

Sociolinguistic variation of theoretical literary text as a twain's linguistic and vernacular phenomenon

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Abstract: Sociolinguistic is a basis for the social, cultural, and ethnic structure, which is a tool to examine the language, therefore, any language may demonstrate on the sociolinguistic to understand the various disciplines such as regional, class and so on within the language itself. This research paper will use Mark Twain's Humor as a theoretical linguistic study. Sociolinguists seek to describe the domain in the context of social aspects including the differentiation of society, culture, dialogue and gender. Therefore, sociolinguistic does not have any restriction to interact with another domain such as literature, by which sociolinguist uses is as a tool to scrutinize the language which we use it in the social context for comminuting as known as a 'study of variation', variation approaches to adapt in this subfield to offer access for the researcher to study a variation of linguistic: phonology (deal with the pronunciation), and Syntax (deal with the variables of dialect, although syntax is offering a good opportunity to the sociolinguistics to race the differ dialect in the same language). Sociolinguistics has existed to characterize social facts, Baker says that "Certain kinds of work combined insights from how the identity of person or social group relates to the way that they use language." (Baker, 2010) It's also crucial to concentrate on the context between language and society. We try to prove that speech and social behaviour are the intrinsic facts in sociolinguistics "According Trudge, certain kinds of work combine insights from sociology and linguistics. Examples of such work are attempts to deal with structure of discourse and conversation". (Wardhaugh, 2010) "In reaction to the contention among many linguists working in a broadly Chomsky a framework that language can be dissociated from its social functions." (Baker, 2010)

Key Words: Mark Twain, literary text analysis, Sociolinguistic, Vernacular, variety voices, dialect, humor, social reformation, lexical and syntax.

1. INTRODUCTION:

Any artistic style is particularly determined in both the role of the narrator and tone beyond all the expectations. Tone or the voice is fascinating the reader's attentions and speech in the writing forum as another technique to build such a strong authentic technique for the readers, while humor is precisely utilizing vernacular tone during his time. In fact, the central elements for any book or novel is about structure and theme. Linguistic aspect never alienated from literary works. Intuitively, underline of the various tones or accents as a device of Twain's writing to use dialogue more than the narrative structure. But dialogues are 'frequently vague and impressionistic' for the reader's comprehension. Lexical and syntactic are quiet predominant, while punctuations and spelling accurately phonology aspects employed.

2. Hypothesis

To examine the effects of diverse linguistic through narrative style and struction. First person narrator hypothesizes lexical and syntactic terms. The impression speech of Huck is a dominant voice besides other various dialogue of characters. And uniquely effect the literary text of the impact of the author's conscious as a dialogue what is also called pronunciation. Sociolinguistic is very distinguished fictional dialect to indicate a certain pronunciation

for some readers. In this manner, dialect is unusually characteristic a new pattern of spelling and nonstandard grammar more educated.

3. Sociolinguistics influences language in the literary writing

Sociolinguistics and sociology of language based on certain aspects regarding to sociolinguistics is concerning with study of language and examined the relationship between **language and society**, structure of language remained the main task of sociolinguistics and also the emphasis on the Culture, gender, ethnicity, etc. within the particular society. Sociolinguistics is also called the Micro-linguistics. Linguists said that "A sociolinguistic perspective requires exploring how language is used to establish a social context while simultaneously exploring how the social context influences language use and the communication of meaning." (Baker, 2010)

Sociology of Language is also called Micro-linguistics, sociology focused on certain language, in which concentrates in the social facts. Therefore, sociolinguistics would be stronger demonstrative device in the variables dialects. For instance, India has many languages within the same region so we must distinguish the general concept between the language which is used by same tribe or community for their communications in their daily life. However, sociology focused on the structure of particular language by certain groups of people. Sociology language will examine the structure of language in order to identify the different social class of the particular tribe or community. The priority of social approaches to the linguistics will also be recognized by the linguistics itself, what I mean to explain that the sociology remained the preliminary attention to the linguistics studies in generally. Some assumptions argued that there is no relation between linguistics structure and social structure: certain cultures and languages should understood through their own terms; contexts and culture. It is Important to realize and underline that it is not correct to directly apply a certain concept to examine the forms and aspects of the social and linguistic life. However, social structure and linguistic structure which considered as integral part on the other.

