

**AMIR'S ANXIETY AND MOTIVE IN KHALED
HOSSEINI'S *THE KITE RUNNER***

A THESIS

**Submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the completion for
the Degree of *Sarjana Sastra (S.S)* in English Language specialized in
Literature**



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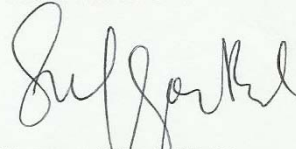
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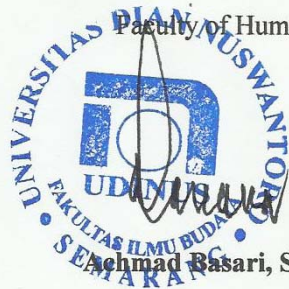


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STATEMENT OF ORIGINALITY

I certify that this thesis is absolutely my own work. I am completely responsible for the content of this thesis. Opinions or findings of others are quoted and cited with respect to ethical standard.

Semarang, October 2013

Ajeng Pancar Tamara

MOTTO

All iz well (3 idiots)

DEDICATION

This thesis is dedicated to:

- My beloved parents
- My literature lecturers
- My University, Dian Nuswantoro University

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At this happiest moment, I wish a prayer to my Lord, Allah SWT who has blessed me during writing this thesis.

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Finally, I do realize that due to my limited ability, this thesis must have shortcoming. For this I welcome any suggestions and critics.

Semarang, October 2013

The Writer

Ajeng Pancar Tamara

ABSTRACT

This thesis entitled 'Amir's Anxiety and Motive in Khaled Hosseini's *The Kite Runner*' analyze Amir's anxiety and motive. Library research method is used to gain the references dealing with the object of analysis. The structural and psychological approaches are used to analyze the intrinsic and extrinsic elements. The structural approach uses to analyze character, conflict, setting and plot. Psychological approach is used to analyze anxiety and motive of Amir.

The results show Amir as a caring, inferior, coward, optimistic, anxious, selfish, careless, sly and patient person. Amir is round static character since he has more than one specific trait but his characteristic as a caring person remains the same during the story. Amir experiences both internal and external conflict.

The setting reveals in *The Kite Runner* are setting of time, social and place between 1975-2001 dealing with significant event Amir experience. The plot starts from Amir's effort to get Baba's recognition and respect, Amir's anxiety after betraying Hassan, Amir's effort to take Sohrab out from Kabul, the liberation Sohrab from Assef, the Sohrab's suicide trial, Amir's effort to get back Sohrab's trust.

Amir's anxiety and motive are the extrinsic element analyzed using psychological approach. Realistic, neurotic and moral anxiety are anxiety experienced by Amir. In addition Amir's motives are safety and security need, belongingness and love need, and self esteem need.

Keywords: anxiety, motive, plot, setting, "The Kite Runner",

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Literary work is assumed as a mirror of a real world. As asserted by Teeuw (1984:50) in his book *Sastra Dan Ilmu Sastra*, Abrams' frame work of literary criticism which evaluates a literary work in way of imitation to the world known as mimetic criticism. The characters and setting within the story may represent the age, the culture and the social in a certain place.

In a literary work the reader may find a character experiences a lot of conflicts. Those conflicts give a significant impact for the character's personality. The conflict which is experienced by the character mostly coming from his society and his inner side. As stated by Mischel (1980:411), the field of personality is about how to see man development and change, emotion and thought, learning and putting himself in social relations.

The Kite Runner is a novel containing sociological and psychological issues. The story describes how the social barrier between Pashtuns and Hazaras in Afghanistan society makes a coward and inferior boy such Amir, the main character, experiencing a lot of conflict. Conflicts experienced by Amir lead him to experience anxiety. A big anxiety experienced by Amir happened when he sacrificed Hassan, Amir's beloved Hazaras servant and friend, letting Hassan got raped by Assef to save his last kite from kite-fighting tournament he just won in order to get Baba's respect and recognition. This

kind of anxiety later causes more conflicts, further anxiety and change of Amir's personality become a bad person toward Hassan. According to Freud in Hejtle (1992:102), anxiety is a condition of a man getting an intense feeling of fear toward his impending danger.

People always have a background to do everything in their life and so does Amir. As stated by Morris (1999:416), motive is an inner direction forcing a need which direct behavior toward a goal. In this story, Amir's motive appears in some big conditions and purpose. Some conditions that shows Amir's big motive to solve his problem and reach his goal are, first, when Amir reveals his willing to get Baba's recognition and respect by showing Baba that Amir is worthy as a son and boy by winning the kite-fighting tournament. Second, when Amir decided to send Hassan out from his home and life since Amir could not bear his anxiety after letting Hassan got raped by Assef. Third, when Amir knew that Hassan was his half brother so he accepted Rahim Khan request to take Sohrab ,Hassan's son, out from Kabul to redeem his betrayal toward Hassan. Fourth, when Amir chasing the kite for Sohrab as he wants to get Sohrab's trust after he broke his promise and made Sohrab commit suicide. The motives that appear in Amir's life change his personality from a coward to be an optimistic, sly, even to be a caring person.

Based on the previous explanation, the writer decides to discuss Amir's anxiety and motive he get while the structural elements of the story is also examined together . Finally the writer chooses "Amir's Anxiety and Motive in Khaled Hosseini's *The Kite Runner* " as the title of this thesis.

1.2 Statements of the Problem

In line with the background of the study, the statements of the problem are:

1. What is the general description of Amir as the main character in *The Kite Runner*?
2. What conflicts are experienced by Amir as the main character?
3. What are setting and plot revealed in *The Kite Runner*?
4. What are Amir's anxiety and motive in *The Kite Runner*?

1.3 Scope of the Study

Considering the research questions, the writer focuses on analyzing the general description of Amir as the main character and his conflicts. The writer also concerns on psychological aspects, especially anxiety and motive to analyze Amir's anxiety and needs as his motive. In addition, the setting and plot are also added to support the analysis of Amir's anxiety and motive.

1.4 Objective of the Study

Based on the research questions, the objectives of the study are as follows :

1. To describe the general description of Amir in Khaled Hosseini's *The Kite Runner*
2. To describe conflicts experienced by Amir as the main character in Khaled Hosseini's *The Kite Runner*

3. To describe the setting and plot revealed in Khaled Hosseini's *The Kite Runner*.
4. To describe Amir's anxiety and motive in Khaled Hosseini's *The Kite Runner*.

1.5 The Significance of the Study

1. For the writer

The study is beneficial for the writer in applying the theory to the psychological issues in the best seller novel on New York Times 2003, *The Kite Runner* written by an Afghan writer, Khaled Hosseini.

2. For the reader

To give further knowledge about the structural elements in literature such as characters, conflicts, setting and plot to improve the reader's knowledge on the way how to recognize person's anxiety and motive.

3. For the university

It can be one of contribution as an additional reference for the library of Dian Nuswantoro University, especially for Literature Section.

1.6 Methods of the Study

The methods that the writer will use to analyze Khaled Hosseini's *The Kite Runner* are :

1.6.1 Research Design

In this thesis, the writer uses a novel by Khaled Hosseini entitled *The Kite Runner* as the object of analysis. On analyzing the data, the writer used qualitative descriptive research.

Azwar in Harsono (1999:115) states that the important role in qualitative descriptive research is descriptive analysis. It is because the result of the research can be guaranteed by the group of data that have been examined and does not have any attention for hypothesis testing

In this thesis, the data are taken from *The Kite Runner*. The writer uses the sentences representing Amir character, conflict, setting and plot to analyze his anxiety and motive in *The Kite Runner*.

1.6.2 Unit of Analysis

In order to answer the research questions, the units of analysis are determined namely character, conflict, setting and plot as structural element and anxiety and motive also as psychological aspects.

1.6.3 Source of Data

There are two kinds of sources in collecting the data. They are the primary and secondary data. The primary data means the data which are taken from literary work studied. In this case, the primary data source is *The Kite Runner* novel as the object of the research. The intrinsic element was taken from this novel. The secondary data were taken from books and journal articles supporting the analysis of Amir's anxiety and motive.

1.6.4 Technique of Data Collection

In order to gain the valid result, the data were collected as many as possible. All the data were carefully collected from the primary data source.

Some steps that the writer did in collecting data and making this thesis are :

The first is reading the novel. During the reading process, the characters, conflicts, setting and plot also Amir's anxiety and motive were identified and comprehended deeply.

The second is transferring the data into data table. The data in the table were numbered based on the order of their occurrence in the novel. Every datum was classified based on the categorization relevant to the study such as character and general description, conflicts, setting, plot and some aspects related to anxiety and motive on psychological field.

The third is collecting secondary data. In this step, the relevant theory and information related to the study were used appropriately. The data were taken from some sources, including printed books and electronic sources in the internet concerning literary theory and psychology.

1.6.5 Technique of Data Analysis

In this thesis the data were analyzed as the object by using structural approach and psychological approaches. According to Harsono (1999:47), structural approach can be referred to a modern linguistics that is introduced by Ferdinand Saussure which is assumed that a literary work as a work of imagination can stand by itself. The Structural approach was used to analyze character, conflict, plot and setting.

As stated by Moghaddam (2004) at www.sagepublications.com , both of psychology and literature examine particular parts of human experience. Both of them have same goal to understand better about individual behavior and mental life. From the previous explanation the psychological approach was used to examine and explain Amir's anxiety and motive in Khaled Hosseini's *The Kite Runner* which can be seen from his behavior.

Dealing with those two major approaches, some steps were done in analyzing the data. The first step is applying the structural approach to analyze the intrinsic element such as the character, conflict, plot and setting. In applying structural approach the writer did the following steps:

1. Analyzing the character and characterization of Amir. This part must have correlation with the conflict.
2. Analyzing the setting, such as setting of place, setting of time and setting of social.

3. Making and analyzing the plot of *The Kite Runner* dealing with the main character's significant conflict and setting which is revealed in the story.
4. Analyzing the correlation among those elements.

The second step is applying psychological approach to analyze and connect between the character, conflict, and setting to understand how the main character experienced anxiety and got motive which both of them belong to the psychological field. Some steps were carried out in analyzing the external element using psychological approach such as :

1. Analyzing extrinsic element. This was done by finding the relation between the internal aspects found previously to the external aspects related to psychological aspects. This analysis focuses on the characterization of main character and his behavior.
2. Analyzing the conflict related to typified character and its development.
3. Analyzing on psychological aspect experienced by the main character, especially anxiety and motive.

1.7 Thesis Organization

The thesis organization consists of five chapters. Those chapters are arranged systematically to present the problem well. Those five chapters consist of:

Chapter I is Introduction consisting of background of the study, statement of the problem, scope of the study, objective of the study, the significance of the study, methods of the study and thesis organization.

Chapter II is Author and Synopsis of the Story. It covers biography of Khaled Hosseini and his works. This chapter also contains of the synopsis *The Kite Runner*.

Chapter III is Review of Related Literature. This chapter would presents both of the intrinsic of the novel and psychological elements – anxiety and motive which is really clear experienced by Amir as the main character in *The Kite Runner*.

Chapter IV is Discussion. It discusses about Amir, and some intrinsic elements that could show what kind of person Amir is and how could the intrinsic element gives impact for his psychology.

Chapter V is Conclusion and Suggestion. This chapter presents the conclusions of the study and also the suggestion.

CHAPTER II

AUTHOR AND SYNOPSIS OF THE STORY

2.1 Khaled Hosseini's Biography and his Work

Khaled Hosseini was born in Kabul, Afghanistan on March 4 1965. He spent his childhood in Kabul until his 11 years old. He was the oldest of 5 children his parent had. Khaled's father was a diplomat in the Afghan Foreign Ministry and his mother was a Senior High School teacher in Kabul taught Farsi and History.

In 1976 Khaled Hosseini and his family moved to Paris because Foreign Ministry relocated them. They were ready to return to Kabul in 1980 when unfortunately Kabul experienced a worst communist coup and the invasion of the Soviet Army, so that Khaled's family sought and asked political asylum in the United States of America and that was granted . Later, Khaled Hosseini and his family moved to San Jose, California in September 1980. Khaled Hosseini lives in Northern California until now.

Khaled Hosseini graduated from Senior High School in 1984. He went to Santa Clara University and got his bachelor degree in Biology. The following year, Khaled entered the University of California in San Diego, School of Medicine. In 1993 Khaled earned his medical degree and became a practicing internist between 1996 to 2004.

It was in 2001 he wrote his first novel *The Kite Runner*. In 2003 *The Kite Runner* finally was published by Riverhead Books. This debut became an

International Best Seller. Sold in seventy countries and holding more than a hundred week on the New York Times bestseller list.

The great achievement from Khaled Hosseini's *The Kite Runner* made UNHCR named him as Goodwill Envoy then made an Afghanistan trip with the UNHCR and established The Khaled Hosseini Foundation. This is a nonprofit foundation providing humanitarian assistance dedicated to people of Afghanistan.

Recognizing great achievement of *The Kite Runner*, Khaled wrote his second novel and released in 2007, *A Thousand Splendid Suns*. This novel reached the first rank on New York Times. Those two novels have sold more than ten million copies in US and more than thirty eight copies worldwide.

Considering the great achievement of Khaled Hosseini's *The Kite Runner* novel, later in 2011 *The Kite Runner* adapted into graphic novel. Khaled Hosseini released his third novel entitled *And The Mountains Echoed* on 21 May 2013.

2.2 Synopsis of Khaled Hosseini's *The Kite Runner*

Amir's mind brings him to recall some events happened when he was a boy grew up in Kabul, Afghanistan , just after Rahim Khan gave him a call from Pakistan. Rahim Khan wanted Amir to see him in Pakistan.

Amir's memory recalled him how he passed his childhood in Kabul. Living in a big and luxurious house with his father called as *Baba*. His memory brought him into his two loyal Hazaras servants. They were Ali and his son, Hassan, the two Hazaras who were very meaningful for Amir, especially Hassan.

Amir and Hassan grew up together just like a brother. They were very close but the social barrier between them as a Pashtuns and Hazaras made Amir too shy to show how valuable Hassan was for him.

One day when Amir and Hassan were playing, Assef, Wali and Kamal – Amir's Pashtun friends - teased and bullied Amir as he hung around with a Hazara such Hassan. Seeing that, Hassan used his slingshot to stop Assef. Hassan made Assef and his friends go away but Assef promised that it was not the end. Hassan would face him.

The story continued to the winter times when the kite fighting tournament happened. In Afghanistan, kite tournament is really famous and great for boys. By this tournament, Amir wanted to get *Baba's* notice. He wanted to prove to his *Baba*, although he did not love to watch football like his father, prefer to burry himself read many poetry books, never fights back and just dropped his head when his friends bully him, it does not mean he did not has any good ability a boy had. To help Amir, Hassan wanted to be his kite runner since he had a good instinct to chase a kite by feeling the wind. Amir's kite became the last kite flying on the sky. The time when Amir won the tournament, Hassan chased the last losing kite for Amir.

The sun was setting down when Hassan still had not come back yet. Amir looked for him and secretly found him trapped by Assef's gang at the end of alley. He could hear Assef tried to take his last kite as an equal paying if Hassan wanted

to leave Assef, but Hassan did not give the kite as he knew that the kite was the key for Amir to win *Baba's* heart.

Amir wanted to stand for Hassan but he was really coward to do that, so that, from behind the wall he just saw Assef raped Hassan and later he ran away. Amir made an excuse to himself that Hassan was just a Hazara who did not mean anything.

Hassan appeared with the kite and Amir acted as if he did not know anything. They arrived at home and his *Baba* was really happy and proud of Amir but unfortunately after that day Amir always tried to stay away from Hassan. Amir's guilty feeling made him feel unsafe when Hassan was around him. He tried to send Hassan away from his live. He put his watch and some money under Hassan mattress when Hassan and Ali went out. Amir tried to make a condition as if Hassan stole Amir's watch and money. Shortly after Hassan admitted it, he and Ali left Amir's home eventhough *Baba* said that he would forgive them.

