looking away into the sky; not a cloud in it. The

sky looks ever so deep when you lay down on your back in the moonshine; I never knowed it before (Twain 37).

From the quotations, we can know how Huckleberry Finn enjoys his freedom. He can do what he wants in there like he can smoke his pipe and enjoy the beautiful views which he can't do it before. But Huckleberry Finn didn't stay in there for a long time. So that he will go to somewhere to continue his way to get another freedom that he wants. He continues to Jackson's Island. Because he knows that Jackson's Island was a place anybody won't go there. The quotation below:

> All right; I can stop anywhere I want to. Jackson's Island is good enough for me; I know that island pretty well, and nobody ever comes there. And then I can paddle over to town nights, and slink around and pick up things I want. Jackson's Island's the place (Twain 36).

From the quotation, we can know why Huckleberry Finn chooses Jackson's Island become his run away destination. It is because this Island is never visited by anybody. So that, he thought his Pap Finn and Widow Douglas won't hunt and catch him here. But the reality reversed, because Huckleberry Finn noticed if there was Pap Finn near Jackson's Island who comes to hunted him.

> Most everybody was on the boat. Pap, and Judge Thatcher, and Bessie Thatcher, and Jo Harper, and Tom Sawyer, and his old Aunt Polly, and Sid and Mary, and plenty more. Everybody was talking about the murder, but the captain broke in and says:

"Look sharp, now; the current sets in the closest here, and maybe he's washed ashore and got tangled amongst the brush at the water's edge. I hope so, anyway." (Twain 40)

From the quotation, Pap Finn comes to the Jackson's Island to catch Huckleberry Finn and make Huckleberry Finn comeback to his own. It makes Huckleberry Finn looking for hidden place, so that Pap Finn can't find him. Below are the quotations:

> "I didn't hope so. They all crowded up and leaned over the rails, nearly in my face, and kept still, watching with all their might. I could see them first-rate, but they couldn't see me (Twain 41).

> I knowed I was all right now. Nobody else would come a-hunting after me (Twain 41).

From the quotations, we can know how worried Huckleberry Finn when he saw his Pap Finn and the others were near the Jackson's Island to found him. But his worried was gone when they can't see him from his hidden place. He feels little safe now because his Pap Finn and the others didn't see him.

From those quotations, we can know how difficult Huckleberry Finn is to get his freedom that he wants. Even though he has hidden himself in the Jackson's Island, he did not fully get freedom. Because his Pap Finn and the others tried to find him then make him become his own again. It makes Huckleberry Finn continued his adventures to get the real freedom. On his way in this Jackson's Island Huckleberry Finn got noticed by someone who has been there alone. That someone who firstly arrived in the Jackson's Island was Jim, a slave of Miss Watson.

But by and by, sure enough, I catched a glimpse of fire away through the trees. I went for it, cautious and slow. By and by I was close enough to have a look, and there laid a man on the ground. It most give me the fantods. He had a blanket around his head, and his head was nearly in the fire. I set there behind a clump of bushes in about six foot of him, and kept my eyes on him steady. It was getting gray daylight now. Pretty soon he gapped and stretched himself and hove off the blanket, and it was Miss Watson's Jim! I bet I was glad to see him (Twain 43).

I was ever so glad to see Jim. I warn't lonesome now (Twain 44).

From the quotations, we can know Huckleberry Finn feels glad because that someone is Jim a slave of Miss Watson. Huckleberry Finn feels no worry now in this island because he was not alone but there also Jim in there. But Huckleberry Finn is also curious of Jim being in the Jackson's Island. So that, Huckleberry Finn try to asked Jim the reason of him being in the same island with him.

Then I says:

"How do you come to be here, Jim, and how'd you get here?"

He looked pretty uneasy, and didn't say nothing for a minute. Then he says:

"Maybe I better not tell."

"Why, Jim?"

"Well, dey's reasons. But you wouldn' tell on me ef I uz to tell you, would you, Huck?"

"Blamed if I would, Jim."

"Well, I b'lieve you, Huck. I—I run off." (Twain 45)

From the quotation, we can know the reason why Jim is also in the Jackson's Island. It because he run away from his owner Miss Watson. At that time, Huckleberry Finn was shocked by Jim because of Jim's run away reason. It makes Huckleberry Finn curious again what make Jim become run away from Miss Watson as his owner.

