

**DISCRIMINATION OF WOMEN IN KHALED HOSSEINI'S
A THOUSAND SPLENDID SUNS NOVEL (2007):
A SOCIOLOGICAL APPROACH**



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NOVEL (2007): A SOCIOLOGICAL APPROACH**

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**DISCRIMINATION OF WOMEN IN KHALED HOSSEINI'S
A THOUSAND SPLENDID SUNS NOVEL (2007):
A SOCIOLOGICAL APPROACH**

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ABSTRACT**

This study is aimed to show the Discrimination of Women in Afghanistan when conflict in Afghanistan a long of decade 1970 until 2000 in Khaled Hosseini A Thousand Splendid Suns Novel by using sociological approach. It is done by establishing two objectives: the first is analyzing the novel based on structural elements of the fiction and second is analyzing the novel based on the sociological approach.

This research is qualitative research. Type of the data study is quotation and story taken from two data sources: primary and secondary. The primary data source is A Thousand Splendid Suns novel by Khaled Hosseini released in 2007. While the secondary data sources are other materials taken from books and internet related to the study. Both data are collected through library research and analyzed by descriptive analysis.

The study comes to the following conclusions. Firstly, based on the structural analysis of each elements, it shows that the character and characterization, setting, plot, point of view, style, and theme so it influential of discrimination from action friction between men and women and causes of injustice right in society . Secondly, based on the sociological analysis, there is a close relationship between the story of novel and the reality condition of women in Afghanistan who get discrimination when conflict a long of decade 1970 until 2000.

Key words: Discrimination of Women, A Thousand Splendid Suns Novel, Khaled Hosseini

A. Introduction

1. Background of the Study

The first American sociologists theory, stated that Sociology is the only social science that takes conflict as a major topic, and the only field that throughout its existence has been crucially centered on class, race, and ethnicity by Collins (in Alan, 2011: 3). Here the researcher only focuses on gender and especially about discrimination of women then every woman also needs freedom. Which they do not wish to be difference from men and they are wants to have the same right as men. Beatings, murder, humiliation and loss of control are just several discrimination practices in Muslim countries. Discrimination against women is still found in Afghanistan though there have been claims of improvements.

Discrimination of women will be influence the development of social, economic, politic, culture, religious, and science technology aspect of human life. To create the novel an author needs an effort, inspiration, reality phenomena in the human life to be the material in creating of novel. one of the author in the world is Khaled Hoseini, he was born in Kabul, Afghanistan on March, 4 1965. He is the oldest child of five children. then Hosseini began writing his first novel, *The Kite Runner* it released in March of 2001. The Second novel *A Thousand Splendid Suns* was released on May 22, 2007. This novel focuses on a trip of two women in Afghanistan in the middle of tumult Afghanistan reign in 1960 until 2003. Title this novel comes from one of the quotes in the poem famous poet from Iran on the seventeen century namely Saib-e Tabrizi. That is “one could not count the moons that shimmer on her roofs. And the thousand splendid suns that hide behind her walls”.

This novel tells more about human problem from war conflict and discrimination toward women. This novel takes the setting in Afghanistan between 1964 until 2003 and major character is two women namely Mariam

and Laila. The second women come from different background like differ in Age, characteristic, ethnicity, education, and social class but one of event have meet them and make them live with various of mordacity life in the middle war condition that destroy the city where they live.

Mariam got married with Rasheed, In the beginning of their marriage, everything that Mariam did is right, but Rasheed us over protective to Mariam. But, everything changes after Mariam miscarriage. Rasheed becomes melancholy and be hothead and their marriage becomes unhappy. When Mariam makes little mistake, Rasheed always smite, slap, or kick her. Rasheed married with Laila and this begin new stage in their life. Early, Mariam as legal wife, she is hates Laila, especially Rasheed is has lower position than Mariam with his had Mariam to be Laila servant.

The researcher has some reasons to do this research because this novel tells about discrimination to women after pass limit in Afghanistan period who leads by Taliban community. The women who finds in outside without her husband they are will whip without pardon. The girl cannot study everywhere school. The researcher wants to know about influences of discrimination in some aspect, such as social aspect, politic, economic, religious, culture, and science technology.

2. Literature review

There are some researchers that conduct *A Thousand Splendid Suns* on their study. The first researcher is reviewed by Baker entitled A Brutal but Moving Story of Like in Afghanistan (2007). The second researcher is reviewed by Laili Agustina (UMS: 2012) in her research entitled Against Patriarchy In Khaled Hosseini's *A Thousand Splendid Suns* (2007) Novel: A Feminist Approach. So based review it have the similarity and the difference and the similarity is same to analysis the novel and based on its structural element. And difference just issue and approach.

3. Problem Statement

The major problem of this study is “How is the discrimination toward women reflected in Khaled Hosseini’s *A Thousand Splendid Suns*”?

4. Limitation of the Study

The research limits the study on discrimination toward women on Khaled Hosseini’s *A Thousand Splendid Suns* Novel.

5. Objective of the Study

Based on the problem statement, the researcher propose the objective of the study are to analyze Khaled Hosseini’s *A Thousand Splendid Suns* novel based on the structural elements and to describe the discrimination of women in *A Thousand Splendid Suns* novel viewed from Sociological Approach.