Chomsky's notions on his competence and performance book are visible "Chomsky as based upon competence but also following principles such as attention, perception, and memory which don't need to be invoked for the notion of competence as the abstract knowledge speakers have independent of their use of language." (Duranti, 1997) Chomsky emphasized that the competence is a use of linguistic system and the knowledge of language. Competence is part of utterance language dealing with speaker what they wanted and expectations, while the performance concerns with actual use of the language, while performance comprises of third or four part of human action activities or verbal that dominated of Folklore and other sort of actions that may include a display or any sort of verbal discussions "To describe to and focus on this other notion of performance is more than the recognition of the fact that in speaking there is always an aesthetic dimension, understood as an attention to the form of what is being said." (Duranti, 1997) so the dimension is divided into competence and performance: competence is used in the wrong while the speaker attempt to say something, performance is a dramatic dimension concerning with the verbal action. Chomsky made prominent distinction:

"...This competence,
Moreover, is integral with attitude towards, values and motivations
Concerning language. It feature and uses. And integral with
Competence for, and attitude toward, the interrelation of language
With the other code of communicative conduct." (Hymes, 1972)

Therefore, notion of communications is profoundly evidenced by the interaction and competence part for any speaker in the certain language. We cannot divest the language from its cultural and regional of roots. The verbal part at any language or performance is an essential integrated part of communication act. So what Hymes is attempted to explore to the reader grammatical part that may not exist for the native speaker/ foreign language to learner. However, I assumed of performance activity is inherited to social realism, interpretation any language will come from the repertoire of words which could be pronounced. There is strong connection between Sociolinguistic and Anthropology, and we could not isolate the fundamental element or roles from my research. Evidently Chomsky emphasized on the distinctive between competence and performance to the dialect which use the competence by the native speaker and performance 'the actual use of language'. Brook noted "So, too, is the use of dialect as humorous device, whether in spoken English, dialect jokes, or in longer texts." (Brooks, 1920)

Dialect is emanating from different motivations and emotions. Nonetheless, dialect considers as vital part of humor device. Variable dialect seems to exist within comedian actives, whereas writers who are utilizing the dialect humor by artistic acts. Barret emphasized on "within the past thirty years, the English language has spread globally and become nativized by other countries. As a result, the focus in the language variety shifted from micro/dialectal view to that of more macro/varietal one." (Barret, 2000) English language overwhelming by cultural and regional dialect. The speaker who is using second language adherence to a certain jokes or dialect within the native language.

Therefore, micro/dialectal concentrates on both regional issues and social variations. Kachru exposes that English is the elitist identity and the dominance of language which could use as a tool of communication "English does have one clear advantage, attitudinally and linguistically; it has acquired a neutrality in a linguistic context where native language, dialects and styles sometimes have acquired undesirable connotations." (Kachru, 1990)

4. Twain's literary style as a linguistic phenomenon

Twain is a great American writer in the history to recognize by his **humoristic writing**, used a different literary style on his creative writing to adapt speech into writing pattern. Linguistic aspect is an inadequately limited on syntax and lexical structures. Perhaps, audience is comprehensively distinguish his literary works from others for its creating narrative mode that is primarily associating with some issues only to evoke the audience's consciousness and condemn the inequality in the purpose for the social reformation. Twain has different technique by using local dialect what is called vernacular to mix humor in his writing to condemn segregation, racism and equality that is dominated on the American society.

The essential aim of writing this paper at least to explore Dialect of Humor, humor may seem to be a part of linguistic reality in which can be used as a device as everyday language through the literature. Twain's contributions as humorist plethora to the scientific studies a various dialect that encourages the scholars to concern about sub-discipline field of linguistic. Dialectology may consider one of the most an importance area of linguistic as if a phonetics, semantics, morphology and syntax. Some arguments accuse that dialect is a pejorative studies, but we could realize that there is many dialect seem to imbue on various connotations be used particularly English language by social and regional speakers. For instance, the different dialect between American and British English.

