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## **Ma Thesis**

**THEME:** Reflection of realism in Mark Twain's novels.

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Abstract

OF DISSERTATION FOR MASTER'S DEGREE

Theme

Reflection of realism in Mark Twain's novels

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## Abstract

**Object of research—** The object of dissertation is the literary composition, depiction of realism in the novels of Mark Twain in connection with the period he lived and exploration of their principles.

The name of Mark Twain primarily reminds us humor but he took his biggest role in American literature definitely for the novel “The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn” which accounts the travel of an outcast on the Mississippi. That place where he spent his most carefree days in life.

The portrait of the author is depicted in its forerunner “The Adventures of Tom Sawyer” which shares common location with sequel. Both of them are considered to be models of juvenile fiction as well but they will be thoroughly investigated here as the fiction of adults. In fact they have become the object of the thesis for they deal with a great deal of real aspects of the nineteenth century to draw out. Neither of them is limited to the enjoyable adventures of these lads.

These are not only examples of his novels but there are other ones which go beyond the boundaries of the Mississippi, which cover the subjects characterizing the century as they are in fact, exactly saying realism, therefore the thesis relates to realism in the novels. These novels are: “The Gilded Age”, “A Connecticut Yankee in King Arthur’s Court”, “The Prince and the Pauper”.

“The Gilded Age” is a satirical tale of the rotten society which benefited only the rich not the poor people. “A Connecticut Yankee at the King Arthur’s Court” is an unusually modified story of English history. Among them “The Prince and the Pauper” is also a book on English history favored mainly by children but is not contradictory to the target of the author.

Novels, stories, sketches of Twain are reliable resources for anyone who wants to interfere into the peculiarities of American living condition of the years which are characterized as hard time, the years in which richness and poverty opposed to one another, the main features of which were injustice, corruption, inequality in race. Inasmuch they coincide with the socio-economic state of the country, current historical and political events, and their consequences upon the society.

**Purpose of thesis—** is to investigate details of realism in his literary career influenced by socio-economic condition and to highlight and analyze its major features.

**Functions of thesis** are as follows:

- To make a research in his literary activity in detail, in order to know his target and goals;
- To examine Twain's attitude to society surrounding him and its influence on his literary career;
- To make a deep comparison of the novels, in order to investigate their principal stages;
- To make an elaborate study of the novels to guess their basic idea;
- To find out and to analyze peculiar features of the novels;
- To infer their effect on following American literature

While revealing a sinister tendency of American reality, Mark Twain was quite fair, and certain of his thoughts. The combination of humor and sarcasm has become of great importance for him. As a means he uses grotesque, characteristic caricature to expose negative points typical of his country and the society. The consequences of truth were sharp, so we might acknowledge him as a critical writer too.

However, he cannot be estimated just as a critical realist but the one who did it on the basis of folk literature.

## **Chapter I. Influence of the XIX century social and economic context on Mark Twain's literary activity.**

As we know America of the XIX century is characterized by her turbulent and unforgettable events which altered the character of American life entirely. These events were the Civil War and the Industrial Revolution.

The Civil War happened on the ground of disagreement on slavery issue, which divided the country into two parts. One of them, the North rejected it, considering slavery as a moral issue— evidence of the sinfulness of the American nation, but the other one the South taking little interest in antislavery movement, led its own way. Consequently, the South did not have close, social and economic ties with the rest of the country.

Although the USA was younger than the developed countries of Europe, she was well ahead them for her inventors and their inventions in the XIX century. So the Industrial Revolution became indispensable and it made a great boom in the USA. Yet mainly wealthy owners could increase their capital. They exploited ordinary people. Therefore ordinary people became disappointed with the land for which they hoped greatly. Because the government that established in those lands country shattered their plans.

The cycles of boom and bust were dominant features of that period. With the growth of economy and progress in all spheres of life became more, as if they had been on a par with, but the benefits and drawbacks also became inevitable.

As in all period literature and art, human sciences were bound to change its course under the impulse of historical events, economic state and the attitude of society that was going to establish. The people that belong to this branch of history were thinkers, authors and writers. Each literary figure had different approach depending on the influence of these factors, or the surrounding in which they had been brought up. But they were united under one principle, and one literary trend.

Mark Twain also directly witnessed all the events that were mentioned above, so he would have them all in his pieces of fiction. Because the country that was expanding and flourishing became the one of frauds who worshipped money. Bourgeois democracy that he also believed once turned into capital democracy. It is quite clear in the following example: “Capital has become not the master of this society, but its servant.”<sup>1</sup>

## **Chapter II. Analysis and description of the major features of Mark Twain’s novels.**

Mark Twain’s literary heritage, exactly saying, his novels embody all he experienced in his life and time, drawbacks of his country, as a whole. In other words, one can learn about real America of the late 1800’s through his novels.

Real America of Mark Twain and realism as a literary movement dates back to the late 1800’s too. This trend reacted strongly against romanticism and its idealistic attitudes about nature and the past. The realists favored actualities of life, simplicity in style.

The movement did not change in form only, but in content, and technique as well. It was a way of speaking truth and rejecting out-of-date ideas of romanticism, to compete with the latest events in the world. As typical American he did not appreciate standards and traditions of the classic and the antique either, because the world had not been the one that ever existed.

Accordingly, the novels of Mark Twain are also noteworthy for they developed in style, language, narrative. He made progress in American fiction. He could tell incredibly comic stories and serious ones applying a simple, colloquial language, which was the language of common people. This is only a part of his novelty. The first example of it is “The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn.” Here the first what we notice is a kid— resident of sugar- hogsheads tell his

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<sup>1</sup> V. S. Kuznetsova. American literature, Head P House, 1987, Kiev, p-15

story in his own dialect, an idle boy becomes a respectable one, but exhausted by useless rules prefers his outcast condition.

But its forerunner “The Adventures of Tom Sawyer” is not told by its leading character as he is popular with his mischievous behavior. It is told by the author in the dialect different from Huck’s from the outset of the book about Tom’s prank which covers the whole book. Tom’s effort to make entertainment as he longed for ended successfully. Such as, he introduced Huck to the society which rejected him apparently. His improper conduct which is at odds with Aunt Polly’s requirements of upbringing, keeps excited his reader through the story.

These novels are not a “poetic reconstruction of childhood,”<sup>2</sup> according to some critics; there is a political satire, historical romance, child fiction, fantastical, reminiscence among them.

There are other novels like “The Gilded Age”, “The Prince and the Pauper”, “A Connecticut Yankee at the King Arthur’s Court”, “Pudd’nhead Wilson” which are compatible with the view of the States completely. We interfere with various scenes, characters, plot, manner, theme, action. The plots are based on original picture of society.

Among these novels “The Gilded Age “as it is obvious according to the title is a perfect account of the age, in other words the second half of the nineteenth hundreds therefore the novel is also called a tale of today.

“A Connecticut Yankee at the King Arthur’s court” is a book of transformed souls and periods through which the author reveals wrongdoings of the age, pokes fun at pompous customs of the Middle Ages chivalry in England.

“The Prince and the Pauper” exposes human behavior, treatment in a new surrounding which is not usual, ordinary to him, human relationships that were growing on that ground.

“Pudd’nhead Wilson” is a novel based on a lie told by a Negro woman, a slave, who is not less witty and clever than her white counterparts. The thing is that any human being whether it is a Negro or not can do anything for the sake of its own child and of itself.

These are not poetical description of American history however they are realistic composition of American history into fiction. Although the target is different, the aim is the same, or he hit the nail on the head.

So Mark Twain’s novels dealing with various subject matters, made us laugh and think deeply as well. We see it when a machine superintendent Hank Morgan, a Connecticut Yankee says: “My father was a blacksmith, my uncle was a horse doctor, and I was both, along at first.”<sup>3</sup>

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<sup>2</sup> V.S. Kuznetsova. American literature, Head P House, 1987, Kiev, p-36

<sup>3</sup> M. Twain. Selected works, Gramercy books, 1982, New York, p-493

Needless to say that it is one the dominating features of his novels makes them, which are of great importance for American realism, fresh and appealing.

## **Conclusion**

As a child I only knew and read “The Adventures of Tom Sawyer” by Mark Twain in my own language. I read it for fun as every child in the world has done. But I could not even imagine that a few years later I had to read it and the whole literary collection of Mark Twain for the purpose of writing my thesis.

I needed to make a larger research in that field to cope with it. While I was doing that I found out that Mark Twain was not confined to this book. That novel just constituted the smallest part of his fiction. More than that, his literary activity does not include only pieces of fiction that amused people. It contains serious literature full of sharp and clear ideas beneath humor and satire. When putting down his thoughts he applied authentic American English.

While reading his fiction in the original I noticed that it is easy to comprehend the essence of it for he choose slang, dialect, accurate word, correct grammar, particular speech for each situation and character successfully so as not to seem boring for the reader.

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## **Introduction**

The literary heritage of Mark Twain covers so wide sphere in American literature, furthermore it occupies an important position in world literature that only his novels are particularly significant from the point of view of realism.

Realism and novels of Mark Twain are quite a closely related notion, concept to investigate, and to deal with. It is incredible to imagine them separately. Realism is a segment of them, reflection of which effected major changes in American literature. It is a main substance of the novels which makes them appealing and distinguishing.

If I raise a question like why the novels of Mark Twain deal with realism the answer will be as following. The literary movement Realism had gained the upper hand over Romanticism since the middle of the XIX century according to the historical, social and economic background. Any time, any state, any society, and any civilization would be for certain particular for its wrongdoings, hardships, generally speaking specific features. These negative points which were brought about by human nature were highlighted in the novels of the writer.

In a word the reflection of human faults, the exposition of vices was the main subject, the chief point of the fiction. That is the next explanation to the question which will be told in the thesis. Hence the significance of the novels became greater and more inevitable.

Unlike other centuries there are too many features which specify that century, such as turbulent events in industry, history, science, technology followed each other. There should be a passage about these facts as they have a particular influence on the literary activity of the author. But we will not include them here, because they will be illuminated in detail in chapter I.

So the ground which the novels appeared on is inevitable to know. Depending on the ground the topic, plot, structure of the novels in a word the stimulation of the novels, depending on the content, the significance of the novels, the main idea of them, the focus of them, and their effects on the following literature in other words their major features get more diverse, complicated, readable, required, effective which crucially changed American literature and are included into the great series of world literature.

Hence the novels can be divided into groups according to their theme and subject. Some of them are produced stimulated by the autobiography. The fact is true according to the author too, the evidence of which we will learn in chapter II.

The autobiography includes both careless days and hard years. That is why the novels differ according to their subject matter to some extent even if they share some motifs. The novels of the first type are particularly "The Adventures of Tom Sawyer" with its sequel "The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn". Although they were not in the first row chronologically, they

held the first and highest position of his fiction. But it would be right if we say it relating to the sequel. If Ernest Hemingway said:” All modern literature comes from one book by Mark Twain called Huckleberry Finn.... There was nothing before, there has been nothing as good since.”<sup>4</sup>, then it must be amazingly simple, yet exciting and impressive or in short, it is worth reading.

The reasons why Ernest Hemingway said that or why the latter novel is considered to be the masterpiece go deeper and wider. The difference between these two novels is majestic, magnificent, and enormous. The difference lies on the ground that the former novel is an account of a boy, brought up in a decent family, whose world cannot be restricted by any force. The concept of his world is to enjoy the life, to break the rules set by his aunt. Within the account we read criticism of negative points of the country too. The latter one is an account of a homeless, lack of mother care, education, ignored by society boy who was running away from it pretending to be dead. But he and his companion Negro Jim the member of degraded race discover, find out, and expose endless wrongdoings of society.

These are, in fact, a series of the memoir novels known as a couple of reminiscence or recollection of childhood. Surely the majestic river Mississippi is closely related to the autobiography of the author, mainly early and adolescent years of life. Its significance is that it served as a key source of his fiction. The novels do not include complete description and illustrations of the river only. Such as, it is clear when we read: “Three miles below St. Petersburg, at a point where the Mississippi river was a trifle over a mile wide, ... .”<sup>5</sup> But instead the adventures of the heroes which turned the tide of the little town St. Petersburg, the part of the river in these adventures constitute the contents of the novels. There is not a passage about their affection of the river. It serves them as a shelter when they are in trouble or having fun.

Besides, all the novels dealing directly with America have illustrations, scenes of the river. These are “The tragedy of “Pudd’head Wilson” and “The Gilded Age”. Here also we see the part of the river in the life of the characters, how it changed their lives completely or unexpectedly. They differ according to the significance of the river in the life of the characters. Consequently the target of the river varies depending on its purpose. Unlike from the first two novels, the last two ones have geographic and travelling importance and part. So the river Mississippi became one of the figures of the novels alongside with human figures.

Overall, these novels do not distinguish for the description of nature. A very short description of nature stands opposite to a detailed description of human nature. In a word nature

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<sup>4</sup> M. Twain. Selected works, Gramercy books, 1982, New York, p-viii

<sup>5</sup> M. Twain. The Adventures of Tom Sawyer, Barnes & Noble Classics, 2003, New York, p-82

is versus human nature which is kind, honest, devoted and loyal, brave and fearless, labor tailors on the one hand, but cruel, liar, treacherous, coward, frauds, unjust on the other hand. These traits are those of American life. If we cite to the author we will read “there is not a human trait that cannot be considered American”.<sup>6</sup> (Translation by Tarana Huseynova)

We observe all types of the characters while reading the novels. Among the characters woman characters, who made crucial changes related to their gender in the nineteenth, are also noteworthy ones to include into the thesis. And the thesis analyses them carefully in both chapters.

Getting acquainted with the characters and their deeds in the novels we can infer that they were main figures to cause humanity and viciousness. As a matter of fact these were characters, their cast of mind, ambitions made the novels challengeable. And the principle function, the main point of them is to disclose truth, the struggle between the evil and goodness. They came very handy to cope with that main and difficult task of humanity. That is one more specific feature of the novels which embody all human traits that were ever met in America.

Although only children might have been interested in the title of the above mentioned books, adults must also have admired the content of the works as they tell amazing and amusing stories which took them back to their childhood.

It would be reverent to include a passage about titles. It is no more accidentally when the novels were furnished with the titles. The titles lead us in the wrong way to some extent. “The Adventures of Tom Sawyer”, “The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn” does not include only entertainment, but they tell about boys’ cast of mind, ability.

“The Gilded Age” is in fact a satirical heading relating to the age which was characteristic with its boom and bust cycles on the one hand, rotten surrounding on the other hand. It tells about human relationship, society which was formed on that flourishing age, prospering country.

Accordingly, the novel comprises realistic features, truth which was particular to the time. In fact “The Gilded Age” is the first attempt of the author at a novel. The novel satirizes the antebellum society of the United States. According to a second name of the novel which is called “A tale of today” is indeed a tale of the time, period during which the story is told. It is a satirical tale of society so the novel gets the category of social satire. Society, family, government has trouble with money, struggle for easy, quick and dishonest wealth, lust for enrichment.

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<sup>6</sup>M. Twain and his role in the development of American realistic literature, Science, 1987, Moscow, p-4

But what about “Pudd’nhead Wilson”, “The Connecticut Yankee in King Arthur’s Court”, “The Prince and the Pauper”?

“Pudd’nhead Wilson” is an ironically approach of the author in respect of the leading character. A man of serious occupation gains the nickname “Pudd’nhead” so he tries to win back his name. The issue that was on the agenda of those days does not lose its significance. This time a white man reveals a great secret, in fact a great sin made by a Negro woman.

“The Connecticut Yankee in King Arthur’s Court” distinguishes for its unusual or even incredible story and plot among the novels. The scenery is also especially particular for its uniqueness. We can guess it according to the title. Everybody will certainly find it extraordinary and will have a question:” What will a Connecticut man have to do with the court of King Arthur?” The two names are incompatible, but they are not accidentally chosen. Therefore everybody has reasons to suppose that the legend of King Arthur is revived or retold in American writing style. In fact it is a struggle of the new, modern world against the old one. The Connecticut man serves here to execute particles of modern world of the time.