6. Benefit of the study

The benefits of the study are as follows:

a. Theoretical Benefit

To give some contributions to the body of knowledge, especially to the application of Sociological Approach in literary study.

b. Practical Benefit

To give benefit to the other researcher in understanding Khaled Hosseini’s *A Thousand Splendid Suns* novel from Sociological approach.

7. Underlying Theory

a. Notion of Sociology of Literature

Swingewood and Laurensen (1972: 11) stated, “Sociology is essentially the scientific, objective study of man in society, the study of social institutions and of social processes; it seeks to answer the question of how society is possible, how it works, why it persists”.

So sociology tells about the society that is explained human life as member of society. it explains about how people make a relationship between each other and also how people keep their live in society.

b. Major Principles of Sociological Perspective

According to Swingewood (1972: 17-21) there are three kinds of sociology, it consists: sociology of the writer, sociology of the society and sociology of the readers. And it all will explain in below:

Sociology of the Writers, In the sociological study of literature it always related with sociological of the writer and sociological of the writer is related to the social situation of the writer and in there the author's focused on view about society and life. Swingewood and Laurensen, 1972: 21) "state that sociology of the writer is closely related to the social situation of writer". And it is a study of literature in terms of the social context of authorship.

Sociology of the Society, the main sociological study of this subject is wanted to join the relationship between the literary work and its social background and phenomena. Sociology of the Reader, the sociology of literary work it can influence of the work to the reader.

c. Theory of Discrimination of Women

Discrimination is the prejudicial or distinguishing treatment of an individual based on their actual or perceived membership in a certain group or category, such as their race, gender, sexual orientation, gender identity, national origin, religion, age, disability, skin color, ethnicity, or other characteristics. A woman is a female human. The term woman is usually reserved for an adult, with the term girl being the usual term for a female child or adolescent.

d. Structural Element of the Novel

The novel has structures that build the novel, Structural elements consist of characters and characterizations, setting, point of view, plot, style, and theme.

1. Character and Characterization

Character is the essential element in narrative works. And it is tells about someone or groups of people, as stated by Kennedy (in Koesnosoebroto, 1988: 65) character as an imagined person who

inhabits a story. On the basis of importance, in there are distinguish two types of character, main or major character and minor character.

2. **Setting**

Setting is a place and time in which the story it happen. Connolly (in Koesnosoebroto, 1988:79) “Setting is in a sense ‘The time, place, and concrete situation of the narrative, the web of environment in which characters spin out their destinies’ in a good story, setting is so well integrated with plot and character that the reader is hardly aware of it”.

3. **Point of View**

Klarer (1999: 21) believes that the term point of view or narrative perspective, characterize the way in which a text present persons, events, setting and the narrative perspectives develop of the novel and can be reduced to three basic positions: the action of a text is either mediated through an exterior, unspecified narrator (*omniscient point of view*), through a person involved in the action (*first person narration*), or presented without additional commentary (*figural narrative situation*).

4. **Plot**

Koesnosoebroto (1988: 28) Plot in actually a technical term to say about a series of tried together events in a story. An ideal traditional plot line encompasses the following four sequential levels: exposition – conflict or complication – climax or returning – resolution and in followed by causality and plausibility.

5. **Style**

Kennedy (1983: 74) Style refers to the individual traits or characteristic of a piece of writing to write a particular ways of managing words that the writer comes to recognize as habitat or customary. And the style consist of grammatical structure, diction, and figurative language

6. Theme

Kennedy (1983: 103) stated, “The theme of a story is whatever general idea or insight the entire story reveals”. And the theme in literary novel is seldom so real because it needs not be a moral or message but it may be what happenings add up to and what the story is about.

e. Theoretical Application

In this research, the researcher describes the background of the society in the setting which this story is happen. And it consists of social, economic, political, science and technology, cultural and religious. And structural element of the novel consists of: character and characterization, setting, point of view, plot, style, and theme that have been explained in underlying theory.

B. Research Method

1. Type of the Study

The type of the study is the qualitative research. The data sources are library, internet, and literary data. Its purpose is to analyze using sociological approach.

2. Object of the Study

The object of the study is Khaled Hosseini’s *A Thousand Splendid Suns* novel.

3. Type of the Data and the Data Source

There are two types of data, namely first, primary are taken from the novel of *A Thousand Splendid Suns* by Khaled Hosseini’s. second, The secondary data are taken from other sources which are related to the primary data includes books, other data that have relationship with the research, such as biography of author, commentaries, and other information like website about *A Thousand Splendid Suns*.

4. Technique of the Data Collection

The researcher made of steps to collecting data as follows, Firstly, Reading the novel repeatedly to get deep understanding. Secondly, is determining the character that will be analyzed. Thirdly, reading some books to find the theory us and information and taking notes and underline the important word, phrase or sentences which are related to the study. And the last, Classifying and determining the relevant data and relating the data collected and the point of discussion.

5. Technique of the Data Analysis

The technique of data analysis of the research is descriptive analysis. In this research the researcher tries to describe the structural elements of the novel and sociological analysis.

C. Research Finding and Discussion

1. Structural Element of *A Thousand Splendid Suns* novel

a. Character and Characterization

1) Major Character:

a) Mariam

She is Tajik woman who lives in Kolba and she is 5 years old. She is a strong woman and always loves her parents.