On March 1981, Kabul was getting worst. Kabul was invaded by Soviet. Kabul became a battle field so Amir and his *Baba* escaped to Pakistan. Two years later they arrived and lived in Fremont, California.

America gave them new hope. One day *Baba* saw his old friend, General Taheri, whose daughter became Amir's wife then. Her name was Soraya. *Baba* passed away just a month after Amir's wedding. The time went on but they still did not get a baby but Amir still had a good career as a novelist.

One day Amir got a call from Rahim Khan, his *Baba* closest partner that he knew very well. Rahim Khan was sick and he wanted Amir to meet him in Pakistan by adding his last words “there is a way to be good again”.

On that meeting Rahim Khan told Amir that actually Hassan was not only a Hazara, not just his loyal servant but also Amir’s half brother. *Baba* had affair with Sanaubar, a Hazara woman. The fact made Amir felt more guilty since he ever betrayed Hassan for his own willing toward *Baba*. Amir’s heart broke when Rahim Khan told him that Hassan and his wife was died in Afghanistan on Taliban’s hand. Hassan and his wife was died in a land where there was no right for a Hazara and he left a little son who was living in orphanage now.

Rahim Khan wanted Amir to take Sohrab, Hassan’s son, from Kabul, and brought him to Pakistan because there was a couple of American who would take care of him. Their name were Mr. and Mrs.Caldwell. Amir did not want to accept Rahim Khan request since he knew that Kabul was an unsafe place, yet he already had a beautiful life, wife and carrer in America. On the other hand he also thought that his *Baba* and himself had a big sin toward Hassan. They let Hassan got a worst life. Finally Amir accepted what Rahim Khan asked for.

In Afghanistan Amir could not find Sohrab in the orphanage where Sohrab was sent. Zaman, the orphanage director said that Taliban official took him a month earlier. Zaman informes Amir that he could find the Taliban in Ghazi Staduim. After finding the Taliban, Amir set up a meeting with official and delivers his purpose.

Guards brought Sohrab in. Sohrab was like a boy getting a sexual harassment. The official said something making Amir remember one thing. Amir was shocked, he realized that the official was Assef. Assef said that Amir might bring Sohrab out if Amir could bring Assef down in a battle. It was the only way to finish their unfinished business.

Assef threw Amir against the wall for many times. He kicked and threw him again until he bled. Seeing that, Sohrab threatened Assef with his slingshot, pointed his slingshot and shot Assef on his eye and later helped Amir to get out of that place. They escaped together.

After the fighting, Amir was sent to hospital and got recovery. At that time, he tried to get information about Mr. Caldwell but they were not there. This fact made Amir think that he could adopt Sohrab. Amir asked Sohrab to live with him in America, and he accepted it. The process did not run well, the adoption official told Amir that he could not adopt Sohrab for he could not prove that Sohrab's parents were dead.

Amir told Sohrab that he might have to go back to an orphanage for a moment while Amir and his wife tried to adopt and bring Sohrab to America. Sohrab had a big trauma with orphanage, he asked Amir not to send him back to any orphanage. Before Amir informed the newest information that Amir could bring him to America, Amir found Sohrab trying to kill himself. Fortunately, Sohrab was still alive but he did not believe Amir anymore by stop speaking and being close to Amir even when Amir already brought him to America.

One day on March 2002, Amir and his big family and Sohrab went to a Afghans' gathering at Lake Elizabeth Park in Fremont, America. Amir could see people were flying kites so he bought and asked Sohrab to fly kite together with him. Sohrab did not want to but when Amir showed Sohrab how the way he and Hassan, Sohrab's father, flew the kite when they were young, Sohrab tried to fly the kite. Amir showed Sohrab, Hassan's best trick when they won. Amir chased the kite for Sohrab and when he looked down at Sohrab, one corner of Sohrab's mouth has cruled up. Sohrab smiled. It meant a lot for Amir.

CHAPTER III

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

3.1 Intrinsic Elements

In analyzing a literary work, discussing the intrinsic elements within the literary work is a must. As asserted by Bressler in *Literary Criticism* (1994:38) a literary work can be examined on the text itself. An approach used to analyze a literary work on its meaning independent on its author intention, the emotional state, the values and beliefs of either its author or reader known as New Criticism. Character and characterization, theme, plot, setting, conflict, and figurative language are the intrinsic elements building a literary work (Semi, 1988:35).

Dealing with the importance of the intrinsic elements' discussing in a literary work, it is important to support the study with the review of the character and characterization, conflict and setting as a part of intrinsic elements.

3.1.1. Character

Every author puts some characters in a story for a purpose. The character is author's key to deliver to the reader what the story tells about. There are two major character in a play or fiction story. They are main and minnor character.

As stated by Nurgiyantoro (2002:177) , the main character is a center character who always can be seen in every event in a story from the beginning to the end of the story. The main character also a character who described most and

suffered in a story. Meanwhile, a minor character means a character who rarely appears in a story. (Perrine, 1984:69)

In a story or play, a character can be divided by its typified, flat and round. As asserted by Perrine (1984:69) a character having more complex and differentiated features in a story is called as round character. While, a flat character is a character dominated by one or two traits.

In addition, Perrine stated also that all fictional characters can be classified as static or dynamic character. Static character is a character who shows same sort person from beginning to the end of the story. Meanwhile, the dynamic character is a character who shows a change in his character, personality, or outlook (1984:71).

3.1.2. Conflict

In a fiction story and play, conflict considered as one of the most important intrinsic elements. Conflict is a key to build the story, to describe the characterization of the character within and to send a moral message to the reader in the end of a story. As stated by Perrine (1984:42), conflict is a clash of action, ideas, desires or wills. It means a conflict can be a visible and invisible clash. They may be physical, emotional even mental.

Based on the explanation above, a conflict can be classified into two, namely external and internal conflicts. External conflict is a conflict showing the main character against another character as a person, society and its rules, and

nature. While, internal conflict is a conflict arises within himself. Many external conflict experienced by a character may lead him or her to experience an internal conflict at a same time.

3.1.3 Setting

Setting is another important intrinsic element in a literary work since a setting can describe and influence a character in certain action. Klarer (1999:25) states that, the word of setting is referred to the location, historical period, and social surroundings in which the action of a text develops. Hence, Klarer (1999:26) said that author not choosing a setting for its own sake, but to support action, character and narrative perspective from additional level. It can be concluded that there are three types of a setting namely setting of place or location, setting of time or historical period and setting of social or social surrounding.

Setting of place describes where the story take place. The setting of place usually gives an influence toward the character's behavior within the story since every place has its own rules. In addition, setting of social is as important as the setting of place. Setting of social describes the society's condition where the character grows up and learn about what he or she may and may not do. Every person grows in his own society and its rules. The society will shape person's behavior, personality and mentality. Beside describes the society of the story, setting of social also shows in what class the main character belong. On the other hand, setting of time shows when the story run. A setting of time may show and

give indication to the reader about people's condition in the story in a certain era which gives influence to the character.

3.1.4 Plot

There are many incidents within a story. As stated by Perrine (1984:43) sequence of incidents which composed a story is known as Plot. Plot may contain and show to the reader what a character says and thinks as good as what he does.

The part of plot is divided into five. First is exposition or preliminary situation. The background of the story appears in this level. Exposition may present to the reader about the initial situation to go on with the story. Second is the inciting force. Inciting force shows the first part of exposition and it is dynamic. This level usually contains a challenge, threat or danger to the condition of the protagonist. Third is rising action. It ties the exposition into a knot. Rising action consist of the action taken by protagonist and by the forces against him. The fourth is the climax. This is the part of event which determines how the conflict will end good or bad for the protagonist. The last is resolution. The resolution presents the outcome and stable situation.

3.2 Extrinsic Element

The appearance of psychoanalytic criticism, feminism and marxism emphasize that literary work can be reffered to as a mirror of the world. The character and the society within the story which give influence to the literary work can be analyzed by human and social discipline's theory or study. According to

Semi (1988:35), the outside elements of a literary work give influence for the literary work itself called as extrinsic element.

The extrinsic elements examined in this study is psychological of the main character. The psychological approach will be used to examine the main character's anxiety and motive.

3.2.1 Psychology

Psychology is described as a study of mental processes, mind and behavior (Bell,2002:12). It means psychology studies the process how and what a reason of a person doing a certain behavior in a certain condition, place and time. Psychology is a study that can explain person's personality change and development.

3.2.2 Psychology in Literature

In common case, psychology is applied to examine human's personality, mind, and behavior. The existence of psychoanalytic criticism, however, assumes that the character in a literary work can be analyzed using psychological theory too. As asserted by Endraswara (2008:45), psychology in literature is an interdisciplinary study between psychology and literature itself. Moreover, Moghadam (2004) in www.sagepublications.com states that both of psychology and literature examine particular parts of human experience. Both of them have same goal to understand better about individual behavior and mental life.

3.2.2.1 Anxiety

As stated by Freud in Hejtle (1992:102), anxiety is a condition of a man getting an intense feeling of fear toward his impending danger. It means a person who experienced an anxiety will not feel comfort with his own life. Most of man experiencing anxiety will show external signs of anxiety such as pallor, sweaty and trembling or tremor. Besides external signs, man experiencing anxiety would also get physical effects of anxiety such as heart palpitations, fatigue, nausea, chest pain, shortness of breath, headache and stomach ache. (<http://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Anxiety>). There are three types of anxiety that Freud explains on a psychological field, such as :

a. Realistic Anxiety

Realistic anxiety is an emotional response to the threat of a real danger in the external world. It can be said, realistic anxiety is a kind of anxiety that appears when a person faces a real thing he worries about. A fear caused by a dangerous wild animal, preparing ourselves to face a final examination are some examples of realistic anxiety.

b. Neurotic Anxiety

Neurotic anxiety is an anxiety which is derived from a fear of the severe negative consequences that may result from doing something terrible. It means that this anxiety appears when a person is afraid to get any punishment if his ego cannot control his id. A child who wants to eat rapidly will automatically learn that his behavior may bring his parents' anger toward him, this feeling later leads the child to experience anxiety.

c. Moral Anxiety

Moral anxiety is an anxiety that appears when the ego is threatened by punishment from the superego because the ego is following the immoral id. In this case, ego is a person's action and the superego is the mind of moral which informs a person what he should do and should not. A person experiencing a moral anxiety means he does not follow his superego which has already given him a true moral direction but keeps following his immoral id for certain reasons. Later, this anxiety leads the person experiencing the feelings of shame, guilt or self-condemnation as the superego punishment.

3.2.2.2 Motive

An inner direction forcing a need which directs behavior toward a goal known as motive (Morris, 1999:416). Every man has his own motive, it depends on a need he needed. As asserted by Maslow in Hejtle (1992:448), he believed that people are motivated to seek their own personal goals that make their lives meaningful. Maslow added, there are 5 needs people use as their motive to reach their goal.

a. Physiological Needs

Psychological needs are assumed as the most basic, urgent and powerful needs. These needs help a person to survive as these needs are directly concerned with biological maintenance. A person who fails to complete this basic level of needs will not be able to get the higher level of

human need. Food, drink, sleep, oxygen are some examples of the psychological needs.

b. Safety and Security Needs

After the most basic needs complete, man will go to the higher level. Safety and security needs are the next level that active after person complete his psychological needs. In this level, person wants to get stability and freedom from such threatening forces as illness, fear, and chaos.

c. Belongingness and Love Needs

Belongingness and love needs are the next need a man wants to get when both psychological and safety and security needs had been completed. In this level person looks for and shares attention, affectionate relationship, caring and love with other, and a group of people arround him or her, such as from his or her family, classmates, clique even boyfriend or girlfriend.

d. Self Esteem Needs

Maslow devided Self Esteem Needs into two basic types. The first level is a need of self respect. A person need to know whether he or she is capable to handle a task and challenge or not. This self respect includes desire for competence, confidence, and achievement. The second level is respect from others. In this level this person wants to be recognized and valued by other people. Desire of prestige, recognition, reputation, acceptance and status belong to this level.

e. Self Actualization Needs

Self Actualization need are the highest level of needs when the four previous needs have already been achieved. In this level, man wants to become everything that he or she is capable of becoming. This person will use his or her talents, capacities and potentialities to be everything he or she wants.

CHAPTER IV

DISCUSSION

This chapter is a part of intrinsic and extrinsic elements analysis. As stated in the previous chapter, the intrinsic elements analyzed are the main character, conflict, setting and plot. Meanwhile, the extrinsic elements are anxiety and motive.

4.1 General Description of Amir

Every story has its main character. In *The Kite Runner*, Amir declared as the main character because of his dominant appearance from the beginning to the end of the story by showing his suffering toward conflict and anxiety he experienced about. Besides that, Amir is known as the only character who has some motives to solve his problem and get what he wants.

In addition, by paying attention toward conflict and anxiety Amir experienced about, and motive Amir has to get what he wants and solve his problem, Amir's general description as the main character of *The Kite Runner* can be analyzed fully. Here are the complete explanation about Amir's general description in Khaled Hosseini's *The Kite Runner*.

4.1.1 Caring

Amir is a caring person. Dealing with the definition of caring in Oxford Advanced Learner's dictionary (Hornby, 1995), caring person is a person who

shows his feeling affection and concern for other people. Hassan, Amir's Baba, and Rahim Khan are persons who get Amir's caring.

Amir's caring toward Hassan can be seen when Amir tried to calm Hassan down who was crying beside Amir. Slung his arm around Hassan and pulled Hassan close and letting Hassan rest his head on Amir's shoulder are the body gestures Amir makes that shows his affection and concern toward Hassan. So that it can be concluded that Amir is a caring person.

The explanation above is based on data number 4 below:

... I reached across my seat, slung my arm around him, pulled him close. He rested his head on my shoulder.

(Hosseini, 2003:7)

The second proof showing Amir's general description as a caring person appears when Amir asked Sohrab to live with him and his wife in America. The other reason of Amir asking Sohrab to live with him, beside Sohrab was the only family he had, is Amir's caring and affection toward Sohrab because of Sohrab's help in a bloody fight Amir had with Assef.

The sentence Amir uses to describe his big caring and affection toward Sohrab is "What had happened in that room with Assef, had irrevocably bound us." The phrase "irrevocably bound us" shows Amir's big affection and concern toward Sohrab.

The explanation above based on the data number 44 below:

What had happened in that room with Assef had irrevocably bound us. ... “Would you like to come live in America with me and my wife?”

(Hosseini, 2003:279)

The third proof shows Amir’s general description as a caring person is Amir’s question toward Sohrab whether he wanted Amir to chase the kite or not. Amir tries to get back Sohrab trust by chasing the kite. Amir wants Sohrab believes Amir that he can give back Sohrab’s hope and Amir’s promise to have a better life in America together.

The sentence emphasizes Amir’s big concern and affection for Sohrab is “For you, a thousand times over.” which means Amir will always do and try everything and anytime what Sohrab wants.

The explanation above is based on the data number 53 below:

“Do you want me to run that kite for you?” ... I thought I saw him nod.

“For you, a thousand times over,”

(Hosseini, 2003:323)

4.1.2 Inferior

Amir is described as an inferior person. Dealing with the definition of inferior in Oxford Advanced Learner’s Dictionary (Hornby,1995), an inferior person is a person who always sees himself as a person with low importance and quality. This kind of person usually thinks that he is unworthy and lack of self

confidence. Most of Amir's inferiority appears dealing with his assumption that Baba hates him.

The first situation proves Amir's general description as an inferior person happens when he thinks the reason why Baba prefers to get busy with his own business than has a quality time with Amir, is caused by his birth that made his mother dead. Amir describes himself as his mother and Baba beloved wife murderer.

