

**KHALED HOSSEINI `S WORLDVIEW
IN *THE KITE RUNNER*, *A THOUSAND SPLENDID SUNS*,
AND *AND THE MOUNTAIN ECHOED*:
A GENETIC STRUCTURALISM APPROACH**



Arranged and Submitted to the Department of Language Studies
Graduate School of Universitas Muhammadiyah Surakarta
in Partial Fulfillment of Requirement
for Degree of Master of Education

by:

NUR KHIRIN

S 200 160 098

**DEPARTMENT OF LANGUAGE STUDIES
GRADUATE PROGRAM
UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SURAKARTA**

2018

APPROVAL

**KHALED HOSSEINI 'S WORLDVIEW
IN *THE KITE RUNNER*, *A THOUSAND SPLENDID SUNS*,
AND *AND THE MOUNTAIN ECHOED*:
A GENETIC STRUCTURALISM APPROACH**

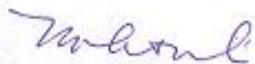
SCIENTIFIC PUBLICATION

by:

**NUR KHIRIN
S200160098**

Had been approved to be examined by:

Primary Supervisor



Dr. M. THOYIBI, MS.

Co-Supervisor



Dr. ABDILLAH NUGROHO, M. Hum.

APPROVAL OF PUBLICATION MANUSCIP FOR SUBMISSION

KHALED HOSSEINI 'S WORLDVIEW
IN THE KITE RUNNER, A THOUSAND SPLENDID SUNS,
AND AND THE MOUNTAIN ECHOED:
A GENETIC STRUCTURALISM APPROACH

Submitted by

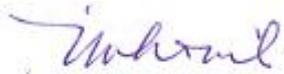
Nur Khirin
S200160098

has been examined for all revisions and corrections recommended
by the board of examiners on July 9th 2018
and is certified to be accepted for submission

THE BOARD OF EXAMINERS

1. Dr. M. Thoyibi, MS.

The chairman


(.....)

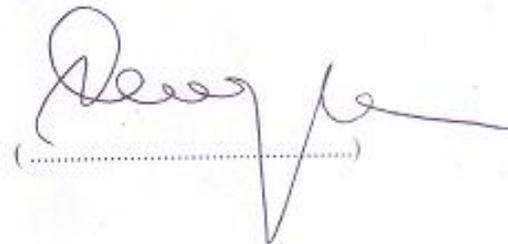
2. Dr. Abdillah Nugroho, M. Hum.

Member I


(.....)

3. Dr. Phil. Dewi Candraningrum, M. Ed

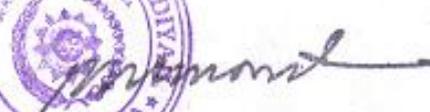
Member II


(.....)

Surakarta, July 9th 2018

Universitas Muhammadiyah Surakarta
The Director of Graduate School




Prof. Dr. Bambang Sumardjoko, M.Pd.

STATEMENT OF AUTHORSHIP

I hereby confirm that the scientific article publication entitled **KHALED HOSSEINI 'S WORLDVIEW IN *THE KITE RUNNER, A THOUSAND SPLENDID SUNS, AND AND THE MOUNTAIN ECHOED: A GENETIC STRUCTURALISM APPROACH*** is an original and authentic work written by myself and it has satisfied the rules and regulations of Universitas Muhammadiyah Surakarta with respect to plagiarism. I certify that all quotations and the sources of information have been fully referred and acknowledged accordingly.

I confirm that this scientific article publication has not been submitted for the award of any previous degree in any tertiary institutions in Indonesia or abroad.

Date : Surakarta, July 9th 2018



Signed



Nur Khirin

**KHALED HOSSEINI `S WORLDVIEW
IN *THE KITE RUNNER*, *A THOUSAND SPLENDID SUNS*,
AND *AND THE MOUNTAIN ECHOED*:
A GENETIC STRUCTURALISM APPROACH**

Abstrak

Setiap karya sastra memiliki struktur karyanya masing-masing, karya sastra sebagai sebuah struktur karya akan sulit dipahami secara menyeluruh jika realitas kehidupan masyarakat yang telah melahirkan teks sastra tersebut diabaikan. Oleh karena itu, penelitian ini membahas bagaimana struktur karya sastra dalam novel *The Kite Runner*, *A Thousand Splendid Suns*, and *And The Mountain Echoed* digambarkan oleh pengarangnya, dan struktur karya sastra tersebut memiliki keterkaitan dengan struktur sosial dimana pengarang itu tinggal dan menerbitkan hasil karya sastranya. Lebih lanjut penelitian ini juga membahas tentang pandangan dunia pengarang mewakili pandangan masyarakat pada zamannya, bukan sebagai pandangan idividu pengarang. Penelitian ini termasuk penelitian kualitatif yang menggunakan dua sumber data. Sumber data primer adalah novel *The Kite Runner*, *A Thousand Splendid Suns*, and *And The Mountain Echoed* itu sendiri sedangkan data sekunder adalah berbagai buku atau penelitian-penelitian sebelumnya terhadap novel tersebut. Sebagai bukti penelitian, peneliti menggunakan data utama dan data pendukung menjadi sebuah dokumen pembuktian. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan hal-hal sebagai berikut; pertama, struktur karya sastra dalam karya-karya Khaled Hosseini menunjukkan hubungan yang koheren antara satu elemen dengan elemen yang lain sehingga membentuk satu kesatuan yang utuh yang menjadikan novel-novel tersebut menjadi menarik untuk dibaca dan mudah dipahami oleh pembacanya. Kedua, struktur sosial yang menjadi sasaran Khaled Hosseini adalah warga Amerika Serikat dimana Hosseini sebagai pengarang novel-novel tersebut tinggal dan menerbitkan karyanya. Terakhir, Hosseini menulis cerita yang menggambarkan kondisi sosial yang bertolak belakang dengan kondisi sosial di Amerika Serikat sebagai peringatan dan himbauan kepada para pembacanya tentang pentingnya kepedulian antar sesama. Melalui pandangan dunianya yang di gambarkan dalam karyanya, Khaled Hosseini ingin menyampaikan pesan bahwa kesuksesan dan kejayaan bukanlah satu-satunya aspek yang dapat mewujudkan kebahagiaan seseorang, tetapi ada aspek-aspek lain yang dapat menciptakan kebahagiaan seseorang yakni kasih sayang, peduli, kesetiaan, simpati, empati, dan nilai-nilai sosial lainnya.