“Mariam was five years old the first time she heard the word *harami*. It happened on a Thursday. It must have, because Mariam remembered that she had been restless and preoccupied that day, the way she was only on Thursdays, the day when Jalil visited her at the kolba. To pass the time until the moment that she would see him at last, crossing the knee-high grass in the clearing and waving, Mariam had climbed a chair and taken down her mother's Chinese tea set.” (ATSS, 2007: 2)

In physically Mariam has long face and her name have meaningful, it is the opinion from her parents. Her father says that name of Mariam take from her mother name and the mean of her name is lotus flower.

“Mariam did not picture Jalil saying that her face was long, though it was true that it was long. Nana said she was the one who'd picked the name Mariam because it had been the name of her mother. Jalil said he chose the name because Mariam, the tuberose, was a lovely flower. "Your favorite?" Mariam asked. "Well, one of," he said and smiled.”(ATSS, 2007: 7)

b) Laila

She is women from ethnic Tajik and descent from Panjshir valley that has Farsi language. The location of Panjshir valley is about one hundred kilometer looks out on the north east from Kabul. Laila was born in 1978 to Hakim and Fariba because grandmother from Laila mother is original Tajik women and her bequeathed beauty to Laila like hair color, eye, cheek, mouth.

“Mammy always told Laila that she had inherited her hair color - as well as her thick-lashed, turquoise green eyes, her dimpled cheeks, her high cheekbones, and the pout of her lower lip, which Mammy shared - from her great-grandmother, Mammy's grandmother. She was a pari, a stunner, Mammy said. Her beauty was the talk of the valley. It skipped two generations of women in our family, but it sure didn't bypass you, Laila. The valley Mammy referred to was the Panjshir, the Farsi-speaking Tajik region one hundred kilometers northeast of Kabul”. (ATSS,2007: 62).

Laila is a girl who growing up in Kabul who is close friends with Tariq. Tariq is an boy as her neighborhood. A long time they are eventually develop a romantic relationship despite being aware of the social boundaries between men and women in Afghan society. One day Tariq's family decides to leave the city because war comes to Afghanistan, and Kabul is bombarded by rocket attacks. And the high emotional between Laila and Tariq when they making love. Laila is strong women, so Laila's family decides to leave Kabul, but as they are packing a rocket destroys the house, killing her parents and severely injuring Laila. Laila is subsequently taken in Rasheed and Mariam.

c) Rasheed

Rasheed is an ethnic Pashtun who come from Kandahar, but he lives in Kabul in the Deh-Mazang district. He is a businessmen and he is a mate for Mariam.

His name is Rasheed," Khadija went on. "He is a friend of a business acquaintance of your father's. He's a Pashtun, from Kandahar originally, but he lives in Kabul, in the Deh-Mazang district, in a two-story house that he owns."(ATSS, 2007: 28)

Rasheed is man that sometimes good and bad. In this novel attitude Rasheed can be the best when Laila be pregnant and he is loves Laila and Rasheed hope if her child is male. Then the attitude Rasheed can be angry or in this novel tell that Rasheed is Antagonist person when Zalmai said to Rasheed that her mother Laila meet someone and then Rasheed angry and he hit Laila until weak, and then Mariam give help of Laila but the second women can't against toward treatment Rasheed.

d) Tariq

Tariq is an ethnic pashtun born in 1976, he is a boy who grew up in Kabul with Laila and when his speak he is use Farsi language if Laila together.

"Though Tariq and his parents were ethnic Pashtuns, they spoke Farsi when Laila was around for her benefit, even though Laila more or less understood their native Pashto, having learned it in school. Babi said that there were tensions between their people - the Tajiks, who were a minority, and Tariq's people, the Pashtuns, who were the largest ethnic group in Afghanistan."(ATSS, 2007:76)

In physically Tariq lost a leg when five years old. And now he walks with counterfeit leg in his leg.

"What are you crying for? He'd strapped his leg back on. You asked to see it, you giryanok, you crybaby! If I'd known you were going to bawl, I wouldn't have shown you."(ATSS, 2007:77)

2) Minor Character

a) Nana

Nana is Mariam mother and a former servant of Jalil. Mariam birth is the result of an affair between Nana and Jalil, one time Jalil family know that Nana was pregnant and then Jalil wives chase of Nana from their house and then Nana live in Gul Daman village which near in Herat.

“Nana had been one of the housekeepers. Until her belly began to swell. When that happened, Nana said, the collective gasp of Jalil's family sucked the air out of Herat. His in-laws swore blood would flow. The wives demanded that he throw her out.”(ATSS: 2007:4)

Nana is a mother who like teach her daughter about daily activity as women. She often give information to Mariam about how to make of cake, stitch, cook and give food for the livestock animal.

“IN THE MORNINGS, they awoke to the distant bleating of sheep and the high-pitched toot of a flute as Gul Daman's shepherds led their flock to graze on the grassy hillside. Mariam and Nana milked the goats, fed the hens, and collected eggs. They made bread together. Nana showed her how to knead dough, how to kindle the tandoor and slap the flattened dough onto its inner walls. Nana taught her to sew too, and to cook rice and all the different toppings: shalqam stew with turnip, spinach sabzi, cauliflower with ginger.”(ATSS: 2007:9)

b) Jalil Khan

Jalil is Mariam father he is a wealthy man who has three wives and nine children that legal before he produced Mariam. And then Jalil is a successful man in Herat, he is very rich and he has theater building and luxurious home. Beside that he is a figure society in Herat and he had chef, driver, and some servant.