Undoubtedly, dialect has a massive evidence affected emotional, societal and political factors among the speakers to determine a certain stereotype of dialectal norm, it's also included large number of **vernaculars** which influenced in the regional stigma particularly English language, dialect and vernacular considered subdiscipline in the linguistic field, therefore, dialect inherent to the regional and boundary stem especially in the United States of America. Optimality theory, perhaps, interested with dialectal studies to become knowledge of the social reality and also emphasized that dialect is more acceptable with syntax (in the old English dealt with dialect, syntax and morphology) more than other subdiscipline. However, dialectology sought to analysis the shifts on the pronunciations and lexicon-semantic. There was a strong inherent about the root of dialect which could not eliminate it from cultural and regional stem by the linguists said that "the study of dialect is not the just scientifically pristine investigation from phonology to semantics, it is also rooted with often problematic and indiscernible human element of language." (Barret, 2000)

Sociolinguists goes out of all these argument and assumed that we search for a deal within the language as using the way of articulation by the regional or community. Perhaps, dialect is used as a means of communication and social reality that may inherit dialect from their cultural and regional roots. Linguistic is an inevitable tool to analysis the artistry and literary works, also to examine the rhetorical aspect at any language "As an exercise in applied linguistics it yields interesting information about **lexical-syntactic** relations in English, about the various options authors have available in structuring fictional dialogue and inner speech, and about the ways in which language can be made to reflect a different modes of perception. It also contributes to an understanding of how structural features of dialogue and inner speech further, and in part, constitute narrative characterization." (CLINES, 1988) Linguistic is an essential domain to interpret the fictional and inner meaning on any artistic work to display the literary features on the text as the fundamental part of linguistic 'syntax, lexical and phonology.'

Dialectal studies becomes an inevitable sub-discipline in the field of linguistics to prevail language. Humor is derived from the dialect into literature to affectively use the dialect by the writer him/herself "Mark Twain is lauded as being the man to give America its literary voice through his short stories and through characters such as *Huckleberry Finn* and *Tom Sawyer*." (Barret, 2000) Twain often emphasizes to portray the American society through his writing, his contributions still discusses, humanitarian issues, soci-political literary writings. Therefore, the structural elements of his creative texts recognized on its dialect of humor and mimic various dialect. What this paper focused on dialect mixing which the humor derived from its affections. Victor Raskin the editor of the International Journal and Humor Research. Raskin states "The study of humor is undertaken by scholars from a large variety of discipline, from two points of view. Some see in humor a convenient and interesting ground, for texting the methods and theories of their respective fields." (Raskin, 1988)

To trace the track of Plato and Aristotle will find the source of Humoristic or **Humorology** roots that the humor is, as an academic field, considered in 1988 since the first issue of *International Journal of Humor Research*. It is recognized as a discipline as the basic role of humor that is called the theory of humor as a mode of text that is inclusively deemed as a linguistic aspects the humor is dealt the 'disparagement, release/relief and incongruity' of a

joke in mode of 'verbal humor'. Incongruity of humor is seriously distinguished as a joke as "Freud's version works on the principle that certain events create expressed sexual and/ or aggressive energy, and when that tension is undone in dramatic way (suddenly or surprisingly), rather than gradually, the nervous energy is released, and relief ensues in the form of humor." (Matthew M. Hurley, 2011) Based on Hurley's theory of released is proved the mental sensor to stimulate the nerve system and flow suppress out of the mind a way through laugh, mirth and pleasure. Nonetheless, this theory is lost its popularity for some reasons; suppressed and repressed is about the emotion or the desire to release [un]conscious) as a strength energies. Perhaps comic norm is a means for mental relaxation, tension and anxiety of the mind.