Kata Kunci: struktur karya sastra, struktur sosial, pandangan dunia, Strukturalisme Genetik

Abstracts

Every literary works had each own structures, a literature as a structure of the work couldnot be understood as a whole if the totality life of the society in whict the text of the work was produced by the author was obeyed. Therefore, this study discussed how the

structure of literary works in the novel *The Kite Runner*, *A Thousand Splendid Suns*, and *And The Mountain Echoed* were described by the author, and had correlation with the structure of the author's social realities in which he lived, and published his works. Furthermore, this study also discussed about author's world view not as an individual person but as the member of his society, his worldview represented the idea and mind of the society in his era. This research belongs to a qualitative study, which used two data sources. The primary data source was the novel *The Kite Runner*, *A Thousand Splendid Suns*, and *And The Mountain Echoed* itself meanwhile the secondary data sources were any materials or previous researchs in line with the novel. The materials from the data sources were collected in a united data as evidence. The findings showed that: first, the structure of the literary work in Hosseini's works showed a coherent relationship between one element and another that built a unified as a whole that created the novels become more interesting to read and easy to understand by readers. Second, American society was the social structure targeted by the author in which Khaled Hosseini as the author's of the novels live and publish his works there. Finally, Hosseini wrote a story that described the social condition contrary with the social realities happened in the United State as the warning and suggestion to the readers about the important of respect to each other in humanism. His world view was represented by his works. Through his works, Hosseini wanted to convey a message to his readers that success and victory are not the only aspect that could create one's happiness, but there were another aspects that could create one's happiness, they were; love, respect each others, loyalty, sympathy, empathy, and other social values .

Keywords: structure of the work, social structure, world view, genetic structuralism

1. INTRODUCTION

The studies about Khaled Hosseini's works had been done by many researchers using different variations in approaches. Some researchers had studied the works in sociological perspective (Farlina, 2008; Kurilah, 2009; Puspitasari, 2013), and some others had studied in psychological perspective (Kholifah, 2012; Wati, 2013; Kurniawati, 2014; Astuti, 2015), a mimetic approach (Wardana, 2011), a humanistic approach (Rezdha 2010), a feminist approach (Agustina, 2011), and a structuralism and semiotics study (Emzir, 2016). Some other researchers had studied the novel based on social and family context perspectives (Coleman, 2012 and Marciniak, 2015); the Afghan women position (Stuhr, 2013; Shameem, 2014; Sruthi P., 2015; and Ligorina, 2016) and also from ideological translation version (Mansourabadi and Karemnia (2012).

Farlina (2008), and Pertiwi (2016) discussed cultural identities, ethnic identity, the language, the religion, the physical traits and the fashion style of Afghan's society. The other researchers, Kurilah (2009), Kholifah (2012), and Wati (2013) revealed social and moral value, meanwhile Wardana (2011) focussed on the imitation of social life condition of Afghanistan people during Afghan conflicts, Stuur (2013) revealed a differences though of women in Afghanistan that relay on oppression and stereotype that had similarities to Shameem (2014) who described Afghan women's experiences in a certain plot of history, politic and social factors that would give an other view of the situation of Afghan's women rather than the stereotyped overview. Another researcher, Sruthi P (2015) wrote how Hosseini explored the complexity and problems faced by Afghan's women in their daily life,

meanwhile Ligoria (2016) Analyzed the factors that marginalize the Afghan women through the social, political and religious restrictions unwillingly forced through them in reality of the reserach, Kurniawati (2014), and Astuti (2015) described the self concept experienced by main character to lookfor for her real identity. From the previous studies, it obvious that there is no reseacher who had studied about author's world view.

This recent study analyzed author's world view which was depicted in the form of structure in the novel. The novels were interesting to study by seeing the fact that Khaled Hosseini was an American, but in the novel, he told about the Afgan society. In creating his work an author couldnot be sparated from his social circumstance like Khalled Hosseini, he was very influenced by his social circumstance in creating his works, his works were a respond to his social phenomenon happened during his life time. Hosseini's worldview was the representation of people's thinking in his era. He created his world view trough his works, he wanted to deliver his message to his social circumstance as his contribution to his society, his respect and his simpathy .

Hosseini expressed his respect through his works and it could be seen from his world view. World view was the rule of life and action, a solution to the problem of adaptation and of overcoming life's obstacles (Goldmann, 1980:120). Worldview grew as a result of social condition that was faced by the subject; Worldview was combination between historical background and social fact (Goldmann, 1980:112). Author's worldview expressed the identity social class or group of his society, in this case he acted as the spoke person from the social class he belong to, he was tied by his social situation as human, and that situation was really depicted in his work (Goldmann, 1973: 111). World view was the same men's idea that represented other men's view about their social sircumstances in their era, in which literary and philosophical works had been correlated with class community and in line with their cognition (Goldmann, 2013:99). It means that the author world view would be based not only upon a careful analysis of the Hosseini's works structure but also upon an attempt to fitted them into the intellectual and emotional climate which was closest to them, in which this study will analyzize the structure of the works, the stucture of the author's social circumstance, and also coherent relationship between the structure of the works and the social realities during author's life time.

2. RESEARCH METHOD

As a qualitative study which was focused in the significance likely they appeared, or was accomplished by people in their social circumstances (Sherman & Webb, 2005: 174). The substance object of the study was the novel The Kite Runner, A Thousand Splendid Suns, and And The Mountain Echoed, while the formal object was Khaled Hosseini's world view focusing on structure of the works, American social structure, and the corelation between both of them. This paper used the novel The Kite Runner, A Thousand Splendid Suns, and And The Mountain Echoed itself as the main

data sources meanwhile the supported data sources were previous researchs on it and also any materials that had correlation with the novel. The paper not only used library research technique in collecting the data which was associated to the problem of the study, but also used note-taking technique in which the researcher took a note of the important thing that had correlation with the research from the main data and the supported data, and employed document analysis technique in which the researcher created a narrative text from the data taken previously (Miles and Huberman, 1984:21).

3. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

The research finding told about the structure of the works, the structure of American society, and the coherent relationship between both of them that represented Hosseini's world view. Further, any finding based on *The Kite Runner*, *A Thousand Splendid Suns*, and *And The Mountain Echoed* novel were restricted into TKR, ATSS, and ATME to make it easy to understand the data sources.

3.1 Findings

The main finding of this research was about author's worldview in which worldview pointed to the whole process of social history and provides a level of critical opinion with regard to the partial ideological view of multiple subjects. On the other hand, the worldview also illustrates the possibility of certain groups of the whole society in an attempt to respond to the problems posed to it by other groups and by the current environmental conditions (Goldmann, 1980:22). This part didnot only discuss about the structure of the works but also discussed about the structure of social realities, and it coherent relationship that showed Hosseini's world view

3.1.1 The structure of the works

This part explored the intrinsic aspects of the works that goes with structural elements including characters and characterization, setting, plot, point of view, style, and theme.

3.1.1.1 Characters and Characterization

Character was visualized person who is involved in a story (Kennedy, 1993:45). Characterization is the description of human characters in a story (Hornby, 1995:186). Kennedy categorized characters into two kinds, namely the main character and the minor character. The main character is the character who plays a dominant role in a story, while the supporting character is a character that complements and clarifies the role of the main character in a story (Kennedy, 1983:45).

In Main characters, Hosseini created Amir and Hasan in his first work. Amir was a handsome man with pointed nose with dark hair, eyes and high cheek bones. (TKR,190). He was sensitive and intelligent person (TKR,22), but he was a selfish and not a completely

sympathetic person (TKR,18). He not only had good relationship with his friend in his environment, but also caring person (TKR,7), but he was careless and a coward person (TKR,65). He also created another character, Hasan, he was a handsome man (TKR,3). He was not only a brave man (TKR, 246), but also an extremely loyal, trustworthy, and forgiving person (TKR,314). He was a kind and helpfull person (TKR,18). Meanwhile in his other works, he creted Maryam and Laila as his major characters, Maryam was a girl that had black hair, dark skin, and oval face (ATSS, 36). She was not only an emotional anxiety girl as the same as her mother, Nana (ATSS,4), but also an inferior person, in which she started her life as an unwanted child, but she left her life as someone who was valued and cared for by others (ATSS,329). Meanwhile, Laila was a cute girl seen from her green eyes, blonde curly hair, and her cheekbones (ATSS,55). She was not only an ambitious girl (ATSS, 103), but also a very intelligent girl as she received a formal education on top of what Hakim passed down to her (ATSS, 72). Her assertiveness was a very unique, especially in a society that undermines the abilities of women (ATSS, 114). Further more he also created Abdullah and Pari as major character in his last work, Abdullah was a handsome and patience person but he had physically weakness, he was diagnosed with Alzheimer's (ATME,34). Meanwhile, Pari was a tall girl with beautiful large eyes (ATME, 17). She was not only smart and an educated girl (ATME, 184), but also a loyal, honest, extrovert, and optimist girl (ATME, 19).

In minor character Hosseini created Assef, he was a sociopath who admires Hitler, and his actions on eliminating a race. Assef took action on this belief when he joined the Taliban in their efforts on eliminating the Hazara population (TKR.42). Assef was constantly described in his physical features for he looked very different from everyone else with blonde hair and blue eyes this separates him from everyone else making him stand out. This was unusual because usually the people who look different were bullied but in this case no one can even stand up against Assef without feeling threatened or scared (TKR, 43). Nana was Maryam's mother, she had caused a significant effect on Maryam, she forced maryam into an insecure self, forcing maryam to imitate his very bad personality (ATSS,26). Jalil was Maryam's biological father, he was an inspiration to Maryam, he was the light of Maryam, Jalil was the man who was responsible for Maryam's sake, both of which were united but opposite, he showed that for his entire life, he had regretted his decision. His letter showed that he was too weak-willed to be able to stand up to his wives (ATSS,359). Nila Wahdati was a woman that well known because of her sexual poetry, she married a rich businessman from Kabul (ATME, 16). She could not have children because she was sick and sterilized, so she decided to buy Pari as her adopted child. She was not only an educated woman, but also

rich woman in Paris (ATME, 105) but a careless person, Then she moved to Paris after her husband suffered a stroke and committed suicide (ATME, 160).

3.1.1.2 Setting

Setting was place, the relation between time and the society when the events were told. Abrams classified setting into three kinds, setting of place, setting of time, and social circumstances (Fanani, 2000: 97). In setting of place, Hosseini's works spans multiple countries and multiple decades, but at its center was Kabul, Afghanistan (TKR, 3); (ATSS,16). Fremont was the second setting of place in Hosseini's work, Fremont was the city in Alameda County, California, United States (TKR, 104). Other setting of place in Hosseini's work was Herat, it is the third-largest city of Afghanistan, and being the capital of Herat Province, located in the fertile valley of the Hari River (ATSS, 5). Further more Paris was a little part of the setting of place in Hosseini's works, it was the capital and most populous city in France (ATME,66); (ATME,85); (ATME,109); (ATME,127). Meanwhile in setting of time Hosseini described clearly the order setting of time in his works, he started his story in 1975 when he was twelve years old until 2010 before finally he published his third work *And The Mountain Echoed* in 2013.

From the setting of place and setting of time, the researcher concluded that the social circumstance in Khaled Hosseini's works was the Afgan society, American society, and French society in the early twenty first century.

3.1.1.3 Plot

Plot was a plan or an outline of the whole event arrangement within the story, as quoted by (Barnet, 1961:13). From the structure of Hosseini's works, the plot of the works was categorized into the conventional or traditional one. The story began in Kabul, Afghanistan, just before the soviet invasion and the collapse of the monarchy in Afghanistan. Amir was the main character who began the story of a life-altering memoir of his life story, The story of the friendship of two different caste teenagers, Amir was a rich man and Hasan was tyhe poor person, This differences showed the different class stratum (ATSS, 10). Further more, in *And The Mountain Echoed* started from Afgaistan, fall 1952 siblings Abdullah and Pari were walking in the desert with their father, Saboor from Shadbagh to the Wahdati's house in Kabul for work. Saboor was telling the children a story about a father giving his child to a demon even though it made him sad because it save his child from poverty. The father took a potion that made him forget that he ever had a child so that he could live without sadness (ATME,7).