> Well, one night I creeps to de do' pooty late, en de do' warn't quite shet, en I hear old missus tell de widder she gwyne to sell me down to Orleans, but she didn' 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 widder she try to git her to say she wouldn' do it, but I never waited to hear de res'. I lit out mighty quick, I tell you (Twain 45).

From the quotation, we can know the reason why Jim run away from Miss Watson. It is because Jim will be sold by his owner Miss Watson to someone else just because of money. After Huckleberry Finn knows the reason of Jim's run away, he can understand how Jim's feeling till he choose run away from his owner. Because Huckleberry Finn thought that he and Jim have the same purpose which to get a freedom.

Like Sartre claims that human beings are necessarily free, Huckleberry also reflects the mindset. It can be seen when he meet Jim in the Jackson Island. Because Huckleberry Finn thought that he and Jim have the same purpose which to get a freedom. It makes Huckleberry Finn wants to help Jim to be free from his slavery.

Jim said it made him all over trembly and feverish to be so close to freedom. Well, I can tell you it made me all over trembly and feverish, too, to hear him, because I begun to get it through my head that he *was* most free—and who was to blame for it? Why, *me*. I couldn't get that out of my conscience, no how nor no way. It got to troubling me so I couldn't rest; (Twain 91)

From the quotation, we can know Huckleberry Finn have been thought hard of how the way to make Jim create his dream being a real free man. But Huckleberry Finn also didn't want to break the law because of helping the run away of slave. Huckleberry Finn confused of what is the decision that he must take for Jim.

I tried to make out to myself that I warn't to blame, because I didn't run Jim off from his rightful owner; but it warn't no use, conscience up and says, every time, "But you knowed he was running for his freedom, and you could a paddled ashore and told somebody." That was so— I couldn't get around that noway. That was where it pinched. Conscience says to me, "What had poor Miss Watson done to you that you could see her nigger go off right under your eyes and never say one single word? (Twain 91)

I got to feeling so mean and so miserable I most wished I was dead (Twain 91).

From the quotations, Huckleberry Finn shows his dilemma cause of thinking the freedom for Jim. He feels dilemma because he didn't want to breaking the law of the run away slave from his legal owner but at the other side Jim also became his friend since they have the same purpose. Finally, Huckleberry Finn can take a decision of his confusion about Jim.

Thinks I, this is what comes of my not thinking. Here was this nigger, which I had as good as helped to run away, coming right out flat-footed and saying he would steal his children—children that belonged to a man I didn't even know; a man that hadn't ever done me no harm (Twain 92).

In that quotation, Huckleberry Finn wants to make Jim being freedom not only because he was being a friend for him but also he felt pity after Jim told him about Jim's daughter he didn't see for a long time. So that Hucleberry Finn really wants to help Jim being a real free man forever.

Huckleberry Finn did many ways to make Jim's freedom become true. In this case Huckleberry Finn was not alone; there was Tom Sawyer who also wants to helps him for Jim's escapes till Jim become a real free man forever. There were some ways that show how difficult Huckleberry Finn and his best friend Tom Sawyer struggle to get the freedom for Jim. Jim's the prisoner. All right—I'm glad we found it out detective fashion;

I wouldn't give shucks for any other way. Now you work your mind, and study out a plan to steal Jim, and I will study out one, too; and we'll take the one we like the best." (Twain 234)

"My plan is this," I says. "We can easy find out if it's Jim in there. Then get up my canoe tomorrow night, and fetch my raft over from the island. Then the first dark night that comes steal the key out of the old man's britches after he goes to bed, and shove off down the river on the raft with Jim, hiding daytimes and running nights, the way me and Jim used to do before (Twain 235).

From the quotations, it shows that both Huckleberry Finn and Tom Sawyer brainstorm ways to try any plans to make Jim escaped soon. But their plans didn't success quickly, they failed again and again. But they won't give up to help Jim.

> We see it warn't no use; we got to go and fetch Jim So he raised up his bed and slid the chain off of the bed-leg, and wrapt it round and round his neck, and we crawled out through our hole and down there, and Jim and me laid into that grindstone and walked her along like nothing; and Tom superintended. He could out-superintend any boy I ever see. He knowed how to do everything.

> Our hole was pretty big, but it warn't big enough to get the grindstone through; but Jim he took the pick and soon made it big enough (Twain 263).

