ETNICITY IN KHALED HOSSEINI’S NOVELS (*THE KITE RUNNER*, *A THOUSAND SPLENDID SUNS*, AND *AND THE MOUNTAIN ECHOED*): A SOCIOLOGICAL APPROACH

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Surakarta, 11th of August, 2016

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ABSTRACT

This study is about ethnicity in Khaled Hosseini’s novels entitled The Kite Runner, A Thousand Splendid Suns, and And The Mountain Echoed. The novels are analyzed by using Sociological approach. The objectives of this study are to find out the ethnic identity in ethnicity, the types of ethnic, and the researcher concerns about ethnicity in society especially in Afghanistan. This research belongs to qualitative research. The primary data of this study are The Kite Runner, A Thousand Splendid Suns and And The Mountain Echoed by Khaled Hosseini novels. The secondary data of this study are taken from literary books, virtual sources and other sources that related to the issue of ethnicity. This study comes to conclusions as follows; first, four indicators indicate ethnic identity, the language, the religion, the physical traits and the fashion style. Second, the types of ethnicity is described in four types, primary and secondary ethnic group, the folk-community and nationality-community ethnic group, the majority and minority ethnic
group, also the young and old ethnic group. Third, Khaled Hosseini has a concern for the suffering of Afghan people. He concerns about the oppression based on ethnicity, race or gender. Hosseini shows his hand to the minority ethnic group in Afghanistan, he gives the critique of the war that never ended, poverty and famine because of war caused death. He wants to promote gender and ethnic equality in Afghanistan.

**Keywords:** Ethnicity, The Kite Runner, A Thousand Splendid Suns, And The Mountain Echoed, Language, Religion, Physical Traits, Fashion Style

1. **INTRODUCTION**

In this study, the researcher analyzes Khaled Hosseini’s novels at once, entitled *The Kite Runner, A Thousand Splendid Suns, and And The Mountain Echoed*. In analyzing Khaled Hosseini’s novels, the researcher focuses in ethnicity aspects. Many people have done study literatures in Khaled Hosseini’s novels. The result of the research is grouped into three, namely; social issue, feminist issue, and psychological issue. The study which emphasizes on social issues is social and moral responsibility (Kurilah, 2009), analysis of moral value (Kholifah, 2012), cultural identity (Farlina, 2008), and impact of Afghan conflict (Wardana, 2011). The study which emphasizes on feminists issue is oppression against women in Afghanistan (Wulandari, 2012), feminism v/s gender equity (Namita Singh, 2013), against patriarchy (Agustina, 2011), discrimination of women (Maharani, 2013), and child bride (Pramesti, 2013). The study which emphasizes on psychological issues is Amir’s anxiety and motive in the novel *The Kite Runner* (Ajeng, 2013), Amir’s redemption (Muhsin, 2010), the search for personal identity (Kurniawati, 2014), and aggression in domestic violence based on frustration-aggression (Indriany, 2014).

In the previous studies, the researchers only focused on the social problems that occur in the community. They only analyze the common problem that happened in the society. Whereas the feminist issues that already analyzed mostly focused on women, who are become the victims of all the existing problems.

When reading Khaled Hosseini’s novels in fact there is a fundamental issue and source of conflict depicted in the novels that is ethnic identity. In Khaled Hosseini’s novels, it is clearly illustrated that the plot of the story is more describing the ethnic identity between the minority and majority groups or the ruling groups and the controlled groups. Thus, a cultural issue is feasible to get an attention from the researchers.

That is why the researcher in this study more focused in the cultural issues against the ethnic identities. In this study, the researcher will explain about the ethnic identities that portrayed in these novels, the ethnic types, and the reasons why Khaled Hosseini address ethnicity in his novels.