Another pair of the novels which dealt with England is “The Prince and the Pauper”. The title introduces us two members of opposite class. The very first idea comes to our mind is the contrast between them. Although the novel tells about things that sound and seem to us unbelievable, unreal, it is not a fairytale, neither a legend of a hero. But it is an incredible adventure of two boys who lived their dreams. Heroes acted reasonably in an unusual situation to them although being a child.

There is only one fact that unites these novels. That is, both of them have unusual and imaginary plot. Reality is opposed to unreality while playing a trick on adults by the children.

Consequently the novels deal with drawbacks of the society, the country, and the time, in other words they keep pace with circumstances. The novels characterize them on a larger scale. Such as they highlighted the condition of the country, which were completely true. That condition also included problems concerning the development, growth of the country. It means in what ways country developed, what advantages and disadvantages it has. Hence they are true examples of the American mode of life. In a word the main feature that characterizes the novels is that whether they talk about childish adventures or adults’ performances, such as inhuman act against slavery which was the most common issue at the time, in fact human faults, problems concerning society, they display reality, truth about human beings. The novels reflected all the viciousness of society, human faults and cupidity which constituted most part of the civilization. In a word the essential feature of the novels is to express the real state of beings.

Actually neither of the novels is humorous of their kind, nor are they satirical only. They combine these two features so closely that they constitute a whole. Humor which was a bitter laughter developed into the satire which was scathing.

And I consider it right to cite to the author: "Humor must not professedly teach and it must not professedly preach, but it must do both."<sup>7</sup> As to the novels their function is to teach and preach. Furthermore they conveyed these ideas in the language readable and conceivable by anyone, the language which is fluid in tone. The language alongside with the technique matched one another well, the reflection of which we found in the expressions which implied the whole idea of the novels. That is the method the author applied to the novels which reflected realism.

Beginning with "The Gilded Age", followed by "The Adventures of Tom Sawyer", together with its sequel "The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn" which occupied the peak of the triumph, "The Prince and the Pauper" took mid-time position within those two masterpieces, then "A Connecticut Yankee at the King Arthur's court" proceeds them successfully, "Puddn'head Wilson" and others put an end to the novel series.

This work consists of two chapters which were written in correlation with each other, and condition each other. The first chapter gives description of America in general. We learn about American history of the 1800s especially the second half of it, things that were peculiar to it. It gives us information about main historical events that turned the tide of America. Besides it, new inventions that bring about growth in the country, which served as a key influence all over the country, especially increase of economy and subsequently society. Then we see its direct impact on Mark Twain's literary activity, which is quite possible and inevitable.

The second part deals with the novels directly. Its narration has descriptive and analytical character. It illuminates each novel, their function and purpose, their main idea, their peculiarities and distinctive features. They were analyzed in comparison with one another, conditioning one another, including examples of them as much as possible. The analyses of leading characters also have reflections here. Their role in American literature, their influence on the people's cast of mind and consequences are of great importance too.

Consequently the novels represent a completeness which was created in its entirety by America. The novels which are works of great fiction are indeed transformation of American life to the written page. They are a snapshot of the great moments of a great people.

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<sup>7</sup> American satire. Satirical short stories and essays, Higher School Publishing House, 1966, Moscow, p-44

## **Chapter I. Influence of the XIX century social and economic context on Mark Twain's literary activity.**

“They are going to make a revolution in this world's affairs that will make men dizzy to contemplate.”<sup>8</sup> The citation by Squire Hawkins in “The Gilded Age” was said about his lands in Tennessee. He said it hoping for best future of his family. He was motivated with the idea that it will make a lot of money in the following years. He thought these lands were the only assurance of better future of his children. This is the idea of unreal character but if we compare it to the idea of a real character and great figure and statesman in American history Thomas Jefferson we will see that there are similarities between these two concepts. The idea calls the country, exactly saying the USA as “the world's best hope”<sup>9</sup>.

In order to clarify this citation we have to look through the history, social and economic context of America during the nineteenth hundreds.

The nineteenth century, it came along with abundant of unusual things, uneven and turbulent events which brought about dramatic transformation in the country and occupied the essential stage of history. Consequently the century is particular for political, geographical, economical transformations. It had happened to such a greater extent that became worth remembering.

At the beginning of the century there was a fundamental shift in the ruling system of the country. That was Thomas Jefferson the first Republican President who took office in 1801. And since that time America experienced great changes in its history. Changes that influenced every sphere in the country took place gradually. The effect of them became so extensive that country grew day by day, although being uneven.

The first and the foremost innovation came about when Thomas Jefferson formed a government which would set the nation on a new and right course, so that it would match the European countries nonetheless being a young country. Being young indeed there was much to experience, to gain, and to lose as well. To put his principles into effect right after the Declaration of Independence, the ratification of the Constitution it was the time to prove their

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<sup>8</sup> [www.free-classic-books.com/Mark%20Twain/The%20Gilded%20Age.pdf](http://www.free-classic-books.com/Mark%20Twain/The%20Gilded%20Age.pdf), p-10

<sup>9</sup> K.Norton, E.Chudacoff, P.Tuttle. A people and a nation. A history of the United States, Houghton Mifflin Company, 1986, Boston, p-211

validity, to follow the principles set down by George Washington. Now it was its turn to prove identity, to succeed in everything that countries already did, stages they already passed.

Although they had different views on government the target was the same: to build up a country, a nation that will defend their rights. But this time more democratic, equal and available to all citizens because he favored mostly ordinary people exactly saying white people and their rights. He took a pride in forming a republic which became a hallmark of democracy, justice and substituted the power of nobles and kings with the power of ordinary citizens.

But the rules on which that republic was founded, the laws that the Constitution and the Declaration of Independence included did not find their proof in reality as expected to be by the founders of it. The more strict laws and principles, the more loosely they went into effect. The reason was that their followers pursued their own interest, or the growth of business gave way to corruption of the members of the Senate as a result of competing companies. In other words they were about to improve the country at any expense.

Hence the 1800s became particular distinguishing for things like expansion at the expenses of Indians' lands mainly, which increased the number of states subsequently immigration, growth in industry, transportation as well, inventions and the last but not the least, that is slavery. Although some of them appeared to be evidences of injustice each one being a significant issue in the largest sense conditioned one another directly which brought about progress on a large scale and had effects on the development of the country completely. Furthermore the way of life that led the country became the busiest, most exciting and stirring one. Not to mention advantages and disadvantages of them, America experienced the most chaotic period that ever had done in history.

Initially expansion paved the way for the growth of the country. The effect was not only in size, population, but also in economy. Expansion first began in 1803 with the Louisiana Purchase.<sup>10</sup> In fact, that big deal made between Thomas Jefferson and Napoleon Bonaparte marked the beginning of policy going beyond borders which stimulated people to be on the move.

People moved westward as there were enough lands to settle, to explore. As the number of people grew more and more lands were occupied and became states of America. They longed for expansion from the Atlantic to the Pacific and they did not give up the desire until it had come true. That desire grew into the feeling of pride and certainty which said that America

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<sup>10</sup> K.Norton, E.Chudacoff, P.Tuttle. A people and a nation. A history of the United States, Houghton Mifflin Company, 1986, Boston, p-241

would clearly enlarge its lands and should do it at any expense. The nation will need them to secure independence, to expand freedom and democracy of the country. The expansion policy ended so successfully that the country could become the second largest country on the new continent, yet it could gain the world power. The policy set as a model by Thomas Jefferson was followed by his successors at large.

Actually, it was a great project which involved so many opportunities for the growth of the country. One of them is natural resources and minerals which turned into big business.

The occupied lands that were rich in natural resources and minerals also conditioned the expansion, subsequently migration. The discovery of gold in 1848<sup>11</sup> in California and other natural resources caused the influx of people although not anyone gained success in seeking them. However, they settled there, the result of which became unexpected, incredible, astonishing. Such as San Francisco, California, Virginia City, Nevada, Chicago grew extremely larger within two years. One true example to it is Chicago. The growth of city was caused by a factory that manufactured mechanical reapers. British poet Rudyard Kipling's view of Chicago is quite clearly shown in the following citation: "I urgently desire never to see it again."<sup>12</sup>

The idea itself implies surprise and astonishment. It denotes to the unusual and unexpected changes of the city which instead, would probably attract people to see it. But these changes evoked unpleasant feelings, such as displeasure on the poet because of mess and fuss there. Including Chicago, these cities served as a marketplace, subsequently a hallmark of urbanization, the most bustling place in the country. Once an unknown, desolate, calm land of nature shifted to populated, noisy, growing land which was rudely employed by man, losing its purity, sacredness forever. That is one more factor which led to the boom in the economy.

Expansion and migration directly told on a demand for transporting and communicating the country. As people moved on they searched for more convenient and less time consuming ways of transportation. The National Road finished a stone-based, gravel-topped highway beginning in Cumberland, Maryland reached Wheeling (then in Virginia) in 1818 and Columbia, Ohio, in 1833.<sup>13</sup>

Other means of transportation such as water transportation was also in use by people. But when boats were replaced by steamboats trading and travelling became more suitable and the

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<sup>11</sup> K.Norton, E.Chudacoff, P.Tuttle. A people and a nation. A history of the United States, Houghton Mifflin Company, 1986, Boston, p-261

<sup>12</sup> Ibid, p-509

<sup>13</sup> Ibid, p-245



rivers like Mississippi, Ohio, and Missouri grew as noisy and busy as never. Consequently towns by the rivers grew larger and became overpopulated.

Another means of transport, railroads were also built in the earlier nineteenth centuries and trains were drawn by a horse. Railroads surpassed both water and road in success, and profit. Such as water transport was frozen out in winter. But the most remarkable progress was made when the first transcontinental railroad joined two parts of the country. The event happening in 1869 opened the way to the West.<sup>14</sup> In sum, transportation also gave a boost to the economy.

As we see everything is chained up. The process beginning with the expansion followed by migration for which the necessity of transportation has become inevitable. And the result has been gorgeous or splendid rise of the economy.

As a result of the policy which American presidents, American government carried on mainly two nations in America were constantly discriminated, were considered inferior in other words they became victims. In a word, during the whole process of evaluation they were looked down. They were Native Americans or red Indians and Negroes. Harsh and unfair treatment raged against them during the nineteenth hundreds particularly. Because that was a century when America grew and changed incredibly. The more the country grew the more their rights were violated, such as black population were employed as slaves, had limited rights, Indians were driven off their lands. As settlers took over Indian lands they converted Indians, forced them to adopt their way of life. Although Indians always fought back they were defeated and suffered losses. In fact the number of Indians decreased pretty much as white people began to settle in their lands. Some during the battles, some as a result of disease caused by whites, some just could not lead the way of life as whites did. Such as in the 1830s one quarter of Indians died during the removal off their lands.<sup>15</sup> In short Indians became victims of expanding policy of America. Negroes who had a substantial role in the boom of plantations in the South became property of human beings.

These features are cons or disadvantages of the growing and thriving country, in other words The New World. But as we mentioned above the prior advantages that the country involved was immigration which served as the major cause of growing population in America. Furthermore it led to ethnic and religious diversity which played an essential role in reshaping

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<sup>14</sup> K.Norton, E.Chudacoff, P.Tuttle. A people and a nation. A history of the United States, Houghton Mifflin Company, 1986, Boston, p-457

<sup>15</sup> Ibid, p-290

American living standards. Such as, settlers being from Europe, mainly from England were of different Christian belief. The Chinese first came to California in the 1850s and 1860s<sup>16</sup>.

The influx of immigrants was caused by enumerable factors too. Furthermore they looked forward to great changes in their life. The upcoming reason was to become rich and successful. But that was not a single reason that promoted immigration. War, starvation, economic decrease, religious persecution, discontent with government was principle causes of leaving homecountry. In other words, better economic opportunity attracted them mostly. America also beckoned, advertising more chances of employment although at low wages, cheap lands in the West. The largest number of immigrants, that is five million foreigners flooded into the country between 1820 and 1860.<sup>17</sup> The influx of immigrants grew much more after the Civil War which resulted in the competition for job, the conflict among people of different social background.

The circumstances in America unlike Europe improved in the 1830's and impressed visitors among them a French visitor Alexis de Tocqueville expressed his ideas like this: No novelty in the United States struck me more vividly during my stay there than the equality of conditions.<sup>18</sup> Here the term equality cannot be referred to all the people, such as Negroes and Native Americans, living in America at all. Only white people regardless of their condition be it origin or personality are included into this term. The people eager to succeed will achieve it without depending on their condition. But as their desire changed they moved on and on to succeed once more and some more fortune that seemed unquenchable. So America was growing a nation that was ambitious, unyielding, self-confident, purposeful, determined and mobile enough which served as distinguishing features to shape its identity.

Hence, the end of the XVIII century opposed to the middle of the XIX century in terms of nation. The people who fought the Revolution, struggled for independence now had to fight for the country that will let each nation preserve their rights, develop individually, and have individual freedom. Such as there was discrepancy between the people of different nation, culture, religious belief. They had to pass obstacles which were no more for old comers who has already become citizens of the new country. And here we see the inequality of the riches, conditions, and share. They expected America always to keep its promise, to be the country of all nations.

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<sup>16</sup> K.Norton, E.Chudacoff, P.Tuttle. A people and a nation. A history of the United States, Houghton Mifflin Company, 1986, Boston, p-455

<sup>17</sup> Ibid, p-280

<sup>18</sup> Ibid, p-273

Another significant issue that spurred the growth of economy was inventions. They directly stimulated the growth of industry and technology of the century which followed it. News could even travel thousands of miles across the Atlantic in less time. The invention of the telephone in 1876 supported this process.<sup>19</sup> The vast majority who benefited them were business people at first. But later on ordinary people became users of the device, the latest version of which has become mobile and shocking nowadays.

The most wonderful invention came by Thomas Edison in 1876.<sup>20</sup> That was electricity which replaced gas, candles and oil lamps. He also created a device to transmit light to houses. So factories used safer and quieter electric engines instead of steam-powered engines.

Other inventions like refrigeration, camera made a big success. Typewriter and cars were also fully developed in America. Henry Ford dramatically transforming the process of car building set the foundation of the automobile industry.<sup>21</sup>

Generally America introduced the world products that had a great impact on light industry too. They have become popular with consumers and made a big business around the world. In other words inventions speeded up the business and products that became essential part of our life making it efficient. The growth of industry became inevitable. That is the Industrial Revolution got under way.

The most important advantage of the Industrial Revolution was that it spurred the growth of factories. Hence people mainly women and children being employed by factories became economically less dependent. Factories attracted more and more people, in the end a village of few families turned into a bustling city of thousands people. Finally the population of cities ballooned and led the way to urbanization. The growth of urbanization began in the middle third of the XIX century, but in the 1880s it reached the peak making the country a truly urban nation.<sup>22</sup> As we see the USA was becoming industrial and it also gained leadership in industry among developed countries of the world by the late of the XIX century.

But we can specify the North as an industrial part of the country. As the country grew the two parts of the country the North and the South had developed different ways of living. The northern economy depended on manufacturing and trade while the southern economy depended on tobacco, rice, and sugar cane production. But the cotton plantation made up the vast majority

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<sup>19</sup> James West Davidson, John E. Bachelor. *The American nation*, Prentice Hall, 1990, New Jersey, p-470

<sup>20</sup> *Ibid*, p-470

<sup>21</sup> K.Norton, E.Chudacoff, P.Tuttle. *A people and a nation. A history of the United States*, Houghton Mifflin Company, 1986, Boston, p-484

<sup>22</sup> *Ibid*, p-508

of cash crop. Raising livestock was also the main part of business in the South. In fact they depended on each other on account of these matters. The South supplied Europe with these goods as well. But it did not take much interest in machinery. Factories which were built to process sugar, cotton and tobacco were much less than that of the North. So as the South developed landowners, the North did it with factories. Diversity between them indeed was so great and exterminating that it was hard for them to share common ground. The most complicated issue that caused diversity was slavery.