According to the meaning of assumption in Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary (Hornby, 1995), assumption means a thing that is thought to be true or certain to happen but is not proved. The way Amir assuming the reason Baba does not like to spend more time with him, that later makes Amir feels that Baba hates him a little, shows Amir as an inferior person. Amir believes that his presence is not important for Baba since he already murdered Baba beloved wife.

The explanation above is based on the data number 6 below:

... I always felt like Baba hated me a little. And why not?
After all, I had killed his beloved wife,

(Hosseini, 2003:17)

Amir as an inferior happens when Amir thinks that his hobby being bookworm of poetry book does not make Baba proud of him. Amir realizes that a real boy and a real man do not read a poetry book. They would prefer to play soccer than bury themselves in a poetry book.

Dealing with Amir's inferiority toward his hobby, the sentence "Of course, marrying a poet was one thing, but fathering a son who preferred burying his face in poetry books to hunting...well, that wasn't Baba had envisioned it, I suppose," shows Amir's big inferiority toward himself and his hobby. Amir thinks that he is not a son that Baba wants to get.

The explanation above is based on the data number 7 below:

Of course, marrying a poet was one thing, but fathering a son who preferred burying his face in poetry books to hunting...well, that wasn't Baba had envisioned it, I suppose. Real man didn't read poetry ... Real men – real boys – played soccer just as Baba had when he had been young.

(Hosseini, 2003:17)

4.1.3. Coward

As the main character in *The Kite Runner*, Amir is described as a coward person. According to Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary (Hornby, 1995), coward person is described as a person who lacks courage when facing a dangerous or unpleasant situation. Most of coward person will try to avoid unpleasant condition he needs to face. Amir's characteristic as a coward person appears when he was boy.

Amir's general description as a coward person described by Baba's dialogue with Rahim Khan. Baba told Rahim Khan that Amir never fought back to the boys in their neighborhood who tried to annoy him. Since, Amir just dropped his head.

Never fighting back, dropping the head when there were boys annoyed Amir are Amir's behavior and gestures that shows he is a person who lacks of courage to stand for himself. Yet there is no person who likes to be annoyed by another people.

The explanation above is based on the data number 8 below:

“... I see how they push him around, take his toys from him, give him a shove here, a whack there. And you know, he never fights back. Never. He just...drops his head and...”

(Hosseini, 2003:19)

Amir's general description as a coward person also appears when Amir knew Hassan was trapped by Assef and his gang in an alley. Seeing Hassan trapped by Assef and his gang made Amir afraid. The only thing Amir could do was seeing Hassan from behind one part of the alley, yet he knew that Hassan needed his help.

Amir's cowardliness can be seen by his reaction toward the situation, such exhaling his breath it slowly and quietly. Amir's reaction such breathing quietly indicates Amir's fear to produce any sound that can be heard by Assef and may lead Assef knowing Amir's presence in the alley, and it will bring Amir in a bad condition. Dealing with the explanation, Amir's reaction above is caused by his lack of courage when he faces dangerous or unpleasant situation.

The explanation above is based on the data number 17 below:

I realized I still hadn't breathed out. I exhaled, slowly, quietly.

(Hosseini, 2003:63)

As a coward person Amir is not brave enough to see Hassan got raped by Assef. So that, Amir decided to run away from the alley. Amir also knew that he was weeping.

Dealing with the explanation above, stop watching, deciding to run away from the alley, are Amir's behavior represents him as a person who tries to avoid an unpleasant situation he face because of a lack of courage. Moreover, Amir's body reaction such weeping can also be seen as a symbol of his big fear that arise within himself which later makes him decides to run away.

The explanation above is based on the data number 19 below:

I stopped watching, turned away from the alley. ... I was weeping.

(Hosseini, 2003:67)

Seeing Amir got raped by Assef, and later decided to run away than saved Hassan from Assef is the situation when Amir's general description as a coward person appears clearly. In this situation, Amir admits to himself that he was too coward and afraid of Assef. Amir was afraid of getting hurt by Assef if he saved Hassan.

Being afraid of getting hurt, deciding to run away than standing for a person who always shows his loyalty toward Amir are the proof that Amir is a coward person who lack of courage to face an unpleasant situation.

The explanation above is based on the data number 20 below:

In the end, I ran.

I ran because I was a coward. I was afraid of Assef and what he would do to me. I was afraid of getting hurt.

(Hosseini, 2003:68)

Amir's general description as a coward person also appears, after a betrayal he did toward Hassan. Amir could not live happily since a feeling of guilt and shame always came to him.

Amir's guilt and shame he got after betraying Hassan, can be seen when Amir can not stand to look at the sentences Amir ever carved on his and Hassan's favorite pomegranate tree. The sentences he carved were "Amir and Hassan: The Sultan of Kabul."

Amir's reaction such does not look at those words, yet the words Amir carved on the pomegranate represents Amir and Hassan's close friendship, shows Amir's effort to avoid an unpleasant view he saw. Amir is lack of courage to recognize how close his friendship with Hassan, and how shameful he is toward himself by betraying his loyal friend and servant.

The explanation above is based on the data number 24 below:

The words I'd carved on the tree trunk with Ali's kitchen knife, *Amir and Hassan : The Sultan of Kabul ...* I couldn't stand looking at them now.

(Hosseini, 2003:76)

4.1.4. Optimistic

Amir is recognized as an optimistic person. Dealing with the definition of optimistic in Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary (Hornby, 1995), optimistic person is described as a person who shows his confident and expecting the best.

Amir's general description as an optimistic person appears when he wanted to follow the kite-fighting tournament and won it to get Baba's recognition by showing that he was worthy. Amir knew that he was a good kite fighter so that he believed that he was going to win and brought the last kite to Baba.

The way Amir believes in himself to follow and win the kite-fighting tournament to get Baba's recognition, represents Amir's big confident. Dealing with Amir's confidence, Amir can be concluded as an optimistic person.

The explanation above is based on the data number 10 below:

I was going to win, and I was going to run the last kite.
Then I'd bring it to home and show it to Baba. Show him
once and for all that his son was worthy.

(Hosseini, 2003:49)

Amir's general description as an optimistic person can be seen when Amir saw there were only two kites which keep flying on the sky and Amir's kite was one of them. Amir tried to concentrate to the last blue kite and it brought him to smell a victory he believed he could get. The way Amir concentrating to the last kite which is described in the sentence "All I saw was the blue kite. All I smelled was victory." shows Amir as an optimistic person.

The explanation above is based on the data number 12 below:

All I saw was the blue kite. All I smelled was victory.

(Hosseini, 2003:57)

4.1.5 Anxious

Amir is described as an anxious person. Dealing with the definition of anxious in Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary (Hornby, 1995), the definition of anxious person is a person who easy to worry or feel uncomfortable about something that is happening or might happen in the future.

The first proof showing Amir as an anxious person is Amir's gesture and body's response when he was seeing Hassan trapped by Assef and his gang in a alley. Amir felt his body clench up and cold rippled up his spine.

Clenching up the body and producing something cold ripples up in Amir's spine can be seen as Amir's worry and uncomfortable feeling when he is seeing an unpleasant condition experienced by Hassan.

The explanation above is based on the data number 16 below:

Blocking Hassan way out of the alley...Wali..Kamal..Assef...

I felt my body clench up, and something cold rippled up my spine.

(Hosseini, 2003:62)

The second proof showing Amir's general description as an anxious person appears when one night he became insomniac and he tried to say to anyone who sleeps near him that he watched Hassan got raped. Amir hoped someone would hear his confession, so that he would not have to live with that kind of lie anymore.

The sentence "so I wouldn't have to live with this lie anymore" represent Amir's worry and uncomfortable feeling toward an unpleasant situation he experienced which gives a bad impact toward his psychology after letting and hiding a rude fact that Hassan got raped by Assef.

The explanation above is based on the data number 23 below:

"I watched Hassan get raped," I said to no one. ... A part of me was hoping someone would wake up and hear, so I wouldn't have to live with this lie anymore...

That was the night I became an insomniac.

(Hosseini, 2003:75)

Amir's general description as an anxious person can also be seen when he felt guilty after uttering Hassan's name, when Rahim Khan said that he was living with Hassan in Kabul.

Dealing with the context above, as an anxious person, Amir's anxiety can be seen on the sentence "Suddenly the air in Rahim Khan's little flat was too thick, too hot.". Feeling the air is too thick and too hot can be seen as a symbol of Amir's worry and uncomfortable feeling toward an unpleasant situation that is happening. Yet a normal person with normal feeling or emotion will not feel a thick and hot of the air, suddenly.

Amir's statement such "Suddenly the air in Rahim Khan's little flat was too thick, too hot," describes Amir's difficulty breathing which belongs to anxiety physical effect. The anxiety physical effect experienced by Amir, as an anxious person, such difficulty breathing belongs to heart palpitation. Heart palpitation is a condition of difficulty breathing that is caused by abnormality of heartbeat that ranges from often unnoticed skipped beats or accelerated heartrate to very noticeable changes. Palpitation can be brought on by anxiety.

The explanation above is based on the data number 31 below:

"Hassan," I said. ... Those thorny old barbs of guilt bore into me once more, ... Suddenly the air in Rahim Khan's little flat was too thick, too hot,...

(Hosseini, 2003:176)

Hearing from Rahim Khan that Hassan was Amir's half illegitimate brother, makes Amir shows his anxiety that indicates him as an anxious person. Amir's worry and uncomfortable feeling can be seen in the sentence "The room was swooping up and down, swaying side to side.". The swooping up and down ,

swaying side to side room represent Amir's shock which later leads him to experience a worry and uncomfortable feeling.

In addition, the sentence Amir used to describe his anxious such "The room was swooping up and down, swaying side to side." can be seen as Amir's dizziness. Dealing with the definition of dizziness, dizziness is described as a feeling of as if everything is turning round and being unable to balance.

Amir's dizziness shows Amir's physical effect of his anxiety. Dizziness is a symptom usually accompanies heart palpitation which is brought on by anxiety that makes heartbeat beats abnormally.

The explanation above is based on the data number 33 below:

I felt like a man sliding down a steep cliff, ... The room was swooping up and down, swaying side to side.

(Hosseini, 2003:195)

Amir's general description as an anxious person appears too when Amir things whether he is the cause of Hassan's death or not. Amir knew that he had not brought the Taliban to the house and asked them to kill Hassan, but in the other hand Amir admitted to himself that the condition would be different if he never sent Hassan out from his home and his life.

The dilemma Amir got by thinking whether he can be said as the cause of Hassan's dead or not shows that Amir's worry. This dilemma shows clearly Amir's general description as an anxious person.

The explanation above is based on the data number 37 below:

... I hadn't brought the Taliban to the house to shoot Hassan. But I had driven Hassan and Ali out of the house.
..things might have turned out differently if I hadn't?

(Hosseini, 2003:198)

Another proof showing Amir's general description as an anxious person is, Amir's shock when realizing that the Taliban stood in front of him is Assef. The sentence "The question hit me like a hammer between the eyes," describes Amir's fear and shock. Amir's shock shows Amir as a person who lack of courage when facing an unpleasant situation by describing his face become pale in the sentence "I felt the color drain from my face,". Amir seems can not stand for himself. It can be seen in the sentence "My legs went cold. Numb".

The explanation above is based on the data number 41 below:

The question hit me like a hammer between the eyes. I felt the color drain from my face. My legs went cold. Numb

(Hosseini, 2003:245)

Amir's general description as an anxious person seen when he knew that the Taliban leader stood in front of him was Assef, makes him nervous, afraid and worry. Amir's worry and fear are described by the sentences "I tried to take a breath and couldn't. My face was burning."

Trying to take a breath but Amir could not do, shows Amir's worry. Later, the worry Amir gets, makes Amir feels as if his face is burning out. So

that, a feeling of a burned face Amir get, can be seen as a big uncomfortable feeling that appears within Amir himself which Amir tries to handle.

In addition Amir's monologue such "I tried to take a breath and couldn't" can be seen as Amir's physical effect of his anxiety in form of difficulty breathing. Difficulty breathing always finds in a person who experienced heart palpitation which is brought on by anxiety.

The explanation above is based on the data number 42 below:

I tried to take a breath and couldn't. ...My face was burning. ..."Assef"

(Hosseini, 2003:246)

The last proof showing Amir's general description as an anxious person can be seen in a moment when he found Sohrab did suicide trial. Amir was really shocked, he fell on his own knees and screaming. Amir's act such falling down on his knees and screaming, shows that Amir worry and uncomfortable feeling toward what he sees on that time.

The explanation above is based on the data number 49 below:

Sohrab!...

I knocked on the bathroom door. I pushed the door open.
... Suddenly I was on my knees, screaming.

(Hosseini, 2003:299)

4.1.6 Selfish

In *The Kite Runner*, Amir as main character appears as a selfish person. Dealing with the definition of selfish in Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary

(Hornby,1995), selfish person is person who thinks first of his own interests, needs, etc without concern for other.

Amir's general description as a selfish person can be seen when Amir prefers to run away and betrays Hassan. In Amir's way from escaping and being afraid toward what he saw, Amir tried to calm himself down by saying that nothing was free in this world. Hassan was the fair price he had to pay , lamb he had to slay to save his winning kite to win Baba's respect and recognition. Amir also talked to himself at the end Hassan was just a Hazara.

According to the explanation above, stating Hassan as the fair price Amir has to pay to save his winning kite, describing Hassan as a lamb Amir needs to slay because he was just a Hazara, emphasize Amir's general description as a selfish person who just concern toward his own interest and need. Amir does not account Hassan as his closest friend who always does everything to him. Amir did everything to save his kite as the key to get Baba's recognition and respect.

The explanation above is based on the data number 21 below:

Assef was right: Nothing was free in this world. Maybe Hassan was the price I had to pay, the lamb I had to slay, to win Baba. ... He was just a Hazara, wasn't he?

(Hosseini, 2003:68)

4.1.7 Careless

As a child, Amir appears as a careless person. Dealing with the definition of careless in Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary (Hornby,1995), careless

person is a kind of person who is not taking care and not giving enough attention and thought toward his behavior.

Amir's general description as a careless person can be seen when he tried to ask Baba whether Baba ever thought about getting a new servant or not. Amir's question made Baba angry toward Amir. Baba said that Amir already brought him shame by asking that kind of question.

In this situation, Amir's general description as a careless person can be seen by Amir's question which is not paying enough attention that his questions will make his Baba get angry. Amir supposes to know and recognize the history between Baba and Ali. Baba already accounted Ali as his brother and Baba also gives a big attention toward Hassan. Those two facts are not used by Amir to think whether his question about changing the servants will makes Baba angry or not.

The explanation above is based on the data number 26 below:

“ Baba, have you ever thought about getting new servants?”...

“I've never laid a hand on you, Amir, but you ever say that again...” ... “ You bring me shame.”

(Hosseini, 2003:77)

4.1.8 Sly

In *The Kite Runner*, Amir is described as a sly person. The definition of sly in Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary (Hornby,1995), is a person who

deceives another person and tries to make someone believe something that is not true.

The general description of Amir as a sly person appears when he tries to send out Hassan from his home and his life dealing with his guilt after betraying Hassan due to his willingness to get Baba's respect and recognition.

Amir's effort to send Hassan out from his home reveals by putting some cash and his watch under Hassan's mattress when Hassan and Ali were going out to the bazaar. After putting the money and watch, Hassan went to see Baba and said that he lost his money and watch. This kind of trick, Amir did to make the situation as if Hassan stole his money and watch.

Dealing with the explanation of the context above, putting some cash or money and watch under Hassan's mattress and later seeing Baba say that he just lost his money and watch can be seen as Amir's effort to deceive Hassan and try to make Baba see Hassan as the thief of Amir's lost money and watch.