“Jalil had three wives and nine children, nine legitimate children, all of whom were strangers to Mariam. He was one of Herat's wealthiest men. He owned a cinema, which Mariam had never seen, but at her insistence Jalil had described it to her, and so she knew that the facade was made of blue-and-tan terra-cotta

tiles, that it had private balcony seats and a trellised ceiling. Double swinging doors opened into a tiled lobby, where posters of Hindi films were encased in glass displays. On Tuesdays, Jalil said one day, kids got free ice cream at the concession stand.”(ATSS,2007:3-4)

“In addition to the cinema, Jalil owned land in Karokh, land in Farah, three carpet stores, a clothing shop, and a black 1956 Buick Roadmaster. He was one of Herat's best-connected men, friend of the mayor and the provincial governor. He had a cook, a driver, and three housekeepers.”(ATSS,2007:4)

c) Mullah Faizullah

Mullah Faizullah is a sufi and he is Mariam’s elderly Koran teacher and Mariam friend. He is from Gul Daman. He is always teaching all things to Mariam until Mariam understand and then he is very patient to Mariam when he teaches about a Muslim.

“But Mariam's favorite, other than Jalil of course, was Mullah Faizullah, the elderly village Koran tutor, its akhund. He came by once or twice a week from Gul Daman to teach Mariam the five daily namaz prayers and tutor her in Koran recitation, just as he had taught Nana when she'd been a little girl. It was Mullah Faizullah who had taught Mariam to read, who had patiently looked over her shoulder as her lips worked the words soundlessly, her index finger lingering beneath each word, pressing until the nail bed went white, as though she could squeeze the meaning out of the symbols. It was Mullah Faizullah who had held her hand, guided the pencil in it along the rise of each alef, the curve of each beh, the three dots of each seh.”(ATSS,2007:9)

Mullah Faizullah is a figure who ever married off Mariam with Raheed and he always guides statement in marriage. And then he dies of natural causes in 1989.

d) Hakim

Hakim is Fariba husband and he is Laila father and then he is a scholar and teacher in Deh-Mazang, and communist dismiss Hakim as teacher and then he is work in bread factory big in Kabul. Beside that Laila call Hakim with expression Babi and Hakim always counseled to Laila because education is very important in this life.

e) Fariba

Fariba is Laila's mother and she is also Mariam neighbor. Fariba is friendly to other people, one day he tell with Mariam if her home is near with Mariam home only border on five homes and the paint in her home is green. And she is a enthusiastic person because she is rightfully proud and happy when tell about her two sons, namely Ahmad and Noor.

f) Aziza

Aziza was born in spring of 1993, is the daughter of Laila and Tariq, conceived when Laila 14 years old. Her conception incites Laila to marry Rasheed when the news of Tariq's alleged death arrives in order to hide the child's illegitimacy and provide for herself. Aziza's birth marks the beginning of Laila's fall from favor with Rasheed and since it the friendship between Mariam and Laila grew.

g) Zalmai

Zalmai was born in September 1997, is Laila and Rasheed's son. He serves as a redeeming facet of Rasheed, idolizing him despite the abuse of his mother and Mariam, his figurative aunt. Zalmai, knowing of the fact that Mariam killed rasheed and continuously asks Laila about him, who lies by saying that he simply left for some time. After initially blaming Tariq for his father's mysterious disappearance, he comes to accept Tariq as father figure.

Zalmai is Rasheed darling although he is naughty when he offends Rasheed work but Rasheed never angry for his and Zalmai always together with Rasheed when he works so Zalmai seldom meet Laila.

h) Bibi Jo

Bibi Jo is an old widower who has work as wood carver and she also Nana father friend so Nana and Mariam very near with her. And then Bibi jo very notice to Nana and Mariam.

i) Abdul Sharif

Abdul Sharif is man who had news about condition Tariq and he is delivering for Laila. In physically Abdul Sharif is a thin man with cute head and circle nose and other his hair, short and brown.

j) Muhsin and Ramin

They are two of mariam's half brothers that always every month come to Mariam home and they are bring some food to fulfill the basic requirements for Mariam.

k) Nilafour

Nilafour is Jalil and Afsoon daughter, she is very well for Mariam and she is show about record player for Mariam, she is also inform how to make this record player and then she is eight years old. Nilafour smile to Mariam, she had Jalil's smile and his dimpled chin.

l) Afsoon

She is Nilafour mother, the woman has red hair. Afsoon was informing to Mariam that Jalil after give mate to Mariam who had namely is Rasheed. And then Afsoon after cage Mariam in bed room before Mariam married with Rasheed. Afsoon also after prepare to Mariam wedding with other wives Jalil.

m) Giti

Giti is Laila's girl friend and she is her classmate. physically she is very bony and easy to angry, her hair is in twin ponytails held by elastic bands. She was always scowling.

n) Hasina

Hasina is Laila and Giti's friends, She was twelve years old, three years older than Laila and Giti. Hasins made up for in mischief and a mouth that, Giti said, ran like a sewing machine.

o) Ahmad and Noor

They are Fariba and Hakim sons and also Laila brother. In physically they are having smooth face, cheerful, and stiff hairy like her mother. They are friendly and respectful to parents. Noor is ten years old and Ahmad thirteen years old.

p) Khadim

He is eleven years old, He is fat and tall and Khadim often tempt Laila.