2. **OBJECT OF STUDY**

The objects of the study are *The Kite Runner, A Thousand Splendid Suns and And The Mountain Echoed* novels by Khaled Hosseini. The first novel, *The Kite Runner*, is published by Riverhead Books in May 29, 2003. The number of page this novel is 324 pages. The second novel entitled *A Thousand Splendid Suns* is first published by Riverhead Books in May 22, 2007. Number of pages of this novel is 384 pages. The third novel entitled *And The Mountain Echoed* is published by Riverhead Books in May 21, 2013. Number of the pages of this novel is 402 pages. Genre of the three novels is historical fiction drama. In this research, the novel is analyzed by using a sociological approach consists of social aspect, economic aspect, political aspects, cultural aspect and religious aspects.
There are several reasons why the researcher studies these novels. First, Khaled Hosseini’s novels are amazing achievement. *The Kite Runner* novel becomes the first best seller in 2005 in the United States, according to Nielsen Bookscan. This book translated into 42 languages. This novel also receives a lot of praise from the publisher. In 2007, Marc Forster directed a film adaptation of the novel. His novels adaptation nominated as a Golden Globe Award for Best Foreign Language Film and the second novel, *A Thousand Splendid Suns*, published in 40 countries and seller 12 million copies in the world. It also spends 15 weeks as number one on the New York Times bestseller list. The third novel, *And The Mountain Echoed*, was sold in 3 million copies. Hosseini went on a five-week tour to 41 cities across America to promote the book. In October 2013, *And the Mountains Echoed* is translated into 40 languages, among them Icelandic and Malaysian. Second, all of Khaled Hosseini’s novels is based on true story. *The Kite Runner* tells about social condition that portrays the ethnical discrimination in Afghanistan, social and moral responsibility between the major characters Amir and Hassan. The first appeal is ethnical discrimination in Afghanistan between Pashtun and Hazaras. In the second novel, Hosseini tells different story. He writes a story about women life in Afghanistan. In the second novel, he more focuses on friendship of two women and their suffering. In the third novel, Hosseini tells the story of the brutal winter that happened in Afghanistan. Many children die because of the brutal winter. In addition, Hosseini tells a story of the blood bond between brother and sister who had to separate because of the brutal winter that happened in Afghanistan makes the little sister must stay with another family. Third, Khaled Hosseini’s novels have different touch in his novel. Khaled Hosseini as a male writer can describe the story of the women of Afghanistan with detail and touching story. Fourth, setting of the novel, the setting of the stories takes place in Afghanistan. The novels are reflection of human life in Afghanistan. The story starts before, during, and after invasion of Uni Soviet also war against the Taliban. The novels tell the story about how people in Afghanistan fight for their live to survive in the war conditions, how they survive against their fear of the bombs that might destroy homes and kill them, how they survive to protect their homeland and how they try to rebuild their city after destroyed by war.

3. **METHOD**

The research method employed in this study is qualitative method. The following are the point of qualitative method. Firstly, this type of this study is descriptive qualitative. Secondly, the object of this study separated into two parts, formal object and material object. The formal object is ethnicity and the material object is the novels written by Khaled Hosseini. Thirdly, the primary data source come from the novels themselves and the secondary data are taken from essay, comments, historical information, biography of Khaled Hosseini, internet and other relevant information which support the research. The following steps are the procedure to conduct the study: first, reading the novel repeatedly, second: taking, important notes in both the primary and secondary data, which is relevant to the study.

4. **FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION**

4.1 **Main Findings**

4.1.1 **The ethnic Identity**

In this chapter there are four ethnic identities delivered by Khaled Hosseini in his novels, namely; language, religion, physical traits, and fashion style.

4.1.1.1 **Language**

4.1.1.1.1 **Pashto**

Pashto is the official language of Afghanistan. The biggest ethnic group in Afghanistan Pashtuns uses this language.
At this plot, it shows some utterances said by the character, Amir. He heard someone saying, it was the guardians. In addition, he mention “the guard say something in Pashtu”, the guard was communicate using Pashtu, Pashtuns used Pashtu. His guard voice was a hard voice.

*Heard the guard say something in Pashtu, in a hard voice.* *(The Kite Runner: 244)*

### 4.1.1.2 Farsi

Farsi is the second language that Afghanistan people mostly used. Farsi is used by ethnic Tajiks; the second largest ethnic group in Afghanistan.

The narrator gives some explanation about Afghanistan in the war condition. The narrator displays that in Afghanistan was overrun by trucks. By direct utterance “From each truck, a loudspeaker blared announcements”, based on the statement it can be known that all of the truck that pass the loudspeaker of the truck blared an announcements. The announcement that they say was in Farsi and then in Pashto.

*From each truck, a loudspeaker blared announcements, first in Farsi, then Pashto. (A Thousand Splendid Suns: 144)*

### 4.1.1.2 Religion

#### 4.1.1.2.1 Sunni Muslims

Sunni Muslim is the majority in Afghan and embraced by ethnic Pashtuns. Hazaras as ethnic minority in Afghan embraced Shi’a. Sunni applied to Muslims who are part of the main branch of Islam and Sunni belongs to one of the four schools of jurisprudence, Hanafi, Hanbali, Maliki, and Shafi’i. Sunni Muslims pray five times a day. Sunni Muslims touch their head directly to the floor when they pray.

In this part, the author Khaled Hosseini describes about the religion in Afghanistan. According to direct utterance by the researcher, “that Pashtuns were Sunni Muslims”, it is very clear that Khaled Hosseini describes that people ethnic Pashtuns was a Sunni Muslim.

*The book said part of the reason Pashtuns had oppressed the Hazaras was that Pashtuns were Sunni Muslims, while Hazaras were Shi’a. (The Kite Runner: 8)*

#### 4.1.1.2.2 Shi’a Muslims

Shi’a Muslims embraced by Hazaras the ethnic minority in Afghanistan. Shi’a Muslims pray three times a day as they joint two prayers such as Maghrib and Isha.