The explanation above is based on the data number 27 below:

Then I took a couple of the envelopes of cash from the pile of gifts and my watch,... I went to downstairs, crossed the yard, and entered Ali and Hassan's living... I lifted Hassan's mattress and planted my new watch and a handful of Afghani bills under it.

(Hosseini, 2003:90-91)

4.1.9 Patient

Amir's general description as the main character of *The Kite Runner* is patient. Based on the definition of patient in Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary (Hornby, 1995), patient person is a person who has ability to accept delay, rejection, suffering without complaining.

Amir's general description as a patient person appears when Sohrab did not answer all of Amir's question and Amir keep maintaining the conversation although he always met by silence. Amir's patient can be seen by the sentence "Again I was met by silence."

The sentence "Again I was met by silence" represents Amir's ability to accept rejection without complaining when Amir is ignored by Sohrab for many times in the conversation he made. So that, Amir can classified as a patient person.

The explanation above is based on the data number 50 below:

"How are you?" I said. He didn't answer. ... Again I was met by silence.

(Hosseini, 2003:307)

From the explanation above, it can be concluded that Amir as the main character of *The Kite Runner* belongs to round and static character. Amir as a round character can be seen by his some effort he does to reach his goal and solve his problem such winning the kite tournament, betraying Hassan to save the kite to get Baba's recognition and respect, making a trick to send Hassan out from his home dealing with guilt he get after betraying Hassan, going to Kabul to take out

Sohrab, Hassan's son, from Kabul to redeem his betrayal toward Hassan as his half illegitimate brother, and chasing the kite for Sohrab to prove his willing to get back Sohrab's trust.

Meanwhile, Amir's characteristic as a static character can be seen by his unchanged personality, although he has some traits or general description revealed in the story. In the beginning of *The Kite Runner*, Amir appears as a caring person toward Hassan, and in the end he still appears as caring person but toward Sohrab as Hassan's son.

In addition, dealing with the number of Amir's general description appearance as the main character of *The Kite Runner* above, it can be concluded that Amir's most dominant general description is anxious and later followed by coward. Since, Amir's general description as an anxious person appears eight times, and coward appears five times.

4.2 Amir's Conflict

. Most of main character within a story experiences some big conflicts. Amir, as the main character of *The Kite Runner* experienced big conflicts which gives impact for his psychology. This sub chapter is a part of Amir's internal and external conflict analyzing.

4.2.1 Amir's Internal Conflict

Amir's internal conflict appears as his fear arouse within himself when he was seeing Assef and his gang trapped Hassan and blocked Hassan's way out

from alley. Amir's fear that arises within himself can be seen from his body's responds such clenching up, and feeling a cold rippled up the spine. In addition, those Amir body's responds show his general description as an anxious person.

The explanation above is based on the data number 16 below:

Blocking Hassan way out of the
alley...Wali..Kamal..Assef...

I felt my body clench up, and something cold rippled up
my spine.

(Hosseini, 2003:62)

Being afraid to watch what was happening to Hassan, and later turned away from the alley, is a proof of Amir's internal conflict which arises within himself. Moreover, the sentence "I was weeping", means crying, is illustrated Amir's big emotional he can not bear by seeing Hassan got raped by Assef. Besides that, in this internal conflict, Amir's respond to the unpleasant condition he sees such stop watching and turning away from the alley, emphasizes Amir's general description as a coward person.

The explanation above is based on the data number 19 below:

I stopped watching, turned away from the alley. ... I was
weeping.

(Hosseini, 2003:67)

According to Amir's betrayal to Hassan by letting him got raped by Assef to save Amir's winning kite, makes Amir experiences an internal conflict. Later, this internal conflict makes Amir become an insomniac. There was one

night when he slept together with his family, he tried to confess that he watched Hassan was got raped by Assef. A part of Amir wanted someone would hear his confession so he would not have to keep the secret that made him anxious, yet everyone already fell asleep.

Dealing with the explanation above, a part of Amir that hopes someone will hear his confession, indicates that another part of Amir does not want anyone know that he hide a rude secret too. Another part of Amir may be afraid being punished by his family, moreover Baba, for letting Hassan got sexual harassment without trying to help him. This clash of willing that arises within Amir's mind, can be seen as Amir's internal conflict which later leads him become an insomniac.

The explanation above is based on the data number 23 below:

“ I watched Hassan get raped,” I said to no one. ... A part of me was hoping someone would wake up and hear, so I wouldn't have to live with this lie anymore...

That was the night I became an insomniac.

(Hosseini, 2003:75)

Amir's internal conflict appears too when Amir uttering Hassan's name after hearing from Rahim Khan that he was living with Hassan when Rahim Khan was in Kabul. By uttering Hassan's name, Amir felt his old guilty feeling came into him. This situation shows Amir's unstable emotion arising within himself.

The sentence “Suddenly the air in Rahim Khan’s little flat was too thick, too hot,...” emphasizes Amir’s internal conflict that makes him can not breath freely such a normal man does.

The explanation above is based on the data number 31 below:

“Hassan,” I said. ... Those thorny old barbs of guilt bore into me once more, ... Suddenly the air in Rahim Khan’s little flat was too thick, too hot,...

(Hosseini, 2003:176)

Amir’s internal conflict can also be seen when Amir was shocked after Rahim Khan told Amir that Hassan was his half illegitimate brother. The sentence “I felt like a man sliding down a steep cliff” describes Amir’s emotion as a man who just got a sudden shock which makes him down. Moreover, the sentence “The room was swooping up and down, swaying side to side” represent Amir’s unstable emotional for getting unexpected news that makes him confused or difficult to understand and accept the condition.

The explanation above is based on the data number 33 below:

I felt like a man sliding down a steep cliff, ... The room was swooping up and down, swaying side to side.

(Hosseini, 2003:195)

Knowing Hassan already died in Taliban’s hand makes Amir guilty. Amir realized that he had not brought the Taliban to the house and asked them to kill Hassan, but he also thought Hassan’s life might be different if he would not have sent Hassan out from his home, dealing with his betrayal, when they were

children. It can be concluded, Amir's internal conflict arise within himself caused by a clash of his own idea to see whether he can be said as Hassan's murderer or not.

The explanation above is based on the data number 37 below:

... I hadn't brought the Taliban to the house to shoot Hassan. But I had driven Hassan and Ali out of the house.
..things might have turned out differently if I hadn't?

(Hosseini, 2003:198)

The last Amir's internal conflict which can be seen from the story, appears when he found Sohrab committed suicide in the bathroom hotel after hearing Amir's opinion to break his promise, by sending Sohrab to an orphanage, due to the difficulty process of the adoption.

Falling on the knees, and then screaming are Amir's behavior as human which indicates unbearable pressure arising within himself. So that, it can be concluded that Amir experienced internal conflict when he saw and found Sohrab committed suicide, and later showing his internal conflict by falling on his knees and screaming.

The explanation above is based on the data number 49 below:

Sohrab!...

I knocked on the bathroom door. ...

I pushed the door open. ... Suddenly I was on my knees, screaming.

(Hosseini, 2003:299)

4.2.2 Amir's External Conflict

Amir's external conflict happens as result of the clash of idea and physical between him and person around him Hassan, Baba, Rahim Khan, Assef, Raymond Andrews, Omar Faisal and Sohrab are people whom Amir experiences external conflict with.

4.2.2.1 Amir against Hassan

The external conflict happened toward Amir against Hassan appears when Amir yelled to Hassan, asked him to go away, when Hassan asked Amir the reason they never played together anymore.

The clash of emotion Amir showed to Hassan is caused by his guilt dealing with the betrayal Amir did to Hassan. Amir always feels guilty and ashamed when Hassan around Amir. Amir can not bear his guilt, so that he yelled to Hassan, and asked Hassan to go away from Amir.

The explanation above is based on the data number 25 below:

... "I don't know why we don't play anymore."...

I buried my head in my lap,...

"...I want you go away," I snapped.

(Hosseini, 2003:77)

4.2.2.2 Amir against Baba

Amir's conflict against his Baba happened when Amir asked whether Baba wanted to change Hassan and his father with new servants or not, and that question made his Baba got angry toward Amir.

The anger Amir made toward Baba indicates the clash of idea between them. Amir asks that question since he feels uncomfortable when Hassan around him after a betrayal he did to Hassan. Unfortunately, Baba who always cares about Hassan and Ali, sees Amir's question as a shameful question. In addition this external conflict between Amir and Baba emphasizes Amir's general description as a careless person.

The explanation above is based on the data number 26 below:

“ Baba, have you ever thought about getting new servants?”...

“I've never laid a hand on you, Amir, but you ever say that again...” ... “ You bring me shame.”

(Hosseini, 2003:77)

4.2.2.3 Amir against Rahim Khan

A conflict appears between Amir and Rahim Khan happened when Rahim Khan asked Amir to go to Kabul to take Sohrab, Hassan's son, out from there. But, Amir rejected Rakhim Khan request by saying that he did not want to go and added if the problem was about money, Amir would help Rahim Khan by giving some money to pick Sohrab. Amir's unpleasant answer made Rahim Khan got angry and said that money was not the reason. Both of them already knew the real reason why it should be Amir who had to take Sohrab from Kabul is caused by Amir's betrayal toward Hassan that he need to redeem.

Dealing with the explanation above, rejecting Rahim Khan request and dishonoring Rahim Khan with money as his answer toward Rahim Khan's request can be seen as the clash of idea between Amir and Rahim Khan.

The explanation above is based on the data number 32 below:

“Rahim *Khan*, I don’t want to go to Kabul. I can’t!”...

“Why me? Why can’t you pay someone here to go? I’ll pay for it if it’s a matter of money.”

“It isn’t about money, Amir! ... I think we both know why it has to be you, don’t we?”

(Hosseini, 2003:193-194)

Another external conflict happened between Amir and Rahim Khan appears when Amir got angry toward Rahim Khan after knowing that Hassan was Amir’s half illegitimate brother.

Amir anger toward Rahim Khan can be seen by how Amir calls Rahim Khan as a bastard. Amir was also angry because both Rahim Khan and Baba already lied to him for thirty-eight years. The anger Amir showed freely toward Rahim Khan, indicates the clash of emotional experienced by Amir.

The explanation above is based on the data number 34 below:

“You bastard,” I muttered. Stood up. “You goddamn bastard!” I screamed. “All of you, you bunch of lying goddamn bastard!” ... “... I’m thirty-eight years old and I’ve just found out whole my life is one big fucking lie! ...”

(Hosseini, 2003:195)

4.2.2.4 Amir against Assef

The conflict Amir had against Assef happened when Amir tried to take Sohrab from Taliban house. As a leader of the Taliban, and a friend of Amir who had unfinished problem with Amir, Assef let Amir to take Sohrab out from his home if Amir could defeat Assef in a fight he made. Amir was not good fighter, so that Assef harassed Amir for many times.

Therefore, the phrases such “getting thrown, getting hurled and getting kicked” shows the external and physical harassment Amir get from Assef as the external elements which support the external conflict Amir experiencing.

The explanation above is based on the data number 43 below:

“You have to earn him.” ...

Getting thrown against the wall,... Getting hurled against the wall. ... The side of my face slamming against the corner of the television stand. ... Getting kicked.

(Hosseini, 2003:250-252)

4.2.2.5 Amir against Raymond Andrew

The external conflict between Amir and Raymond Andrew as an embassy employee happened when Amir came to American Embassy in Pakistan for consulting his willing and giving petition to adopt Sohrab as his son, but Raymond suggested Amir to give up.

Reymond’s act such suggesting Amir to give up with his adoption petition, and the sentence “I got up”, which comes from Amir, emphasizes his disagreement, can be seen as the difference or clash of idea between Raymond and Amir.

The explanation above is based on the data number 46 below:

“Your petition to adopt this young fellow. Give it up. ...”

“What are you saying, that I should throw him back on the street?” ... I got up.

(Hosseini, 2003:288)

4.2.2.6 Amir against Omar Faisal

The external conflict experienced by Amir against Omar Faisal happened dealing with the adoption petition Amir tried to make to adopt Sohrab. In this part, Omar Faisal as an immigration lawyer suggested Amir to relinquish Sohrab to an orphanage as the time Amir needed to adopt Sohrab is too long. Unfortunately as a person who already promised to Sohrab for not sending him to any orphanage anymore made Amir rejected Omar Faisal suggestion.

Dealing with the explanation before, Amir's rejection toward Omar Faisal suggestion represents the clash of idea between them. Moreover, Amir's sentence such "I don't want to do that" emphasizes Amir's disagreement, difference and a clash of idea between him and Omar Faisal.

The explanation above is based on the data number 47 below:

"You could relinquish him to an orphanage here, then file an orphan petition. ..."

"I don't want to do that," ... "I promised him I wouldn't send him back to an orphanage."

(Hosseini, 2003:295-296)

4.2.2.7 Amir against Sohrab

The last external conflict experienced by Amir was his conflict against Sohrab. This external conflict happened when Amir delivered Omar Faisal suggestion to send Sohrab to an orphanage and got a rejecting from Sohrab.

Delivering Omar Faisal suggestion to Sohrab and got a bad response from Sohrab as his reaction to ignore Amir's planning to send Sohrab to an orphanage is a symbol of a clash of idea between Amir and Sohrab. The sentences

which emphasize a clash of idea between Amir and Sohrab are “if we could ask you to stay in a home for kids for a while” and “Please! Please, no!”

The explanation above is based on the data number 48 below:

“Well,Mr.Faisal thinks that it would really help if we could...if we could ask you to stay in a home for kids for a while.”

“You promised you’d never put me in one of those places, Amir agha,” ... “Please! Please, no!”

(Hosseini, 2003:297)

Dealing with the explanation above, it can be concluded that Amir, as the main character of the story, experienced both internal and external conflict. In addition, some of Amir’s internal conflict dealing with betrayal he did toward Hassan emphasizes Amir’s general description as a coward and anxious person.

Furthemore, the reason of Amir’s external conflict can be devided into two. Amir’s external conflict against Hassan, Baba and Rahim Khan is caused by his guilt for his betrayal toward Hassan. While, Amir’s external conflict against Assef, Raymond Andrew, Omar Faisal and Sohrab is caused by his effort to redeem his betrayal toward Hassan by taking Sohrab from Kabul and wanting adopt him and bringing him to America.

4.3 Setting of The Kite Runner

This chapter analyzing about setting in *The Kite Runner* story. Three types of setting appearing to support every significant event are setting of time, setting of social and setting of places.

4.3.1 Setting of Time

1975 - December 2001, winter, March 1981, June 2001, and August 2001 are the setting of time that appears in *The Kite Runner* story which shows the time a significant events happened.

4.3.1.1 1975 -December 2001

December 2001 is the time when Amir saw a pair of kites. He told that the kite reminded him with his life when he was twelve years old boy in Kabul, lived with Baba, Hassan and Ali. The Kite also reminded Amir about betrayal he did toward Hassan in winter 1975.

Dealing with the previous explanation, *The Kite Runner* tells about Amir's life from 1975 to 2001. 1975 is a year when Amir betrayed Hassan after the kite-fighting tournament. So that, by seeing the kite, Amir remembers Kabul as his origin country, Hassan as a person he betrayed, Ali and Baba as persons whom he separated dealing with a trick Amir made to send Hassan and Ali out from his home because of his anxiety toward his betrayal to Hassan.

The explanation above is based on the data number 1 below:

December 2001

I became what I am today at the age of twelve, on frigid overcast day in the winter of 1975.... I glanced up and saw a pair of kite...San Francisco, the city I now call home.

I thought about Hassan. Thought about Baba. Ali. Kabul.

(Hosseini, 2003:1-2)

4.3.1.2 Winter

In every winter, a kite-fighting tournament is held in Kabul. In *The Kite Runner*, winter is an important setting of time when Amir got motive to follow and win the kite-fighting tournament. In winter too, dealing with the kite-fighting tournament, Amir experienced a lot of conflicts which later made Amir betrayed Hassan.