In his first work, the conflict happened in a kite festival, after the final string was cut, it was Hassan's job as the kite runner to run and find the kite wherever it may have landed. This was extremely significant to Amir because if he was to return home with the last blue kite his father would be immensely proud and therefore strengthen their relationship (TKR, 55). While in his other work, the conflict began with an external struggle, Mariam and her mother are very poor people that lived without her father, who was a wealthy person. Her mother did not think that Mariam needed to go to school, even though she really wanted to. Her father, Jalil, even though he was very wealthy, he did not give any money to Mariam or her mother, despite the circumstances they lived in. Furthermore, the conflict began in his last work revealed when Pari and Abdullah's surprised, Pari was sold to the Wahdati's to help Saboor pay for the family to survive through the winter (ATME,32).

The rising action in his first work happened when Amir was overwhelmed with guilt and decided that the best way to rid himself of all the disappointment caused by betraying his friend would be to force him to leave. Amir placed his watch and an envelope of cash under Hassan's mattress to make it look like he stole his belongings which would anger Baba. When Baba asked Hassan if he stole Amir's belongings he admitted to the crime, sacrificing himself for Amir once again (TKR,192). Meanwhile in his other work, the rising action happened when Mariam's mother, called Nana, committed suicide. This was a crucial part of the story because Mariam and her mother lived alone, and Mariam was forced to live with her father, Jalil (ATSS, 26). Furthermore, in his last work, the rising action happened when Pari and Eric got married and have three children. Eric died of a stroke and her children grew old and moved out. She got a call from Dr. Markos about a posthumous letter Nabi had left, explaining where Pari came from and who her family was (ATME,131).

The climax rise in June of 2001, Amir got a call from Baba's old business partner and friend in Kabul to come visit him in Pakistan. After leaving Hassan and Ali behind in Afghanistan and Baba's death, Amir was still overwhelmed by the guilt from his childhood. Meanwhile in his other work, the climax came when Maryam defended herself to protect herself from the wrath of her husband Rashed, then she returned to her past friend, Tariq, Rashed knew about it since Maryam talked with her, and since then Rashed often treats Maryam with a very vicious and cruel (ATSS, 217). Furthermore in his last work, the climax happened when Pari finally realized who actually she was (ATME,132).

The resolution saw when once Sohrab settles in to Amir and Soraya's home, he remained distant and rarely spoke to either of his caregivers. Traumatized by his life of physical and sexual abuse, Sohrab was depressed and remains withdrawn from his surroundings. One day Sohrab and Amir flew a kite together which brings a smile upon

Sohrab's face and hope to their relationship (TKR, 328). In other work, the resolution seemed when Taliban took a control of the city in which Laila, Mariam, Rasheed, and the children lived. They allowed women no rights, and terrorize the community with strict rules and punishments. After 9/11, President Bush announce that the U.S. has declared war on the Taliban. This help resolve the situation because it help make the cities saver from the Taliban, and saver from all of the rockets and shooting in the city (ATSS, 341). Further more, the resolution also depicted when Pari found happiness in just being with Abdullah again. Pari found a box of feathers that Abdullah had left for her before he was diagnosed with Alzheimers. She was happy that even though she couldnot reconnect with her brother fully that he was thinking of her and loving her all of his life (ATME,216).

3.1.1.4 Point of view

The author's way to send the message of his works was called by point of view (Kennedy, 1993:18). After analyzing the text of the novel *The Kite Runner*, *A Thousand Splendid Suns*, and *And The mountain Echoed*, then the researcher considered that Khaled Hosseini employed narrator as in *The Kite Kit Runner* in which the narrator represented the first person in describing the events that occurred in the story of the novel, the narrator conveying the events in the novel's story subjectively and detail how the event was experienced. At some point the narrator told the character from his or her own point of view. In another novel Hosseini used a third-person narrator, where Nartor was told by another narrator who knew everything in the past and in the future, he did not have a certain personality, nor a specific person. He was just a storyteller, telling the story itself, and passing on to his readers. And in *And The Mountain Echoed* narator used a mixture of an alternating, first person and omniscient point of view. The alternating point of view was when the perspective changed between several characters. This could also be called third person "less limited". Omniscient is when an impersonal narrator seems to be reading thoughts of several characters, even in the same chapter.

3.1.1.5 Style

Style identically with the characteristics of individuals or characters written in the story managed by the author in processing the words that we usually know by habituation (Kennedy, 1993:74). In his works, Hosseini used frames in order to tell multiple stories inside of a larger one. By using this wring style, Hosseini was able to connect and add multiple characters with different cultural and economic backgrounds. In sentence structure, Khaled Hosseini used the standard language both in narration or dialogue. Meanwhile in sentence construction, Hosseini used combination between long and short sentences construction.

In diction, Hosseini used it as a way to speak in a certain style as a certain character (Kennedy, 1993:77). He used many Afghani words and included context clues to allow the reader to discover the meaning of the foreign words. The foreign diction mirrors the foreign culture. Baba (TKR.2)- Mean "Father". Buzkashi(TKR.20) Afgan sport similar to Polo. Agha Sahib (TKR.46)- Agha mean some one who had power and Sahib mean colega or friend. Agha (TKR 53) - Mean grandfather. Jan (TKR 56) mean dear. Tashakor (TKR.67)- Mean thank you. Ahmaq (TKR. 145) – mean foolish or stupid (TKR. 201). Ghamkhori mean depression, feeling sorry for oneself, and Zendagi migzara mean life goes on.

In Figurative Language, Hosseini used simile in his works, he used simile to compare two things by connective words such as *like, as, and, than* (Barnet, 1961:333). For example: in describing Hassan, and the way people view him. Hassan looks different than the other people that live in their neighborhood (TKR, 3). In other occasion he used simile when he wrote Mariam was taking about how Rasheed just criticized Laila's daughter, Aziza, and never shows any love to her (ATSS,137). He also used simile when he tried to compare Roshi's life to a movie, Idris distances himself from the action and becomes the passive, American onlooker (ATME,98).

Hosseini also used personification in his works, he used it to create the action of treating something as a human being or of represent thing in human form (Hornby, 1995:863). "The gun roared." page (TKR, 116, ATME, 168). The word "rope" was a thing that couldnot do nothing, but the author saw the rope as something more life.