Plantations especially cotton plantations brought about the growth of slavery in the South. That was the field thanks to which the southern economy flourished. The southern landowners got richer because of unpaid job of Negro slaves. They purchased Negroes like thing. They were bought according to their physical features. As landowners needed more slaves by 1860 although they did not outnumber white people they constituted one third of the population living in the South.<sup>23</sup>

As for the North, it led a different way of life. The first priority was that it had fewer slaves as soon as the process of slavery began. The reason was that its industry developed mechanically. The production of goods using raw materials increased as factories appeared. Hence the economy boomed as the factories grew more. So they opposed slavery considering it wrong according to the Declaration of Independence and sinful on the ground of religion.

The most ardent members were the black Frederic Douglass and the white William Lloyd Garrison who organized the escapement for slaves to the North or Canada. That was a secret network called the “underground railroad” helped only about a thousand slaves to run away.<sup>24</sup>

There were whites among the supporters of antislavery movement as well. No matter whatever they tried the issue grew to a great extent and the country was standing on the brink of war. So America had to fight against inequality, in short to wage the Civil War.

The Civil War (1861-1865) was an attempt for the country to assert itself once more as a union of equal nations and race after the Revolution. In fact the target was to restore the Union. That event pitted members of the family against one another and split the nation in two. It was a second, yet no less significant than the first warfare in the history of the country. It ended in favor of the North and all slaves were officially declared free.

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<sup>23</sup> K.Norton, E.Chudacoff, P.Tuttle. A people and a nation. A history of the United States, Houghton Mifflin Company, 1986, Boston, p-298

<sup>24</sup> James West Davidson, John E. Bachelor. The American nation, Prentice Hall, 1990, New Jersey, p-353

Education in America in the XIX century alongside with other phases of society was also thriving. The century implied promotion in education too. As the industry grew the demand for educated people entailed. Such as railroad building made engineering necessary.

The years from 1837 to 1848 were especially recognized as flourishing under the leadership of Horace Mann in Massachusetts, but by 1860 all states established free public schools, and they preferred secular subjects to religious studies<sup>25</sup>. Schooling period extended from six months to eighth grade. High schools grew in number, teachers' proficiency and qualification improved. School launched for the physically disabled was another example of reforms in education.

Women also succeeded more privileges in education. It was a great triumph when they gained the right of studying secular subjects, specialized in medicine, and the first women's college Mount Holyoke opened in 1837<sup>26</sup>. That event set the process in motion. The number of schools has increased. Subsequently women's role in society crucially began to change. Now the society was no more man-dictated one, on the contrary it was conducted on a par with woman. Women also had to work outside home to support the family, or some of them were eager to live independently. But harsh condition at factories and gender discrimination forced them to resist, to boycott. Furthermore, they held a great role in economy and the wars. In sum, they succeeded progress, rights that they were denied. I think just one example would be enough to include: A woman in Illinois wants to practice law in 1873 yet she has been denied that right because of her gender.<sup>27</sup> These are evidences that women would not give in until they win.

Schools for free blacks were limited. Initially blacks and whites studied separately. The schools were less paid than schools for whites. The establishment of colleges for blacks dates back to the 1850s.<sup>28</sup> The experience concerned only the North. But the crucial changes took place as the Civil War ended. Freed blacks longed for education, as they had been denied that for many years. They even paid tuition despite their poverty.

In other words the United States of America established and developed a new government surviving the drawbacks, the losses, experiencing the benefits on the other hand

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<sup>25</sup> K.Norton, E.Chudacoff, P.Tuttle. A people and a nation. A history of the United States, Houghton Mifflin Company, 1986, Boston, p-331

<sup>26</sup> James West Davidson, John E. Bachelor. The American nation, Prentice Hall, 1990, New Jersey, p-357

<sup>27</sup> K.Norton, E.Chudacoff, P.Tuttle. A people and a nation. A history of the United States, Houghton Mifflin Company, 1990, New Jersey, p-458

<sup>28</sup> James West Davidson, John E. Bachelor. The American nation, Prentice Hall, 1990, New Jersey, p-360

during the century. It achieved a great and incredible success which laid the basis of the following century. But there were still more and unexpected ones for the country to cope with.

That was a brief survey of American history. The history which introduced the world the events such as the Industrial Revolution, anti-slavery movement abolitionism, Civil War created productive social-economic context for the growth of literary context of the country. The literary context of the country of the XIX century, especially the second half of it developing new thoughts, ways of struggle coincided that ground. In a word the literary context reflected the social-economic context completely.

Hence the period was fully developed in both good and bad terms. And Mark Twain having wide experience in life since his childhood put them all down clearly. As we said above his childhood which was hard, in general his life accentuated the essence of his literary activity. The environment, social background captured him quite well and enough to implement his art honestly, hilariously and create productively. In the end the art testifies the whole view of American society step by step, little by little.

Hence when he said: "I am not an American, but the American"<sup>29</sup> he meant he was American deep in the heart as he was made of its soil. As a devoted man to his country he thought it was his duty before his homecountry to make a real story about it. That is a first.

As a real American, a great lover of his country, his people he would not neglect its drawbacks, vice versa he would expose them not to have them again. He neither was nor could be indifferent to the unfairness around himself. He considered it right as these flaws would prevent the progress of the country. That is a second reason which justifies this saying.

In general he was American to his backbones. And he transmitted it – the spirit of it, his affection to it, being close to it through his writings.

Furthermore it is quite reasonable to refer to an outstanding English playwright Bernard Shaw who said that the bulk of Mark Twain's literary activity is extensive enough to know the USA of the XIX century.<sup>30</sup> (Translation by Tarana Huseynova)

As we learned the country that was flourishing still was having wrongdoings, wryness in its government, political system, in other words ruling branch of it. Consequently, every branch of society would collapse under the influence of wrong system.

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<sup>29</sup> K. Burns. Mark Twain.CD

<sup>30</sup> M. Twain. Eight volumed selected works, Pravda, 1980, Moscow ,vol.1, p-4

Literature, vice versa was not collapsing, but developing a new trend. That trend was realism. And Mark Twain as a member of the trend would display the influence of disorder through his novels. The greater the influence is, the greater the scope and the effect of the novels.

The first topic the author referred to relates the flourishing years, thriving period of the country. But the expenses of this time, the winners and the victims of the year bring about a fertile ground for the appearance of the novel “Gilded Age”. The novel was particularly common for employment of that topic. The novel was written in collaboration with Charles D. Warner in 1873. That first novel of the author was also the only one to deal with the socio-economic situation, political faults of the country.

The title refers to the period after the Civil War that was particularly known as Reconstruction period. Everything is being reconstructed, but its effect was told on aspects of life variously. On the one hand boom in gold, coal and iron mining, railroad building, on the other hand corrupted congressmen, swindling businessmen, hypocrisy, meanness, speculation scheme, financial buccaneers are synonymous with the age. Prospering trusts, holdings and rotting common people and society becomes counterpart to each other.

As a true example we read when “Squire Hawkins” one of the characters in “The Gilded Age” says: “A man will just rot here”<sup>31</sup> He means that his life is not synonymous with the age he lives. Squire Hawkins means the location where he inhabits promises neither progress, nor flourishing. Therefore he moves the west dreaming of luxurious life. The Hawkins family was on the move like the people of America. They were in search of wealth, success while moving west but fared no better. They were like nomadic people and moved until they found some fortune. The decision he came to tell us is that it was the period which was associated with glister and glory, as only the places where discoveries were made was flourishing, not the peripheries which were rotting .

Here we learn that the gilded age in America did not refer to everyone. That was the reason of the claim by Squire Hawkins. People like him had to look for ways of making a living everywhere. That was characteristic to most Americans of those days. Only those who owned much capital had every opportunity to grow. They did not have to move in order to gain success and wealth. Their capital increased easily yet dishonestly. The age was gilded for them only. Here we can once remember author’s idea about capital which was mentioned above.

In the face of Squire Hawkins we see a typical American who is in search of luck or American dream wanders around to look for places that have more advantages of earning money

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<sup>31</sup> [www.free-classicebooks.com/Mark%20Twain/The%Gilded%20Age.pdf](http://www.free-classicebooks.com/Mark%20Twain/The%Gilded%20Age.pdf), p-8

easily and quickly than other places. The dream that he like other Americans failed in led him in the wrong way as it appeared to be a temptation. It was a sweet dream to become rich, successful and happy which was occupied by everyone. It was a false dream which covered the limited number of people.

Here we can infer what the proverb says: All that glisters is not gold. Indeed the things that seem beautiful and glaring from the outside but they are rotting from the inside. That's why the content is quite incompatible with the title. In other words the events, characters, the story coincides with the time. So the bitter satire begins right in the preface of the novel: "In a state where there is no fever of speculation, no inflamed desire for sudden wealth, where the poor are all simple-minded and contented, and the rich are all honest and generous, where society is in a condition of primitive purity and politics is the occupation of only the capable and the patriotic, there are necessarily no materials for such a history as we have constructed out of an ideal commonwealth."<sup>32</sup> There is no doubt that these are opposite to what we read in the content.

The explanation for this is quite simple and clear. The obvious and reasonable answer lies on the basis that it was a country where money, land was speculated in order to earn more, as there was a desire to earn more and quickly, be it poor or rich people are dishonest, mean, cynical, cunning, where society is rolling in dirt, politicians are corrupted, and where there are enough materials to resign against this anarchy. Whether they are drawbacks or not, in other words pros and cons of the country, they stand the historical facts, a real picture of the country.

Needless to say, the novel is a fiction of the antebellum American political and social life or as the second name of the novel it is certainly a tale of today. That period is the most turbulent one in American history and effected major changes. That bustling ground had a relatively impact on human features, human relationships. On that ground a man who has to survive overcomes any encumbrance somehow depending on his perception of the environment. Such as Squire Hawkins is on the move to have luck and success several times and proclaims:" The world is done with me, and perhaps I ought to be done with it."<sup>33</sup>

Here we see Squire Hawkins as a typical American again. He does not give up his beliefs, efforts to become rich and happy. He means that he will prevent any hardships he met on his way to flourishing. He lets us to know that he is not coward, nor desperate while facing drawbacks. He does not withdraw his power, strength. Although the world is huge and he is a small human

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<sup>32</sup> [www.free classicebooks.com/Mark%20Twin/The%20Gilded%20Age. pdf](http://www.freeclassicebooks.com/Mark%20Twin/The%20Gilded%20Age.pdf), p-2

<sup>33</sup> Ibid, p- 9



being, he shows his decisiveness to win, to gain a victory. He wishes to be part of the gilded age as he is an honest citizen of the country. He thinks he has right to grow, increase as the age does. He thinks that he is strong enough to struggle in order to win the world.

Through the novel we learn who becomes a winner. Whether he was right in his struggle or not the novel displays feature which belongs to human being, the age and the place of events. In the course of events real winners and the way to victory become apparent.

The women who were under the pressure of society, who fought for education within the borders of her family found their reflection in the novel too. They had to obey their father, husband. Their role in society, in the family was limited. Limited rights, limited voice, no right to vote were drawbacks which brought women together. The women wanted to be more intelligent, well-educated, to get freedom. They wanted to be supporters of their family within it and outside of it.

Among the novels the issue was predominantly accentuated in “The Gilded Age”. Characters Laura Hawkins and Ruth Bolton carried out this issue brilliantly. The novel was the occupation of fraud, injustice, degradation which characterized the age. And women’s issue being one of the drawbacks of the age is also accentuated here at large.

Mark Twain became known as a writer again but from different angle, therefore other novels followed the precedent but differed in theme, topic, in location and so on.

This time we see him in a new aspect which took his readers far away in miles, but close in the issue pointed at. That was a unique choice of the author. The author refers to the English theme because there is neither a prince, nor a princess, not a king, nor a queen in America. Furthermore the democracy in England of the nineteenth century contradicted the reality of America of the same age. But America of the nineteenth hundreds coincided to the period when the events in the novels took part. Referring to English royalty their daily routine, speech, tradition and ceremonies were also highlighted. It means that he underlined local color of nation, its origin whether English or American. The main purpose was not to teach English custom, but to accentuate the features specific to one nation or another. On the other hand the author aimed at exposing their faults even though they are royalty, in other words to show them as they were, to show reality.

So when Mark Twain referred to English theme he did not aim at writing English history. But vice versa he produced them telling precisely American history. American drawbacks, flaws combining with English royalty became noticeable, amazing and puzzling.

The author wrote two novels based on English topic which added variety to his literary activity to a greater extent. They are “The Prince and the Pauper”, “A Connecticut Yankee in King Arthur’s Court”.

“The Prince and the Pauper” served not only as the book of pleasure for children around the world, but also as the study of wisdom and kindness.

Although the novel belongs to juvenile literature it fitted the writer well to draw conclusions of English history and to reveal vices of America. Any child could hardly notice the main idea of the novel as it gives them much pleasure to watch the adventures of the heroes. They enjoy reading while they watch reversed identities and their stories. They accept it as a fairy tale.

Hence it is not just a tale, but a fairy tale of children and for children among the novels of the author.

In fact it is a novel of a larger scale which embodies unfairness and misery of Tudor England. Such as: “Drunkenness, riot and brawling were the order, there, every night and nearly all night long.”<sup>34</sup> That is a short portrayal of society where poor, ordinary people inhabited. That was the order of things which constituted part of these people’s life. That is a usual way of life they led. People had nothing to be engaged in, to do a serious kind of work. Hungry people got drunk and fought all the time. That horrible situation compelled them to riot or to turn to wretched acts even crime. All this lies on the ground of unemployment, illiteracy.

Hunger, violence, degradation, injustice, inequality of conditions, violation of children’s right, abuse is synonymous with the novel too. As these negative points caused this disorder prince and pauper are involved to reveal them.

We notice violation of children’s right when Tom Canty, prince of poor Offal Court, the leading character was made to beg for a living by his father and even beaten when he went home empty handed. He was always dreaming of a country where there was no humiliation and wretchedness and of himself being a prince of it. He was not dreaming of princeling the Court of England but of a land where he could live a careless life without being mistreated as he was a child, a poor, innocent child. But the dream was interrupted by abusive treatment, punishment for nothing, and tears.

Another leading character Edward Tudor, Prince of Wales was a great present not for his dynasty only but for the whole country. His birth was a glorious event for everyone in England. He was his father’s dearest son, treated and taught everything by tutors. Despite luxury and

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<sup>34</sup> M. Twain. Selected works, Gramercy Books, 1982, New York, p-366

splendor he misses child's happiness, freedom, gaiety, as he is also an innocent child who was denied to lead an ordinary childish life. So the lives of these two boys in all terms are quite different from each other. Yet both of them are not happy, no free as they would like to be. Both of them long for childish adventures, long for life without responsibilities that they had to bear. That similarity which joined them completely was different sides, points of the compass.

Prince and pauper are not accidentally chosen to expose vices, false, to face the reality. The purpose of the author is to teach the prince a lesson, to reveal true facts, sufferings of the common people. Therefore their accidental exchange resulted in social criticism of monarchy. He pokes fun at the boastfulness pride, selfishness and haughtiness of royalty. Such as: I am the prince; and it ill beseemeth you that feed upon the king my father's bounty to use me so.<sup>35</sup> A poor child was brought up in such a way that he cannot be mistreated as his father is the king. That is the result of wrong treatment as it was the instruction and conditioned by needless rituals of royalty.