The explanation above is based on the data number 9,10,19,20 below:

Every winter, district in Kabul held a kite-fighting tournament. ...

(Hosseini, 2003:43)

I was going to win, and I was going to run the last kite. Then I'd bring it to home and show it to Baba. Show him once and for all that his son was worthy.

(Hosseini, 2003:49)

Blocking Hassan way out of the alley...Wali..Kamal..Assef...

I felt my body clench up, and something cold rippled up my spine.

(Hosseini, 2003:67)

In the end, I ran.

I ran because I was a coward. I was afraid of Assef and what he would do to me. I was afraid of getting hurt.

(Hosseini, 2003:68)

4.3.1.3 March 1981

March 1981 is a setting of time when Amir and his Baba moved to America because of Kabul's unsafe political and economic condition. By this time, Amir moved America as a country which had different social condition from Kabul.

The explanation above is based on the data number 28 below:

March 1981...My innards had been roiling since we'd left Kabul just after two in the morning.

(Hosseini, 2003:96)

4.3.1.4 June 2001

June 2001 is the time when Amir finally went to Pakistan to meet Rahim Khan. In this year, Amir also knew that Hassan was his illegitimate half brother and finally decided to redeem his betrayal he did toward Hassan by taking out Sohrab, Hassan's son from Kabul.

This explanation is based on the data number 30,34,38,39 below:

June 2001...

A week later, I sat on a window seat board a Pakistani International Airlines flight,...

(Hosseini, 2003:166-169)

"You bastard," I muttered. Stood up. "You goddamn bastard!" I screamed. "All of you, you bunch of lying goddamn bastard!" ... "... I'm thirty-eight years old and I've just found out whole my life is one big fucking lie! ..."

(Hosseini, 2003:195)

...my entire life, ... had been a cycle of lies, betrayals, and secrets. ... There is a way to be good again, ... with a little boy. An orphan. Hassan's son. Somewhere in Kabul

(Hosseini, 2003:198)

I looked at the round face in the Polaroid again,... My brother face. ... I found Rahim Khan,...then I told him I was going to Kabul...

(Hosseini, 2003:199)

4.3.1.5 August 2001

August 2001 is the time when Amir arrived in San Francisco after spending a big and rude situation in Kabul and Pakistan. In 2001 also, Amir began to get back Sohrab trust again after he broke his promise that made Sohrab committed suicide and lost his trust toward Amir.

The explanation above is based on the data number 51 and 53 below:

We arrived home about seven month ago, on a warm day in August 2001.

(Hosseini, 2003:312)

“Do you want me to run that kite for you?” ... I thought I saw him nod.

“For you, a thousand times over,”

(Hosseini, 2003:323)

4.3.2 Setting of Social

The difference social class between Amir and Hassan, the history of Pashtuns and Hazaras that makes a great social barrier between them exist extremely in Kabul, A kite-fighting tournament that already became Kabul's custom, the issues of Hazaras dignity are the setting of social that appears clearly

in *The Kite Runner*. Those setting of social give Amir big influence in his characteristic as the main character and conflict he experienced about.

4.3.2.1 Amir and Hassan social class

Amir and Hassan is described as a friend come from different social class in their society. Amir is Pashtun and Hassan is Hazara.

The difference of Amir and Hassan's social class is described from the place their live in. Amir lives in a mansion with rosebushes but Hassan in a mud shack. The differences between mansion with rosebushes and mud shack can be seen as the difference of the social class and the dignity of Amir and Hassan as Pashtun and Hazara in their society.

The mansion with rosebushes commonly means a luxury. A person who lives in luxuriantly condition must belong to a high class social in his society. Unfortunately, mud shack, a place Hassan lives in, commonly means a dirt and poverty. A person who lives in poverty belongs to the low class in his society.

Dealing with the dignity which is described by the different place Amir and Hassan live in, Amir's luxuriance is symbol of Pashtun's high dignity and Hassan's poverty is symbol of Hazara's low dignity. Therefore, in Kabul, Pashtuns believe that their people are more dignified than Hazaras.

The explanation above is based on the data number 3 below:

.. Hassan and I parted ways. I went past the rosebushes to Baba's mansion, Hassan to mud shack... .

(Hosseini, 2003:5)

4.3.2.2 History of Pashtun and Hazaras

The Kite Runner uses the difference of the social class between Pashtuns and Hazaras which exist extremely since long time ago as the important setting social of the story which later influence Amir's general description as the main character. The book Amir read, described how Pashtuns treat Hazaras as a different social group in Kabul.

Hazaras is a group of ethnic people live in Kabul who have a different physical appearance than Pashtuns do. Pashtuns called Hazaras as a flat-nosed because the physical characteristic of Hazaras, who have mongoloid features, with a pointed nose.

Moreover, Pashtuns are described as a group of people who had persecuted and oppressed the Hazaras for long time ago. They killed and driven Hazaras from their land. The basic reason of Hazaras' oppression, beside the difference of their ethnic , is the difference of their group as a Muslim. Pashtuns are a Sunni Muslim and Hazaras are Shi'a.

The dignity of the Hazaras toward Pashtun also described by the nick name Pashtuns give to Hazaras. Pashtuns always call Hazaras as "a mice-eating, flat-nosed and load carrying donkeys". The nick name "mice-eating and load carrying donkeys" Pashtuns give to Hazaras describe how Pashtuns see Hazaras as a people who lack of dignity, since a real and honorable man will not eat mice and will not load a lot of things more than his capacity such a load carrying

donkeys. In addition the word of “donkey” that represent a dullness is used by Pashtuns to intimidate Hazaras as a stupid people.

The explanation above is based on the data number 5 below:

They called him “flat-nosed” because of Ali and Hassan’s characteristic Hazara Mongoloid features. ... In it, I read that my people, the Pashtuns had persecuted and oppressed the Hazaras. ... The book said that my people had killed the Hazaras, driven them from their lands, burned their homes, and sold their women. The book said part of the reason Pashtuns had oppressed the Hazaras was that Pashtuns were Sunni Muslim, while Hazaras were Shi’a. ... It also said some things I did know, like the people called Hazaras *mice-eating, flat-nosed, load carrying donkeys*.

(Hosseini, 2003:8)

4.3.2.3 Kite-Fighting Tournament as a Kabul’s custom

Kite-fighting tournament is a tournament which is held annually, every winter in Kabul. The activity which always be held in a particular time and continually is known as a custom. Dealing with the explanation above, kite-fighting can be said as one of Kabul’s custom which especially followed by boy in Kabul and its district.

Kite-fighting tournament is one of Kabul boy’s important tournament in Kabul and its district. The importance of the kite-fighting tournament can be seen by the sentence “the tournament was undeniably ... Kabul, fighting kites was a little like going to war.”

So that, the importance of the kite-fighting tournament is used by Amir to show to Baba that he is worthy as a son and boy. By winning this kite-fighting tournament, Amir wants to get Baba's respect and recognition.

The explanation above is based on the data number 9 below:

Every winter, district in Kabul held a kite-fighting tournament. ...the day of the tournament was undeniably ... Kabul, fighting kites was a little like going to war.

(Hosseini, 2003:43)

4.3.2.4 Hazaras dignity

The part of the story when Amir sacrifices Hassan got raped by Assef emphasize the Hazaras dignity toward Pashtuns. The reason Amir revealed to calm himself down after betraying Hassan, in a sentences "Maybe Hassan was the price I had to pay, the lamb I had to slay, to win Baba. ... He was just a Hazara, wasn't he?" emphasizes the value of Hazaras toward Pashtuns.

The word "lamb" and "just a Hazara" Amir said to himself when he sacrificed Hassan, shows how invaluable Hazaras toward Pashtuns. In Kabul, Pashtuns believe that Hazaras do not have same human right as Pashtuns have. So that, Pashtuns think that they can do immoral thing to Hazaras.

The explanation above is based on the data number 21 below:

Assef was right: Nothing was free in this world. Maybe Hassan was the price I had to pay, the lamb I had to slay, to win Baba. ... He was just a Hazara, wasn't he?

(Hosseini, 2003:68)

4.3.3 Setting of Place

Setting of place is described as place where significant event happened, the conflict experienced by the main character appears and noticed the characteristic of the main character. Kabul, San Francisco, Wazir Akhbar Khan, alley, Hassan's home, Pakistan, Sarak-e-Mehmana, America Embassy, Bathroom Hotel, Lake Elizabeth, Fremont are some setting of place where the significant event happened.

4.3.3.1 Kabul and San Francisco.

Kabul, Afghanistan and San Francisco, America are two different countries where Amir live and spent his life. Kabul, Afghanistan is a place where Amir spent his childhood with a bold social barrier within which gives impact to Amir's psychological and personality. In Kabul too, Amir experienced some big and bad conflict that shows him as a round character. Those conflict that was experienced by Amir later lead him get psychological conflict within himself. While, San Francisco, America is a democratic country where Amir spent his adulthood.

The explanation above is based on the data number 1 below:

I glanced up and saw a pair of kite...San Francisco, the city I now call home.

... I thought about Hassan. Thought about Baba. Ali. Kabul

(Hosseini, 2003:1-2)

4.3.3.2 Wazir Akhbar Khan

Wazir Akhbar Khan is a Kabul's district where Amir spent his childhood in his Baba luxuriance. In Wazir Akhbar Khan, Amir's family known as a rich family who owns the most beautiful house. In Wazir Akhbar Khan, Amir lived with Ali and Hassan, Hazaras father and son, as Amir's servant.

The explanation above is based on the data number 2 below:

Everyone agreed that my father, my Baba, had built the most beautiful house in the Wazir Akhbar Khan district,...

(Hosseini, 2003:4)

4.3.3.3 Kabul

Kabul is a city where Wazir Akhbar Khan, a district Amir lives in, belongs. In Kabul, kite-fighting tournament is always held in every winter. So that, Kabul is a place where Amir wins the kite-fighting tournament. Beside that Kabul is a city where Amir spent his childhood.

The explanation above is based on the data number 9 below:

Every winter, district in Kabul held a kite-fighting tournament. the day of the tournament was undeniably ... Kabul, fighting kites was a little like going to war.

(Hosseini, 2003:43)

4.3.3.4 Alley

Alley is a place where Amir betrayed Hassan by letting him got raped by Assef. The reasons Amir let Hassan got raped by Assef are Amir is too coward,

Amir is afraid to get punishment from Assef, and Amir thinks that as a Hazara, Hassan is a fair price to save his kite to get Baba's respect or recognition.

The explanation above is based on the data number 15,20,21 below:

... I saw him running toward the bazaar awhile ago. ...
Hassan was standing at the blind end of the alley...

(Hosseini, 2003:60-62)

In the end, I ran.

I ran because I was a coward. I was afraid of Assef and what he would do to me. I was afraid of getting hurt.

(Hosseini, 2003:68)

Assef was right: Nothing was free in this world. Maybe Hassan was the price I had to pay, the lamb I had to slay, to win Baba. ... He was just a Hazara, wasn't he?

(Hosseini, 2003:68)

4.3.3.5 Hassan's home

Hassan's home is a setting of place where Amir's general description as a sly person appears. In Hassan's home, Amir put some money and his wristwatch under Hassan's mattress to send Hassan out from Amir's house and life dealing with his guilt and anxiety he experienced after betraying Hassan for his own purpose.

The explanation above is based on the data number 27 below:

Then I took a couple of the envelopes of cash from the pile of gifts and my watch,... I went to downstairs, crossed the yard, and entered Ali and Hassan's living... I lifted Hassan's mattress and planted my new watch and a handful of Afghani bills under it.

(Hosseini, 2003:90-91)

4.3.3.6 Pakistan

Pakistan is a city Amir meets Rahim Khan and later knows Hassan's identity as Amir's illegitimate half brother. In Pakistan too Amir's external conflict against Rahim Khan, dealing with his anger and shock knowing Hassan is his illegitimate half brother, appears, although later Amir decides to redeem his betrayal by accepting Rahim Khan's request to take Sohrab, Hassan's son, out from Kabul then give him a better life.

The explanation above is based on the data number 30,34,38,39 below:

June 2001...

A week later, I sat on a window seat board a Pakistani International Airlines flight,...

(Hosseini, 2003:166-169)

"You bastard," I muttered. Stood up. "You goddamn bastard!" I screamed. "All of you, you bunch of lying goddamn bastard!" ... "... I'm thirty-eight years old and I've just found out whole my life is one big fucking lie! ..."

(Hosseini, 2003:195)

...my entire life, ... had been a cycle of lies, betrayals, and secrets. ... There is a way to be good again, ... with a little boy. An orphan. Hassan's son. Somewhere in Kabul

(Hosseini, 2003:198)

I looked at the round face in the Polaroid again,... My brother face. ... I found Rahim Khan,...then I told him I was going to Kabul...

(Hosseini, 2003:199)

4.3.3.7 Sarak-e-Mehmana

Sarak-e-Mehmana is an address where the Taliban house take a place. In this place Amir has external conflict with Assef as a leader of the Taliban, dealing with Amir's effort to take Sohrab out from Kabul.

The explanation above is based on the data number 40 and 43 below:

...on Street 15, Sarak-e-Mehmana, Street of the Guest.

(Hosseini, 2003:239)

“You have to earn him.” ...

Getting thrown against the wall,... Getting hurled against the wall. ... The side of my face slamming against the corner of the television stand. ... Getting kicked.

(Hosseini, 2003:250-252)

4.3.3.8 America Embassy

America embassy is a setting of place where Amir experiences external conflict against Raymond Andrew as an embassy employee. The conflict appears when Raymond suggests Amir to give up toward Amir's petition to adopt Sohrab, but Amir does not want to give up. So that Amir decides to go out from the embassy.

The explanation above is based on the data number 45 and 46 below:

The lawn outside the America embassy in Islamabad was neatly mowed,...

(Hosseini, 2003:284)

“Your petition to adopt this young fellow. Give it up. ...”

“What are you saying, that I should throw him back on the street?” ... I got up.

(Hosseini, 2003:288)

4.3.3.9 Bathroom Hotel

Bathroom hotel is a setting of place where Amir experiences internal conflict by finding Sohrab did suicide trial. The reason of the Sohrab’s suicide is Amir’s breaking promise to send Sohrab to an orphanage.

The explanation above is based on the data number 49 below:

Sohrab!...

I knocked on the bathroom door. ... I pushed the door open. ... Suddenly I was on my knees, screaming.

(Hosseini, 2003:299)

4.3.3.10 Lake Elizabeth, Fremont

Lake Elizabeth in Fremont is a place where Amir tries to get back Sohrab trust after he breaking his promise which makes Sohrab committed suicide. Amir effort to get back Sohrab trust is by chasing the kite.

The explanation above is based on the data number 52 and 53 below:

I took Soraya, Khala Jamila, and Sohrab to a gathering of Afghans at Lake Elizabeth Park in Fremont.

(Hosseini, 2003:317)

“Do you want me to run that kite for you?” ... I thought I saw him nod.

“For you, a thousand times over,”

(Hosseini, 2003:323)

Dealing with the explanation above, it can be concluded that as the main character of *The Kite Runner*, Amir belongs to high class social people. The proof that shows Amir's social class as a high class person can be seen from his rosebushes mansion where he lives in.

In addition, from the analysis above it can be concluded too that the most dominant setting which influence the story, the general description and personality of Amir, Amir's characteristic as a round character and the conflict experienced by Amir is the setting of social. Since *The Kite Runner* emphasizes and tells the history and social barrier between Pashtuns and Hazaras as two group of people in Kabul. Moreover, *The Kite Runner* uses Amir to represents Pashtuns people who will do anything to get his goal, includes sacrificing a Hazara.