At this plot, the author Khaled Hosseini shows some utterance about religion. Amir says directly “Never mind any of those things”, we don’t need to be worry about anything. “Because history isn't easy to overcome”, history on the past it was like a destiny that cannot change. “Neither is religion”, for example, when he mentioned a religion. “I was a Pashtun and he was a Hazaras”, “I” in this utterance it pointed to Ali as a Pashtuns and “he” belongs to Hassan a Hazaras. Amir tells his history and fact reinforcement by “nothing was ever going to change that. Nothing”, Amir mentioned nothing in this utterance and then he said word “nothing” one more time in the end of the sentence.

*Never mind any of those things. Because history isn't easy to overcome. Neither is religion. In the end, I was a Pashtun and he was a Hazaras, I was Sunni and he was Shi'a, and nothing was ever going to change that. Nothing.* *(The Kite Runner: 22)*

### 4.1.1.3 Physical Traits

#### 4.1.1.3.1 Shape of nose

#### 4.1.1.3.1.1 Flat-nose
Babalu or Bogeyman is a nickname that people use to call Ali and his son Hassan. Ali and Hassan are a Hazaras. Moreover, they (people in society) used nickname flat-nose to call Hazaras. People saying directly to Ali “you flat-nose Babalu” it indicate the physical features of Ali as Hazaras. According to this direct utterance "Who did you eat, you flat-nosed Babalu?”, the word “you” is pointed to Ali. “you flat-nose Babalu”, from this statement it can be known that people who called Babalu has flat-nose.

Some had taken to calling him Babalu, or Boogeyman. “Hey, Babalu, who did you eat today?” they barked to a chorus of laughter. "Who did you eat, you flat-nosed Babalu?” (The Kite Runner: 8)

4.1.1.3.1.2 Hooked nose
The narrator (Amir) describes a Pashtuns woman whom he meets in the San Jose flea market. The woman makes him fall in love in the first sight. The narrator says directly that the woman has thick black eyebrows, the gracefully hooked nose, her eyes was walnut brown and shaded by fanned lashes. The women named, Soraya Taheri, daughter of Iqbal Taheri is a Pashtuns. According to the definition, it can be known that the woman is descendant of Pashtuns who has brown eyes and hooked nose as her physical features.

She had thick black eyebrows that touched in the middle like the arched wings of a flying bird, and the gracefully hooked nose of a princess from old Persia... her eyes, walnut brown and shaded by fanned lashes. (The Kite Runner: 122)

I thought of Soraya Taheri’s sickle-shaped birthmark, her gently hooked nose, and the way her luminous eyes had fleetingly held mine. (The Kite Runner: 124)

4.1.1.3.1.3 Slender nose
The narrator (Mariam) directly describes, “a handsome little boy, with a slender nose, brown hair, and dark, slightly sunken eyes” that she saw on a picture in Rasheed’s room. This description belongs to a little boy named Yunus. This little boy was died drowned in the river near of Rasheed’s house. Yunus was known as Rasheed’s son. Yunus has characteristic as a Pashtuns, he has slender nose, brown hair and slightly sunken eyes.

He was a handsome little boy, with a slender nose, brown hair, and dark, slightly sunken eyes. He looked distracted, as though something had caught his eye just as the camera had flashed. (A Thousand Splendid Suns: 48)

4.1.1.3.2 Physical look
4.1.1.3.2.1 A Chinese look
Khaled Hosseini describes the physical look of one character in his novel. He describes how the character looks like especially the Hazaras ethnic group which has the characteristic of Chinese people. In the novel, Hazaras are described as the Mongolian descendant because of their physical look.

The author Khaled Hosseini explains the physical features of Hassan perfectly, “sunlight flickering through the leaves on his almost perfectly round face” it describes how Hassan (Hazaras) looks like. He has “perfectly round face” for a child Hassan has a round face. Hosseini describes how does he looks like “a face like a Chinese doll”, by describing his physical features; flat-nosed, slanted eyes, low-seat ears. With all these physical features, he looks like a Chinese doll.

I can an still see Hassan up on that tree, sunlight flickering through the leaves on his almost perfectly round face, a face like a Chinese doll chiselled from hardwood: his flat, broad nose and slanting, narrow eyes like bamboo leaves,
eyes that looked, depending on the light, gold, green, even sapphire I can still see his tiny low-set ears and that pointed stub of a chin, a meaty appendage that looked like it was added as a mere afterthought. And the cleft lip, just left of midline, where the Chinese doll maker's instrument may have slipped; or perhaps he had simply grown tired and careless. *(The Kite Runner: 3)*

4.1.1.3.3 Eyes color

Hosseini describes in his novels the physical traits of the character including the eyes color. He describes the eye color of Hazaras, Tajiks and Pashtuns ethnic group.

4.1.1.3.3.1 Eyes color of Hazaras

The author Khaled Hosseini described that the people have heard some issue of a Hazaras women named Sanubar or it can be known as Ali wives who has brilliant green eyes and impish face. She is also from Hazaras descendents.