But kings as human beings, they have also feelings; they can also be deeply touched by mistreatment of anyone. It happens when he takes pity on the people and says:” When I am king, they shall not have bread and shelter only, but also teachings out of books; ... for learning softeneth the heart and breedth gentleness and charity.”<sup>36</sup>

Hence that served him a good lesson to change his ruling system. And he seeing starvation of ordinary, common people he vowed to increase education system as everyone has right to get education. And we see a message, advice to children which says that reading, studying is good and useful. On the other hand it is the moral nutrition for the body, mind and brain. Here the author emphasizes the significance and necessity of teaching and learning, in general education. That is the result of the lesson which he longed for as an adventure. The lesson displayed him reality of his country outside his kingdom.

The facts upper said about education in America prompted the author to point out the issue in the novel where unfortunately two kids' fate, dilemma was at stake, where at the expenses of the riches prince had a luxurious life whereas pauper suffered, where it seemed just an adventure at first sight, in fact it was a mirror which reflected everything as it was, its good sides and bad sides.

Although the prince who is a teenager he is clever enough to manage this problem which needs much effort and strength. The shortest review of the prince is that he stands for wealth,

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<sup>35</sup> M. Twain. Selected works, Gramercy Books, 1982, New York, p-373

<sup>36</sup> Ibid, p-374

fame, luxury, power but pauper stands for nothing but hardship and trouble. Countering splendor with misery, the author emphasizes that splendor is not happiness, misery is not unhappiness forever. In short it is not a fairy-tale that we read for fun, but also a real tale that was meant for critical thinking.

The moral aspect of the novel is to protect children involving children themselves. Whatever adults do, children are victims, meanwhile they struggle for their rights.

Another novel that told peculiarities of English history is “A Connecticut Yankee in King Arthur’s Court”. The novel appeared as a result of comparison of the author’s time and King Arthur’s period. The comparison reveals American truth right in the preface which is regarded to be a more terrible country than England of the V century, and finds the law that did not exist ever before. Here it says: “One is quite justified in inferring that one of these laws or customs was lacking in that remote time, its place was competently filled by a worse one.”<sup>37</sup>

It means that nevertheless that remote time is characterized for deficient of the law there is a country where quite a lot of laws and customs are lacking although a lot of centuries have passed. That country stayed behind much according to law and custom, although there was a great deal of progress in the field of technology. Hence these two countries are similar to each other in terms of democracy. These countries do not care for civil rights much. None of them are civilized. Neither of them reached the top of the civilization.

The novel introduces us with earlier times, with the time of King Arthur, the V century, but again the theme is royalty. It seems unusual and incredible according to the title. Actually a Yankee from Connecticut might not have been in King Arthur’s court because they do not coincide with each other in time and place.

The name of Yankee is a pseudonym given to Americans which means smart and strong. Through the novel we see him being one and only of his kind, in other words a real Yankee. Here also he becomes distinguishable for his mind and skill. Such as, Hank being ingenious and skillful escapes being burned at the stake and gains authority as the second personage in the kingdom. Like a typical American, he gets delighted of not typical position for him. His American blood carries cells which flow to rank and title. The author’s caustic satire is inevitable here. It denotes to Americans’ vanity, cupidity.

Again we see the character of an American who reflected the circumstances that he or she had to survive, the problems he or she had to face, the character he or she had to develop, the surrounding that he or she had to be used to.

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<sup>37</sup> M. Twain. Selected works, Gramercy Books, 1982, New York, p-490

Hank Morgan gets an extraordinary title, the boss, offered by the king, but elected by the nation. This is the only sign of democracy in that country. The king and his nobles respected him as an animal because he was a white Indian. Nevertheless that title suited him because it was different and unique of its kind like the king or the queen. So he proved himself to be devoted to his American blood, mind and spirit again.

Hank Morgan, an ordinary citizen of his country, a machine shop superintendent is transported back to the 528 A.D mystically after a blow to the head finds himself as a property of a man. The author hints at the fact that existed in his time, that is white people owned blacks like a thing. Besides him, there were also other prisoners who were considered white Indians and were trained like an animal.

We find an unusual, irrelevant name here again. There were red Indians living in America, who were native people of America. Perhaps, the prisoners were robbed their lands like red Indians, their rights were violated like red Indians'. Here we see the author's satirical hint of his country's policy which withdrew native people, Indians off their lands.

Like a typical American Hank Morgan manages to make his way. At the beginning of his administration Hank started a patent office officially which would rule the country in a different way from the previous government. That was unbelievable, impossible to leap from the court government of the sixth century to the nation ruling system of the nineteen hundreds. It was obviously contrary to the government cabinet of America of those years. In respect of satire that is a good material to focus on for the author.

Then his plan includes starting a newspaper, establish a school system, a telegraph, a telephone, worked out the economic problems of the country in other words he planted the seeds of democracy, laid the basis of a republic. In short he tries to change the court completely or begin civilization. According to his deeds we can infer that his mission is to create a country there is no equal of which.

Hank Morgan rates his position as "a giant among pygmies, a man among children, a master intelligence among intellectual moles, in short the one and only actually great man in that whole British world."<sup>38</sup>

He would certainly do that. Anyone of us would feel the same. It does not mean that he is physically enormous than the native people. He feels a giant because they do not acquire the skills as he does. Being a man among children is quite possible. Saying that he means they think, act like a child. A machine worker is confident enough to confess that his scientific knowledge is

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<sup>38</sup> M. Twain. Selected works, Gramercy Books, 1982, New York, p-521

much greater than their knowledge. That is a satirical hint on the side of the author. Secondly he calls the people who were considered high intellectuals moles. It means that their knowledge is as little as the size of a mole.

In a word the author means that although they are also adults, in comparison with Hank's mind, a mind of nineteenth century man, their mind equals children's mind. They are not literate enough or not literate at all, because science, technology was not developed those days. So a comparison of this kind is quite natural. Humorous fact is that a machine shop superintendent considers himself to be a master intelligence.

This comparison reminds us that English enlighteners played a pivotal role in the art of Mark Twain no less than his childhood. The citation above reminds us "Gulliver's travel" by Jonathan Swift. In another case we see Hank Morgan comparing himself with Robinson Crusoe and deciding to invent, produce and make things which are necessary for life as Robinson Crusoe did. "Robinson Crusoe" that was written by Daniel Defoe also in the XVIII century impressed Mark Twain. Here we read the fact which was told by an Azeri scientist, Jalil Naqiyev<sup>39</sup>.

In general the novel is fantastic though it does not tell us about unreal things. We came across the names that we already knew through English literature. But they are portrayed in a funny and facetious situation which is not typical of them. The satirical approach of the King Arthur's court, the Round Table and the knights implies that they are doing nothing for the growth of the prosperity of their country. Here the author sneers at their silliness and guilelessness. We can compare it to how government ruled the country during the late nineteenth hundreds. It means that the novel creates a relation between fantasy and realism. Applying fantastic topic, scenes and theme the author told realism.

As for the comparison in the case of Hank, ingenuity confronts superstition; literacy confronts illiteracy, republic contrasted with monarchy. The superstition prevents the growth of democracy and leads way to supercilious, privileged monarchy. As a sign of superstition there was the great liar, a magician Merlin and the church. The influence of the church can be seen to a greater degree: "In two or three little centuries it had converted a nation of men to a nation of worms."<sup>40</sup>

Yet he tries with effort to establish democracy that he missed in his own country. As the democracy was very gloomy notion those days in America.

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<sup>39</sup> World child literature: Mark Twain, Oscar Wilde. Onder P House, 2005, Baku, p-7

<sup>40</sup> M. Twain. Selected works, Gramercy Books, 1982, New York, p-521

Apparently Hank Morgan acts as the spokesman of the author who wants to reform the country which he cherished and missed.

They were main obstacles on the way of democracy. In order to overcome them he throws Merlin into prison. That was his first step through the hard, incredible mission. A second step was made when he waged a war against the knights indirectly against Merlin. In fact it was the war, the duel between the North and the South. It was not a duel of muscle and human skill but a duel of mind, common sense and reason.

Hank Morgan becomes a champion. Thus the author presents an authentic picture countering the North's ingenuity with the South's superstition. Hank Morgan is as buoyant, shrewd, vigorous, prolific and versatile member of the North, or a practical Connecticut man, King Arthur's court is as supercilious, superstitious, and restricted member of the South.

The distinct difference between the North and the South is particularly touched upon in the novel "Pudd'nhead Wilson". The influence of this great diversity on the author's fiction is noteworthy from the point of view it was emphasized in this novel. The distinction is perfectly displayed at the end of the novel. It says:"...., but to shut up a valuable slave for life — that was quite another matter."<sup>41</sup>

The matter of fact was that it was not profitable for the country to put a slave into prison. Its value as a slave to the country is great rather than a human being. His creditors would sell him and get their money back. Or at the expense of the slave's labor his owners would get richer and richer. So the money, not a human being was a real matter which ended the real humanity.

The essence of the matter was that a slave who becomes a criminal is not sentenced to death, and the Court forgave him in favor of creditors. The decision of the Court infers that a Negro who was considered not a human being has become a valuable thing. They sold him down the river of which he feared most of all. And it means that the Court, the column of justice supported the injustice which played into hands of wealthy slave holders.

The origin of the ironical and funny name of the novel lies on the ground of an incident during which a law school graduate David Wilson, who opened a small lawyer office in the down town of Dawson's landing says: "I wish I owned half of that dog."<sup>42</sup>

That was the expression launched the name for an educated man, hence for the novel. Everybody makes fun of him, laughs at him and calls him by this nickname. Again we see sneering approach of the author. The thing is that an educated man is ridiculed by illiterate

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<sup>41</sup> Mark Twain. Pudd'nhead Wilson, Bantam Books, 1959, New York, p-143

<sup>42</sup> Ibid, p-4

people because they do not judge the situation as he does. They do not want to know about his skills and knowledge first, but get curious about the idea. Wilson said this about the dog which was yelping, in other words it was showing its disagreement about something. He wished he could also tell directly when he did not like something about someone.

He could not even imagine that his idea about howling dog would be a focus of topic for the villagers. And he gains his pseudonym instead of gaining a reputation. Even if could not establish a successful career at first, he succeeds in the end. Finally being an ingenuous man his ingenuity gains a victory.

But among the novels there is a pair of admirable novels, which reflect the author's childhood completely, thanks to which the author gains his pseudonym, and consequently the novels which gained a victory in the literary activity of Mark Twain more greatly than the novels which were mentioned above. "The Adventures of Tom Sawyer" with its sequel "The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn" occupied this considerably distinguishing position. In the preface of the former novel the author writes:" Most of the adventures in this book really occurred; one or two were experiences of my own, the rest those of boys who were schoolmates of mine. Huck Finn is drawn from life real character, Tom Sawyer also, but not from an individual — he is a combination of the characteristics of three boys whom I knew, ..."43

"The Adventures of Tom Sawyer" and "The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn" appeared on that ground of childhood memories, boyhood years and careless days. But they also contain events that happen in the province of America or ingenuous people living there. The novels display the coincidence of provincial society with the whole country, the formation of community, the customs, such as attending church every Sunday, which seemed boring for children.

Both of the novels made a great success wholly in his literary activity, though they were not first of their kind. Both of them tell an amusing, enjoyable, and exciting story of two boys who had close ties to one another.

All the adventures took place on the Mississippi in the shabby village of St. Petersburg. Although the adventures are not connected to the river closely, it is the river where Tom played truant, went pirating for a few days in order to give over to his grief because of Becky, and the last where they went for a picnic on the ferry-boat.

Even a little episode in "The Gilded Age" reminds us about the river. That scene introduces Laura to the Hawkins. We read different, metaphorical names of the river like a silver

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<sup>43</sup> M.Twain. The Adventures of Tom Sawyer, Barnes and Noble classics, 2003, New York, p-3



sea, which is extra enormous too.<sup>44</sup> So the impression of that marvelous river resulted in abundant, significant expressions.

Here it is significant to mention the geographic influence on the author's fiction too. We can see that most of the novels make geographic coherence. That geographic advantage of the author's life made him dreaming as a child, and later furnished him with material which ensured his success as a great writer.

The whole story and scenery that comprises the Mississippi is "The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn". We shall talk about it later in detail. But now we have to return to Huck's companion in "The Adventures of Tom Sawyer".

The leading character Tom Sawyer is the most mischievous boy in the novel. Although he is being reared to be a model boy, he tries his best to break the rules set by his aunt and society. But whatever he is having on his mind he is not doing it with evil intent. The only thing he is eager to do that is to have fun, enjoyment, as he is an adventuresome boy.

We admire Tom's characteristic features along with his adventures besides his mischiefs. Tom is not a coward boy. He acts boldly when he testifies against Injun Joe to save poor Muff Potter from being hanged to relief his troubled conscience. So he has become a hero of the town. Then he is not afraid of getting the treasure out of the hole, whereas a constant inhabitant of hogsheads, Huck scares of Injun Joe's ghost.

Unlike his friends Tom has witty mind to his age. He is different from his friends because he is good at scheming. He trades his trash for the ticket to win a Bible that he does not deserve at all, runs away from home keeping everybody suffering, hides on Jackson's island till the day of his funeral and lays his gorgeous plan of stealing Jim out of slavery. But his mind comes over his feelings, conscience of his guilt. He prefers his joy to their, especially Aunt Polly's grief. So he pursuits his own interest as he is acting in a selfish way for which he is always blamed by his aunt.

He is smart to make Huck choose society, not to leave civilization. Tom persuades him to stay on condition that Huck will be accepted to his gang. He sometimes manages to escape whipping of his Aunt Polly. Once more he manifests his talent when he discovers that the treasure is not somewhere like tavern but in the cave.

He manages everything so skillfully that as if he is staging a play. Tom imagines the events, the characters like Robin Hood, the Black Avenger of Spain on his mind that his favorite and boyish literature introduced him and plays them into life. That is just the life he longed for.

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<sup>44</sup> [www.free-classicebooks.com/Mark%20Twain/The%20Gilded%20Age.pdf](http://www.free-classicebooks.com/Mark%20Twain/The%20Gilded%20Age.pdf), p-39

His imagination led him adventurous and troublesome kind of things. His talent owes much to his magical thinking. While entertaining himself he did at his best, therefore Tom would make a good director, a writer, an actor.

Before writing "The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn" in a letter addressed to his friend W. D. Howells by Mark Twain we read: "By and by I shall take a boy of twelve and run him on through life (in the first person) but not Tom Sawyer—he would not be a good character for it."<sup>45</sup>

If there is anyone who gets curious about the author's choice the followings are possible answers. Unlike Tom Huck is an outcast, motherless lad, about whom no one would get too much concerned.

Huck is not a coward boy either. Huck gets courage to tell on Injun Joe as soon as possible. Huck does it to save Widow Douglas from being murdered as she has always been kind to him. So he could make a matter of conscience like all human beings.

First Huck's conscience stirs him when they just began their secret operation. The imagination of getting free soon makes Jim as happy as never. Huck's feelings come over his mind and he did not tell on Jim. In response Huck gains Jim's trust, friendship forever.

Second time Huck cannot get that out of his conscience when they were at the end of their route with Jim. This time he is more determined to do it. He thinks it would wash clean of his sin if he writes a letter of confession to Miss Watson. Huck felt miserable before Miss Watson as she taught him his book, his manners because it would be simply unfair of him towards her. He fights a fierce battle inside himself. In a word friendship, devotedness, humanity wins a victory over wickedness and inhumanity. Again the evil loses the battle against goodness.

The feature that unites them is that both of them are degraded by the society. This couple made a more serious adventure than Tom and Huck. Now Huck had to deliver his passenger, Jim to the safest state, Illinois which was a free state. So an adult Negro asks a white kid not to tell on him. Here is a bitter satire of the author. An adult man became dependent of a white kid. The only reason is that the adult man is a poor, wretched Negro. That is a first agreement between the white and the black which played into the hands of both of them. The novel also highlighted the historical event which ended slavery forever in the country. The agreement between the child and Negro Jim satirized the great event in the history of the country. The novel besides the adventures of the white lad and the Negro adult served as the account of American history as well.