q) Zaman

He is orphanage director which Aziza live in it place, and in physically he is a stooping, He has balding hair, shaggy beard, and eyes like pea. He use a skullcap. The left lens in his eyeglasses is chipp.

r) Salim

Salim is Tariq friend when he in prison, Salim is a Pakistani, he is a broker. During ten years he hides a secret police.

s) Sayeed

Sayeed is Salim brother, his own a small hotel in Muree that found twenty rooms and a lounge, a little place to cater to tourist. he helps Tariq, he gives a job vacancy to Tariq in his hotel as cleaning service. And Tariq get free lunch and cottage. In conclusion sayeed is very well.

b. Setting

Setting is a place and time in which the story happens. Setting place in *A Thousand Splendid Suns* novel mostly in Afghanistan, and its

surroundings, including Gul Daman, Herat, Deh-Mazang, Kabul and also include at Hamam and Silo, and short period of time in Muree (Pakistan). Setting time in this story on the about year 1974, 1978 on April, 1987, 1988, 1989 on January, 1992 on April, 1993, 1996 on September 27, 1997 on September, 1999, 2001 on April, 2003on April.

c. Plot

1) Exposition

The exposition on the *A Thousand Splendid Suns* novel is happened when the author introduces the main character it is Mariam and Laila with the conflict that follow. It is begin with the word *Harami*. She listen that word from her mother, Nana. It occur when her mother get angry to Mariam. It's because she broke a set of her mother lovely China tea cup. On that time, Mariam don't understand to that word.

Nana sometimes calls Mariam *Harami* but Jalil, Mariam's father never calls her such like that. In his opinion, Mariam is such like a little flower. He loves her very much. So, Mariam felt comfortable when she is next to her father. Yet, her mother, Nana, don't like it. It is because in her opinion, Jalil don't care with them..

Laila is come from *Tajik* ethnic and she is born in the night of codetta day on April 1978. She is call as a revolutionary woman but one of her teacher will be angry when she said codetta. It's because, according her teacher's opinion codetta means rebellion.

2) Complication

Complication is the conflict, and conflict itself is divided into two parts, there are: internal conflict it is: first, Mariam is born as an unwanted child because of the informal relationship between her mother Nana and her father, Jalil. Then, Jalil threw them into the isolated village. It's because; Jalil's irresponsible for anything related

to her and even their condition. Second, her mother is dead. Mariam lives together with her father and his three wives in Herat. One day, one of Jalil's wife want to Mariam marries a man Third, Laila is love with her sweetheart namely Tariq so that they doing secret liaison like couple. In one day Tariq leaves Laila that in condition is pregnant his baby and then Tariq go to Pakistan with his parents.

3) Climax

The climax happened when Rasheed married with Laila. Actually Laila accepts the marriage with Rasheed because she has big problem when she discover that she is pregnant with Tariq, her sweetheart. After this marriage happen, Mariams life becomes change and her existence is more meaningless in Rasheed's eyes.

The climax in this story is more complicated when Tariq meet with Laila in Rasheed home and Tariq tell about his life a long of his leave from Kabul and in life Pakistan. Zalmai (Rasheed and Laila sons) knows when Tariq comes to his house and then Zalmai gives news to his father Rasheed about Tariq visit to meet Laila. And then Rasheed is very angry and he makes big bickering between Rasheed, Laila and Mariam.

4) Resolution

The resolution in this story happened when Mariam successfully kills Rasheed, she's just hope can save Laila and her children's. This murder will bring a justice and freedom for them, except Mariam. And Mariam asks Tariq, Laila and two her children to goes to Muree, Pakistan. Because in there are they will be happy, but Laila not agree that request because she think that Mariam problems are together. Then Mariam go to police office and she is hand herself for Taliban's group.

5) Causality

The causality of *A Thousand Splendid Suns* novel is presented as follow: First causality, this is between Nana and Jalil, in the beginning Nana work in Jalil home as servant, they are make big scandal, so Nana pregnant Jalil child and then to discover it, Jalil sends Nana and aspirant his children to isolated village in Gul Daman, it's countryside of Herat. Second causality, about Mariam status, Actually Mariam is Nana and Jalil child because his not admit that Mariam as his child so Mariam is born as illegitimate child because she born without clear status. Third causality, about Mariam go to Herat for meet Jalil. Nana hear Mariam's plan to Herat and she disagrees with Mariam decision, so she threaten Mariam if she go, her mother will die. Mariam not afraid with the mother threaten, so when she is fifteen's birthday she decides go to Herat alone.

6) Plausability

Plausibility in *A Thousand Splendid Suns* novel can be seen from the major character, Mariam. Mariam is a daughter who had unclear status, many people call her an illegitimate children because she born without real father. Mariam grows up in isolated village, her family is poor people. So she can't get the formal education. But one day in her life, she takes a great decision, When her husband becomes very cruel then Mariam decide to kill her husband with shovel.

The description above shows that Mariam attitude can change, after the murder. Although she can't get formal education but she can justify her action. And it proves that the events show plausibility clearly.

d. Point of View

Khaled Hosseini as the author in *A Thousand Splendid Suns* uses omniscient point of view. It can be seen from the novel that the author does not involve in the story and he does not recognize himself as the

character. This story is a narrative told from the perspectives of two women characters namely Mariam and Laila, and Hosseini knows everything including what the character feel or think and he focuses on the life character.

e. Style

1) Grammatical Structure

a) Standard Language

The author uses of standard language on narration is quoted as follow:

“They celebrated her birthday last week, took her to Cinema Park” (ATSS, 2007:214).