Then we helped him fix his chain back on the bed-leg, and was ready for bed ourselves (Twain 263).

From the quotations, we can know that Huckleberry Finn and Tom Sayer make a plan to take Jim and escaped him from the prison. They really work hard together to help Jim can go out from his prison sooner. Huckleberry Finn convinces Jim not to be worried about their plan. He need to just believe on Huckleberry Finn and Tom Sawyer then did that plan by command of Huckleberry Finn and Tom Sawyer.

After waiting for a long times, finally Jim can escape himself after somedays he get in the prison. But it is not the end, because another people didn't want to let Jim went out from the prison. So that, it makes a fight between that person and these three person.

I couldn't hardly get my words out, I was so anxious; but I told Tom as quick as I could we must jump for it now, and not a minute to lose—the house full of men, yonder, with guns!

His eyes just blazed; and he says:

"No!—is that so? *Ain't* it bully! Why, Huck, if it was to do over again, I bet I could fetch two hundred! If we could put it off till—"

"Hurry! Hurry!" I says. "Where's Jim?" (Twain 275)

He's dressed, and everything's ready. Now we'll slide out and give the sheep-signal." (Twain 276)

But we got under all right, and out through the hole, swift but soft—Jim first, me next, and Tom last, which was according to Tom's orders. Now we was in the lean-to, and heard trampings close by outside. So we crept to the door, and Tom stopped us there and put his eye to the crack, but couldn't make out nothing, it was so dark; and whispered and said he would listen for the steps to get further, and when he nudged us Jim must glide out first, and him last (Twain 276).

From those quotations, we can know if there was other people who didn't want to let Jim out from the prison. Then it makes a fight between another people and Jim, Huckleberry Finn also Tom Sawyer. But finally, they can be escaped from that people who want to caught them. But from that fight, there was someone between them who got a bullet in his leg because of that people's shoot. It can be seen in the quotations below:

"Who's that? Answer, or I'll shoot!"

But we didn't answer; we just unfurled our heels and shoved. Then there was a rush, and a *bang, bang, bang!* and the bullets fairly whizzed around us! We heard them sing out:

"Here they are! They've broke for the river! (Twain 276)

We was all glad as we could be, but Tom was the gladdest of all because he had a bullet in the calf of his leg (Twain 277).

From the quotations, we can know that someone between them who got the shoot was Tom Sawyer. He got the bullet in his calf of the leg. But Tom Sawyer didn't care about it, he cares about Jim who already became a real free man now.

And when we stepped on to the raft I says:

"*Now*, old Jim, you're a free man again, and I bet you won't ever be a slave no more."

"En a mighty good job it wuz, too, Huck. It 'uz planned beautiful, en it 'uz done beautiful; en dey ain't *nobody* kin git up a plan dat's mo' mixed-up en splendid den what dat one wuz." (Twain 277)

From the quotaions, we can know how Jim feeling at that time when he have been known being a real free man. Jim is thankful to Huckleberry Fin and also Tom Sawyer who became his good boys who help Jim from his slavery. As Sartre claims that human beings are necessarily free and impossible to fail to be free. It was shown by the struggles of Huckleberry Finn as a boy to get freedom for himself and his friend Jim.

b. Choice

Sartre claims that every human is actually the author of his choices. It was also not uncontrained by any influences from outside. It was shown by Huckleberry Finn as a boy in the story. In the story Huckleberry Finn believe on his choice even though he knew the impact of his choice. We can see in the quotations below:

Well, I can tell you it made me all over trembly and feverish, too, to hear him, because I begun to get it through my head that he *was* most free—and who was to blame for it? Why, *me*. I couldn't get that out of

my conscience, no how nor no way. It got to troubling me so I couldn't rest; (Twain 91)

I tried to make out to myself that I warn't to blame, because I didn't run Jim off from his rightful owner; (Twain 91)

From the quotations, we can know the choices of Huckleberry Finn when he already know the reason why he run away from Miss Watson as his legal guardian. His choices were to help Jim to get his freedom because Jim is his friend or Huckleberry Finn didn't help Jim to create his dream to be free because of Huckleberry Finn didn't want to break the law if he help the run away of a slave. But after thought hard, Huckleberry Finn prefer to help Jim escape from his slavery to get his freedom.