Meanwhile, the setting of places and times are used to show the detail places and times when Amir does a significant behavior or act dealing with his goal to get Baba's respect and attention, his effort to overcome his anxiety dealing with a betrayal Amir did to Hassan, and his motive to redeem his betrayal toward Hassan as his illegitimate half brother.

4.4 Plot of The Kite Runner

Plot is one of intrinsic element which can help reader to understand what story is about, how the story begins, gets its climax and arrives at the resolution. Plot of The Kite runner is divided into five levels namely exposition, inciting

force, rising action, climax and resolution. The complete plot of *The Kite Runner* can be seen in this following explanation.

Climax

Amir went to Kabul, took Sohrab from Assef as a Taliban leader who caught Sohrab, then asking Sohrab to live with Amir in America. Unfortunately, Amir found Sohrab did suicide trial after Amir broke his promise to not sending him back to an orphanage, dealing with the difficulty Amir got when he tries to propose adoption petition. So that, later, Amir lost Sohrab trust.



Rising Action

Amir accepted Rahim Khan requested to take Sohrab out, Hassan's son, from Kabul after Amir got angry to Rahim Khan for knowing that Hassan was Amir's illegitimate half brother.



Inciting Force

Amir sent Hassan out from his home dealing with anxiety he got after letting Hassan got Raped by Assef to save his winning kite from the kite-fighting tournament.



Exposition

Amir followed and won the kite-fighting tournament to show his Baba that he was worthy and to get Baba's respect and recognition.



Resolution

Amir and Sohrab arrived in America. Later, Amir tried to get back Sohrab trust by chasing the kite they won.

Exposition

Exposition of the plot is a part that shows the initial situation to go on with the story. The exposition of *The Kite Runner* shows Amir as the main character who wants to follow the kite-fighting tournament. Amir knows that he is good in flying kite. So that, he believes that he can win the kite-fighting tournament. The reason of Amir's effort to show his Baba that Amir is a worthy boy, is to break Baba's perception about Amir's personality as a coward person.

Dealing with Amir's belief and reason to follow and win the kite fighting-tournament above, it can be said that, in this exposition, Amir's general description as an optimistic person appears clearly.

The explanation above is based on the data number 10 below:

I was going to win, and I was going to run the last kite.
Then I'd bring it to home and show it to Baba. Show him
once and for all that his son was worthy.

(Hosseini, 2003:49)

Another Amir's reason to win the kite-fighting tournament is his willing to get Baba's respect and recognition. Amir's willing to get Baba's recognition can be seen by the sentence "Then maybe my life as a ghost in this house would finally be over.". The word "ghost" describing Amir's existence that never be acknowledged by Baba. While, Amir's willing to get Baba's respect can be seen by the sentence "Maybe he'd call me Amir *jan* like Rahim Khan did.". In Kabul, the suffix *-jan* is using to show a respect toward the addressee.

The explanation above is based on the data number 11 below:

Then maybe my life as a ghost in this house would finally be over. ... Maybe he'd call me Amir jan like Rahim Khan did.

(Hosseini, 2003:49)

Dealing with the importance of the kite-fighting tournament in Kabul, Amir realizes, winning the kite-fighting tournament is the only way to get Baba's recognition. As a son of a bussiness man, Amir's lack of attention and recognition described by the sentence, "not seen, not heard."

The explanation above is based on the data number 13 below:

...this was my one chance to become someone who was looked at, not seen, listened to, not heard.

(Hosseini, 2003:57)

So that, at the end of the kite-fighting tournament, when Amir released as the winner of this tournament, Amir screamed happily.

The explanation above is based on the data number 14 below:

"We won! We won!" was all I could say.

(Hosseini, 2003:58)

Inciting Force

In a plot, inciting force is described as part of a story where the first conflict appears and the situation becomes more dynamic. The inciting force of *The Kite Runner* happens when Amir let Hassan got raped by Assef because of Amir's cowardliness. Amir's cowardliness is caused by his fear of being punished

and getting hurt by Assef if Amir saved Hassan. The internal conflict experienced by Amir dealing a sexual harassment he saw was belonged to the dynamic situation. In addition, in this inciting force, Amir's general description as a coward person appears.

The explanation above is based on the data number 20 below:

In the end, I ran.

I ran because I was a coward. I was afraid of Assef and what he would do to me. I was afraid of getting hurt.

(Hosseini, 2003:68)

Amir's another reason for letting Hassan got raped by Assef besides his fear toward Assef, is Amir's belief about Hazara as a fair price to save his winning kite. Dealing with the explanation, Amir's general description as an selfish person who does anything, thinking first of his own interest and need without concern for other, such sacrificing Hassan, makes the situation more dynamic.

The explanation above is based on the data number 21 below:

Assef was right: Nothing was free in this world. Maybe Hassan was the price I had to pay, the lamb I had to slay, to win Baba. ... He was just a Hazara, wasn't he?

(Hosseini, 2003:68)

The last moment belonging to the inciting force is moment when Amir tried to send Hassan out from his home and his life as a thief dealing with Amir's unbearable guilt and anxiety he got after betraying Hassan.

The dynamic condition Amir makes dealing with Amir's effort to send Hassan out from his home can be seen by how Amir put some moneys and wristwatch under Hassan's mattress to make his Baba sure that they need to send Hassan and Ali out from Baba's house. By this dynamic condition, Amir showed his general description as a sly person.

The explanation above is based on the data number 27 below:

Then I took a couple of the envelopes of cash from the pile of gifts and my watch,... I went to downstairs, crossed the yard, and entered Ali and Hassan's living... I lifted Hassan's mattress and planted my new watch and a handful of Afghani bills under it.

(Hosseini, 2003:90-91)

Rising Action

The rising action, in the plot, is a level of the story which shows the action taken by the main character and by the forces against him. In rising action, Amir got a call from Rahim Khan in Peshawar. Rahim Khan asked Amir to meet him in Peshawar for a big reason which is symbolized by the sentence .” There is a way to be good again.”

The explanation above is based on the data number 29 below:

Come. There is a way to be good again, Rahim Khan had said on the phone just before hanging up.

(Hosseini, 2003:168)

By seeing Rahim Khan in Pakistan, Amir knew Hassan's identity as Amir's half illegitimate brother. The fact of Hassan's identity, later made Amir

got angry toward Rahim Khan. Amir was disappointed toward Rahim Khan and Baba for hiding that secret until Amir already grew up as an adult.

Dealing with the definition of the rising action above, Amir anger can be seen as the action he takes toward the fact about Hassan's identity which forces to be accepted by Amir. In addition, in this rising action, the external conflict Amir against Rahim Khan appears clearly.

The explanation above is based on the data number 34:

“You bastard,” I muttered. Stood up. “You goddamn bastard!” I screamed. “All of you, you bunch of lying goddamn bastard!” ... “... I'm thirty-eight years old and I've just found out whole my life is one big fucking lie! ...”

(Hosseini, 2003:195)

Amir was shocked after realizing that his entire life had been a cycle of lies, betrayals and secret. Amir understood that the only option to end and overcome a betrayal in his life was by taking out Sohrab , Hassan's son, from Kabul.

Dealing with the explanation before, the option to end Amir's life of betrayal, by taking out Sohrab from Kabul, is the external force that comes in to Amir that he need to accept. In addition, Amir's shock to realize that his entire life is a cycle of lies can be seen as Amir's internal conflict.

The explanation above is based on the data number 38 below:

...my entire life, ... had been a cycle of lies, betrayals, and secrets. ... There is a way to be good again, ... with a little boy. An orphan. Hassan's son. Somewhere in Kabul.

(Hosseini, 2003:198)

So that, when Amir looked at the polaroid pict Rahim Khan gave to Amir, then saw Hassan's face as his brother face, Amir decided to accept Rahim Khan's request to take Sohrab out from Kabul. Therefore, Amir's acceptance toward Rahim Khan request can be seen as the action Amir takes dealing with the force he has to accept about Hassan's real identity as his illegitimate half brother.

The explanation above is based on the data number 39 below:

I looked at the round face in the Polaroid again,... My brother face. ... I found Rahim Khan,...then I told him I was going to Kabul...

(Hosseini, 2003:199)

Climax

In plot, climax is described as part of event which determines how the conflict will end good or bad for the protagonist or main character. The first conflict appears in climax of the story happens when Amir has to defeat Assef as Taliban leader to take out Sohrab from there with him.

In this part, the external conflict between Amir and Assef happened. Assef was a good fighter but Amir was not. So that, Amir did not do any defense to save himself when Assef thrown, hurled and kicked Amir against the wall.

This explanation is based on the data number 43 below:

“You have to earn him.” ...

Getting thrown against the wall,... Getting hurled against the wall. ... The side of my face slamming against the corner of the television stand. ... Getting kicked.

(Hosseini, 2003:250-252)

The next part of climax happens when Amir felt his caring toward Sohrab growing bigger after Sohrab saving Amir from Assef anger and harassment when the fighting was happening. Dealing with Amir's caring toward Sohrab, later, Amir decided asked Sohrab to live with Amir and his wife in America. In addition, in this climax, Amir's general description as a caring person can be seen clearly.

The explanation above is based on the data number 44 below:

What had happened in that room with Assef had irrevocably bound us. ... “Would you like to come live in America with me and my wife?”

(Hosseini, 2003:279)

The difficulty of the adoption process Amir got, made Amir told Sohrab that he might be sent to the orphanage, while Amir would keep proposing the orphanage and adoption petition. It made Sohrab sad to know Amir would break his promise.

The explanation above is based on the data number 48 below:

Well, Mr.Faisal thinks that it would really help if we could...if we could ask you to stay in a home for kids for a while.”

“You promised you’d never put me in one of those places, Amir agha,” ... “Please! Please, no!”

(Hosseini, 2003:297)

Knowing that Amir would send Sohrab to the orphanage made Sohrab decided to do suicide trial. Amir who later found Sohrab did suicide trial felt shocked and worry. Amir fell on his knees and screaming. Amir’s reaction such falling on his knees and screaming, shows the internal conflict he experienced.

The explanation above is based on the data number 49 below:

Sohrab!...

I knocked on the bathroom door. ... I pushed the door open. ... Suddenly I was on my knees, screaming.

(Hosseini, 2003:299)

A promise which was already broken by Amir made Sohrab lost his trust toward Amir. Sohrab did not want answer any question or conversation made by Amir. Yet, Amir keep maintaining the conversation he made. In this climax, Amir’s general description as a patient person appears clearly.

The explanation above is based on the data number 50 below:

“How are you?” I said. He didn’t answer. ... Again I was met by silence.

(Hosseini, 2003:307)

Dealing with those series of conflicts that appears as the consequence Amir gets to reach his goal to take out Sohrab from Kabul and give him a better life, yet later Amir lose Sohrab trust, are seen as the climax of *The Kite Runner*.

Therefore, the loss of Sohrab's trust experienced by Amir is the last climax which derives Amir to determine his last problem whether the resolution of the story will be end good or bad.

Resolution

Resolution known as part of the story which presents a stable and outcome condition. In *The Kite Runner* the first resolution showing Amir and Sohrab's arriving in America in August 2001.

Amir and Sohrab finally arrived in America after getting humanitarian visa for Sohrab without sending him to the orphanage. The moment of Amir and Sohrab arriving in America described the stable condition or outcome of the conflict between Amir and the difficulty Amir get to bring Sohrab to America when he needs to propose the adoption petition.

The explanation above is based on the data number 51 below:

We arrived home about seven month ago, on a warm day
in August 2001.

(Hosseini, 2003:312)

Meanwhile, the second moment showing *The Kite Runner's* resolution is Amir's effort to get Sohrab's trust back by chasing the kite. Chasing the kite is the symbol of Amir's solemnness to get back Sohrab trust. The solemnness Amir shows dealing with the broken promise he made can be seen by the sentence "For you, a thousand times over". That sentences represents Amir's willing to do Sohrab's request anytime Sohrab wants.

So that, the solemnness Amir shows by chasing the kite and saying the monologue “For you, a thousand times over” can be seen as the outcome Amir makes to overcome and get stable condition dealing with losing Sohrab trust he experienced before. In addition, the solemnness Amir shows to get Sohrab’s trust to make Sohrab believe that Amir still want to give Sohrab a better life in America, shows his general description as a caring person.

The explanation above is based on the data number 53 below:

“Do you want me to run that kite for you?” ... I thought I saw him nod.

“For you, a thousand times over,”

(Hosseini, 2003:323)

Dealing with plot’s explanation above, it can be summed up that the conflicts experienced by Amir is started by his willing to get Baba’s recognition and respect by joining and winning the kite-fighting tournament. Later, the conflict experienced by Amir become dominant after he betrayed Hassan by letting Hassan got raped by Assef to save Amir’s winning kite. Therefore, most of Amir’s conflicts, dealing with his guilt for betraying Hassan as his closest person and his illegitimate brother, appear in inciting force and rising action of the plot.

In addition, the climax of the story shows Amir’s effort to redeem his betrayal toward Hassan. In this level, Amir’s biggest external conflict, against Assef, appears clearly. Unfortunately, another external conflict keep forcing Amir’s effort to redeem his betrayal toward Hassan by the difficulty he gets when he tries to propose adoption petition for Sohrab. Later, the difficulty Amir gets,

leads him to experience another external conflict against Sohrab and internal conflict dealing with Sohrab's suicide trial. Meanwhile, in the resolution, Amir's effort to get Sohrab's trust back by chasing the kite they won, becomes the stable condition Amir tries to make.

4.5 Amir's Anxiety

Based on Freud Anxiety's theory, anxiety is divided into three, namely realistic, neurotic and moral anxiety. In *The Kite Runner*, Amir as the main character of the story experienced those anxieties. In addition those anxieties reveals too Amir's characteristic and conflict behind his anxiety.

4.5.1 Realistic Anxiety

Realistic anxiety is described as an anxiety or emotional response which man produced when he sees a dangerous or unpleasant thing from the external world. In *The Kite Runner*, realistic anxiety experienced by Amir happens three times. First, when Amir saw Hassan was trapped by Assef and his gang, second, when Amir knew that the Taliban leader stood in front of him and caught Sohrab was Assef, and third, when Amir saw and found Sohrab committed suicide. These are the further explanation:

Amir was afraid when he saw Hassan trapped by Assef and his gang. Amir's fear can be seen by his body response such being clenching up and feeling something cold rippled up in his spine. Dealing with the source of Amir's fear, the anxiety experienced by Amir belongs to realistic anxiety. Since, Assef and his

gang as the source of Amir's anxiety are tangible creature from the external world.

In addition, this realistic anxiety experienced by Amir, also shows Amir's general description as an anxious person. Since, the body response Amir makes such clenching up the body and feeling of something cold rippled up his spine dealing with his realistic anxiety, shows his worry or uncomfortable feeling when he was seeing Hassan was trapped by Assef and his gang. Moreover, the body response Amir makes such clenching up the body and feeling of something cold rippled up his spine dealing with his realistic anxiety, indicates the internal conflict arises within himself.

The explanation above is based on the data number 16 below:

Blocking Hassan way out of the
alley...Wali..Kamal..Assef...

I felt my body clench up, and something cold rippled up
my spine.

(Hosseini, 2003:62)

Amir was afraid when he realized that a Taliban leader who caught Sohrab and stood in front of him was Assef. Amir's fear can be seen by his monologue saying that he tried to take a breath but he could not, or it can be said that Amir experienced difficulty breathing. Amir's difficulty breathing can be seen as Amir's physical effect caused by his anxiety that belongs to the effect of heart palpitation. Moreover, Amir described his big fear too by the feeling of

burning face. Dealing with Assef as the source of Amir's fear, the anxiety Amir experienced is belonged to realistic anxiety.

In addition, the realistic anxiety Amir experienced, dealing with Assef presence as a Taliban leader, describes Amir's general description as an anxious person and shows the internal conflict he experienced about.

The explanation above is based on the data number 42 below:

I tried to take a breath and couldn't. ...My face was
burning
...Assef.