In another word, to get rid of anxiety out the mind to relieve from tension. In contrary, it is a different norm of others as a 'harmful aspect' as a sort of humiliation not only a fun by others. Regardless, the elements of humor (incongruity, relief, and disparagement) as a linguistics theory. While Raskin and Chomsky have a different point of view concerning competence and performance theory by Chomsky, and Raskin's theory of the Humor elements. Raskin that "Is evoked by a sound, a word and an utterance which is pronounced or used differently from its normally done in the language or dialect in which the joke is told. Language distortion the jokes are based on the simple opposition of language identity vs. language difference and nothing else." (Raskin, 1988, p. 181)

Other variation of linguistics is profoundly concerned of the dialect and humor as a sub-discipline of Linguistics. Barret is defined "dialectology has been regard alternately as an important area of language variation in which such traditional heretical subfields as phonology, morphology, syntax and semantic are most relevant." (Barret, 2000) However, dialect may seem most variable subject, while the dialect emerges as a new field of studies to analyses such different dialects, accents and vernaculars within the same language. Although, the linguistic stigma is majorly focused on speaking part to any language from its particular regional. For instance, the difference between American and British English on the dialect. Humor is one part whether in the written forum or verbal is mimicry performance way not isolated from dialect. Eventually, humor without dialect is a coherent device to offer a new part of the linguistic area.

Twain's phenomenon is widely distinguish for his humoristic writer to employ **humor** through literary text. "A character in a writer's head, unwritten, remains a possession; his thoughts recur to it constantly, and while his imagination gradually enriches it he enjoys the singular pleasure of feeling that there, in his mind, someone is living a varied and tremulous life, obedient to his fancy and yet in a queer, willful way independent of him." (Maugham, 1930) We can illustrate the importance role of dialect by implying the humor/ dialect plays an intrinsic value to the literature. Diachronic study of language is a "linguistic study with regard to a number of important linguistic issues such as the existence of spoken variations which differ from the writing standards, their effects on the writings and speech of the day, and important phonological, and lexical characteristics of such dialects." (Baker, 2010)

Linguistic is precisely determined on literature by prominent writers to begin from Chaucer, Shakespeare to the contemporary writers. However, Twain is quiet famous for his implementation linguistic elements of humor or regional dialect to use a new literary norm Vernacular that is emerged what is called vaudeville and burlesque to be derived from ethnical comedy norm. Charles Dickens is used to utilize the satire into criticize and arouse the consciousness against the arithmetical societies. While Mark Twain is adapted the dialect and vernacular to construct humor. The current study of dialect is concerned in the sociolinguistic norm by unfamiliar structure occurred in the realm of linguistics. Literary writers have a unique sort to adapt this genre of writing only for a purpose to evoke certain issues through literature. Dialect is a genre to distinguish what is called American/British English dialectal to include a various vernacular within the same region itself. Continuity is to use the term of dialect as well as vernaculars is to examine a variety of language that Twain's structural artistic is opted with humor to show his ability and talented as social manifestation issues related to discriminate acts faced the society.

Twain's literature is implicated several social events of 19th century by invented a new narrative style to mix humor in the local dialect as a new social aspect, this aspect is a pejorative quality regardless of many aspects in the linguists that may interest by Chomsky's notions of the competence and performance as the most visible domain of language "Chomsky as based upon competence but also following principles such as attention, perception, and memory which do not need knowledge for the notion of competence as the abstract knowledge speakers have independent of their use of language" (Duranti, 1997) Competence concept is actually used of the language, while the performance remains as an intrinsic role of the language to activate such an artistic work. Therefore, competence is deemed the basic element part of the speaker to perform the language from variant dialects.

Sociolinguistic is often dedicated to discuss the varieties of dialects among speakers that uses on the same certain language to understand those people who have a different dialects. The debate shall be underline the stereotypes among the speakers to focus on both phonology and semantic. Its true language is used as a vehicle of communication, but to realize a different dialectal norm in the own language itself. Dialect seems not merely a style rather than a

cultural, emotional and regional root. It acquires a neutrality to comprehend the emotional expression, connotation and context. Context is not the only efficient without understanding the people's **humor and dialect**. "So, too, is the use of dialect as a humorous device, whether in spoken English, dialect jokes, or in long texts." (Barret, 2000) Humor is laid on various dialects, many scholars consider Dialect and Humor are a new phenomenon (field) in the realm of linguistic. Sociolinguistic is concerned on the particularly issues of the social realism. However, dialect humor finds a way to illustrate linguistic studies. Seemingly, interaction between the speakers provide a new means to investigate the term dialect in the literary works in particular Mark Twain.