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<sup>45</sup> Henry. M. Smith, William M. Gibson. M. Twain— Howells letters 1869-1910, The Belknap P of Harvard UP, 1960, Massachusetts, p-92

What made the Negro Jim come to agreement with Huck was that he also wants to live free and wild. For him it would be better if there were no requirements by Miss Watson. He longs for it so much that he sells his property to Judge Thatcher for a dollar. The child feels that he will not have any luck if he owns that dirty money. The author points out the dangerous value of the precious paper.

As an influence of the age during which materialism values were predominant Mark Twain highlighted this effectively in the name of Huck. The people committed crime, fought one another, cheated one another because of money. That is the satirical approach of the author which pointed out in the name of a child.

In fact there was no similarity between Huck and Tom. Such kind of simplicity lies on the basis that he is an illiterate, ignorant, unintelligent boy. That may also be one of the reasons of the author's choice.

As a prize the boy dreaded and neglected by society becomes a hero of it. Here a mystery of the author's skill lies. Huck becomes a hero like Tom but in Huck's case it has not been desired.

Even if he becomes a hero, a favorite of people, and the last even if he becomes wealthy, in the end he decides to quit saying: "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."<sup>46</sup> When he says "territory" he means the lands, places that are dear to him. They were places where he walked, slept freely, where no rules were imposed upon him, where he lived out of borders, in short where he was not limited by any regime. He cannot stand getting up early every morning, washing, combing, wearing blamed clothes and shoes, as they smother him, going to church, praying which he thinks is no use to anyone.

As a result of the issues that were on the agenda these are the novels which were outcome of them.

As one of the researchers Hamlin Hill said Mark Twain's life was his art.<sup>47</sup> We shall know the peculiarities of his novels that constitute the main bulk of his art in chapter two.

## **Chapter II. Analysis and description of the major features of Mark Twain's novels.**

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<sup>46</sup> M. Twain. *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn*, Barnes & Noble Classics, 2003, New York, p-263

<sup>47</sup> M. Twain. *Roughing it*, Penguin books, 1981, New York, p-7

In addition to what Hamlin Hill said about the works of Mark Twain there is a perfect completion by Mark Twain himself: “My books are mainly autobiographies”<sup>48</sup>.

These two quotes sound as if they paraphrased or completed each other. In a word, they constitute a whole body which serves as key phrases which defined the novels, determined their major features. As much they coincide, as much their truthfulness evoked interest to analyze and to describe the major features of the novel.

The latter quotation does not imply that the author’s books are based on only personal life of the author. But vice versa, his life that he had spent in his hometown, later in the whole country inspired him to put it down.

If we look through his novels we can notice some facts that remind us of his autobiography. Furthermore the influence under which the novels appeared told in the first chapter leads us to the analysis of them. There is no need to tell the autobiography in detail as the function of the thesis is to go beyond the autobiography of the author, exactly saying to investigate the novels which were produced on the ground of it.

Autobiography served as the tool to highlight the reality, it played the function of a key point to pour down the truth of the country onto the novels.

The writer himself lets us know about it beforehand in the preface of some novels. The first and foremost of these novels is “The Adventures of Tom Sawyer”. What it says in the preface we have already mentioned above.

The novels introduce us his pseudonym too. As we know the pen name is an imprint of his childhood which constitutes important phase, precious moments of his life. Here we again see the principle that dominated his art. Such as we read when Huck says: “That book was made by Mr. Mark Twain, and he told the truth, mainly.”<sup>49</sup> Huck means “The Adventures of Tom Sawyer” when he says that book. Here one can understand that its sequel was composed by some other writer. But the author’s sense of humor is definitely inevitable. But I would say that Mark Twain told the truth in all his novels. So when Mark Twain called his books autobiography he did not mean only the above mentioned books.

In a word the autobiography was full of precious moments to fix them into the novels. Yet the major feature of the novels is not limited to his autobiography alone, but their scope is so extensive that one can admit it to be the autobiography of the nation. That is to say they give a real account of one or another event that make a whole life story of the nation. In a word they are

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<sup>48</sup> K. Norton, E. Chudacoff, P. Tuttle. *A People and A Nation. A History of the United States*, Houghton Mifflin Company, 1986, Boston, p-575

<sup>49</sup> M. Twain. *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn*, Barnes & Noble Classics, 2003, New York, p-5

not fact, chronological, statistics containing tiring texts, neither a tedious record of memoirs, but a sweet, fluid, satirical, ironical, comical story in short an icon of the country.

In general the most remarkable thing that I found about his novels is that they contain various subject and plot. Wherever his thoughts scatter the target is identical. No matter what is the theme they expose the vices of society.

The narration of reality is a significant point to highlight, as it decides the availability of the novels to all age groups. It sounds sweet and comes easy to read. Hence it is like a poem, a piece of verse, in other words a good piece of poetry. It is fluid and light. More than that, the narration is simple and natural therefore it does not become hard to guess the meaning of the passage even if there are quite a lot of unknown words. It can carry you through the events as they happen. It makes you feel the same as the characters do.

Therefore the novels are easily comprehended and welcomed by the public. The narration of “The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn” by the leading character, Huck, who is as well vagabond, ragamuffin, is the most perfect one. This kind of narration is the style of telling novels which reflected realism of the nineteenth century. So that is the way it should be.

These are common features that the novels share. But there are peculiarities specifying the novels.

While elaborating them we learned that first and most of all they demonstrate a vivid and authentic picture of America. The current chapter will serve as the gallery for them. The picture which is indeed a snapshot of American history can be admired by anyone.

They are humorous no matter what do they deal with, we can detect it in most part of them. Humor is the first and foremost weapon the author turned to. That is the genre he applied when he pointed out the wrongdoings, the false of the time. Through this genre he exposes the silliness, stupidity of human nature. The author pokes fun at them, while exposing the reality of human beings.

In order to expose this reality the author takes the characters on a tour around their places. We watch human beings, characters having different experiences; scenes follow each other while travelling. The author chose different location for the novels, such as village, town, capital city, island, palace but the most widely one was the river, enormous Mississippi.

Travelling is the most frequently scene we come across. As the characters have exciting, interesting, various experience while travelling we see their inner side. That was the most suitable situation for the author to tell only truth about human beings. That was one of the major features of the novels which displayed American reality of the nineteenth century.

In “The Prince and The Pauper” the real prince did a tour of London while coming back to the palace. The scene of travelling in “The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn” which was awesome took place on the Mississippi. The leading characters of the tour were the two runaways, Huck and Jim. And the last it happened in “The Connecticut Yankee in King Arthur’s Court” when Hank Morgan takes the king on a tour around the country.

There is no doubt it was done on purpose by the author. In the case of the prince and the king, the aim of the writer was to draw the portrait of the vices that is, the government, the court, the church created the results of which were hunger and misery. The target of the author was to teach kings and the princes the lesson to learn mercy. And it worked indeed, the travelling produced better results which we are going to learn later. The purpose of Huck and Jim’s mission was escapement from injustice, inhumanity and civilization.

Shift of characters is also a noteworthy feature of the novels. That also might be a good reason to characterize the novels.

“The Prince and the Pauper” is a true example of it. Prince and pauper performed one another’s part successfully. They did it just for enjoyment. Prince longs for stripping his feet, revel in the mud just once if there is no one to rebuke him. He thinks it would be worth his father’s kingdom, and there is nothing delightful like it in the world. Pauper wishes to have clothes like prince. They did not even consider the effects of their delight.

Certainly no other character but Huck and Tom will manage better such kind of case than others. The case happens in “The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn”. Now Huck plays the part of Tom not intentionally. He intended to save Jim out of slavery and finish their journey as Jim wanted to. Aunt Sally, Tom’s another aunt who does not know Huck took him for Tom. He was expected to visit her around that time. After some time when Tom arrived he played the part of Sid, his younger brother. And from that day on they began to conceive their stupendous plan.

One more example of this case we see when a Connecticut Yankee, Hank Morgan switches in location and time to Boss in King Arthur’s Court fantastically. He would not even imagine of it, yet it happens in any way. A master mechanic in America gains enormous authority as executive in the kingdom. As he is ingenious and smart, he definitely knows the eclipse according to the time and part of the day. This drastic shift that led the way to crucial changes in the court displays distracted struggle against privileged, supercilious principles of England. As a matter of fact it is a fight for democracy that Hank was imposed upon. During that fight he applied his mechanical ability, introduced modern inventions. But the first thing he worked up, is a school system in order to avoid illiteracy. Though he was dreaming it did not end happily.

“Pudd’head Wilson” is also noteworthy for this feature. Here we learn about the shift of babies, who were innocent creatures of the guilty world. They became the victims of dirty human creature. In this case that was a Negro woman. That is the main plot of the novel which engages the leading character, Pudd’head Wilson till the end of the novel. Here we see that Negroes, as any human being, can do wrong things for their benefit.

So the author in order to prepare the way for a better and more adventurous order of things retorted to the reversed identities, shifting which added curiosity and effectiveness into his novels. Therefore we consider it as one of the distinguishing features of the novels.

Besides these shifting characters there are two characters, two figures confronted to each other. It does not mean that there are a limited number of characters. The characters are so true, typical to human nature. They are compatible with the situation, the time. Neither of them is extremely good or vice versa. Among them only two always serve as counterpart to one another. Such as Tom and Huck in “Tom Sawyer”, Huck and Jim in “Huckleberry Finn”, Prince and Pauper in “The Prince and the Pauper”, the north and the south in “The Gilded Age”, Hank Morgan and the king in “A Connecticut Yankee in King Arthur’s Court”, David Wilson and Roxy in “Pudd’head Wilson”.

There are two categories according to which the novels can be divided. Whether the novels are childish or a political satire or a fantasy or historical or detective they do not contradict reality, but vice versa they reflect it at large. Their mission is to tell the truth and only the truth. Wherever they take place their main purpose is to create, to design a composition that will coincide with history.

If we review the novels we shall see that “The Adventures of Tom Sawyer”, “The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn” belongs to a category of reminiscence on the Mississippi. “The Prince and the Pauper” and “A Connecticut Yankee in King Arthur’s Court” unite under the category of English motifs. “The Gilded Age” and “The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn” belongs to the category of social satire on cupidity, dishonesty, humbuggery, injustice, and racial discrimination of their surroundings that was widely spread through the country, “Pudd’head Wilson is a detective novel focused on slavery motifs.

The analysis of the language, speech is also a remarkable point in the novels. The author highlighted the evolution process of the language, differences among dialects or dialect shift skillfully. Characters speak various dialects, in other words their speech is designed according to the time, place and surrounding. Hence the novels differ from one another according to the dialects which supplied the speech of characters with colorful patterns, variety of molds. In a word we do not observe shift of characters only, but also shift of dialects.

We observe abundant and various dialects which played a pivotal role in the formation of American English. Such as in “The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn” we read that the word “afternoon” stands for “evening” in south-western dialect.<sup>50</sup> Although the difference lies on the regional ground, the meaning is the same. The fact is that people of different regions have different logical thinking although they mean the same thing. If we divide “afternoon” into two parts we get “after” and “noon” which means the same as “evening”.

As a result of these points every region created its own dialect. The novels which reflected realism comprising all these dialects showed regional differences and became pieces of regional literature, consequently national literature. That is one of the major features of the novels which should be mentioned here.

Among the dialects we came across we can distinguish Huck and Jim mainly. Such as Jim uses a lot of contracted form of verbs and shortened forms of words: “Say— who is you? What is you? Dog my cats ef I didn’ hear sumf’n.”<sup>51</sup> The reason to it lies on illiteracy, narrow minded the proof of which is racial diversion. In fact Jim’s dialect is completely different from the one of white race, not from Huck’s. It comes to understanding that there was appearing a Negro dialect which was particular for its features that played a pivotal role in the formation of American colloquial language.

The Negro dialect was the modification of English in the performance of Negroes which included a complete mispronunciation of words, phrasal expressions. It means that differences between people of two races become allegedly clear in terms of language too. The examples of dialects of these two races are as abundant as it could be in order to say that. These examples became the foundation of dialects of these two opposite races.

Such as, when Tom says “Lemme see him Huck”<sup>52</sup> we observe the disappearance voiceless consonant “t” and the duplication of sonorant “m” which don’t lead us to misunderstanding. Certainly we accept it for “let me”. This perfect example of oral speech teaches us the manner of speech of that age group, mainly of that region.

Besides age and region, every cast of mind, every way of speech, every spirit of human nature, every manner of addressing became priority of the novels. Such as, I would be astonished if Huck spoke literate language. Hence, it is obvious that Tom, Huck, Jim, Laura, Ruth, Colonel Sellers, Hank Morgan, Roxy, Prince and Pauper or some other characters demonstrate different forms of languages.

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<sup>50</sup> M. Twain. Selected works, Gramercy books, 1982, New York, p-6

<sup>51</sup> M. Twain. The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn, Barnes & Noble Classics, 2003, New York, p-8

<sup>52</sup> Ibid, p-43



That lies on the ground that the speech of characters, mainly leading ones were of great importance for the novels to reflect realism in the aspect of language. It means that it would be unreal, false, affected if every character spoke similarly. That was a speech of common people which is known as the vernacular language. The language that was popular with common people was the one which all the babies' lullabies were sung, all the infants all over the world first hear and speak. In other words, this is the language that surrounds us all the life from birth to death which requires simplicity, originality, informality, no trimming.

But it is not admissible to evaluate the language of the novels vulgar. They were written within literary standards. In addition to it, the language that they were written was not broken English, but vice versa it was the Queen's English. Introducing vernacular made literary style slightly free from accepted rules, or made the novels comprehensible by everyone, and presented authentic American English.

As we see American English is a mixture of vibrant languages, such as African language, the language of red Indians, the European in general, and the Asian language, that is Indian and Chinese and so on. And we see their direct influence on American culture, the branch of which is literature. The following example from "The Gilded Age" is the evidence of it: "Is he going to start a daily newspaper among the Kick-a-poops?"<sup>53</sup> It is a citation by Eli Bolton addressed to her daughter Ruth about Philip's travelling to the far west. The name of Indian tribe mentioned by him is a kind of sneer at Philip's plan of making a business in the far west. It means that it is nonsense to issue a newspaper for the people of out of the society, for the people who cannot read, nor write. The example above showed us how these two cultures merged although the Indian nation was withdrawn off their lands.

As for "The Gilded Age" it is not particular for dialects, but there are some which denotes to the fact. Such as: "Thy ways greatly try me, Ruth, and all thy relations. I desire thy happiness first of all, but thee is starting out on a dangerous path."<sup>54</sup> This is a speech of Ruth's mother, who belongs to an aristocratic origin. Perhaps it shows her close relation to the British root, her reverence for old times and traditions. She shows her devotedness to her roots as we also see it in the novels of the author. The dangerous path she meant was that Ruth was going to study medicine. It was considered the wrong thing for a woman of that period to do that.

"Pudd'nhead Wilson" is also particular for dialects, especially, for the speech of the slave, Roxana. She speaks a Negro dialect which is the mood of the language and modified the

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<sup>53</sup> [www.freeclassicebooks.com/Mark%20Twain/The%20Gilded%20Age.pdf](http://www.freeclassicebooks.com/Mark%20Twain/The%20Gilded%20Age.pdf), p-151

<sup>54</sup> Ibid, p-147

literary language to some extent. When Roxy said:” Dey, sha’n’t, oh dey sha’n’t-yo’ po’ mammy will kill you fust!”<sup>55</sup>, it is clear that she utters these words in order to take care of her baby. As an influence of a Negro dialect we hear and use a lot of contractions in American English nowadays.