Beside that, Hosseini also used metaphore, he used it to assert the identity, without a connective word such as like or a verb such appears of terms that are literary incompatible (Barnet, 1961: 334). Hosseini used metaphor to make clear some one identity, for example: He felt he was sitting on a pair of trees (TKR, 16). As a symbol of his man Baba compares his legs to the size of a tree trunk (ATSS,359). This part explained Mariam came to terms with what she had done and she found the courage to turn herself in and take the punishment for her crime.

Further more, Hosseini used irony too in his works, he used it to assert the utterance that was contrast with the true meaning (Hornby, 1995:867). Khaled Hosseini used irony to advance the plot, themes, and the character development. By the time the Hassan kite competition convinced Amir that there was nothing to worry about, all would be beautiful (TKR, 49). Jalil shouted the story of Queen Gauhar Shad who made the tower as her lover, and participated in lifting the tower, when he was a queen who could not do the grunt work (ATSS: 131).

Hyperbole was also used by Hosseini in his works in which he used the sentences that bring emotional feeling and make it forceful or an over statement (Barnet, 1961:343). Hosseini used hyperbole in order to make his reader curious with his story. “ But he’s always buried in those books.” (TKR, 21). He was not a literature that burried but in real he was westering in reading a book, "You could fired the noon cannon next to his ear and he wouldn't have batted an eyelash." (ATSS,228). Laila's mother was talking with other women about how Rasheed used to drink back then and on the particular day that his son drowned, he was "crying drunk". So that's why he probably didnt hear his son.

Image was a portrait or imagination that appears as the reaction of the readers when they try to understand the content of a novel or poem (Siswantoro, 2002:49). The image which was used by Hosseini in his works was really effective and easy to understand, for example: when he tried to paint a perfect picture with words in *A thousand Splendid Suns*, when he depicted Mariam’s admire to Laila, Maryam was looking at Laila who was pretty much her replacement because Mariam couldnot give Rasheed what he wanted which was a boy, let-alone a child at all."The Sun fell on the girls face, on her large green eyes and her smooth brow, on her high cheekbones and the appealing thick eyebrows which were nothing like Mariam's own, thin and featureless" (ATSS,224). In describing a place and situation Hosseini also used easy and understandable words, for example when he described a certain place, and some situation within the novel. “Everyone agreed that my father, my Baba, had built the most beautiful House in the Wazir Akbar Khan district, a new and affluent neighborhood in the Northern part of Kabul”. (TKR, 3). “Gul Daman is a village of a few walled houses rising among flat *kolbas* built with mud and straw”. (ATSS, 238). “In the summer of 2000, the drought reached its third and worst year”. (ATSS,180).

Meanwhile in symbol, Hosseini used it to described something that had different meaning from the usual (Siswantoro, 2002:43). For exmple he used the word monster to described Hasan’s dream that represent a number of things. The monster also reflect Assef’s cruel nature as he rejoices in others pain & suffering or the monster could indicate Amir's inability to decide what course of action to take (fight or flight) (TKR, 63-64). He also used the word dream in symbolized a great way to get inside of the mind of a character (ATSS, 60). Further more he used the word mountain that symbolized "knowing" the stories or secrets of certain characters (ATME,71).

3.1.1.6 Theme

Theme was defined as the central idea of the story (Kennedy, 1993:196). The theme of Hosseini's works was "Success and victory did not necessarily mean happiness". The theme was appropriate with the Genetic structuralism approach where happiness could not be determined by the Success and victory. The wealth people did not mean that they would feel happy. On the other hand poor people did not mean that they felt unhappy.

3.1.2 The Structure of Social Realities.

In this part, researcher would like to portray the structure of social realities of United States at the late 20th century and the early of 21st century. Researcher believed that by understanding the social realities where the work was written will help me to conduct the study, because the social circumstances had correlation and big contribution to the work. The 1987th became the beginning of changes made by the workers, and led to a multilevel society in which the different lifestyles of the rich prefer to congregate and assemble with his group for partying and other hilarious activities, reveals a stratified society pattern in the lives of the American people (Gilbert 1998: 92). The highest class in social stratification in United States was upper class, they consist of wealth people, the owners of the company, and landowners (Wood, 1982: 16). The middle class consisted of the employers and professional persons, they usually work as industrial workers and most of them are mechanical employees (Suseno, 2001:35, Cantor, 1971:651). Based on economical background the working class belongs to the lowest stratum in the society, they were clearly associated with the poorest class in production factors; they work as the peasants and the labors who worked for the capitalist (www.history.com). People from the upper class usually had a good relationship with their community, as well as the middle and the lower class society. There was no border between the white and the black people in United States, they lived in harmony. According to Pew Research Center survey more than 15% American adult used online dating sites to find out their couple and then they get married (<http://www.people-press.org/2016/06/22/3-partisan-environment-views-of-political-conversation-and-dissagreement/#partisan-environment-friends-spouse-and-family-ties>). Most parents spend a little time with their children in US, because they were busy with their work (<http://www.pewresearch.org/staff/gretchen-m-livingston/>). In the early 21st century most adult live with their relatives, but nowadays they live with their mom or dad's home (<http://www.pewresearch.org/fact-tank/2018>). The 9/11 attack caused inharmonious relationship between the native and immigrant in most of United States places, the discrimination treatment between the native and immigrant, Christianity and Moslem rising rapidly. Race and ethnicity became the serious problem in US, in the 21st century, there was inequality treatment between the white and the black, between native and immigrant (Massey, 2007; W.J Wilson, 2009).

The period of 1993 and 2000, the United States appeared as the best economic era over the past three decades. More than 35% American people worked as business men, the others worked as professional, labors, and peasant. The economic system of United State was capitalism, encouraging individual enterprises, free markets, and relatively low taxation. Capitalism could generate huge wealth and broad economic imbalances. This inequality had increased in recent years. From 1980 to 2001, 5 % of Americans' incomes rose from 11 to 20 times the income of the poorest one-fifth (Paletz, 2012: 738). In 2007 the economic conditions in the United States experienced a very rapid increase, this was due to the rising stock market, low employment, and low inflation (Paletz, 2012: 739). On 1 December 2008 the United States of America got a recession marked by decline in employment and production as well as third-quarter declines and GDP. This decline led to a trade deficit that fell from \$ 840 billion per year over the period 2006 to 2008, to \$ 500 billion in 2009, as well as a higher personal savings rate rising from 1% in 2008 to 5% in late 2009, Another result of the recession in the American economy was the existence of a trade deficit that increased to \$ 670 billion in 2010 (<http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/business/7759470.stm>).