*... Sanubar’s brilliant green eyes and impish face...*(The Kite Runner: 7)

4.1.1.3.3.2 Eyes color of Tajiks

In this part, Fariba or usually called Mammy is Laila’s mother. She ever told Laila the physical appearance that Laila have now is shared from her great-grandmother, Mammy’s grandmothers. Laila has same hair color, her think Rasheed and her green eyes from her great grandmother. Laila also has a dimple cheeks, high cheekbones and the pout of her lower lip.

*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.* *(A Thousand Splendid Suns: 60)*

4.1.1.3.3.3 Eyes color of Pashtuns

The narrator (Mariam) describes a woman with characteristic a light-skinned, plump woman, wiry black hair, her face almost perfectly round face, big green eyes and fuller lips. The woman is Laila’s mothers named Fariba, she lived near Rasheed’s house.

*Mariam turned around and found a light-skinned, plump woman wearing ahijab, like her. She had short, wiry black hair and a good-humored, almost perfectly round face. Her lips were much fuller than Mariam's, the lower one slightly droopy, as though dragged down by the big, dark mole just below the lip line. She had big greenish eyes that shone at Mariam with an inviting glint.* *(A Thousand Splendid Suns: 39)*

4.1.1.3.4 Beard man

Most of Afghan men have beard that becomes their trademark. Taliban make a regulation that applies to all Afghan men. After the war with Taliban beard become necessity for Afghan men.

In this part, the main character Amir describes about what he needs before he returns to Afghan. According the direct utterance “perhaps the most important item”, it means that the thing that what he prepared is important. “an artificial beard, black and chest length”, Amir describes what he needs is an artificial beard, the beard that he needs is colored black and the length until chest. “Shari’a friendly or at least the Taliban version of Shari’a”, according this statement the beard that they need at least must be suitable to the Syari’a or Taliban version of Shari’a.
...perhaps the most important item: an artificial beard, black and chest length, Shari’a friendly or at least the Taliban version of Shari’a. (The Kite Runner: 202)

4.1.1.4 Fashion style
Clothes are a primary need of all human beings. Each country has clothes that become the hallmark of the country. In this novel, Khaled Hosseini describes several traditional clothes of Afghanistan people, namely; caracul hat, pakol hat, chapan, turban, pirhan-tumban, and turban for women.

4.1.1.4.1 Traditional clothes for men

4.1.1.4.1.1 Caracul hat
Caracul hat is a hat that was made from the fur of the Qaraqul breed of sheep’s, but often caracul hat was made from the fur of aborted lamb fetuses. Caracul hat is peaked, and folds flat when taken off of the people who wear it. A caracul hat was usually worn by men in Central and South Asia. The folding caracul was worn by the former king of Afghanistan, Amanullah Khan in 1919. After that every Afghan king or president was worn this hat. It is a traditional Kabuli costume.

![Example of Caracul hat](image1.jpg)

In this part, the character Amir describes the clots that his father was wearing at the inauguration of his father orphanage. According to the direct utterance “Baba was wearing a green suit and a caracul hat”, Amir called his father Baba. Baba was wearing a green suit. His father also wear caracul hat, a traditional hat of Afghanistan.

Baba was wearing a green suit and a caracul hat. (The Kite Runner: 13)

4.1.1.4.1.2 Pakol hat
Louis Dupree describes that the pakol hat is the regional headgear that was worn by the men of Nuristan, one of the region in northeast Afghanistan. The traditional pakol was made from lamb’s wool or it can be made from other fabrics such as cotton. Pakol hat is round on top and a long, cylindrical side, which is worn, rolled up in the summer, and in the winter it can rolled down to protect the ears. There are many color of pakol hat, example; brown, black, gray. Pakol is primarily made in Chitral, Pakistan. They are also referred to as “Chitrail caps”. In 1980s, apakol hat was worn by Afghan Mujahideen who fought against the Soviets. Nowadays, pakolis worn by a lot of tribes and ethnic group in Afghanistan including Hazaras, Uzbek, Pamiri, Aimaq, Turkmen and many more.

![Example of Pakol hat](image2.jpg)
In this part, the author Khaled Hosseini describes about the character who deliver the message about Laila brother’s death. According the direct utterance “He was a stocky man, with a sharp, weather-roughened face”, the person who delivers the message to Laila family is a man. He is a man with a sharp, weather-roughened face. “He wore a potato-colored coat, and a brown wool pakol on his head”, the man who come to Laila house was wearing a potato-colored coat, the man also wearing pakol colored brown on his head.

He was a stocky man, with a sharp, weather-roughened face. He wore a potato-colored coat, and a brown wool pakol on his head. (A Thousand Splendid Suns: 76)

4.1.1.4.1.3 Chapan

Chapan is one of traditional clothes of Afghan. Chapan was worn by the current president of Afghanistan, Hamid Karzai, almost every time. Chapan can be worn loosely over a traditional payraan-tumban or over regular clothing as well. Chapan is traditional coat for men, it is a long, buttons caftan with knee-length sleeves which in warm weather is worn open with a sleeve thrown over a shoulder. In cold weather fur-lined or quilted chapan are worn, tied around the waist with a cummerbund. It comes in various colors, often striped, and is fashioned of cotton or silk.