“The Prince and The Pauper” is rich in such kind of examples by the true king: “For I hear he hath made thee a duke.”<sup>56</sup>That is a good example of Middle English. Here the speech addressed to the Lord Protector is a strong rebuke on him. The Lord Protector demands to punish the false king for telling a lie. As a punishment he wants him to be stripped and to fling into the Tower. But the true king reminds the Lord Protector that it was the false king who has made you a duke. The true king means if the Lord Protector feels obliged and gratitude to the false king. That is how human nature has been constructed and designed.

“The Connecticut Yankee in King Arthur’s Court” is also noteworthy from this point of view: “Ye wit not what ye ask.”<sup>57</sup> In this case we see an example of Old English. It was said by a man named Hugo who killed the stag of the queen in order to feed his family. As we know a noble man is that one who takes care of his family sweating honestly. In fact it is not right to kill the deer to feed the family, but he had no other way. As we know it was crime to hunger according to the stupid law of England. That man had to confess or he will be tortured to death. He chooses cruel death not a gentle one as he is manly pride. That passage introduced us the situation has its counterpart in America.

Through all these examples we saw the wrong use of grammar which is specific to the dialect, language spoken that time, incorrect form of the present perfect tense, the degrees of adjectives, misuse of speech patterns, the use of nouns and object pronouns at the same time, pronouns of Middle English. Yet they are not made deliberately, vice versa the author introduces us clues to English of those days. That English we came to know while reading William Shakespeare, John Byron, Geoffrey Chaucer, etc.

That is a good point of the novels to embody the development, the progress, as a result of which we saw and read a plenty of changes and modifications of English. That is also a good feature of the novels to highlight all three periods of English while reflecting reality happening in America.

In general the language of the novels is simple, clear and delightful merged with national style which can be estimated as one of the dominating principals. It is obvious even

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<sup>55</sup> M. Twain. Pudd’nhead Wilson, Bantam Books, 1959, New York, p-13

<sup>56</sup> M. Twain. Selected works, Gramercy books, 1982, New York, p-481

<sup>57</sup> Ibid, p-556

while describing mere spectacles. It says: “She seldom or never looked through them for so small a thing as a boy; they were her state pair, the pride of her heart, were built for “style,” not service...<sup>58</sup>” That is the very humor which the author carried on through his literary activity. The author pokes fun at those people who do something for show off.

Here the context denotes that “they” refers to spectacles which are of great importance to the old, pious woman to carry out such a trifle thing like looking for a small boy. It was considered to wear them for more respectable things. She takes pride in having them on to look stylish, not for their right purpose.

Local color of the language, folk traditions which served as one of the main sources or inspiration of the novels added some spice and flavor to the novels, for they included elements of the American frontier, as well. According to the denotative meaning of this word, it means border. But its figurative meaning implies cultures of varied nations, Negroes and indigenous people, such as Indians too. These nations were moving towards the western borders little by little expanding the territories of the country. These nations were growing new frontier Americans. And their cultures and traditions established a different tradition of a new nation that was growing on the frontier. That new nation and new generation that was growing in the XIX century developed a completely different world outlook, distinctive attitude to the surrounding. It can be related to the whole country, but here it particularly relates to the people on the frontier.

When Mark Twain brought these traditional features into effect too, he supplied American literature with the resources in order to change its course for better, to avoid typical and usual things. These resources were indeed noteworthy facts and occurrences within fresh material themselves. They enriched American literature, offering new settings, characters, scenery, theme. They served as supplementary to the book, as they were indispensable for the further development of American fiction.

Hence that is another main feature of the novels to highlight traditions of the people who were native inhabitants and foreign inhabitants. Foreign inhabitants whose fate coming to America changed for bad crucially played a pivotal role in the history of the country. The negative side of the role was that it brought the term “racism”.

As we know race discrimination was the most important issue on the agenda of the nineteenth century of America. The issue which divided the country into two parts, two discrepancies caused a lot of bloodshed and became the point of criticism in American literature. The issue became point of humor and satire in the novels of Mark Twain.

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<sup>58</sup> M. Twain. *The Adventures of Tom Sawyer*, Barnes & Noble Classics, 2003, New York, p-7

Through the novels I noticed that Mark Twain considered Negroes equally to the white people when he describes Jim, the small colored boy in “The Adventures of Tom Sawyer”: “Jim was only human — this attraction was too much for him.”<sup>59</sup> Here we see that a negro child addressed by the author as “only human” emphasizes the being of human, its feelings. It means that it is a pity that he is a little negro who does not have opportunities nor toys to play with whenever he wants. That’s why he cannot resist the temptation offered by a white child. The attraction was marbles which belonged to Tom. Tom talks him in to whitewash the fence for him. Here as a human being Jim takes in by Tom’s persuasion. Jim also wants to have entertainment, to own ordinary toys which he has been denied. Instead of enjoying life as a child he follows the instruction of the white race. The writer means like all human beings Jim makes a mistake, as he is also a human being. In other words as the proverb says: To err is human. But the greatest fault he is blamed for is that he is a miserable Negro.

Here lies a bitter fact that even a Negro child does not have any right, any chance to have entertainment. He cannot stand the charm of the marbles. Although being a child he also does the work about the house. And when he gets the chance he does not want to miss the opportunity. We see poor child’s feelings which are the demonstration of the issue which settled by the end of the century.

The issue even when the nation was making its first steps worried Thomas Jefferson, the second president of the USA, making a statement:” ... fearful for the life of the Union, like a fire bell in the night, awakened and filled me with terror.”<sup>60</sup> That “fire bell” was slavery, race discrimination. As we know he, being one of them who signed the Declaration of Independence claiming that all people living on the land were equal.

In fact, they did not take Negroes for human beings. However, they, who rejected British rules, made a statement to live independently allowed owning slaves, to exploit human labor, to own human beings as things. It was conditioned by society so that each man who honors himself should own a slave. Blame that country or society that allowed this calamity in order to afford cheap labor force. I think it was quite a reasonable cause to get anxious about.

That was the worst, the most shameful mistake done by humanity. It was one of the major features that we observe in these novels too human being wholly with its good and bad sides, even if the thing is not as sinful as others.

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<sup>59</sup> M. Twain. *The Adventures of Tom Sawyer*, Barnes & Noble Classics, 2003, New York, p-15

<sup>60</sup> K. Norton, E. Chudacoff, P. Tuttle. *A People and A Nation. A History of the United States*, Houghton Mifflin Company, 1986, Boston, p-232

But there is a scene which shows Negroes' good features. When Tom and Huck are having a talk about the cure of warts Huck thinks that all Tom's friends tell a lie. There is one person who would not lie, that is a nigger. It is not right in the truest sense of the word. But it is kind of Huck to introduce them on good terms. That is one more feature which is not uncommon to the white folk. In this case Negroes gain superiority over the white folk.

The scene proves that Negroes are human beings. Like all human beings they can tell a lie or the truth.

Here is another curious and facetious treatment of Negroes by the white folk. That treatment concerns names and explains the reason of usage two similar names but in different order. Such as when Tom says Bull Harbison it means Harbison has a son or a dog called Bull.<sup>61</sup> If the name took that shape like Harbison's Bull it would mean Harbison has a slave called Bull. The latter indicates to the possessive case which means that Bull belongs to Harbison like a thing. The former which is in common case means being a member of the family. The thing is that a Negro is more inferior to a dog which is called the same as the son of the family. The ironical case here is that grammatical form of nouns is involved to reveal the real deal of the matter.

In some other case we see how inferior Negroes are considered. Such as during the explosion on a steamboat Aunt Sally, a pious woman, got anxious and wondered if there had been anybody hurt. She got relieved not white folk but a nigger was killed. How a human being neglect another man's death, just because of his skin color. That is appalling indeed to hear the man say that. That is how the man felt towards colored people. Degrading, insulting, humiliating and lots of other words can make up a combination with these feelings. It means that never mind if a nigger is killed. But it is a pity if a white man gets injured. Here we see a caustic satire of the author again.

"The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn" is distinguishing for that issue. Although the main thrust is not at slavery, the author dramatizes slavery in full swing. The Negro character Jim, Huck's companion determined the course of the novel completely. Though he is not the only Negro figure that the author created, Jim plays one of the leading parts in the novel. He embodies features typical of them. But Huck does not agree with the idea and says:" he had an uncommon level head, for a nigger."<sup>62</sup>

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<sup>61</sup> M. Twain. Selected works, Gramercy books, 1982, New York, p-48

<sup>62</sup> M. Twain. The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn, Barnes & Noble Classics, 2003, New York, p-72

Huck has quite a correct argument against the wrong idea about Jim, in other words about Negroes. That idea is based on the fact that he is a fortune teller, superstitious on the ground of illiteracy. And all of a sudden Jim violates all the beliefs and displays a cast of mind that surprised Huck greatly adding that he had never seen such a nigger nor he can teach a nigger to argue. Such as Jim does not give in even if he is not right or Jim schemes his own escapement. That is enough for Huck to conclude that he is no more stupid as it seemed. He even teaches Huck a lesson of nature, life, human beings. In other words Jim embodies all human traits. Through the journey we knew him as a noble and generous man. He gets disturbed when Huck disappears in the fog. Jim would not hurt a fly even if he has been hungry for several days. He thinks it wrong to catch turkeys when they are asleep. He aids Tom when he is wounded. So he cares for others, for his people as white folk does.

Jim like Huck runs away for freedom. But they reach out for different goals. The former runs away from his master. Money again becomes more powerful than humanity. Miss Watson can't resist money although she is selling Jim reluctantly. The latter escapes from his drunken father and society disguised dead. As the two runaways encounter on the Jackson's island, the plot of the novel crucially changes which constitute the peak of the novel. The reason that brings about Jim's escape is that he is being sold down to Orleans. Negroes suffered harsh working condition on cotton plantations there which was equivalent to hell. That's why he tries to swim over to the Illinois side which was not a slave state. His desire is to unite with his family who are owned by different masters. Huck's assistance in the fulfillment of his desire is that he would keep mum even if people would call him a low down abolitionist, so he accompanies Jim through the journey. That is here we know America closely.

Through the journey the greatest shame was accomplished when the two rascallions, the false king and duke sold that Negro Jim, a human being for forty dirty dollars. Indeed it was an offence on the part of human race. They embody rascals who worship only money, liars who are the most dishonest people, great artists or clowns who performed their part at large.

It is Jim who deserves respect, friendship, protection and love as a human being. He shows much obedience and patience to fulfill Tom's desire. It is because of his kindness, braveness and loyalty but not because he humbles himself like an indigent slave and a wretched Negro. In the end the people did not reproach him but instead, paid a tribute to him and Tom gave him money as a sign of gratitude for his lost time. His master Miss Watson like Huck got ashamed of the human race directly of her action and gave up the idea of selling him.

That was not the only Negro Jim suffered but the whole black skinned people of America did the same during the nineteenth.

We can see lots of other examples in “Gilded Age” concerning this issue. It would seem unreal if it did not go into it as this novel deals with political and social life of the country. We know that the issue appeared on the social ground and increased to political level. Even if slightly, not noticeable the novel reminds us what an inhuman act America committed. Such as Colonel Sellers calling Negro Jerry the most dark-colored, but good-hearted nigger in the country is very humorous indeed. Furthermore he sneers him saying that:” ... your complexion has brought on the twilight half an hour ahead of time.”<sup>63</sup> The feeling that caused by racial segregation did not hurt the black at all. These words are the only ones that addressed to him. As we saw above the spelling of the word Negro, which is not accidentally spelled in that form, but emphatically spelled, denotes to the fact which is the evidence of racial discrimination too.

The color of black face is emphasized even when he is dead. It says that the complexion of a dead Negro would not get pale which was as frightful as ever. We read it when Ruth goes to the dissecting room to ascertain her investigations. She did not expect to meet a dead Negro there. It evokes sorrow and anger not laughter when she gets under a more nervous strain than usual. That is a bitter laughter, humor on the part of the author.

However, these white folk who condemned and detested Negroes decided to accomplish a great feat for their benefit. It would be a noble enterprise if they could fulfill their desire. The enterprise was to sell the Tennessee lands of the Hawkins to the government. But in fact it was schemed to influence votes of the senators to sell the lands, which imbued them with a blissful dream. They conceived to build the great Negro University which had been a swindle. They thought they should take care of the emancipated race, as it was their duty by God. It was philanthropy for the public good too which did not end successfully.

In fact there is a good hint by the author. It denotes to the fact which obliged the government to do after the abolition of slavery. Such as the authority think it wrong to leave the Negroes ignorant as they had made them free already. As they tormented them terribly now it was the time to ask Negroes to forgive them, to pay them back their lost and precious years. And education was one of the valuable things that were much sought after by the Negroes.

These novels introduced Negro to us as a degraded, misery one. Poor Negro whatever he has done he is the most suffered on that soil. No matter he is parted with his family, how he starves days and nights, how hard he sweats to death, he has to serve the white man devotedly, submissively. It is his burden that he has to bear as long as he lives in that blamed country.

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<sup>63</sup> [www.free-classicebooks.com/Mark%20Twain/The%20Gilded%20Age.pdf](http://www.free-classicebooks.com/Mark%20Twain/The%20Gilded%20Age.pdf), p- 76

And the culmination to this issue came when we hear the conversation between Aunt Polly and Huckleberry Finn: “Good gracious! Anybody hurt? No’m. Killed a nigger? Well, it’s lucky; because sometimes people do get hurt.”<sup>64</sup>

The tragic truth is that the death of a nigger is not considered to be a reason for grieving or sadness. It is lucky that a nigger dies not a white man. It is quite usual and ordinary if a nigger dies when the boat blows up. So it would be a great tragedy if a white man died. They should mourn if a white man dies. Because the white folk are people, in other words human being. Yet the Negro people are not human being. That is what the white folk thought, considered right.

Yet “Pudd’nhead Wilson introduced a Negro woman, a slave servant Roxana commits a great sin. She shifts her own baby to her owner’s baby. That was too much for a human being. A shameful, disgraceful act which steals human’s rights as was the case with Negroes. But this time a Negro woman, servant steals innocent baby’s rights of being brought within its own family. She shows disloyalty to her owner. She does it in favor of her baby. She knows that when her baby grows up it will be sold to other owner of slaves. That was the law which conditioned slavery. She saves her baby from being sold down the river. The reason of this again relates to the fact that Negroes are ruled by the white folk. So she would not do that if there was not such contrary ground to mankind. She answers the same way as Americans did to Negroes. Here we again witness that Negroes act like all human beings and Roxana justifies herself saying that, “Tain’t no sin – white folks has done it!”<sup>65</sup> She means that the people of opposite race have already done a lot of sin. It is not sin in comparison with the sin that they have committed.

We see an equal balance between two races. The race which becomes the victim of the other race or inhuman act behaves inhumanly. In other words they comprise all human features, as they are typical human beings. Whether Americans of the XIX century accept it or not Negroes are humans like white folk. In other words Americans’ beliefs or imaginations about the race that they degraded once surprised them greatly. The reasons, answers lead us to quite a lot of and various directions or ways. History, evidences suggest that they occupy high positions in the cultural, literary, economic, scientific and political branches of the country. Among Negroes there are some who occupy such position as the secretary of state or even the president in the office of America.

That is also one of the major features which the novels of Mark Twain embody and display in detail.

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<sup>64</sup> M. Twain. *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn*, Barnes & Noble Classics, 2003, New York, p-201

<sup>65</sup> M. Twain. *Pudd’nhead Wilson*, Bantam Books, 1959, New York, p-16



Except Negro slaves there were white slaves as the civilization began. It would be unlikely of Mark Twain not to point out this appalling violence in “The Prince and the Pauper”, and “A Connecticut Yankee in King Arthur’s Court”.

Such as we read in “The Prince and the Pauper” how a prosperous farmer becomes an English slave because one of his mother’s patients died and was burnt accused of being a witch. So he had to beg but it was against the law to hunger in England. While begging this man was sold for a slave and had been imprinted the red “S” with the brand-iron which means slave on his cheek. If he runs from his master he will be hanged. So a stupid, merciful English law plundered a man to a slave as it was keen on the reasons but not keen on results. Whether the reasons are die of hunger, don’t beg, otherwise you will be a slave. That was the target of the English law and of those who set the law. The aim was to command over poor people, to employ them without being paid, to be the master of poor people’s lives.