Definitely the study will evidently analysis to the several facts as a distinct impact on the literature. Twain attributes several forms of the linguistic variety; grammatical, dialect, humor and so on. Mark Twain is not only the writer or a shallow of language experimental writer on the **sociolinguistics and literary theory**. He intellectually confronts himself with (un)grammatical English. Obviously the connection by the grammarians may drew morality of structural elements not barren, "What impressed Mark Twain most about language was its diversity. Moving from West to East and on to Europe, living among the boatmen, slaves, miners, journalists and aristocrats." (R.Sewell, 1984) The study will focus on Twain's language as a stylistic literary writer to employ many grammatical mistakes and inappropriate expressions in his writing as "slave, servant" and "nigger" to refer to the Jim and other African-American characters.

Twain is overtly shown "The largest component of Twain's literary criticism was] his lifelong preoccupation with the grammar. How many essays and speeches, introductions and extravagances by twain turn upon some question whose interest is purely or mainly verbal! . . . Foreign languages never ceased to be ludicrous to him because they were not English. These are all signs of the schoolboy who has begun to take pride in his compositions and has become suddenly aware of words; and I suggested that Mark Twain never reached the point of being more at home in the language of Civilization than that." (Brooks, 1920) Mark Twain is the great philosopher of language that is highly involved on metaphor possessed to debatable judgments imply gentle than notorious.

5. Artistic Vernacular talented within a literary language

Mark Twain's experience is intentionally used the humor to confront the problem of combining speech and utilize the speech of the 'vernacular characters.' Twain prefers to attract reader's attentions through his common writing style, while in 'linguistic terms' also artistic talents by versatility made discourse analysis within a literary language. Wherein language is lied in the 'resources of colloquial' English "If Joyce's Ulysses and Faulkner's The Sound and the Fury leave the reader with the impression of diversified discourse styles appropriately suited to the diversified personality types of the characters, in The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn Mark Twain creates quite the opposite effect This novel, which Twain scholars generally agree is Clemen's best achievement seems to derive is significance from the lack of diversity—or to look at it from another perspective—from its stylistic consistency." (CLINES, 1988, p. 111) Huck Finn as a character depicts his life to the reader or audience, to intellectuality and artistic quality portray the humiliation and abused from father and speak language of the 'vernacular or colloquial American English.' Twain has used local language to reflect the enlightening point of the naïve Hero in the novel as illiterate figure.

Structurally, linguistic aspects is examine variety of **dialogues and vernacular voices** that uses in the *Adventure of the Huckleberry Finn* to describe as a masterpiece in the American Literature for its fantastic style. However, Blair focuses in the comparative studies only to structurally analysis the text. He is proved that third-person is omniscient from the context of writing. Whereas, the professional writing is to implement by Twain to literary interact between linguistic forum and narrative style. Both Tom Sawyer and Huck Finn reveal about fantastic mode in the artistic manner. While, Huck is overwhelming to use the third-person pronoun in the novel. Blair is compared to describe and analysis below: What a

Tom Sawyer

(two squirrels) "scurry along...to inspect
and to chatter at the boys."

Huck Finn

"a couple of squirrels set on a limb and
jabbered at me very friendly."

Tom Sawyer

"all the nature was awake and stilling, now."

Huck Finn

"I could see the sun out one or two holes."

Tom Sawyer

“Long lances of sunlight pierced down
Through the dense foliage far and near.”