Picture 3. Example of Chapan

In this part, the author Khaled Hosseini describes the character that Mariam asking for help. He was asking for direction to Jalil house. Jalil is Mariam father who live in Herat. Mariam was walking from his house in Gul Daman to Herat. Mariam never knew where Jalil lived, and then she was asking a direction to the old man that had plump cheeks. The man that he asked is wearing a rainbow striped chapan.

The old man had plump cheeks and wore a rainbow-striped chapan. (A Thousand Splendid Suns: 19)

4.1.1.4.1.4 Turban

The word turban is an English word that is used to refer to many kinds of headwear throughout the world. The main purpose of Turban is to keep the wearer warm when the weather is cold and to keep him cool when it is warm. A turban is referred to as, lungee. The word lunge comes from the Pashtu language which is spoken by the Pashtuns ethnic group in Afghan and Pakistan. Turban mostly worn by the elder Afghan, but children, young adults and middle age men may wear them too. Turban is a particular type of a fabric which is about five meters long and a meter wide it can be made in silk or cotton. People wear a regular round cap under their turban and once they place it on, then they wrap the turban around it with one end usually sticking up on top about eight inches and the other hanging
loose over his shoulder about a meter long. Wearing a solid thick cap will help the turban can stay tight around it, otherwise the turban will be falling apart.

![Image of turban styles](image1.jpg)

**Picture 4. Example of kind of Turban color and style that is used by Afghan**

In this part, the character Amir describes an old man that he meets on the traditional market. Amir was looking for Hassan who was chasing the last Kite on the tournament. Then, Amir asks to the old merchant who sells dried fruit. The old man that he asked was wearing blue turban.

> I stopped by a dried fruit stand, described Hassan to an old merchant loading his mule with crates of pine seeds and raisins. He wore a powder blue turban.

*(The Kite Runner: 61)*

### 4.1.1.4.1.5 Pirhan-tumban

**Pirhan-tumban** is traditional loose pants and tunic combination. Man usually wore these clothes. There are many types of *pirhan-tumban* that different in color and material.

![Image of pirhan-tumban](image2.jpg)

**Picture 5. Example of Pirhan-tumban that is used by Afghan men.**

In this part, the author Khaled Hosseini describes another character named Farid. According to the direct utterance by Amir “He was dressed much as I was, though I suppose it was really the other way around: a rough-woven wool blanket wrapped over a gray *pirhan-tumban* and a vest”, it can be describes that Farid was dressed like Amir. Farid was wearing a rough-woven wool blanket wrapped over his gray *pirhan-tumban* and a vest.

> He was dressed much as I was, though I suppose it was really the other way around: a rough-woven wool blanket wrapped over a gray *pirhan-tumban* and a vest. On his head, he wore a brown pakol, tilted slightly to one side... *(The Kite Runner: 201)*

### 4.1.1.4.1.6 Formal clothes

In this part, the researcher describes the formal clothes that Afghan people mostly used in formal event. People mostly used formal clothes like a suits.

In this part, Khaled Hosseini describes the character named Assef. Assef is a Pashtuns. He was the son of Amir fathers friend, Mahmood an airline pilot. Assef was born to German mother and Afghan father. When Amir Birthday Assef comes to the party and he was wearing a cotton shirt and blue slacks. Because this is formal event, he wearing a red silk tie and shiny black leavers. To support his style, his blond hair was neatly combed back.
He was dressed in a cotton shirt and blue slacks, a red silk tie and shiny black loafers. He smelled of cologne and his blond hair was neatly combed back. *(The Kite Runner: 84)*

### 4.1.1.4.2 Traditional clothes for women

#### 4.1.1.4.2.1 Burqa

The *burqa* is composed of many long of light material that pleated around a cap that fits over the top of the head. In the *burqa* there is an embroidered open work grille where the *burqa* passes over the eyes of the women who wearing it. *Burqa* enveloping outer garment cloaks to the entire body. *Burqa* can be worn over the usual daily clothing, for example, *burqa* can wear over a long dress or a *salwar-kameez* (tunic and pants set). The women were wearing *burqa* when they were out of the house. Then they will remove their *burqa* after they return to the house. The *burqa* can be found in Afghanistan and certain areas of Pakistan and India.

![Picture of women wearing burqas](image)

*Picture 6. Example of *burqa* that is used by the women in Afghanistan*

In this part, the author Khaled Hosseini described a woman that wearing *burqa*. She was carried a large clay pot on her shoulder, down a routed path toward a string of mud houses.