(Hosseini, 2003:246)

The last realistic anxiety appears when Amir saw Sohrab committed suicide. Amir's fear and anxiety can be seen by the way he suddenly fell on his knees and screaming. The source Amir's realistic anxiety ,when he saw Sohrab committed suicide, is Sohrab who comes from the external world and tangible.

Furthermore, this realistic anxiety shows Amir's internal conflict arises within himself. The internal conflict Amir experienced about, can be seen by his act such falling on his knees and screaming.

The explanation above is based on the data number 49 below:

“Sohrab!”...

I knocked on the bathroom door. ... I pushed the door
open. ... Suddenly I was on my knees, screaming.

(Hosseini, 2003:299)

4.5.2 Neurotic Anxiety

Neurotic anxiety is described as an emotional response which is derived from a fear of the severe negative consequences that may result from doing something terrible. This anxiety appears when a person is afraid to get any punishment if his ego can not control his id.

Dealing with the definition and explanation above, Amir's anxiety that caused Amir run away from the alley, because of his fear after imagining Assef's punishment he will get if he saves Hassan, can be seen as neurotic anxiety.

The id of Amir is his willing to save Hassan from Assef by wanting to say something to make Assef knows that Amir is there to save Hassan. So that, saving Hassan from Assef should be Amir's ego. Unfortunately, in the process of thinking whether Amir would save Hassan or not, Amir's anxiety about the consequences and punishment that Amir imagines will get from Assef, made Amir afraid. Therefore, the worry Amir got by imagining a punishment he would get from Assef, if Amir's ego can not control his id to save Hassan, belongs to the neurotic anxiety.

In addition, the neurotic anxiety Amir experienced, represents Amir's general description as a coward person, since, that neurotic anxiety makes Amir becomes a person who lack of courage to face unpleasant situation such Hassan's sexual harassment and to save Hassan from Assef. Furthermore, this Amir's neurotic shows the internal conflict arises within himself dealing with unpleasant situation he sees.

The explanation above is based on the data number 18 and 20 below:

I opened my mouth, almost said something...

(Hosseini, 2003:64)

In the end, I ran.

I ran because I was a coward. I was afraid of Assef and what he would do to me. I was afraid of getting hurt.

(Hosseini, 2003:68)

4.5.3 Moral Anxiety

Moral anxiety is an anxiety or the emotional response that appears when the ego threatened by punishment from the superego. A person experiencing a moral anxiety means he does not follow his superego which has already given him a true moral direction but prefers to follow his id for certain reason. Later, this anxiety leads the person experiencing the feelings of shame, guilt or self-condemnation as the superego punishment.

Dealing with the definition of moral anxiety above, Amir as the main character in the story, seen as a character who experiences some moral anxieties after betraying Hassan for his own purpose. Becoming an insomniac, can not see the word Amir carved in Amir and Hassan's favorite pomegranate, feel guilty when uttering Hassan's name, being confused to judge Amir himself as a murderer of Hassan, are the example of Amir's moral anxiety in *The Kite Runner*.

According to the explanation above, the first Amir's moral anxiety appears when he became an insomniac and tried to tell to anyone who sleep

near him that he watched Hassan get raped by Assef. Being an insomniac, can be seen as the result of Amir's anxiety he got after letting Hassan get sexual harassment from Assef. In addition, Amir also said in his monologue, the reason he wants someone hear his confession is he hope he would not have to live with that lie anymore. The sentence "would not have to live with that lie anymore" emphasizes the feeling of guilt Amir experienced after letting Hassan get raped by Assef and act as if he never knew what already happened with Hassan in the alley.

In addition, the moral anxiety Amir experienced which described by his insomniac, also shows Amir's general description as an anxious person. For, the insomnia Amir gets describe his uncomfortable feeling for hiding a rude fact such sexual harassment that Hassan got. Furthermore, this moral anxiety, shows also an internal conflict Amir experienced about.

The explanation above is based on the data number 23 below:

" I watched Hassan get raped," I said to no one. ... A part of me was hoping someone would wake up and hear, so I wouldn't have to live with this lie anymore...

That was the night I became an insomniac.

(Hosseini, 2003:75)

The second moment showing Amir's moral anxiety happened when Amir could not stand looking at the sentence Amir carved on the pomegranate trunk, stating , "Amir and Hassan : The Sultan of Kabul.". Yet the sentence , "Amir and

Hassan : The Sultan of Kabul” represents the close friendship of Amir and Hassan.

The confession Amir makes, saying that he can not stand to look at to the carving words, represents Amir’s guilt and shame toward his betrayal he did to Hassan, as the words he ever carved on symbolizing the close friendship between them. In this moment, the a feeling of shame and guilt Amir got, came from his ego which is punished by his superego.

Furthermore, the moral anxiety Amir got by can not stand looking at the sentences he ever carved on the pomegranate’s tree which is represented Amir’s shame and guilt toward a betrayal he did to Hassan, also describes Amir’s general description as a coward person. In addition, this Amir’s moral anxiety shows too the internal conflict within himself that makes him can not stand looking at the sentences he craved on Amir and Hassan’s favorite pomegranate’s trunk.

The explanation above is based on the data number 24 below:

The words I’d carved on the tree trunk with Ali’s kitchen knife, *Amir and Hassan : The Sultan of Kabul ...* I couldn’t stand looking at them now.

(Hosseini, 2003:76)

The third moment showing Amir’s moral anxiety dealing with betrayal he did toward Hassan, happened when he was an adult and he suddenly uttered Hassan’s name after for along time he never did it anymore. Amir confessed to himself that by uttering Hassan’s name he felt that the thorny old barbs of guilt bore into him once more.

The word “old barb of guilt” represents the old event of betrayal Amir did when he was boy which never could be erased and already made Amir guilty. Moreover, Amir described his guilt and anxiety by saying how the air in Rahim Khan’s little flat suddenly was too thick and hot that made him could not take breath freely. Amir’s difficulty breathing is an evidence Amir’s anxiety. Difficulty breathing appears as one effect of heart papilation as a physical effect of anxiety. The difficulty breathing is caused by an abnormality of heartbeat that ranges from often unnoticed skipped beats or accelerated heart rate.

Dealing with explanation above, feeling about the old barbs of guilt bore into him, the air in Rahim Khan flat which suddenly become thick and hot which indirectly describes Amir’s difficulty breathing, are the symbols of Amir’s moral anxiety.

Besides that, the moral anxiety Amir got such feeling the air in Rahim Khan’s flat becomes too thick and the feeling of guilt that bore into him after uttering Hassan’s name hot after uttering Hassan’s name, describes Amir’s general description as an anxious person. Since the feeling of a thick and hot air, and guilt experienced by Amir, shows his lack of courage when Rahim Khan recalled Hassan to Amir. In addition, the symptom Amir got, such difficult in breathing, shows the internal conflict arises within himself.

The explanation above is based on the data number 31 below:

“Hassan,” I said. ... Those thorny old barbs of guilt bore into me once more, ... Suddenly the air in Rahim Khan’s little flat was too thick, too hot,...

(Hosseini, 2003:176)

The last moment showing Amir’s moral anxiety happened when Amir knew that Hassan already killed by The Taliban. In this situation Amir’s moral anxiety appears in a form self-condemnation.

Amir’s self-condemnation can be seen when Amir thought that he could be one of the reason of Amir’s death. Amir realized that he might have not brought the Taliban to the house to kill Hassan. But Amir thought that the condition might be different too if in the past Amir never sent Hassan out from his home and his life.

Furthermore, Amir’s moral anxiety which is came to him by thinking that he can be called as Hassan’s murderer, also shows Amir’s general description as an anxious person. Beacuse the way Amir shows his dilemma by thinking whether he can be assumed as Hassan’s murderer too or not, represents his personality as a person who feels worry about something that is happening. In addition, this Amir’s moral anxiety also shows the internal conflict that arises within himself.

The explanation above is based on the data number 37 below:

... I hadn’t brought the Taliban to the house to shoot Hassan. But I had driven Hassan and Ali out of the house. ..things might have turned out differently if I hadn’t?

(Hosseini, 2003:198)

Dealing with the explanation above, it can be summed up that according to the source of Amir's betrayal and the act of Amir's betrayal toward Hassan, the consequences that Amir have to get is experiencing the realistic, neurotic and moral anxiety in his life.

A betrayal toward Hassan is the biggest source of anxiety that is experienced by Amir. So that, moral anxiety which is experienced by Amir become the most dominant anxiety he gets. Meanwhile, the realistic and neurotic anxiety become the proof of Amir's source and reason of betrayal he did toward Hassan, although there is one realistic anxiety which correlates between Amir's guilt and Sohrab's suicide.

4.6 Amir's Motive

Based on Maslow's Motive theory, motive is divided into five, namely physiological need, safety and security need, belongingness and love need, self esteem need and self actualization need. In *The Kite Runner*, as the main character, Amir shows his motive to get pursue his goal and to solve his own problem. These are following explanation :

4.6.1 Safety and Security Need

Safety and security need is described as a need of a person who wants to get stability and freedom from such threatening forces as illness, fear, and chaos. Amir, as a the main character who experiences conflict and anxiety, needs to get stability and freedom from threatening, fear and chaos .

The first situation showing Amir's safety and security need happened when Amir decided to run away from the alley than saved Hassan who got sexual harassment from Assef. Amir was too coward to save Hassan. Moreover, Amir confessed to himself that he was afraid got hurt by Assef if he saved Hassan.

Dealing with Amir's reason to run away, the decision Amir makes to run away is controlled by his safety and security need. By running away, Amir tries to get stability and freedom from the unpleasant situation that makes him afraid.

In addition, Amir's decision to run away than save Hassan which is controlled by his safety and security need also shows Amir's general description as a coward person. Because, the reason behind Amir's decision to run away, such being afraid of getting hurt by Assef, shows clearly Amir personality as a person who lack of courage when he is facing the dangerous and unpleasant situation.

The explanation above is based on the data number 20 below:

In the end, I ran.

I ran because I was a coward. I was afraid of Assef and what he would do to me. I was afraid of getting hurt.

(Hosseini, 2003:68)

Amir's decision to run away from the alley when he let Hassan got raped by Assef, does not make Amir solves his fear. Amir still could feel a fear within himself.

Burying Amir's face in Baba's chest, after letting Hassan get raped by Assef, can be seen as Amir's effort to calm himself down. Dealing with that explanation, the reason or motive behind Amir's act such burying his face in Baba's chest, in order to make him feel comfortable and get freedom from the fear he got, can be seen as a safety and security need.

The explanation above is based on the data number 22 below:

I buried my face in the warmth of his chest and wept.
Baba held me close to him,... In his arms, I forgot what I'd
done. And that was good.

(Hosseini, 2003:69)

Doing an immoral thing, such as letting Hassan get raped by Assef, makes Amir experience anxiety. Amir's anxiety leads him to feel a tremendous fear, guilt, shame, and self-condemnation.

Amir's guilt and fear, dealing with his anxiety, can be seen by the behavior Amir makes to stay away from Hassan. Hassan was confused why Amir tried to stay away from him and made both of them not play together anymore. So that, Hassan asked Amir the reason they did not play anymore.

Amir, as a person who experiences guilt and fear toward Hassan, feels stress when hearing Hassan's question about the reason they never played together anymore. Therefore, Amir tried to bury his head in his lap. Amir's act toward Hassan's question such burying his head can be seen as his effort to get stability from fear and guilt he suddenly experienced. Therefore, the motive

behind Amir's act such burying his head on his lap belongs to safety and security need.

The same question Hassan asks to Amir makes Amir stress. Amir realizes that he needs to make Hassan stays away from Amir by saying what actually Amir wants. So that Amir answered Hassan question, by delivering his willing to see Hassan go away from him.

Dealing with Amir's answer, asking Hassan to go away, Amir's motive behind his answer belongs to safety security need. By Amir's answer, Amir shows his willing to get freedom for his guilt and fear toward Hassan, since Amir always feel guilty and afraid when Hassan around Amir.

In addition, the clash of idea between Hassan's willing to maintain his friendship with Amir, by asking the reason they never played together anymore, and Amir's answer by yelling Hassan to go away, shows the external conflict experienced by Amir against Hassan.

The explanation above is based on the data number 25 below:

.. "I don't know why we don't play anymore."...

I buried my head in my lap,... ...

"...I want you go away," I snapped.

(Hosseini, 2003:77)

Amir's fear and guilt toward Hassan, dealing with betrayal he did, is growing bigger since Amir's fear and guilt arises within himself happens even when Hassan does not approach him. As a boy, Amir can not stand toward his

tremendous guilt and fear. So that, Amir made a dirty trick to send Hassan out from Amir's home and life.

Amir uses his dirty trick to make Hassan seen as a thief by putting some money and wristwatch under Hassan's mattress. According to the fear and guilt Amir has, Amir's trick to send Hassan out from Amir's home can be seen as safety and security need. Amir hopes he will get freedom from his fear and guilt if he can make Hassan go away from his life.

Besides that, the dirty trick Amir made to send Hassan out from his home and life which is controlled by his safety and security need dealing with his guilt he can not bear after betraying Hassan, shows his general description as sly person.

The explanation above is based on the data number 27 below:

Then I took a couple of the envelopes of cash from the pile of gifts and my watch,... I went to downstairs, crossed the yard, and entered Ali and Hassan's living... I lifted Hassan's mattress and planted my new watch and a handful of Afghani bills under it.

(Hosseini, 2003:90-91)

The last Amir's safety and security need as his motive appears when Amir finally knew that his life was the cycle of lie and betrayal. Both of he and his Baba betrayed Hassan who actually Baba's illegitimate son and Amir's half illegitimate brother. Baba betrayed Hassan by letting Hassan live as an invaluable Hazara and Amir betrayed Hassan by letting him got raped by Assef for Amir own purpose.

The fear and guilt Amir had within himself grew bigger after he realized that the person he betrayed in the past was actually his half brother. There is no person who wants to live with fear and guilt, and so does Amir. So that, when Rahim Khan told Amir that there was a way to redeem Amir's sin and betrayal toward Hassan, by taking Sohrab, Hassan's son, out from Kabul, Amir received Rahim Khan requested. Dealing with the purpose Amir had, to end or get freedom from his guilt by taking out Sohrab from Kabul, Amir's motive that derives his decision to go to Kabul belongs to safety and security need.

The explanation above is based on the data number 38 and 39 below:

...my entire life, ... had been a cycle of lies, betrayals, and secrets. ... There is a way to be good again, ... with a little boy. An orphan. Hassan's son. Somewhere in Kabul

(Hosseini, 2003:198)

I looked at the round face in the Polaroid again,... My brother face. ... I found Rahim Khan,...then I told him I was going to Kabul...

(Hosseini, 2003:199)

4.6.2 Belongingness and Love Need

Belonging and love need is a need that person has to look for and share attention, affectionate relationship, caring and love with other, and a group of people around him or her, such as family, classmates, clique even boyfriend or girlfriend. As the main character of *The Kite Runner*, Amir's belongingness and love need appears twice. The first, when Amir asked Sohrab to live with Amir

and his wife in America. Second, when Amir said to Sohrab “for you, a thousand times over” after asking whether Sohrab wanted Amir chase the kite or not.

As stated by the preview above, the first Amir’s belongingness and love need appears when Amir asked Sohrab to get new life with Amir and his wife in America. The reason of Amir’s request to Sohrab is caused by his affection and caring which grow firmly after Sohrab helping Amir in fighting Amir had with Assef. The words that emphasize Amir’s firm affection and caring as his belongingness and love need behind his request to Sohrab, to live with Amir in America, are “had irrevocably bound us.”