The political system in the United States embraced a federal republican system in which presidents, congresses and federal courts shared the powers provided for national orders in accordance with their constitution. The federal government shared its sovereignty with the state government (Barber:2013:265-266). In federal governmental systems the executive was headed by the president and was officially independent of the legislative and judicial bodies. The Cabinet served as an advisor to the president, including the vice president and chief executive branch. Congress, Senate and Representatives fill legislative posts, while the supreme courts and federal courts filled the jurisdiction, while lower federal courts performed judicial functions (Paletz, 2012:464). Political parties that dominated the United States in recent decades was the democratic and republican parties, the two parties showed the supremacy of democracy in the United States, and symbolized the success and victory for the United States (Paletz, 2012:406). The principle of Democratic party was egalitarianism and social equality through liberalism, in which the government supported voting right and minority right, that why in Democratic government there was a good relationship between the people and the government, there was a harmony in life, and very little tendency of refusal in any government policies because the policies usually supported to the people right, Meanwhile, in a Republic government there was always controversial policies decided by the government that tend to create an emotional response from the society, in which the policies decided usually contrary with the people right (<http://www.jstor.org/stable/2130281>). Every elected president in United State time to time had been supported by more than 51% of American people, most of American

people used their vote to choose their president (http://www.prospect.org/cs/articles?back_to_the_future061807)

The United States was also often referred as a "melting pot" country where cultural diversity, pluralism united, and now tends to be regarded as the "salad bowl" (<https://www.hoover.org/research/melting-pots-and-salad-bowls>). Americans had a tendency to feel positive about the symbols of the state, especially the flag. Flag became a major icon for American people, the flag being the dominant symbol for democracy and capitalism in the United States (Paletz, 2012:229). In the aspect of egalitarianism and individualism, American citizens believed that the founders of the United Republic of America supported the existence of equality and freedom, especially in the declaration of independence, it was ironic to be associated with the 9/11 incident where American citizens' beliefs change because of the symbol of success and their victory was destroyed (<https://2012books.lardbucket.org/books/21st-century-american-government-and-politics/s10-01-political-culture.html>)

Religion in the United States was very visible on the variety of religious beliefs and behavior. Many religions developed in the United States, religion had a central role in the life of the state in the United States, religion became the bond between citizens, religion became the dominant symbol for the majority of certain religions. Today more than three-quarters of Americans embraced Protestant Christianity in 56 %, and 27 % of Catholic-based Catholic religions, in addition to the shared religion of other American citizens of Judaism, Hinduism, Islam, Buddhism, Mormonism and other neo-pagan religions. About 16% of American citizens were atheist, and agnostic. American people was obedient person in their religion, they respected very much to others people religion (<http://www.pewforum.org/2015/05/12/americas-changing-religious-landscape/>). After the 9/11 terror attacks, discrimination among religious groups in the United States especially in the Islamic religion, Muslim hatred increased dramatically (<http://www.adc.org/PDF/hcr02.pdf>).

In the development of science and technology in United State especially in communication technology was started by Bill Gates and Steve Jobs' invention, that become the pioneer of the development in technology by finding microsoft technology for the personal computer. Nowadays the invention of microsoft was applied in a smart phone and supported by internet that gave more influences to the communication technology especially in digital media (The sources and used of United State science funding). This invention changed the function of mass media, in which mass media not only gave one way information, or two ways information but also blended ways informations. This rapid changed of technology created group of members based on social background and relationship in social media, this sophisticated technology influenced people to communicate, to express idea, and to respect each others. This

sophisticated technology not only served a good effect to the society but also gave bad effect to the society in other side (www.AT&T labs fosters innovative technology).

3.2. Discussion

Structure was a significant thing rather than only identify elements in the structure of the work, the structure of the work referred to the elements of work that consisted of character and characterization, setting, plot, point of view, style and theme. The structure of literary work not only had a function to identify every element in the structure of the literary work itself but it was more about the totality and essence of the whole (Goldmann:2013:319). Khaled Hosseini employed this concept in arranging the structure of his literary works as well as in his works. He created a coherence structure that was significant from one to others. Many elements were united to support each other in order to build a coherent structure, and all the elements reflected to the theme of the novel. So it could develop a relationship that gave a good meaning to the works and relied on the author's word view. The structural elements of the novels built a unified structure to the total meaning of the work, because the structural elements of the novel were arranged in a good composition and order, and there were correlation among the elements that appear as a coherent and balance components within the elements, and all the elements reflected to the theme of the works.

Worldview was historical and social facts, they were totalistic ways of thinking, feeling, and acting which in given conditions were imposed on certain social group (Goldmann, 1981:112). Worldview represented the social phenomenon in a certain period that finally became the result of social condition that was faced by the subject. Khaled Hosseini lived in United State at the early twenty first century, in which American people at that time lived in peace and full of success in each social aspects. Socially, more than 70% of American people were rich people, and only less than 30% were poor people. Economically, United State had reached the top achievement during 2000s to 2013s. Politically, United State was the most democracies country in the world, the political party was dominated by the Democratic Party and the Republican Party. The principle of the government in United State was "by the people, for the people, whose power comes only from the consent of the governed. Further more, Religion in the United States was very visible on the variety of religious beliefs and behavior. Many religions developed in the United States, religion had a central role in the life of the state in the United States, religion became the bond between citizens, religion became the dominant symbol for the majority of certain religions. In culture, the United States was also often referred as a "melting pot" country where cultural diversity, pluralism united, and now tends to be regarded as the "salad bowl".

While in dialectical conception between comprehension and explanation, Hosseini focused on the relation between the society of the author and the literary work that make a unity.