The use of standard language a dialogue is quoted as follow:

“Alyona, It’s a pretty name.”(ATSS, 2007: 91)

b) Non-Standard language

The use of non-standard language on dialogue is quoted as follow:

“You think I didn’t figure it out? About your harami. You take me for a fool, you whore?”(ATSS, 2007:176)

2) Sentence Construction

a) Long Sentence

The use long sentence in narration is quoted as follow:

“Laila loved running her finger over Aziza's pleasing, soft skin, over the dimpled knuckles, the folds of fat at her elbows. Sometimes she lay Aziza down on her chest and whispered into the soft crown of her head things about Tariq, the father who would always be a stranger to Aziza, whose face Aziza would never know. Laila told her of his aptitude for solving riddles, his trickery and mischief, his easy laugh. "He had the prettiest lashes, thick like yours. A good chin, a fine nose, and a round forehead. Oh, your father was handsome, Aziza. He was perfect. Perfect, like you are." But she was careful never to mention him by name”. (ATSS, 2007:144)

The use of long sentence in the dialogue is quoted as follow:

"I'm Jalil Khan's chauffeur," he said, not unkindly. "His what?" "His driver. Jalil Khan is not here. "I see his car," Mariam said. "He's away on urgent business. "When will he be back? "He didn't say."

Mariam said she would wait. He closed the gates. Mariam sat, and drew her knees to her chest. It was early evening already, and she was getting hungry. She ate the gari driver's toffee. A while later, the driver came out again. "You need to go home now," he said. "It'll be dark in less than an hour." "I'm used to the dark. "It'll get cold too. Why don't you let me drive you home? I'll tell him you were here." Mariam only looked at him. "I'll take you to a hotel, then. You can sleep comfortably there. We'll see what we can do in the morning." "Let me in the house." "I've been instructed not to. Look, no one knows when he's coming back. It could be days." (ATSS, 2007: 19-20)

b) Short Sentence

Hosseini as the author also uses short sentence in narration quoted as follow:

"Here" (ATSS, 2007:45)

The use of short sentence in dialogue is quoted as follow:

"Yes." (ATSS, 2007:10)

"I am" (ATSS, 2007:13)

"No" (ATSS, 2007:25)

3) Diction

Diction in this novel be found name, such as: Laila, Tariq, Rasheed, Khadija, Jalil, Nana, Sayeed, Khadim, Mullah Faizullah and etc. and then, there are still many borrowing word found in A Thousand Splendid Suns novel it is: first, '*kebab*', '*sabzi*', '*aush*', '*kolba*', '*harami*', '*pistachio*', '*henna*', '*dokhtar jo*', '*jinn*', '*khastegar*', '*nikka*', '*sofrah*', '*burqa*', '*hamshira*', '*Tashakor*, and etc.

4) Figurative Language

a) Personification

- (1) The whirlpool of snow twisting and spinning outside the window. (ATSS, 2007:51)
- (2) They are friendly countries" (ATSS, 2007:67)
- (3) Each snowflake was a sigh heaved by an aggrieved woman somewhere in the world. (ATSS, 2007:51)

- (4) The stiff winds that plastered snow onto the face and made the eyes water had calmed. (ATSS, 2007:53)
- (5) Overhead, mosquitoes hummed and cottonwood seeds danced. (ATSS, 2007:93)
- (6) The sands sang on. Screaming now (ATSS, 2007:102)
- (7) Her eyes screamed in protest (ATSS, 2007:158)

b) Metaphor

- (1) Treated friendship the way they treated the sun: its existence undisputed; its radiance best enjoyed, not beheld directly (ATSS, 2007:74)
- (2) The sound of a wheelbarrow's squeaky iron wheels bouncing over rocks. (ATSS, 2007:7)
- (3) Her legs became more sprightly, her arms more tireless (ATSS, 2007:102)
- (4) Her body baking in the heat (ATSS, 2007:141)
- (5) Two new flowers had unexpectedly sprouted in her life (ATSS, 2007:134)
- (6) The baby's screeching rose and fell like a cleaver on meat (ATSS, 2007:125)
- (7) The room was a pressure cooker (ATSS, 2007:137)

c) Hyperbole

- (1) When Mariam thought of his baby, her heart swelled inside of her (ATSS, 2007:53)
- (2) "Anyone tries to harm you, I'll rip out their liver and make them eat it" (ATSS, 2007:136)
- (3) The wig melting into her scalp... (ATSS, 2007:111)
- (4) Hands limp in her lap, eyes staring at nothing, and let her mind fly on (ATSS, 2007:113)
- (5) Anyone tries to harm you, I'll rip out their liver and make them eat it (ATSS, 2007:122)
- (6) She didn't dare breathe, or blink even (ATSS, 2007:170)

d) Simile

- (1) “It was as though a rainbow had melted into her eyes (ATSS, 2007:49)
- (2) Like a gust of wind blowing a door wide open (ATSS, 2007:50)
- (3) Vaporized like Zalmi’s palms from the TV screen (ATSS, 2007:154)
- (4) Her eyes were like gemstones (ATSS, 2007:58)
- (5) “It’s like someone is ramming a screwdriver into my ear” (ATSS,2007:139)
- (6) She could make out minarets in the distance, like the dusty fingers of giants (ATSS, 2007:16)
- (7) It sounded like a bag of rice dropping to the floor (ATSS, 2007:174)