Huck Finn

“it was big trees all about and gloomy in
Ground where the light sifted down there...
there was freckled places on the through the leaves.” (Blair, 1960)

The language is to portray Huck as illiterate boy, manifest the nonliterary form through literary work. Audience as well as the reader never examine several style differences of **syntax and lexical elements** in the text. For instance, first person narrator s. Wayne Booth potentially discuss some issues to argue whether First or Third person omniscient. Choice one is practically nothing "To decide on first-person narration settles only a part of one's problem, perhaps the easiest part. What kind of first person? How fully characterized? How much aware far privileged to go beyond realism. At what points shall he speak truth and at what points utter no judgment or even utter falsehood. These questions can be answered only in reference to the potentialities and necessities of particular works, not be reference to fiction in general or the novel." (Booth, 1961)

6. Variations of voices

Both technically diagnose the narrative structure in this Huck Finn to raise many critical issues of the society. Huck Finn belongs to the same class to deliver the author's thoughts of social issues to the audience. "In the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries the first-person narrator, whether author or fictional persona, often drew attention to his activity as a storyteller by addressing and implicating the reader directly" (Tristram Sandy, 1965) Steme is highly 'dramatized writer narrator' decisively to explain and distinguish about what the personal pronounces is meant. Writer is often used first person pronoun to draw the reader's attention directly. Therefore, it can be an attempted to utilize **narrative techniques** and voices use by the narrators "A third way of organizing a first-person narration is by having the narrator claim to be the real author and not some fictitious figure, to impersonate as it were his creator". (Fitzgerald, 1993) In this case, Twain constantly writes in the pronoun [I] to assert intonations in the spoken voice to directly address the reader or audience. The pronoun [you] uses as a rhetorical question as an imperative on the dialogues between the writer and reader. Finally, [we] apply to general community all these techniques are used by Twain in the Huckleberry Finn manifests the events that already witnesses or heard about it.

Such a Twain is dynamically employed the person who has interested in the written discourse and speaking part to shape his own linguistic aspect. Twain preoccupies in the value of place and speaking language. He presents on the novel written form as if it's orally, when he writes to his sister "I can't send you my Message. It was written to be spoken—to write it so that it would read well, would be too much trouble, & I shall probably never publish it." (Berkeley, 1957, p. 145) Several assumptions assume that Huck's function is a significant narrative technique through speaking mode, Huck employs the colloquial language more than literary writings. As Albert Stone is saying in *The Innocent Eve*, "the vernacular language . . . in Huckleberry Finn strikes the ear with the freshness of a real boy talking out loud." (Stone, 1970, p. Innocent Eve)

Ones, Twain's artistic skills is to intend to assert speaking into writing forum as the most sophisticated technique to show how it is difficult to write in the vernacular mode. He wrote a note to Edward Bok how much it is difficult to capture the effects in the vernacular writings as "Spoken speech is one thing, written speech is quite another. Prim is the proper vehicle for the latter, but it isn't for the former. The moment "talk" is put into print you recognize that it is not what it was when you heard it; you perceive that an immense something has disappeared from it That is its soul." (Pascal Covka, 1960) It's not easy to achieve solely spirit in different technique without linguistic aspect:

Jim: "my heart wuz mos' broke bekase you wuz los' en I didn' k'yer no mo' what became er me." (Clemens, 1979, p. 72)

Duck: "My great-grandfather, eldest son of the Duke of Bridgewater, fled to this country about the end of the last century, to breathe the pure air of freedom; married here, and died, leaving a son, his own father dying about the same time." (Clemens, 1979, p. 100)

Apparently, the conversation shows different characters that Jim uses **the eye dialect** by as unusually pattern of spelling to attract the reader's attentions. Jim's voice is more effected on the conversation. While the Huck and Duke are less sophisticated with the context of syntax measurement. Duke may consist a new tendency of sentence mixed a simple and correct grammar. The purpose of dialect shall only effect the empathy of the audience. Dialect is designed to adapt such an abnormal spelling and ungrammatical structure on the literary text.