We read in “A Connecticut Yankee in King Arthur’s Court” another pitiful but low-down incident like this too. The king and the boss are sold at auction like swine. They cost a ridiculous price. Especially the king who has no equal to, has supreme power in the kingdom is worth less than his minister. Here the author pokes fun at the king. The man who always ruled people’s lives who are lower rank or class than him became equal to them. Although he set the rules, he is now helpless before the law. The man who acted unfairly, treated cruelly became the victim of injustice, harsh treatment too. And he cannot bring forth any proofs that he is a freeman, moreover, he is a master, he is the king. This is a satirical approach of the author. It means that whether you are a king or not you come across the mistakes you had done once.

But before that incident Hank Morgan found himself as a prisoner of Sir Kay. A prisoner means that he belongs to the knight who may do anything to the prisoner that he wants. So being a prisoner he becomes a property of a man who is higher in rank. That incident reminds the boss or the Yankee, Hank Morgan of the infernal law that has been particular in the South. How terrific the similarity there is between two civilizations in spite of thirteen century spell. That’s why we have said above although remote in time and space, the writer’s target was to point out the wrongdoings of America. And as in the States Hank Morgan standing for democracy asks the king if he would ever abolish slavery. The stunned king does not agree to do it. But the growth, the progress of civilization puts an end forever to slavery although it took much time, much effort the men like Hank Morgan to overcome the low-down act.

Although different in skin color or race, slavery was the most notorious issue of mankind. People were kept as slaves because of their lower rank during earlier times. People without money were considered to be of a lower rank. Hence money became the reason of inhumanity of

both periods and countries. As we see America was not the first country to exploit human labor yet it is to be blamed for the most sinful deed that ever has been accomplished in history.

Although slavery was the prior subject of the XIX century in America apart from that, the novels include critical approach in respect of shortcomings of society of the time. In other words, the negative points of religion and education should also be emphasized.

As we know the purpose of religion is to teach people the morality. That is to do right, to be good, to pray God. But church leaders did not convey the principles of religion to people correctly. They misused their power to influence people under the name of God. They introduce religion in the wrong manner. They created the portrait of God in a hideous way. The purpose of church leaders was to call upon people to religion for the fear of God.

Hence religion was one of the peculiar subjects that the author fought fiercely. The church was an institution which had a powerful authority in the government, directly in the society those days in the USA. Ignorant people in particular influenced by the church were enthusiastic about it.

The critical approach in respect of religion is different among the novels. In the novels of earlier times such as, "The Connecticut Yankee in King Arthur's Court", it is more vigorous than the ones of later period such as, "The Gilded Age". In the former one we see not only ignorant people, but also aristocracy and authority had a considerable impact of church. The evidence to it will be an example from "The Connecticut Yankee in King Arthur's Court".

We see it when we read the following example said by Hank Morgan: "Yes, in power I was equal to the king. At the same time there was another power that was a trifle stronger than both of us put together."<sup>66</sup>

It is surprisingly that the man who was from common folk achieves a position in the court. But he cannot deal with the matters of church. Not only he, but also any other authority can do it. Its impact was felt at large and Hank Morgan who could speak in the name of the king was afraid of church. The reason is that the church abuses its power under the name of God. He knew that there would be restrictions, punishment towards him as church considered itself the ambassador of God on the Earth. It was so firmly established that no other force could move it away. Here we are going to read what unrighteous privileges those days church had.

Thus church confiscated all property of a young, orphan girl as she married a fine young fellow. Their fault was that they married privately without permission of church. The case with the woman who had fallen sick with smallpox was left in poverty by the priests and her house

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<sup>66</sup> M. Twain. Selected works, Gramercy books, 1982, New York, p-520

was banned by church. Her family was stricken by the illness died in poverty too. The woman of eighteen with the baby in her arms, whose husband was sent to sea, had to beg in order to feed her child. But when she has no strength to do it she stole a piece of linen. She was sent to the gallows, she was made to part with her child. For the crime she has done as if the law is responsible before God. The satire is there when the priest comforts her saying that her child will not be alone in that cruel and shameful world and she thanks him.

That is the result of the unfair, obligatory rules imposed upon people by church. Hence there was a fear not love, nor respect towards church. The fear occurred on the ground that there would be surely punishment, cruel act on the part of church.

“The Gilded Age” has such kind of satirical approach on religion which tells us the preparation for religious event took as much money as the preparation for the opera. As we saw above, here also it becomes necessary to attend church regularly. “The preparation” means to arrange proper and nice clothes to put on for the church ceremony. The satire is that religion becomes equal the opera. One is the source, the place of morality meanwhile the other is the hub of entertainment. The purpose of attending church whether in the finest garment or not should be praying God, feeling obliged to God. The author points out their false performance, feelings towards church. They consider it right to have religion and opera on the same par. The thing is that God and people appreciate our soul and deeds not clothes.

The significance of the theme was great at large so it was worked out in “The Adventures of Tom Sawyer” too. The author pokes fun at religion apart from mischiefs of Tom Sawyer.

Such as, we read about Sunday schools which were organized to give religious training for the local people. They were not compulsory but as a sign of nobility everybody in their decent attire attended it. In fact it was part of the elder people’s weekly schedule. It encouraged children by giving them Bible. They should recite verses which seemed to be a useless and worthless thing. Such as we read about a boy in “The Adventure of Tom Sawyer”: “but the strain upon his mental faculties was too great, and he was little better than an idiot.”<sup>67</sup> It is unfair demand on the part of adults towards a child in order to gain Bible. He takes pride in doing well at Sunday school. And the effect of this became bad for the child and its family. The poor boy achieves Bible at the expense of his health. We know that God would never want it nor allow it.

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<sup>67</sup> M. Twain. *The Adventures of Tom Sawyer*, Barnes & Noble Classics, 2003, New York, p-29

The fact is that the boy does not understand the significance of the verses he has recited. If he had not had problems with his mental health he could have become a doctor, a lawyer or something else. So a child becomes the victim of the worthless rules established by church.

“The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn” deals with religion when poor, homeless Huck who did not have any one to take him to church all of a sudden was made to pray for everything he had owned or for things he wanted to have. In other words he was being taught religion unconsciously. It was part of being civilized. Once he tried to do it for hooks, but it was fruitless. Here again we see a child being made to pray God without realizing the significance of it. The satirical point of the matter is that the child is being corrupted by the adult. He is being taught to pray God when he wants to own something. He understands this rule within the borders of his mind. That is why he prays for hooks so he gets disappointed and stops doing it. The thing is that including Huck people should be taught the essence of religion, but not being made to do things the reasons of which they do not know nor understand.

The method that was applied should make people feel love but not fear towards religion. Whether people prayed God out of love or fear they acted according to their mind. Such as in “Pudd’head Wilson” Mr. Driscoll forgives their slaves when they confess their guilt. He does it because he is a noble man and he wants to be a model of graciousness, gentleness to his son, not to the God. The passage can be completed by the following citation: “...he was not committing any sin that God would remember against him in the Last Great Day.”<sup>68</sup> That is how he relates to God, how he loves God. Anyway the man thinks that he is right in his actions, he is right when he robs a Negro man of his liberty and forgives him for the sin that he has not committed. But he forgets that God remembers everything till our death or the last great day and forgives us for our wrong conduct as God is great.

The satirical tragedy here is that these slaves were not guilty. The fear overcomes the state of innocence. In order to escape from being sold down the river they confess the sin which they have not committed. Mr. Driscoll is also innocent as he does not know who the real thief is. He does not expect another servant girl Roxana to do that. He also becomes the victim of the crime which he was not aware of.

The cruelty and bitterness towards her friends on the part of Roxana is quite noticeable. She does not defend them. Instead of it she keeps silent and leaves them to be called guilty. She does it for her own and for her baby’s sake. Here we see that a human being of any race would lie to anybody or betray any one when he or she is in trouble even if he or she prays God.

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<sup>68</sup> M. Twain. Pudd’head Wilson, Bantam Books, 1959, New York, p-12

That is also one of the major features of the novels which pointed out the false mask of the church, the people who praying God display cruelty, followed the rules under the pressure of the church because of fear. In short that was the reality of the time which the novels embody.

Hence these novels display real human characteristics which are also one of the major features of them. These human characteristics are meanness and geniality, devotedness and betrayal, kindness and cruelty, honesty and dishonesty, truth and falsehood, genuineness and cynicism, selfishness, illiteracy and literacy. That is another significance reality of the time which the novels also embody.

These features are characteristics to women too. That was the century which is particular for women's strike as well. It would be unfair of the author if he did not include their role in society of the time.

Among the novels "The Gilded Age" is particular for women characters as well. Neither of the novels is remarkable from that point of view. Although their role in society is significant and inevitable they had limited rights those days. But women's struggle in defense of their rights became common. It is typical of Mark Twain to emphasize that including Laura Hawkins and Ruth Bolton as leading women characters in the novel. They are true example of those women who were no more ignorant, fought injustice against women, and had personal life outside home and marriage.

One from the South, another from the North, they were reared in a different way and led different way of life. They are clever, independent, rebellious, determined and decisive to have their own plans and ideas. These are common features that they share though they take a different path of struggle which leads one of them to victory, the other one to failure.

Ruth is a young lady born to a rich family though she is not confined with what she has and wants to display her own will and skills. That is when a slight frail girl, Ruth declares studying medicine and raises such kind of question while talking to her father: "Why should I rust, and be stupid, and sit in inaction because I am a girl?"<sup>69</sup> No, she would not, of course. She would rather break things, in a word rules that surrounded her and get loose. She would not feel at home if she lived in a house which tied up by her arms. It is a very bold act to protest against rituals for a woman who lives in a restricted society. It was the time when it was forbidden to have a piano at home even though Ruth plays it and leads the way of life as it pleases her, not the society. She prefers to sit in the quiet house in Germantown of Philadelphia, to see the trees, to hear the stir of the leaves instead of following the rules, such as going to the yearly meeting or

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<sup>69</sup> [www.free-classicebooks.com/Mark%20Twain/The%Gilded%20Age.pdf](http://www.free-classicebooks.com/Mark%20Twain/The%Gilded%20Age.pdf), p-152

going to church where everybody should go. She is like a bird who tries to escape the cage of rituals.

That frail body embodies a mind which is wise enough to give a piece of good advice to her father. She did not like his companions that he was always bringing home. Her womanish sense was telling her that this horrid man, who was using bad grammar though wearing big diamond breast-pins, would once cheat her farther of all the capital. Though she was not intelligent enough she could predict things beforehand. She has no power over things in her family but displays quite enough willpower to make her way.

As for Laura, she also born to an aristocratic family but later adopted by the Hawkins. She is willful and imperious. It is a pity that she becomes a tool in the scheme of getting rich quickly, in the plan of philanthropy as she is fatally beautiful. Her fascination causes the chief trouble, false marriage. There was nothing left in her bruised heart but anger and rage. The only feeling she grew after this first blow. That fate pursues her and she ends up dying of heart attack alone in a hotel room.

Being from the South there is only one restriction society imposed upon Laura. There was a stupid law which does not permit a woman to be employed. There are no more obligations imposed upon her, but pinched by poverty she longs for wealth and popularity. She wants to find what she is saying:” I do long to know whether I am only simply a large-sized pigmy among these pigmies.<sup>70</sup> She desires to become a giant among the pigmies, but she fails.

Laura and Ruth are vital symbols of two sides and represent them truly. There is not any dissent between them directly. They do not know each other at all. Unfortunately Laura dismally fails as the part she belongs to, but Ruth vice versa. Both of them readily support their family when it is in trouble. They stand for women’s rights, one insists on taking a path of independence, as she considers men and women equally-born, men to be no more intelligent than women. While having a talk with Philip she gives her reasons: “but the worst of it is that you do not want women to be educated to do anything, to be able to earn an honest living by their own exertions.”<sup>71</sup> She achieves her goal because she is persistent, she tries hard.

Another one fought poverty, misery breaking her way into society. Her desire for money leads her in the wrong way. Being proud, courageous, ambitious she is treated unfairly, when deceived crudely by Colonel Selby. As a result of this first bitter blow of the fate the woman in love grew a devil in her heart becoming a fierce enemy of the men. Now it gives her much

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<sup>70</sup> [www.free classicebooks.com/Mark%20Twain/The%20Gilded%20Age. pdf](http://www.freeclassicebooks.com/Mark%20Twain/The%20Gilded%20Age.pdf), p-313

<sup>71</sup> Ibid, p-518

pleasure to have power over men, to play with them adroitly. The reason of mistreatment by Laura Hawkins caused by humanity leads her wrong act, which turned to be a tragic end for her.

Unfortunately woman as a human being is not prudent when she is in love. Therefore she becomes a murderer, and society rejects her. Nevertheless she does not give in when her plans go wrong and says bitterly: "The world is against me. Well, let it be, let it. I am against it."<sup>72</sup> Once more she fails when she wants to make her way as a lecturer to make the best of life. Alas, she could not overcome cruelty alone, stands injustice and ends unlucky. She like her father Hawkins protests against the world, against its rules which were too cruel for her to bear. She protested because she had a right to live well and happily like every human being.

In the end Ruth effected major changes when she tried to rearrange the world, when she tried to break up not even trying the careless moments of life at an early age. That frail girl becomes supportive of her family as she once said to her father. That frail girl turns into a strong woman in spite of her weak physics during her fight for freedom. The freedom which required strength, power, willpower and hope led her right way.

As for Laura, society made the worst of her. Society turned an innocent, improvident woman into a sinful and stricken creature. Unacquainted with grief she was now filled with sorrow and anger, cruelty, bitterness. The country girl who was simple-hearted turns into a revengeful towns-lady. When she looked back over her life it all seemed to her so sweet, careless days that she wanted to have it back just for an hour and die. Society could not fight the villain that humbled her pride but instead of it, thwarted her at every step. Society preyed upon her and she became its victim. Here the author emphasizes the rotten society, the victims of American Dream.

On the other hand Ruth is a true example of a vibrant woman who fulfilled her American dream, her dream of achieving her goal. She has become one of those American women who won the battle in life. She is the symbol of American woman who spoke up, never gave up and gained success.

To highlight victims and winners of American dream is another feature which characterizes the novels at their best. That is the feature which was specific to the century hence that became one and predominant feature of the novels.

Among woman characters there is just one character that should be added here. That is Aunt Polly. She is a typical housewife unlike those two; her business is to take care of the children, to attend church every Sunday. She can read and write, she has subscribed to some

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<sup>72</sup> [www.free-classicebooks.com/Mark%20Twain/The%Gilded%20Age.pdf](http://www.free-classicebooks.com/Mark%20Twain/The%Gilded%20Age.pdf), p- 623

periodicals, but she can be easily tricked by Tom and lets him make a fool of herself. She applies her diplomatic abilities, only when she wants to reveal his mischiefs. Sometimes she did a good job, but in some cases it went useless even for a child, like Tom. But she is doing her duty when she punishes him for playing hookey, or just when he misbehaves himself. No matter how troublesome boy he is, she has deep affection towards him. Such as when he escapes whipping she gets delighted very much.

The only principle of this woman in this life is to bring Tom up as a model boy. She confesses about the reason of her effort this way: "I ain't doing my duty by that boy, and that's the Lord's truth, goodness knows."<sup>73</sup> She means she is doing her duty by God and her dead sister. That's why she is at her wit's end when she cannot choose between her conscience and heart.

Being genial, forgiving, generous but humble she is the most beloved relative of Tom. We see it through Tom's consoling letter that he did not leave for her but kissing her on her lips touched by the praying scene for him when he and his friends were supposed to get drowned in the river. Although she is not the leading character she makes a considerable part of the novel. Her role in social life is of little importance, she does not care for the wrongdoings in America but for children.