e) Litotes

- (1) “Why have you pinned your little heart to an old, ugly hag like me?” Mariam would murmur into Aziza’s hair. “Huh? I am nobody, don’t you see? A dehati. What have I got to give you?” (ATSS, 2007:148)

f) Metonymy

- (1) He is asleep, and Laila is rubbing Vicks on his chest. (ATSS, 2007: 200)
- (2) Then, on Fridays, he went to Ghazi Stadium, bought a Pepsi, and watched the spectacle. (ATSS, 2007:164)
- (3) They learned on the windowsill, drinking warm, fuzzy orange Fanta, and watched the swollen rain droplets trickle down the glass. (ATSS, 2007:73)

f. Theme

The theme of the A Thousand Splendid Suns novel is “*the women lives in the society needs get equality of right*”. This novel tells about the condition of women in Afghan society that is burry and they have space

movement that pressed. Where every groups have rule Afghanistan allows men to have complete power over their wives then Taliban makes it law.

2. Sociological Analysis of *A Thousand Splendid Suns* novel

a. Social Aspect

The condition of Afghanistan society in the end of twenty until the early twenty first century is reflected on the *A Thousand Splendid Suns* novel. In this century, the life of peoples in Afghanistan society is very dibble because society of life in war period from 1970 until 2000 years and this war includes three decades of anti-Soviet jihad, civil war, and Taliban tyranny.

The quotation in this below about condition of women in Afghanistan gets discrimination. That is portrayed by Mariam as a women or wife and Rasheed as a men or husband, the men or Rashed has power full toward his wives, children and family, and Rasheed oppress his wife.

“All these years and still she shivered with fright when he was like this, sneering, tightening the belt around his fist, the creaking of the leather, the glint in his bloodshot eyes. It was the fear of the goat, released in the tiger's cage, when the tiger first looks up from its paws, begins to growl.” (ATSS, 2007:141)

The other discrimination toward women is in education problem, To get better education, they must wait the war ends. Because after the war finish the women will get the same right with men and then their education will be more useful.

“I know you're still young, but I want you to understand and learn this now, he said. Marriage can wait, education cannot. You're a very, very bright girl. Truly, you are. You can be anything you want, Laila. I know this about you. And I also know that when this war is over, Afghanistan is going to need you as much as its men, maybe even more. Because a society has no chance of success if its women are uneducated, Laila. No chance.” (ATSS,2007:66)

b. Economic Aspect

The economic regards someone especially men as the haft power full in social status and her family. In this novel, the job of men is

businessman and traders. While the women have no job and they just serve men or their husband. Because the men has job, so he feels powerful toward the women. Khaled Hosseini as the author in this novel portrayed Jalil and Rasheed as men, Jalil is a rich man in Herat and he is a businessman that has Cinema Building, two lands in Karokh and Farah, three carpet shops, a clothes shop, and a Buick Roadmaster. Jalil is also the governor's friend and then he has a chef, driver, and three servants. Beside that Rasheed also is a businessman, he is shoes craftsman famous in Kabul, and He is shoes maker for kingdom family and diplomat people. And the quotation of the statement in above it is:

"In addition to the cinema, Jalil owned land in Karokh, land in Farah, three carpet stores, a clothing shop, and a black 1956 Buick Roadmaster. He was one of Herat's best-connected men, friend of the mayor and the provincial governor. He had a cook, a driver, and three housekeepers." (ATSS, 2007:4)

"He's a shoemaker," Khadija was saying now. "But not some kind of ordinary street-side moochi, no, no. He has his own shop, and he is one of the most sought-after shoemakers in Kabul. He makes them for diplomats, members of the presidential family - that class of people. So you see, he will have no trouble providing for you." (ATSS, 2007:28)

While the women Nana, Jalil wife and his servant, has nothing and poor. In one day, Nana has big problem with Jalil so he sent her off.

"The next "day, he had made her gather her few things from the servants' quarters, where she'd been living, and sent her off." (ATSS, 2007:4)

c. Political Aspect

On the *A Thousand Splendid Suns* novel, this story happened when war period from 1970 until 2000 years and this war covers three decades of anti-Soviet jihad, civil war, and Taliban tyranny. this novel tells the Communists will emancipate of women's side to get same right with men that they haven't it before. It can be seen from this quotation.

"Women have always had it hard in this country, Laila, but they're probably more free now, under the communists, and have more rights than they've ever had before" (ATSS, 2007:80)

In 1994, Dostum did a change. He works together with Gulbuddiun Hekmatyar, they shot Massoud and rabbany's troops in ministry and president place. The consequence of that war, i.e. the street became dirty and so much demo to underestimate woman. The sentence above is this quotation:

"There was looting, murder, and, increasingly, rape, which was used to intimidate civilians and reward militiamen. Mariam heard of women who were killing themselves out of fear of being raped, and of men who, in the name of honor, would kill their wives or daughters if they'd been raped by the militia." (ATSS, 2007:149)

d. Religious Aspect

Almost all Afghans are Muslims. Islam is the acknowledge religion of the overwhelming majority 99% of the people. There are also non-Muslims in the country who practice Hinduism, Sikhism and Judaism.