*Behind them, a woman in a brown burqa carried a large clay pot on her shoulder, down a rutted path toward a string of mud houses. *(The Kite Runner: 203)**

#### 4.1.1.4.2.2 Formal clothes for women

In this part, Khaled Hosseini describes about Khanum Taheri, she is Soraya’s mother. In the ceremony giving word, she was wearing an elegant, ankle-length black dress and she premed her hair.

*She'd permed her hair, I saw, and wore an elegant, ankle-length black dress. *(The Kite Runner: 146)*

#### 4.1.1.4.2.3 Daily life clothes for women

In this part, the character Amir describes a woman that he meets on the truck that will carry them to America. The woman was dressed in an olive green dress. She was wearing a black shawl that wrapped tightly around her face.

*She was dressed in an olive green dress with a black shawl wrapped tightly around her face against the night chill. *(The Kite Runner: 96)*

### 4.1.2 Types of ethnicity

Khaled Hosseini displays few types of ethnicity that he describes directly by the character. There are four types of ethnicity that described by Isajiw, namely; primary and secondary ethnic group, folk-community and nationality-community ethnic group, majority and minority ethnic group, young and old ethnic group.

#### 4.1.2.1 Primary and secondary ethnic group

#### 4.1.2.1.1 Primary ethnic group
In his novels Khaled Hosseini describes Pashtuns ethnic is the primary group in Afghanistan. It is describes that Pashtuns as the primary ethnic group has their own rule in society. Their traditional culture and their social structure named Pashtunwali. Primary ethnic group is ethnic group which exist in the same place in which historically the ethnic have been formed. Primary ethnic group is the indigenous group.

In this part the character describes about Pashtuns. “Pashtuns, who were the largest ethnic group in Afghanistan”, according to this statement it was explain that Pashtuns is the largest ethnic group in Afghanistan.

Pashtuns, who were the largest ethnic group in Afghanistan. *(A Thousand Splendid Suns: 72)*

### 4.1.2.1.2 Secondary ethnic group

In Afghanistan, there is a lot of ethnic group. In Khaled Hosseini novels it is describes ethnic Tajiks is the second largest ethnic group that life in Afghanistan. Tajiks is more minority than the Pashtuns, Pashtuns is the largest ethnic group in Afghan.

In this part, Khaled Hosseini describes about ethnic Tajiks. According the direct utterance “Babi said that there were tensions between their people-the Tajiks”, it means that the character Babi or it can be known as Liala father explain that ethnic Tajik were tension between the ethnic Pashtuns. “Tajiks, who were a minority”, it was explained that ethnic Tajiks is minority. According to the explanation it can be describes Tajiks as the primary secondary ethnic group.

Babi said that there were tensions between their people-the Tajiks, who were a minority... *(A Thousand Splendid Suns: 72)*

### 4.1.2.2 Folk-community and nationality-community ethnic group

#### 4.1.2.2.1 Folk-community ethnic group

Folk-community is an ethnic group that little differentiated in social status. The character of social relationship among the member of the community is determined by skin ship and close family friendship. In this novel Hazaras it is describes as the part of folk-community. They are the ethnic minority in Afghanistan.

In this part, the author Khaled Hosseini describes the character named Nabi that works in Wahdati’s family. According the direct utterance by Nabi“I was not the only servant”, he describes that he is not only servant in the house. There is a Hazaras woman who come twice a week to wash the laundry in the Wahdati’s house.

*I was not the only servant, after all; I have already mentioned that unscrupulous toad Zahid, and there was a jowly-faced Hazaras woman who came twice a week to wash laundry.* *(And The Mountain Echoed: 55)*

#### 4.1.2.2.2 Nationality-community ethnic group

In this novel, the author Khaled Hossesini describes Pashtuns and Tajiks as the nationality-community ethnic group in Afghanistan. The Tajiks is the second largest group in Afghan. Many of Tajiks are rich and successful people in Afghanistan.

In this part, the writer address social class of the character named Jalil. According to the direct utterance by the writer “He was one of Herat's wealthiest men”, the word “he” is Jalil. He is one of wealthiest man in the city; the name of the city is Herat.

*He was one of Herat's wealthiest men. He owned a cinema, which Mariam had never seen* *(A Thousand Splendid Suns: 5)*

### 4.1.2.3 Majority and minority ethnic group

#### 4.1.2.3.1 Majority ethnic group
Majority ethnic group is a group that determined the character of the society basic institutions, especially the political, economic, and cultural institutions. The majority ethnic group determined the character of the norms of the society as a whole also including the legal system in there. In the novel it has describes that Pashtuns is the majority ethnic group in Afghanistan.

4.1.2.3.2 Minority ethnic group

The word “minority” is used to refer to categories of person who hold fewer position of the social power. It can be said that the minority group is groups who does not have a lot of right or authority in the social power. In this novel Tajiks is describes as the minority ethnic group, because Pashtuns as the largest group in Afghan more powerful than Tajiks.