> It was according to the old saying, "Give a nigger an inch and he'll take an ell." Thinks I, this is what comes of my not thinking. Here was this nigger, which I had as good as helped to run away, coming right out flat-footed and saying he would steal his children—children that belonged to a man I didn't even know; a man that hadn't ever done me no harm (Twain 92).

> "Pooty soon I'll be a-shout'n' for joy, en I'll say, it's all on accounts o' Huck; I's a free man, en I couldn't ever ben free ef it hadn' ben for Huck; Huck done it. Jim won't ever forgit you, Huck; you's de bes' fren' Jim's ever had; en you's de *only* fren' ole Jim's got now." (Twain 92)

From the quotations, it seems like Huckleberry Finn prefers his choice to help Jim out from his slavery and became a free man because of his pitiful to Jim when he heard Jim told about his family which make Jim really can be free. So that, Huckleberry Finn helps Jim to get his freedom because of his friendship and didn't care about breaking the law of helping a run away slave.

c. Responsibility

it can be said that responsibility is the idea of freedom. If we are free to make choices in our lives, we are also responsible for those choices. Each of us is responsible for everything we do. It can be seen in Huckleberry Finn when he already knows the reason of Jim's run away from Miss Watson as his owner.

> "Well, you see, it 'uz dis way. Ole missus—dat's Miss Watson she pecks on me all de time, en treats me pooty rough, but she awluz said she wouldn' sell me down to Orleans. But I noticed dey wuz a nigger trader roun' de place considable lately, en I begin to git oneasy. Well, one night I creeps to de do' pooty late, en de do' warn't quite shet, en I hear old missus tell de widder she gwyne to sell me down to Orleans, but she didn' 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 widder she try to git her to say she wouldn' do it, but I never waited to hear de res'. I lit out mighty quick, I tell you (Twain 45).

After know the reason why Jim run away from his owner Miss Watson, Huckleberry Finn can understand how Jim's feeling right now when he will be sold by his owner to someone else. And the responsibility of Huckleberry Finn after knowing the reason is he and Jim become friend now because he thought if he and Jim have the same purpose which is to get a freedom.

Another responsibility in the story also can be when Huckleberry Finn heard Jim told about his family like in the quotations below:

Jim talked out loud all the time while I was talking to myself. He was saying how the first thing he would do when he got to a free State he would go to saving up money and never spend a single cent, and when he got enough he would buy his wife, which was owned on a farm close to where Miss Watson lived; and then they would both work to buy the two children, and if their mas- ter wouldn't sell them, they'd get an Ab'litionist to go and steal them (Twain 91).

It was according to the old saying, "Give a nigger an inch and he'll take an ell." Thinks I, this is what comes of my not thinking. Here was this nigger, which I had as good as helped to run away, coming right out flat-footed and saying he would steal his children—children that belonged to a man I didn't even know; a man that hadn't ever done me no harm (Twain 92).

From the quotations, after Huckleberry Finn heard the truth of Jim's family, he feels pity on Jim. Jim's dreams to be free was to buy his family from his owner and can live together. So that the responsibility of Huckleberry Finn was shown by helping Jim to run away from his slavery and can be a real free man forever. Even though Huckleberry Finn knows that by helping Jim he will break the law but he ignore it. It just because of his responsibility with his friend who want to get a freedom in life with his family.

d. Humanity

Humanity is shown through his depiction of peoples' courage. In the novel by Mark Twain's *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn* shows the good side of humanity on Huckleberry Finn action. The action is when Huckleberry Finn takes his decision to helping Jim free from his slavery. It can be seen in the quotations below:

> I tried to make out to myself that I warn't to blame, because I didn't run Jim off from his rightful owner; but it warn't no use, conscience up and says, every time, "But you knowed he was running for his freedom, (Twain 91)

> It was according to the old saying, "Give a nigger an inch and he'll take an ell." Thinks I, this is what comes of my not thinking. Here was this nigger, which I had as good as helped to run away, coming right out flat-footed and saying he would steal his children—children that belonged to a man I didn't even know; a man that hadn't ever done me no harm (Twain 92).

From the quotations, we can know that Huckleberry Finn shows the good side of humanity. Because Huckleberry Finn shows his depiction of people's

courage by taking an action to helping Jim become a free man and not a slave again. Even though it will be breaking the law of run away slave, but Huckleberry Finn ignore it.