Religious aspect in this novel tells about Islam's law and Syari'ah about adjustment of women, the women feel more be sacrifice of the discrimination. They don't something to protect themselves. This is quotation the statement in above:

"The Supreme Court under Rabbani was filled now with hardliner mullahs who did away with the communist-era decrees that empowered women and instead passed rulings based on Shari'a, strict Islamic laws that ordered women to cover, forbade their travel without a male relative, punished adultery with stoning. Even if the actual enforcement of these laws was sporadic at best. But they'd enforce them on us more, Laila had said to Mariam, if they weren't so busy killing each other. And us." (ATSS, 2007:153).

e. Cultural Aspect

Cultural Aspect in this novel it show clearly when Rasheed marry with Mariam. In Afghanistan, the wedding is simple, their wedding uses a mirror. Mariam uses a veil and a mirror putted under of their veil and Mariam saw her face and Rasheed too. They look their face in the mirror, it means they are couple. In this below quotation about the statement in above:

“A mirror was passed beneath the veil. In it, Mariam saw her own face first, the archless, unshapely eyebrows, the flat hair, the eyes, mirthless green and set so closely together that one might mistake her for being cross-eyed. Her skin was coarse and had a dull, spotty appearance. In the mirror, Mariam had her first glimpse of Rasheed: the big, square, ruddy face; the hooked nose; the flushed cheeks that gave the impression of sly cheerfulness; the watery, bloodshot eyes; the crowded teeth, the front two pushed together like a gabled roof; the impossibly low hairline, barely two finger widths above the bushy eyebrows; the wall of thick, coarse, salt-and-pepper hair. Their gazes met briefly in the glass and slid away. This is the face of my husband, Mariam thought.” (ATSS, 2007:32)

f. Science and Technology Aspect

Afghanistan is the country that often happen a war. But there are many technology, such as technology transportation and communication. In the *A Thousand Splendid Suns* novel shows the modern technology there, for example the technology transportation, they use car, bus, tank and truck as in this quotation of the novel:

“Mariam kept kicking and crying as she was carried to the car and lowered onto the cold leather of the backseat.” (ATSS, 2007:21)

“RASHEED WAITED in the multicolored bus. Mariam could not see him from where she stood with Jalil, by the rear bumper, only the smoke of his cigarette curling up from the open window.” (ATSS, 2007:33)

“Tanks had broken into the premises, and a fierce battle was under way there. Daoud's loyalist forces were all but defeated, Abdul Qader said in a reassuring tone.” (ATSS, 2007:58)

“THE FOLLOWING DAY, Kabul was overrun by trucks. In Khair khana, in Shar-e-Nau, in Karteh-Parwan, in Wazir Akbar Khan and Taimani, red Toyota trucks weaved through the streets.” (ATSS, 2007:164)

Television, Radio, Newspaper, Photo and Pamflet are used to get information or news. In this novel tell that Mammy (Laila mother) gives information for Laila that Ahmad (Laila brother) collects News, Pamflet, and Photo to know the condition of war. Radio gives information for the society about the change of Afghanistan's name and the society obedient to the law, especially of women's discrimination. Television is a big problem, when Aziza touches knob, Rasheed is angry so he is ask Aziza to go.

Rasheed said to Aziza that this television for Zalmai. Aziza feels get discrimination from Rasheed. It can be seen from this quotation.

“The same message played from loudspeakers perched atop mosques, and on the radio, which was now known as the Voice of Shari'a. The message was also written in flyers, tossed into the streets. Mariam found one in the yard. Our watan is now known as the Islamic Emirate of Afghanistan. These are the laws that we will enforce and you will obey. (ATSS, 2007:164)

Aziza pushed the TV's POWER button. Rasheed scowled, snatched her wrist and set it on the table, not gently at all. "This is Zalmai's TV," he said. Aziza went over to Mariam and climbed in her lap. The two of them were inseparable now. (ATSS, 2007:177)

D. Conclusion and Suggestion

After analyzing of *A Thousand Splendid Suns* novel, the researcher gives conclusions. Based on structural analysis, *A Thousand Splendid Suns* is a story novel that is writed by Khaled Hosseini. Khaled Hosseini wants to express his idea about discrimination of women in Afghanistan when the conflict in Afghanistan. He elaborates the structural elements that are good unity. They are character and characterization, setting, plot, setting, point of view that are related to build the theme of the story that are negative treatment to women in Afghanistan when conflict in Afghanistan. It can be seen from the major character of the novel. Major character Mariam and Laila is one of women in Afghanistan that get bad treatment from her husband. In this novel tell about Mariam that should married with Rasheed, in early her married they are very romantic but after Mariam miscarriage the character Rasheed change is angry and in one day Rasheed also married with Laila there are occur big conflict. There are Rasheed beating Mariam and Laila because in Afghanistan especially Taliban community giving right that the man has full power toward his wives and daughter. So the theme of this novel is “the women needs of equality right”.

Second, based on the sociological approach, the researcher concludes that the story of *A Thousand Splendid Suns* novel has relation to the condition of Afghanistan society in the late twentieth and early of twenty first century or

when conflict in Afghanistan. Women get negative treatment from the Afghanistan. They cannot show their status in the public areas. In the *A Thousand Splendid Suns* novel shows the discrimination toward women in all of their live.

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