In this paragraph, the author Khaled Hosseini describes the reason if there were tension between their people a Tajiks, who were a minority ethnic and Tariq people a Pashtuns, the largest ethnic group in Afghanistan. It was explained that Tajiks the minority was always felt slighted by Pashtuns the largest ethnic group. This statement was supported by the utterance “Pashtun kings ruled this country for almost two hundred and 'fifty years, Laila, and Tajiks for all of nine months, back in 1929”, it explain that Tajiks was leads Afghan only for nine month and Pashtuns leads Afghan almost two hundred and fifty years.

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. Tajiks have always felt slighted, Babi had said. Pashtun kings ruled this country for almost two hundred and 'fifty years, Laila, and Tajiks for all of nine months, back in 1929. (A Thousand Splendid Suns: 72)

4.1.2.4 Young and old ethnic group

Ethnicity often is erroneously identified with immigrants, but immigrants make up only one type of ethnic groups. In Afghanistan there is a lot of ethnic group, for example there is Pashtuns, Tajiks, Hazaras, Uzbeks and many more. Most of them are immigrants. However, there is the oldest immigrant that every people know in Afghan that is Pashtuns. Pashtuns is the largest and the oldest ethnic group in Afghan.

In this part the character Assef a Pashtuns was declare by saying direct utterance “Afghanistan is the land of Pashtuns”, that means Afghanistan belongs to Pashtuns ethnic group. “It always has been, always will be”, this is explain about the time that Afghan belongs to Pashtuns from the first time until the end. “We are the true Afghans, the pure Afghans”, “we are” means Pashtuns ethnic group who claims as the pure of Afghan ethnic. “not this Flat-Nose here”, this word “flat-nose” was pointed to Hazaras who has flat-nose as the physical features.

Afghanistan is the land of Pashtuns. It always has been, always will be. We are the true Afghans, the pure Afghans, not this Flat-Nose here. (The Kite Runner: 35)

In this part, the character Babi or it can be known Hakim, Laila fathers. Saying directly “Pashtuns kings ruled this country for almost two hundred and 'fifty years”, this utterance describes that Pashtuns as the largest ethnic group was lead Afghan almost two hundred and fifty years. “Tajiks for all of nine months”, the Tajiks as minority were leading Afghan only for nine months.
Babi had said. Pashtuns kings ruled this country for almost two hundred and fifty years, Laila, and Tajiks for all of nine months, back in 1929. *(A Thousand Splendid Suns: 72)*

4.2 Discussion

In this discussion, the writer attends to discuss the ethnicity in Khaled Hosseini novels. The discussion focuses on ethnicity especially in Afghanistan as the setting of the Hosseini novels. The novels entitled *The Kite Runner, A Thousand Splendid Suns* and *And The Mountain Echoed* is a novels that published in 2003 until 2013. Khaled Hossini novels is a reflection of human life in Afghanistan, it was telling story about the picture how people in Afghanistan life before the Soviet invasion, when the soviet invasion, after the Soviet invasion and war against Taliban. In his novel Khaled Hosseini describes about Afghan culture, languages, Afghan authentic fashion, religion, tribe and many more.

Hosseini address ethnicity in his novel to show how the real picture in Afghanistan about the people who live there. Hosseini describes the physical features of each ethnic very clearly. He tell the shape of nose, the physical look, eyes color, the religion of the each ethnic, language that usually used in the society, the authentic fashion and the types of ethnicity. According to the analysis in chapter four, it can be known that there are three shape of nose that Hosseini describes in his novels; flat nose, hooked nose, and slender nose.

Fashion or clothes that Afghan people use is very important. The clothes that Afghan wear it is show who are they. Before the Taliban women in Afghan wearing modern style, for example they are wearing dress and scarf of hijab to cover their head. However, after the Taliban the women must wearing *burqa*.

Afghanistan recognizes 14 ethnic groups in the country: Pashtuns, Tajiks, Hazaras, Uzbeks, Balochis, Turkmens, Nooristanis, Arabs, Brahuis, Qizilbash, Aimaq and Pashai (Abubakar Siddique, 2). Pashtuns is the largest ethnic group in Afghanistan. Ethnic Pashtuns are primarily Sunni Muslims and speak Pashto. Pashtuns social structure based on the Pashtunswali code of honor and behavior.

The second largest ethnic group in Afghanistan is Tajiks. Tajiks is known as the educated and skilled society in Afghan. In Tajiks speak Dari, which is very similar to Tajik (spoken in Tajikistan), and Farsi (Spoken mainly in Iran). Tajiks have no specific social structure and their loyalties tend to revolve around the village and family.

The third largest ethnic group in Afghan is Hazaras. The majority of Hazaras lives in Hazarasjat. Hazras are Shi’a Muslim and they speak Hazarasgi a dialect of Persian. Ethnic Hazaras it seen as the traditional underclass of Afghan society. Hazaras are the poorest and the most marginalized ethnic community of the country (Rais, 2008: 32). Hazaras have been marginalized, politically and economically, and have normally undertaken the most menial tasks within the economy. In Khaled Hosseini is novels Hazaras works as a servant. In Khaled Hosseini’s novel entitled *The Kite Runner* the character Hassan and his father Ali are Hazaras, they works in Amir house more than forty years as a servant.