Dialect of comprehension and explanation referred to the structure of the work and to understand the structure of the work as a unity (Goldmann, 1980; 68). In his works, Khaled Hosseini wrote a contrary picture with the structure of American society in which he portrayed poverty, violence, oppression, and also discrimination as some of the bad effects of war. Through his works, Hosseini wanted to show the individualistic and selfishness principle of American people, in which they were only care to their own business and success, they were lack of empathy and simple senses, they had power and capital to do anything but they could not do it, they only focused to create their own victory and prosperity. Hosseini's rebels were pictured clearly in the major character's acts, plot, style, and also exposed by his subject matter of the story that created a coherent relationship among the elements as a unity of a whole. In his works, Hosseini wrote a contrary story with the social realities happened during his lifetime, in which the people lived in peace, safety, and full of prosperity, but in his works he portrayed war, violence, bullying, oppression, discrimination, and poverty. That's why through his works, Khaled Hosseini constructed his world views as a response to the social life of America at that time. He tried to restructure the world view by asserting that meaning of human's life more than success and victory parameter, success and victory achievement were not the only aspects that could create human happiness but there were still other aspects that could develop the happiness such as respect each other, empathy, sympathy, love, loyalty, and social values. There was a dialectical conception that brought the author's world view into a new equilibrium.

Khaled Hosseini constructed the idea in his works that success and victory achievement were not the most important thing that could create one's happiness. He thought that there were still many other factors that could develop one's happiness such as love, loyalty, empathy, sympathy, and social values. In his works, Khaled Hosseini created a new equilibrium where he suggested his readers to respect each other in order to build love between the societies. He also required his readers to have more sensitivity of other's suffering by increasing their empathy and sympathy to other people around the world in order to create peace and prosperity.

4. CONCLUSION

After analyzing Khaled Hosseini's works, the researcher could draw the conclusions as follows; First, Hosseini created a coherent structure in his works in which the structural elements of the novels were arranged in a good composition and order, and there was correlation among the elements that appeared as a coherent and balanced components within the elements, and built a unified structure to the total meaning of the works, and all the elements reflected to the theme of the works.

Second, the social stratifications in United State were Upper class, middle class, and lower class society, People from the upper class usually had a good relationship with their community, as well as the middle and the lower class society. There was no border between the white and the black people in United State, they lived in harmony. This harmony relationship in the society created safe, and peace environment in United State, and this condition supported good economic development in United State. The good economy of United State supported by the stabilization in political and social condition of the country, this condition made the people feel comfort in life, but on the other side this condition also created individualist attitude and selfishness character in American People. The diversity of the cultural background and religion of American society did not influence the political stability and safety condition in United State, this good condition had big contribution to the American people in expressing their idea including Khaled Hosseini in creating and publishing his works.

Third, Hosseini depicted poverty, violence, oppression, discrimination, power abuse and some other things of the bad effects of war in his works, in order to influence his readers about the importance of respect, sympathy, and empathy to others. Further, By publishing *The Kite Runner*, *A Thousand Splendid Suns*, and *And The Mountain Echoed* novels Hosseini tried to criticize the individualistic view and selfishness character of American people that caused American people become disrespectful people, lack of sensitivity to others' suffering and pain, lack of empathy and sympathy to others. Hosseini wanted to create his worldview in which "Success and victory did not necessarily mean happiness" because there were still many other aspects that could create happiness in life such as love, empathy, sympathy, loyalty, and also social values.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

In this occasion, I am grateful to M. Thoyibi and Abdillah Nugroho who read a draft of this paper and made some invaluable criticisms and suggestions. A huge thanks are also sent to SMK Muhammadiyah 2 Boja which had allowed me to make this research while I am working there. I am also grateful to all the people who had helped me in finishing my thesis and of course this paper, so it can be useful for the other researchers and also for anyone who are interested in studying the literary works.

REFERENCES:

- Agustina, Laili. (2011). "Against Patriarchy in Khaled Hosseini's *A Thousand Splendid Suns* (2007) Novels : A Feminist Approach". Undergraduate Thesis in Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta. Unpublished.
- Astuti, Indah Kusuma. (2015). *Contribution Of Childhood To The Personality Development In Khaled Hosseini's And The Mountains Echoed: A Developmental Psychological Approach*, Undergraduate Thesis in Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta. Unpublished.

- Barder B, Shelley M, Schmidt S. (2013). *American government and poitics today essentials 2013-2014 edition*. Cengage learning pp 265-266 ISBN 1-285.60571-3.)
- Barnet, Berman and Burto. (1961). *An introduction to Literature*. Boston: Little Brown and Company
- Cantor, Norman., F. (1971). *Western Civilization it's Genesis Art Desteny: The Modern Heritage from 1500 to Present*. London: Scott Forestmen and Company
- Coleman, Kaitlyn. (2012). *Book Analysis of A Thousand Splendid Suns ; A Novels by Khaled Hosseini* in http://bluefox99887.files.wordpress.com/2014/03/athousand-splendid-suns_kaitlyn-coleman.pdf accessed on October 3th, 2017 at 15:16 pm.
- Emzir, Anita. (2016). *Character Education In Khaled Hosseini's Novel And The Mountain Echoed entitled*, in <http://journal.unj.ac.id/unj/index.php/ijlecr> accessed on January 29th, 2018 at 11.10 PM.
- Fananie, M.Zainuddin. (2000). *Telaah Sastra*. Surakarta: Muhammadiyah University Press.
- Farlina, Nina. (2008). *The Issue of Cultural Identity in Khaled Hosseini's The Kite Runner*. Unpublished Research Paper. Jakarta: Universitas Syarif Hidayatullah.
- Goldmann, Lucien. (1973). *Sociology of Literatreat and Drama*. Middlesex: Penguin Ltd
- _____ . (1975). *Towards a Sociology of Literature Translated and Edited by Cevillian Q. Buelhower*. Middlesex: Penguin Ltd
- _____ . (1980). *Essay on Method in The Sociology of Literature*. Brazil: Blackwell Publiser.
- _____ . (2013). *The Hidden God*. New York: Routledge Publiser.
- Gilbert, Dennis,. L. (1998). *The American Class Structure in Age of Growing Inequality*. Belmont, CA: Wadsworth Publisher.
- Hornby, A.S. (1995). *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary of Current English*. Oxford: Oxford University Press
- Hosseini, Khaled. (2007). *A Thousand Splendid Suns* (e-book version). New York: Rivekhead Books (Penguin Group)
- _____ . (2011). *A Thousand Splendid Suns* (Indonesian version translated by Berliani M. Nugrahani). Bandung: Qanita (Pt Mizan Pustaka Group) Hoagland, Richard.B. 1960. *Learn World History*: Toronto: Greystone Press
- Kennedy, XJ. (1993). *Literature an Introduction to Fiction, Poetry, Drama*. Toronto: Little Brown and Company Limited.
- Kurilah, Anis. (2009). *Social and Moral Responsibility in Khaled Hosseini's The Kite Runner: Sociological Approach*. Unpublished Research Paper. Surakarta: Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta.
- Kholifah, Susanti. (2012). *An Analysis of Moral Value in "The Kite Runner" Film (Based on Its Main Characters)*. Unpublished Research Paper. Bandung: STKIP Siliwangi Bandung.
- Kurniawati, Ika Agustina. (2014). *The Search For Personal Identity In Khaled Hosseini's And The Mountain Echoed : A Psychological Approach*, Undergraduate Thesis in Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta. Unpublished.
- Liguria, D., Alice. no publishing year. *Study of Marginalized Afghan Women in Khaled Hosseini's A Thousand Splendid Suns*, in http://www.academia.edu/7829243/study_of_Marginalized_Afghan_Women_in_Khaled-Hosseini_s-A-Thousand_Splendid_Suns accessed on October 3th, 2017 at 15:16.
- Miles, M.B., and Huberman, A.M. (1994). *Qualitative Data Analysis, a Sourcebook of New Methods* , California: SAGE Publications.
- Mansourabadi, Fatemeh., and Amin Karemnia. (2012). *The Impact of Ideology on Lexical Choices in Literary Translation: A Case Study Of A Thousand Splendid Sun's* by using Fairclough's Approach in Akdeniz Language Studies Conference.
- Muaddatunikhmah, N. (2016). *"Subjectivity of Mariam : An Analysis of Khaled Hosseini's Novels A Thousand Splendid Suns (2007)"*. Graduate thesis in Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta. Published.
- Meiyono, P. (2016) . *"Woman Rebellion in Khaled Hosseini's Novels A Thousand Splendid Suns : A Marxist Approach"*. Graduate thesis in Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta. Published.