7. Interpreting dialect and structural syntax in the literary pattern of the adventure of huckleberry finn

To interpret the ef in the writing about Huck Finn who was only fourteen years old not easy task for the Twain, indeed, he had to overcome all the difficulties by using several aspects. **Dialect and structural syntax** in the literary pattern is emphasized the portrayal such various characters that adapt different background of educations. The tone of the Huck Finn is audible to touch the conscious of the audience, Twain insists to inform the audience about Huck Finn in the novel. "You don't know about me without you have read a book by the name of *The Adventure of Tom Sawyer*, but that ain't no matter. That book was made by Mr. Mark Twain, and he told the truth, mainly. There was things which he stretched, but mainly he told the truth." (Clemens, 1979, p. 1)

Twain is evidently revealed the main Character Huck Finn from the first paragraph to concern about certain issues. Ethnical establish functional elements shall convey some awareness to the audience from the writer. Huck. Narrator is successfully introduced Huck's tone to convey the major theme and the real purpose of his writing. Huck is representing to raise a certain social voice through his honesty and truth events. He is confidently revealing to convince audience about what the **social affects** to rouse the conscious of the audience by agitating the inner feelings and evoke audience's imagination. To investigate linguistic pattern that uses by Mark Twain's the Adventure of Huckleberry and variation of dialogues as a thematic work, linguistic style is spontaneously used speech pattern to adapt vernacular tone in writing forum. Although, it is shown the variation of character's speech to face serious issues through Huck's linguistic pattern includes syntax and lexical limitations.

In the **Grammatical devastations** Huck and Jim is observed rhetorical speech with grammatical error. "there was things" and "Aunt Polly... and Mary, and the widow Douglass is" Huck substitutes 'seen' fir 'saw' instead of using past tense (I have seen anybody). Although he uses (ain't for isn't) twice at the same paragraph to create a fictional character, **illiterate and unself-conscious**. Communication with audience is simply narrator through grammatical error as syntax structure. He uses (that ain't no matter) instead of saying (it does not matter if we don't know about Huck because we haven't read Tom Sawyer) Huck is distinguished with less use of the vocabulary to clearly manifest about the passive voice. Context is contained subordinate clauses, grammatical error and syntax. Narrative style is opted as both rhetorical speech in the written pattern techniques.

Huck is narratively starting by simply and gradually shift the audience' attentions to storm that Huck and Jim learn to culminate and begin with intensive use of variation clause structure associated with **literary techniques** such as metaphor, rhythm, onomatopoeia and alliteration. Twain is deliberately composed the passage to give the impression to the audience that Huck used more literary language with 'casual, lexical and syntax constructions. Twain insistently describe poetic passage to attract the attention into vivid scenario included onomatopoeia. For instance, fast, grumble, tumbling, ripper rumble. Huck reveal several linguistic ungrammatical form as well as ellipses. He use "fst" to indicate the colloquial language use to manipulate the symbolic syntax and dialect sophistications. Obviously, text is exposed a several grammatical pattern such as complex, compound complex into sophistication language in which use a vernacular or verbal speech as manifestations of the social challenges concerning about segregation, equality and racism of the American Society.

8. Conclusion

Sociolinguistic as a domain is remained vital language factors that shall examine in the Adventure of Huckleberry Finn to explore the artistic talent by Mark Twain to adequate and assimilate the vernacular in the writing forum. I trace through this literary work from linguistic perspective to examine the main purpose of Twain's reformation to raise several the social issues at his time. Adventure of Huckleberry Finn implicitly employs a linguistic sophistication through narrative's dialogues to attract the audience attention for peculiar issues that concerns a Slavery and equality.

Sociolinguistic devise is successfully associated the effect of the characters to be used a literary language by evaluating in the context of linguistic aspect. However, Adventure of Huckleberry Finn considered as the American literary masterpiece in the 19th century, it design by Twain to evoke the conscious of the people. Twain is magically described a crucial issue in the mode of narrative to influence what the inaccurate syntax and lexical structure. To conclude a several grammatical pattern such as complex, compound complex into sophistication language in which use a vernacular or verbal speech as manifestations of the social challenges concerning about segregation, equality and racism of the American Society. Twain employs such a distinguish technique on both the local voice and writing style. He is also used alliteration and ellipses of the syllables. Adventure of Huckleberry Finn will remain the phenomenon clue writing throughout the history.

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