Aunt Polly is a good model of the housewife in America of the nineteenth hundreds. She wants peace, no trouble at home. Her question about Jim's evasion lets Tom know woman better and he alludes to her womanish character that she will not understand the reason of his troublesome plan.

The three women and their religious belief was the same. But their opinion differs in respect of it. Neither Laura nor Ruth is too much enthusiastic about it. They were Christians in the truest sense of the word, and do believe in God but their age, cast of mind, outlook defines their principle in life. Such as Ruth goes to any church she likes, that is she is against the social order of things in respect of religion too. Laura thinks she has a right to a married man even if God would forbid their love. It was caused by gaps in her religious training. But Aunt Polly deeply influenced by religion displays it when she has family worship, when she makes Tom go to church and learn the Scriptures. Finally her speech exemplifies it clearly and abundantly, one of which we read above shows that she refers to God as the Lord. In a word she is a professor of religion.

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<sup>73</sup> M. Twain. *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn*, Barnes & Noble Classics, 2003, New York, p-8



Among woman characters there is a character that is quite different from the three women mentioned above, yet who plays the leading and recognizable part in the novel. That is Roxy in Pudd'nhead Wilson. As we know she is a Negro who is a slave as well. Unlike them she has no right to make her way, to put her ideas forward, to make decisions. Although she is a discriminated one, her performance is quite admirable. Being a Negro, a slave she finds solution to every problem, nevertheless she is uneducated. She winds everybody around her finger. It means that she is smart. She is also a strong character. Mainly we see her as a negative one. She cheats everybody, steals money and does not confess of her guilty. In a word she is clever at scheming. So she is skillful, fearless, though cunning.

She also believes in God yet her actions do not coincide with her religious ideas. This does not prevent her from committing the sin which is forbidden by God. Her affection for her son becomes more necessary than her love for God. She thinks that it was not right when God has given everything to the baby of her master, the baby of white folk.

These samples are enough to show women's role in America during the second half of the nineteenth century. These passages displayed what free will they possessed. We once more realize that their part became necessary in the reformation of American society. So these characters are real models of women who struggled for their right in history. They are reflection of those figures who could make their way in life. These persons characterized the woman figures in American history quite well. That is one of the major features of the novels which should be underlined too.

As for American dream, it was a target which everybody wanted to achieve. That was to gain success, to become wealthy, happy and famous quickly. Everybody streamed towards it waiting for their dream to become true. In fact it was a trap for those who expected more than they could. The fact is that the people reached their goal, their American goal by working hard and sweating. That was the main point of American dream.

Hence we see another major feature of the novels which embrace within themselves. Such as, Tom Sawyer even if being a child looks for treasure. Here we see even a child wants his dream to become true.

Squire Hawkins does not sell his Tennessee lands at any price he was offered. He dreams his children would have more benefit than the money he would have. Or he requires more money than he was suggested even if his children are starving. In the end neither of his children could profit from these lands. His son Washington Hawkins waists his life expecting the Senate would pass the bill on building a university for Negroes. Later these lands are sold at the auction to pay their debts.

Another sub character Phil also follows his American dream. He also wants to be lucky, wealthy and happy. But in this case the dream has advantages. He prevents Ruth's father going bankrupt. He did not give up at once when the digging went useless. He believes that he would achieve his goal if he did not stop looking for coal. Although being left alone his willpower did not leave him. He goes on digging alone. In the end his expectations did not disappoint him.

Here we see the point that the author underlines. That is when a man gains success through his hard work. That is also can be considered a major feature of the novels. Later Washington Hawkins confesses that they had better work and build up their own wealth by their own toil and sweat and declares: I am going to begin my life over again, and begin it and end it with good solid work.<sup>74</sup> Washington Hawkins wants to earn a living honestly and he is bound to do that right away. When he was a child his mother worried about the matter a lot. She knew it was not right to make a living through speculation, scheming, fraud, in short illusions of getting rich quickly. Her motto, being a woman, was to gain money honestly which was not particular for the period they lived.

He also awakens from illusions which lead him the wrong way. Here he tears the tax bill of the Tennessee lands which are the sign of the past, which promised nothing but useless, invaluable soil. The lands which cost once an enormous fortune, huge wealth from the outset of the novel, now cost much less than that price. The land the Hawkins stuck by fooled them around indeed till the end of their story. The land for which they hoped disappointed them indeed greatly. Finally Washington in order to get rid of these illusions, in order to rely on his own power, instead of chasing the land he tears the tax bill to pieces.

Even a slave became the victim of American dream. Negro Jim owning very little sum of money speculates it several time. But every time he fails. He does it because he also wants to have some power, independency, freedom from slavery, unfair employment.

Hence we read the power of money which violated human relations, believes, hence, it became the point of criticism in the novels. That is the major feature of the novels too. As the major issue of the century subsequently it became the major point of criticism.

Here we learned that money brought about a plenty of wrongdoings. But, as schooling system of the country was on its early development stage, it caused quite a lot of faults, such as illiteracy, ignorance, superstitious acts, misconduct and discourteousness. And the author highlighted this point in "The Adventures of Tom Sawyer" when children were cruelly treated, such as whipped and children revenged in a funny way. It happened when a cat dragged away

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<sup>74</sup> [www.free-classicebooks.com/Mark%20Twain/The%20Gilded%20Age.pdf](http://www.free-classicebooks.com/Mark%20Twain/The%20Gilded%20Age.pdf), p-660

the whip from the head of a schoolmaster in the examination. So schools were not places of enjoyment and interest but horror and boredom. We notice the satirical approach of the author when we read the following: "There is no school in all our land where the young ladies do not feel obliged to close their compositions with a sermon...".<sup>75</sup> It means that children concluded their compositions with words which called them upon good behaviour. That is correct to teach children good things. But here the thing is that they were made to do that. That was one of their musts. The purpose of exam should be testing students' knowledge but not writing sermons. Here we see the syllabus of school which was full of obligations on the part of students. And it referred to all schools in the country. Another humorous thing is that young ladies were compelled to do that. Here young ladies were school girls who were children of senior classes. Besides they demonstrated their own skills at writing they should remind their younger schoolmates of their model behaviour. That was a repeated action in the performance of all the girls of school. So that was a boredom which children have to bear while at school.

But unlike these young girls there was a lady who symbolized the women studying medicine first. We have already got to know her. That is Ruth Bolton in "The Gilded Age". That was a bravery on the part of women which led to progress in education. This proved that women of the XIX century fought for their rights. One of them being education. They did not want to limit their education with the elementary level. They paved the way for their further generation.

So the novels also featured at their best how education functioned, its flaws and prosperity.

All the major features that novels include came about by the civilization which violated human rights, both white folk and Negro people, which was full of degraded, discriminated souls, corrupted politicians, greedy human beings and frauds, starving people, on the other hand fighting in order to survive and not missing any chances of looking for gold and other natural resources. It was at large indeed so that even children in "The Adventures of Tom Sawyer" thought: "... they would be outlaws a year in Sherwood Forest than President of the United States."<sup>76</sup>

The thing is that they understand that it is better to rule the forest than the country. The children think that it is much more difficult to be a leader of the country where they observe chaos, actions which go against the law, rules. They think it right to rule the forest than the

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<sup>75</sup> M. Twain. *The Adventures of Tom Sawyer*, Barnes & Noble Classics, 2003, New York, p-126

<sup>76</sup> M. Twain. *Selected works*, Gramercy books, 1982, New York, p-41

country because it would be easy to apply the rules in the forest where wild animals live, where it is dangerous to live. So it is more dangerous to live among people, to inhabit in the civil society, in other words in the figurative meaning of the word.

Whether the author's life was his art or his books are his autobiography according to the analysis of his novels, one thing is sure to remember they coincide with the time the author lived. The novels not only reflect reality but also obsess it at large. That is all how his life put a special impress upon his art and the art of the following literary figures.

## **Conclusion**

The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn, The Adventures of Tom Sawyer, The Gilded Age, The Puddn'head Wilson, The Prince and the Pauper, The Connecticut Yankee in King Arthur's Court became a collection of selected works, pieces which although vary according to the topic point out the drawbacks of the country. It means that they all have one target, and that is to highlight faults that were spread all over the country. But it does not mean that they deal with the same problem, subject, vice versa they tell different stories, tales which highlighted every aspect, sphere of life and time.

Each of these novels is particular or special for one or another reason or feature. That main feature of them was to point out the flaws which were covering up the whole country. The novels reveal them to such a high degree that we can hardly rate them. The mold of the flaws changed from novel to novel. And the topic includes various theme, script to point out the flaws.

The novels include the facts of the childhood, the story of his youth in other words the memoir of the author which made them appealing. Besides it and within it they symbolized the truth, reality, righteousness.

Besides childhood, careless days and years the issues, the hardships that brought about dramatic and terrible events in the country was worked out in detail without missing any moment in the novels.

Hence the turbulent events that brought about the great and crucial changes became the motivation of the novels. The expansion of American lands set the beginning of events associated with the Industrial Revolution and the issue brought about the Civil War. On the basis of them we have learned fight for living, unemployment, contest for job, injustice, corruption, corruption of the government, class division, abuse of rights, violence against women and children, gold and money fever, illiteracy, superstition and famine. These factors lead to disloyalty, betray, false, dishonesty, cynicism and meanness.

The novels satirized hypocrisy, murderous rapacity, viciousness, wickedness and moral ugliness, violated human rights, rottenness of society. The reason lies in the fact that wealth has become the uppermost factor and the leading impact on society.

The wealth that became the main topic of the "The Gilded Age" made its characters follow it everywhere. They depended on it, they postponed their other plans. The wealth became the challenge to live and to survive, the chief target of making a living. It turned to be the main point of their dream. The challenge, the point, the target united to characterize the wealth. It prompted the characters to reject the world when it became unacceptable. We see it in the performance of Squire Hawkins and later Laura Hawkins. They insisted on their idea of becoming instant rich. Colonel Sellers pretended to be rich in order to gain trust of wealthy men. Washington Hawkins also schemed getting much money quickly, he never tried to gain it through hard work. But the false splendor of it led him the right way as he made up his mind to make a living himself.

Hence the wealth became the motivation of both the poor and the rich in order to survive interrupted their plans, collapsed their dreams and turned them into losers, corrupted politicians frauds, even criminals and owners of dirty money.

The novels exposed vices while gaining wealth in the unrighteous way. It violated human rights especially Negroes'. They were employed without any fee, sold like things. The novels particularly touched upon the theme, as it caused a lot of trouble for Negro families, nevertheless it increased the wealth of the slave owners.

The novels displayed the Negroes' degradation, insult, race prejudice when the little Negro Jim was told to whitewash the fence for Tom, when Huckleberry Finn played trick on Negro Jim then judging him not being stupid who was considered to be like that by the white. Inhuman act was committed when a Negro and a dog was called similarly.

Besides the novels told the Negroes' escapement from their owners because of fear being sold down the river. Furthermore they contain their skills at telling a lie, playing tricks on their owners, in order to save their child. And it was shameful when their colour was equally estimated with the colour of the night. The culmination of the issue was attained when the Negro who killed his father was not arrested, vice versa he was freed to be sold to the slave owners to pay back his debts. The government solved the problem in favour of the white freeing the guilty unpunished.

Not only black race of America, but also gentle but strong gender of society who is the support of the society, as well were denied their rights. These were women who were fed up with limited life and nonetheless rules, like Laura Hawkins, Ruth Bolton. They represented those

women who spoke up in the middle of the century. There were women who confined themselves with the household, like Aunt Polly too. These were women who committed great sin for the sake of her own child, like Roxy.

So the women movement provided the novels with the material which created a real image of the century.

The wealth rush, slavery, degraded women inferred from injustice and brought about injustice again.

To reflect injustice, unfairness the novels comprised features which analyzed the flaws in detail. Under the influence of the flaws the novels that appeared were of great importance for the reflection of realism, hence these features became significant, leading, right, special and essential while analyzing them.

The features included the language description of the characters acted in the novels in other words the people of the time which varied from place to place, from race to race. These varieties appeared in the form of dialects which made a great impact on the formation of the language. The dialects that displayed the speech of local people showed the language of the nation which was growing.

Furthermore the novelty of the novels was fluid, clear, sweet, easy to grasp the meaning of them. The sentences were simple, they were like verse which covered the most complicated context, theme, the most terrible reality of the country, the hardest issue of the century.

The other feature that united the novels was that characters changed their roles in order to act well, joyously, wisely and to convey the meaning of the novels to the reader clearly. When we saw shifted characters we enjoyed their performance, although sometimes they ended tragically, or their bad effect was told on good characters who were victims of scheme.

The uppermost feature of the novels was that they displayed the flaws of American government satirizing them. The troubles which came about by these flaws reflected American government truly and completely. These flaws became global and fundamental among the novels. The adventure stories of the children, a tale about the prince and the pauper, the novel of fantasy and history, the novel which dealt with the troubles of society and with the wrongdoings of the country.

Among the wrongdoings of America the religion was also one of the main issues which the country suffered. This branch of society welcomed and supported the government. That was the issue which served the rich, the verses of which were made to recite by children, as a place it was demanded to visit every Sunday. The church did not convey the principles of God to all people equally as it should be. It did not teach people the main point of religion.

And the novels satirized faults of the church, revealed its real masque which was covered under kindness, truthfulness, love and care.

Among the novels “The Connecticut Yankee in King Arthur’s Court” particularly touched upon the issue as we see the church the main obstacle to the growth of democracy. The church became the barrier on the way of society. The branches of society included education, enlightenment, inventions. The struggle ended in favour of the church nevertheless its impact on society faded centuries later. The proof of which we saw when children were made to recite verses of the Bible in return of the Bible and the children had scheme to get it in “The Adventures of Tom Sawyer”, when a child instead of being taught the main point of it was taught to pray for things that it wanted to have in “The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn”, when a young girl refuses to attend its ceremonies regularly as she refused to obey rules imposed upon her by society in “The Gilded Age”.

The subheading of “The Gilded Age” which is “A tale of today”, results of the research lead to such kind of conclusion. Not only the above mentioned novel but also the other ones investigated here are the tales of the years or the second half of the nineteenth century which were full of dramatic, tragic, enjoyable, complicated, awkward, unbelievable stories. In short they were stories which became barrier mostly to the growth of humanity.

These were the novels which explored human features, whether they are good or not. It would be quite wrong to include only negative characteristics. It would mean that the novels are pessimistic ones. But vice versa, they are account of valour on the one hand, meanness on the other hand. Both of these features are combined in human being. That is because the novels embody truth, reality whether they are good or bad about human beings.

The philosophy of the novels lies on the fact that they are true to life, real as a whole. All the words relating to telling things as they are, conveying the correct idea are possible here, such as real, right, true, correct, faithful, sincere. It means that they do not contain any false, lie, wrong idea. That is the reflection of realism through the novels we have read, we are reading, and we will read. They reflected realism in the true sense of the word.

We can see its proof in the following example from “The Gilded Age”: “They are a reality and they are going to be a more wonderful thing some day than they are now.”<sup>77</sup> It was meant a reality of surroundings, of the period, of the country which changed for better some years, centuries later.

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<sup>77</sup> [www.free-classicebooks.com/Mark%20Twain/The%20Gilded%20Age.pdf](http://www.free-classicebooks.com/Mark%20Twain/The%20Gilded%20Age.pdf), p-10

The effect of these novels are surely felt or observed on the following American literature. It rings true when we see the traditions of the criticism of corrupted society and sinless victims of it which began in “The Gilded Age” developed in “Sister Carrie” by Theodore Dreiser.<sup>78</sup>

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<sup>78</sup> V. S. Kuznetsova. American literature, Head P House, 1987, Kiev, p-37



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