- Marcinak, Jennifer. no publishing year. *Suns and Daughter: The Role of Marxism and Women in Khaled Hosseini's A Thousand Splendid sun* in http://www.academia.edu/319104/sun_and_Daughter_The_Role_of_Marxism_and_Women_in_Khaled-Hosseini_Thousand_Splendid_Suns accessed on October 3th, 2017 at 15:16.
- Paletz, D., L. Owen, D., & Cook, T, E. (2012). *21st Century America Government And Politics V.1.0*. United State.
- Puspitasari, Pipin. (2013). *Conflict Between The Traditional And Modern Cultures In Khaled Hosseini's A Thousand Splendid Suns Novels (2007): Sociological Approach*. Undergraduate thesis in Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta. Unpublished.
- Rezdha, D. (2010). "A Humanistic Approach on the Main Character, Mariam in the Novels A Thousand Splendid Suns" undergraduate thesis in Sebelas Maret University. Un published.
- Suseno, Franz Magnis. 2001. *Pemikiran Karl Marx dari Socialist Utopia Sampai Perselisihan Revisionism*. Jakarta: PT.Gramedia Pustaka Utama
- Siswanto. (2002). *Apresiasi Puisi-Puisi Sastra Inggris*. Surakarta: Muhammadiyah University Press.
- Sherman, Web. (eds)., 2005. *Qualitative Research in Education: Focus and Methods*. London and New York:RoutledgeFalmer.
- Stuhr, Rebecca A. (2013). *A Thousand Splendid Suns: Sanctuary and Resistance* in http://repository.upenn.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1091&context=library_papers accessed on October 3th, 2017 at 15:16.
- Shameem, Basharat. (2014). *Living on the Edge: Women in Khaled Hosseini's A Thousand Splendid Suns* in <http://www.rjelal.com> accessed on October 3th, 2017 at 15:16
- Sruthi, P. no publishing year. *Gender Bias Crossways Borders: With Reference to Khaled Hosseini's a Thousand Splendid Suns* in http://iosjournals.org/iosr-jhss/papers/NCSCR_L/Volume-3/14.pdf accessed on October 3th, 2017 at 15:16.
- Tundelkar, Abadhesh. (2016). *A Comparative Study Of Human Suffering And Female Identity In The Novels Of Khaled Hosseini* in http://shodhganga.inflibnet.ac.in/bitstream/10603/132948/12/12_summary.pdf, accessed on January 29th, 2018 at 11.15 PM.
- Wood.A. (1982). *Nineteenth Century Britain 1815-1914*. London: Longmen Limited
- Wardana, Tomi. (2011). *The Impact Afghan Conflicts As Reflected in The Kite Runner by Khaled Hosseini*. Unpublished Research Paper. Padang: Universitas Andalas.
- Wati, Ajeng Pancar. (2013). *Amirs Anxiety and Motive in Khaled Hosseini's The Kite Runner*. Unpublished Research Paper. Semarang: Dian Nuswanto University

VIRTUAL REFERENCES:

- www.history.com (Accessed on February, 27st 2018)
- <http://www.adc.org/PDF/hcr02.pdf> (Accessed on March, 3rd 2018).
- <http://assets.pewresearch.org/wp-content/uploads/sites/2/pdf/167.pdf> (Accessed on March, 3rd 2018).
- [http://www.people-press.org/2001/02/22/bush-approval-on-par-no-tax-cut-momentum/Washington, DC: Pew Research Center, February 21, 2001](http://www.people-press.org/2001/02/22/bush-approval-on-par-no-tax-cut-momentum/Washington,DC:PewResearchCenter,February21,2001) (Accessed on March, 3rd 2018).
- <http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/business/7759470.stm> (Accessed on March, 3rd 2018).
- <http://www.jstor.org/stable/2130281> (Accessed on April, 9th 2018).
- http://www.prospect.org/cs/articles?back_to_the_future061807 (Accessed on April, 9th 2018).
- [www. AT&T labs fosters innovative technology](http://www.atandt.com/innovation) (Accessed on April, 9th 2018)
- <https://2012books.lardbucket.org/books/21st-century-american-government-and-politics/s10-01-political-culture.html> (Accessed on June, 7th 2018).