In these novels, it describes the types of ethnicity. There is Pashtuns as the ethnic primary in this novel. Tajiks is the secondary ethnic group in Afghan. Folk community is an ethnic group, which is the group members are little differentiated in social status

Pashtuns is the majority and the oldest ethnic group in Afghan, compared with Pashtuns Tajiks is the minority. Khaled Hosseini addresses ethnicity in this novel because he wants to show the social phenomenon that happens in society. Ethnicity is a basic phenomenon in the society. Story in every Khaled Hosseiniis novel is describes about his personal life. He makes all those character in his novel started from *The Kite Runner, A Thousand Splendid Suns* and *And The Mountain Echoed* based on his memories about his past.

Story of this novel is a picture of the memories and experience of the researcher itself. The character Amir in *The Kite Runner* novel it is reflection of the researcher when he was child. He loves to read and writing especially in literature. The little short story that Amir writes in the novel *The Kite Runner* for Hassan is something that Khaled had written in 1974. Novel *The Kite
Runner is a picture or pieces of experience of the researcher in the past, about his family, his father, his movement to France and America before the invasion of Uni Soviet.

This novel is a picture of the concern from the researcher towards relation of the ethnic in Afghanistan. According his novel, Khaled Hosseini shows his hand to the minority ethnic group in Afghan. Khaled Hosseini sided with the ethnic Hazaras minority, he supporting the ethnic equality. Khaled Hosseini supports the importance of education for women and men. Social critique of the war that never ended, poverty and famine because of war caused death, domestic violence and oppression against women.

5. Conclusion

Based on the analysis in the previous chapter, this study comes to conclusions as follows. Firstly, the ethnic identities described in the novels include language, religion, physical traits, and fashion style. In this novel the researcher describes two main languages that mostly Afghan people used for communication. The language is Pashto and Farsi. Pasto is used by ethnic Pashtuns; Pashto is the first main language in Afghan and Farsi is the second main language that used by Afghan people to communicate. Farsi is the mother tongue of ethnic Tajiks. Most of Afghan people are Muslims. Muslims in Afghanistan divided in two faith; Sunni Muslims and Shi’a Muslims. Sunni Muslim is the majority in Afghan and embraced by ethnic Pashtuns whereas ethnic minority Hazaras embraces Shi’a. Conflict that happens in Afghanistan is caused by the differences in trust between the majority and minority ethnic group. This conflict began with rebellion by the Shi’a minority to Sunni Muslims majority government who leads Afghanistan for many years. In his novel Khaled Hosseini delivers the physical traits of Afghan people includes of the shape of nose, the physical look, eye color and bread. In his novels the most striking physical traits belongs to Hazaras. It is explained that Hazaras are descendants of Mongolian people. Hazaras described like a Chinese doll that have characteristic flat-nosed, slanted eyes, and low-seat ears. Most of Afghan men have bread that become their trademark, but after the war with Taliban bread become necessity for Afghan men. In these novels depicted several traditional clothes of Afghan people namely; caracul hat, pakol hat, chapan, turban, pirhan-tumban, for men and burqa for the women.

Secondly, types of ethnicity depicted in the novels can be categorized into four types that is; primary and secondary ethnic group, folk-community and nationality-community ethnic group, majority and minority ethnic group, young and old ethnic group. According to analysis on the previous chapter Pashtuns is describes as the primary ethnic group in Afghanistan. Pashtuns is the largest and the oldest ethnic group in Afghanistan. Pashtuns leads Afghan almost two hundred and fifty years. Most of Pashtuns are important people in society. Many of them become the leaders in government. The Pashtuns have social structure called Pashtunwali. Pashtunwali is traditional lifestyle, which Pashtuns people follow. The Pashtunwali have understanding of honor and pride. The Tajiks is the second largest ethnic group in Afghanistan. The Tajiks, they are known as the educated and skilled society in Afghanistan. They do not have social structure like Pashtuns. Tajiks have more modern way of thinking. Ethnic Hazaras is a part of the folk-community ethnic group. Hazaras as the minority group in Afghan and have normally undertaken the most menial tasks in society. In this novel it describes Hazaras work as a servant in Pashtuns family almost forty years.

Thirdly, Khaled Hosseini has a concern for the suffering of Afghan people. He is concerned about the oppression based on ethnicity, race or gender that happen in Afghanistan. Hosseini shows his hand to the minority ethnic group in Afghanistan, he gives the critique of the war that never ended, poverty and famine because of war caused death. He wants to promote gender and ethnic equality. Khaled Hosseini also supports the improvement of education especially for women. Every woman has their right to get a proper education and right to be success.
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BIBLIOGRAPHY