In addition, Amir’s belongingness and love need which controls Amir to ask Sohrab to get a better life with Amir and his wife in America also represents Amir’s general description as a caring person. Since, Amir’s act such asking Hassan to get a better life with him in America describes Amir’s affection and concern toward Sohrab as a person who saves Amir, and as an orphan who already lost his happiness and right as a human in Kabul.

The explanation above is based on the data number 44 below:

What had happened in that room with Assef had irrevocably bound us. ... “Would you like to come live in America with me and my wife?”

(Hosseini, 2003:279)

The next condition, showing Amir’s belongingness and love need as his motive happens when Amir said to Sohrab that he would do what Sohrab’s request anytime and many times he wants before Amir go chasing the kite. The

sentence Amir used to describe his attention to grant all Sohrab willing, include chasing the kite, is “For you, a thousand times over.” Furthermore, dealing with Amir’s attention and concern toward Sohrab to get his trust back by chasing the kite they won, Amir’s general description as a caring person appears clearly.

The explanation above is based on the data number 53:

“Do you want me to run that kite for you?” ... I thought I saw him nod.

“For you, a thousand times over,”

(Hosseini, 2003:323)

4.6.3 Self Esteem Need

Based on Maslow’s theory about self esteem, self esteem is divided into two basic types. The first level is a need of self respect. The second level is respect from others.

In a level of self respect need, person needs to know whether he or she is capable to handle a task and challenge or not. This self respect includes desire for competence, confidence, and achievement.

In addition, in the second level which described as a need of respect from others, this person wants to be recognized and valued by other people. Desire of prestige, recognition, reputation, acceptance and status belong to this level.

As the main character of the story, Amir shows his self esteem need by trying to win kite-fighting tournament to show Baba that Amir is worthy dealing with Baba’s perception toward Amir’s personality as a coward boy.

Amir's willing to show Baba that he is worthy represents Amir's need for respect from other. Amir believes, if he could win the kite-fighting tournament, he would get back his good reputation toward Baba's perception about him.

Besides that, Amir's self esteem need which controls him to follow the kite-fighting tournament and makes him believes that he can win the tournament, shows his general description as an optimistic person. Since, Amir shows his confident as an optimistic person by the sentence "I was going to win, and I was going to run the last kite."

The explanation above is based on the data number 10 below:

I was going to win, and I was going to run the last kite.
Then I'd bring it to home and show it to Baba. Show him
once and for all that his son was worthy.

(Hosseini, 2003:49)

Beside wants to get a good reputation from Baba, another reason that Amir have, to win the kite-fighting tournament, is Amir willing to get Baba's respect and recognition.

In Amir's life, Amir always feels like his Baba never paying attention and recognizing Amir. Amir feels like Baba never account his existence. Amir's feeling for not being recognized, described by the sentence "my life as a ghost in this house.". So that Amir believes if he can win the kite-fighting tournament, Baba will recognize his existence. Dealing with the explanation before, Amir's

motive, to win the kite-fighting tournament, belongs to need of respect from other as part of self esteem need.

Getting Baba's recognition is not the only Amir's willing to win the kite-fighting tournament. Another Amir's reason to win kite-fighting tournament is getting Baba's respect toward him. The respect Amir tries to get by winning the kite-fighting tournament can be seen by the way he wants to be called as Amir *Jan* by Baba. Dealing with the suffix *jan* in a Afghan name, the purpose of adding *jan* is to show a respect to the addressee.

The explanation above is based on the data number 11 below:

Then maybe my life as a ghost in this house would finally be over. ... Maybe he'd call me Amir jan like Rahim Khan did.

(Hosseini, 2003:49)

The last proof which emphasizes Amir's motive to win kite-fighting tournament is belonging to his self esteem need, is his willing to be looked at not just seen, to be listened to and not just be heard. From Amir's willing to be looked and to be listened, it can be concluded that Amir is a boy who lack of recognition. Yet as a boy who grows up motherless he needs Baba's attention. Dealing with the condition and Amir's willing to be recognized, a motive behind Amir's willing to win the kite-fighting tournament belongs to second level of self esteem need, known by need of respect from other.

The explanation above is based on the data number 12 below:

..this was my one chance to become someone who was
looked at, not seen, listened to, not heard.

(Hosseini, 2003:57)

Dealing with the analysis above, it can be concluded that from the five Abraham Maslow's theory about hierarchy needs, Amir as the main character of *The Kite Runner* shows three dominant needs namely safety and security need, belongingness and love need, self esteem need dealing with his goal to get Baba's recognition and respect, his problem to overcome his anxiety dealing a betrayal he did toward Hassan , and his effort to redeem his betrayal toward Hassan as his illegitimate half brother by taking out Sohrab from Kabul and giving him a better life. But, from those three dominant motive Amir has, the most dominant motive is safety and security need. Since, Amir's betrayal toward Hassan, as the source of his safety and security need, gives Amir more conflicts and impacts toward his personality, behavior and general description as the main character of the story.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

5.1. Conclusion

This thesis entitled Amir's anxiety and motive in Khaled Hosseini's *The Kite Runner* analyze Amir's anxiety and motive. Library research method is used to gain the references related with the object of analysis . The structural and psychological approach are usde to analyze the intrinsic and extrinsic elements. The structural approach is used to analyze character, conflict, setting and plot. Meanwhile, psychological approach is used to analyze Amir's anxiety and motive.

The results show Amir as a caring, inferior, coward, optimistic, anxious, selfish, careless, sly and patient person. Amir is round static character since he has more than one specific trait but his characteristic as a caring person remains the same from beginning to the end of the story. Amir experiences both internal and external conflict. Amir's internal conflict caused by a clash of emotional feeling within himself. The external conflict experienced by Amir appears against Hassan, Baba, Rahim Khan, Assef, Raymond Andrew, Omar Faisal, and Sohrab.

The setting in *The Kite Runner* is setting of time, social and place. The settings of time are 1975-December 2001, winter, March 1981, June 2001, and August 2001. The settings of social are the different social class between Amir and Hassan, the history of Pashtuns and Hazaras great social barrier in Kabul, A kite-fighting tournament as Kabul's custom, the issues of Hazaras dignity. The settings of places dealing with the conflict, motive and anxiety of Amir are Kabul,

San Francisco, Wazir Akhbar Khan, alley, Hassan's home, Pakistan, Sarak-e-Mehmana, American Embassy, Bathroom Hotel, Lake Elizabeth, Fremont.

The plot of *The Kite Runner* reveals the exposition describes Amir's effort to get Baba's recognition and respect by following and winning the kite-fighting tournament. Inciting force shows Amir decision to send Hassan out from his home dealing with anxiety he got after letting Hassan got raped by Assef. The rising action shows Amir acceptance toward Rahim Khan request to take Sohrab out from Kabul after knowing that Hassan is his illegitimate half brother. The climax shows Amir's effort to take Sohrab out from Kabul by experiencing a fighting with Assef, Amir's request to Sohrab to live with Amir in America, Amir's shock for finding Sohrab did suicide trial and Amir's losing trust from Sohrab. Finally, the resolution shows Amir and Sohrab's arriving in America, and Amir's effort to get back Sohrab trust by chasing the kite they already won.

Amir's anxiety and motive are the extrinsic element analyzed using psychological approach. Realistic, neurotic and moral anxiety are anxiety experienced by Amir. The sources of Amir's realistic anxiety are Assef and Sohrab. Meanwhile, the source of Amir's neurotic anxiety is his imagination toward Assef punishment. The source of Amir's moral anxiety is his super ego which punished his ego that already followed his immoral id to betray Hassan. Finally, the most dominant anxiety experienced by Amir is moral anxiety.

Amir's motive are safety and security need, belongingness and love need, and self esteem. Amir's safety and security need appears dealing with the betrayal he did toward Hassan as a Hazara, and the fact that actually Hassan is Amir's

illegitimate half brother. In addition, Amir's belongingness and love need appears twice, firsts dealing with Amir's caring toward Sohrab as a person who already saved him from Assef and as the only family Amir has, second, dealing with a broken promise Amir made which later made him lost Sohrab's trust. Later, Amir's self esteem need appears as his motivation to follow and win the kite-fighting tournament to get Baba's recognition and respect. So that, the most dominant motive experienced by Amir is safety and security need.

5.2. Suggestion

The Kite Runner is a literary work that contains both psychological and sociological issues within the story. So that, the writer suggests for the next analyst to analyze *The Kite Runner* using sociological approach since the social barrier between Pashtuns and Hazaras in *The Kite Runner* appears clearly and controls character's behavior within the story. Beside the sociological approach, the writer suggest the next analyst to approach *The Kite Runner* using semiotic approach as the extrinsic element for there are some symbols within the story that can be analyzed.

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APPENDICES

| No | Data | Classification | Context | Page |
|----|--|---|--|------|
| 1. | December 2001 I became what I am today at the age of twelve, on frigid overcast day in the winter of 1975.... I glanced up and saw a pair of kite...San Fransisco, the city I now call home. ... I thought about Hassan. Thought about Baba. Ali. Kabul. | Setting of time : 1975-December 2001 | December 2001 was the time Amir told his story. Amir retold what kind of person he was at that time, was influenced by his past in the winter of 1975, once when he was twelve years old. A pair of kite Amir saw remind him to Hassan, Baba, Ali and his life in Kabul. | 1-2 |
| 2. | Everyone agreed that my father, my Baba, had built the most beautiful house in the Wazir Akhbar Khan district,... | Setting of place : Wazir Akhbar Khan | Amir lived with his Baba in Wazir Akhbar Khan district, Kabul. In Amir's neighborhood, his house known as a beautiful house, even some people thought that his house was the prettiest houses in Kabul. | 4 |
| 3. | .. Hassan and I parted ways. I went past the rosebushes to Baba's mansion, Hassan to mud shack... . | Setting of social : Amir and Hassan social class (Rosebushes mansion against mud shack) | Amir and Hassan grew up together. They always spent their time playing together. When evening came, they went back to their own living. Amir went back to his Baba's mansion with rosebushes in entryway and Hassan to his mud shuck. | 5 |
| 4. | ... I reached across my seat, slung my arm around him, pulled him close. He rested his | General desription : Caring person | There was a soldier yelled to Hassan when Amir and Hassan on their way to Cinema Zainab. The soldier said that he knew Hassan's mother as a great whore. | 7 |

| No | Data | Classification | Context | Page |
|----|---|--|---|------|
| | head on my shoulder. | | When they arrived at the cinema and the movie was playing while the room being dark, Amir heard Hassan cried. On that time, Amir approached Hassan, slung his arm around Hassan, pulled Hassan close and let Hassan rested his head on Amir's shoulder. | |
| 5. | They called him "flat-nosed" because of Ali and Hassan's characteristic Hazara Mongoloid features. ... In it, I read that my people, the Pashtuns had persecuted and oppressed the Hazaras. ... The book said that my people had killed the Hazaras, driven them from their lands, burned their homes, and sold their women. The book said part of the reason Pashtuns had oppressed the Hazaras was that Pashtuns were Sunni Muslim, while Hazaras were Shi'a. ... It also said some things I did know, like the people called Hazaras <i>mice-eating, flat-nosed, load carrying donkeys</i> . | Setting of social : History of Pashtuns and Hazaras | <p>Amir read his mother's history book. In that book, there was a chapter discussed about The Hazaras. Amir read what his people, Pashtuns, had done to Hassan's people, Hazaras. The history book said that for long time ago the Pashtuns had persecuted and oppressed the Hazaras. Many kind of violence Pashtuns did to Hazaras, such as driven them from their lands, burned their homes and sold their woman.</p> <p>In addition, the book also mentioned the reason Pashtuns oppressed Hazaras is their difference group as Muslim. Pashtuns belong to Sunni Muslim and Hazaras are Shi'a.</p> <p>Pashtuns also called Hazaras as "flat-nosed" because of their physic mongoloid features.</p> | 8 |

| No | Data | Classification | Context | Page |
|----|--|---|--|------|
| 6. | ... I always felt like Baba hated me a little. And why not? After all, I had killed his beloved wife, | General description: Inferior person. | Amir wondered when he and his Baba would have a good conversation like what just they did, since Amir always assumed the reason of his Baba was seldom talking with Amir was Amir mother's dead while she gave birth Amir. Amir thought himself as his father beloved wife murderer. | 17 |
| 7. | Of course, marrying a poet was one thing, but fathering a son who preferred burying his face in poetry books to hunting...well, that wasn't Baba had envisioned it, I suppose. Real man didn't read poetry ... Real men – real boys – played soccer just as Baba had when he had been young. | General description: Inferior person. | Another reason of Amir's opinion about Baba's lack of recognition toward Amir, is Baba's shame about Amir's hobby as a bookworm of poetry books. Amir always prefers to bury himself in some poetry books than play soccer like another boy, and real men do. | 17 |
| 8. | "... I see how they push him around, take his toys from him, give him a shove here, a whack there. And you know, he never fights back. Never. He just...drops his head and..." | General description : Coward person. | Amir's Baba told Rahim Khan about Amir's cowardliness as a boy. Baba told Rahim Khan that Amir never fought back when boys in his neighborhood tried to annoy him. | 19 |
| 9. | Every winter, district in Kabul held a kite-fighting tournament. the day of the tournament was | Setting of time : Winter Setting of place : | In Kabul and its district, a kite-fighting tournament always be held every winter. For boys lived in Kabul, the day of the tournament was undeniably. The kite-fighting tournament seems a war for all boys in Kabul. | 43 |

| No | Data | Classification | Context | Page |
|-----|---|--|--|------|
| | undeniably ... Kabul, fighting kites was a little like going to war | Kabul Setting of social: Kite-fighting tournament as Kabul's custom. | | |
| 10. | I was going to win, and I was going to run the last kite. Then I'd bring it to home and show it to Baba. Show him once and for all that his son was worthy. | General description : Optimistic person Motive : Self esteem need | When the winter came and the kite-fighting tournament would be held, Amir thought that it was the time to get Baba's recognition. Amir realized that he was good kite fighter, so he wanted to win this tournament to get Baba's recognition and respect by showing Baba that Amir was worthy. | 49 |
| 11. | Then maybe my life as a ghost in this house would finally be over. ... Maybe he'd call me Amir jan like Rahim Khan did. | Motive : Self esteem need | By winning this kite-fighting tournament, Amir wished Baba would be nice with him, accounted his existence in their home, and respect him by calling him Amir jan. | 49 |
| 12. | All I saw was the blue kite. All I smelled was victory. | General description : Optimistic person. | There were two kites left on the sky, one was Amir's kite. By seeing his kite as one of two kites left on the sky, Amir believed he could win the tournament. | 57 |
| 13. | ...this was my one chance to become someone who was looked at, not seen, listened to, not heard. | Motive : Self esteem need. Plot : Exposition | Amir realized that winning the kite-fighting tournament was the only chance to be recognized by Baba. | 57 |
| 14. | "We won! We won!" was all I | Plot : | Amir opened his eyes and saw his kite already cut another last kite | 58 |

| No | Data | Classification | Context | Page |
|-----|---|---|---|-------|
| | could say. | Exposition | down. He screamed “we won”. It was all he could say. | |
| 15. | ... I saw him running toward the bazaar awhile ago. ... Hassan was standing at the blind end of the alley... | Setting of place : alley | Amir looked for Hassan since he have not came back yet from chasing the last kite. Amir asked his friend if he saw Hassan. Amir’s friend said that he saw Hassan running to the bazaar awhile ago. Later, when Amir arrived at the bazaar, he heard a voice coming from the alley. Amir followed the voice and saw Hassan was standing at the blind end of the alley. | 60-62 |
| 16. | Blocking Hassan way out of the alley...Wali..Kamal..Assef... I felt my body clench up, and something cold rippled up my spine. | Anxiety : Realistic anxiety Conflict : Internal. General description : Anxious person. | Amir found Hassan in a alley, but there were three boys blocked Hassan’s way out. Those boys were Wali, Kamal and Assef. Seeing this situation, Amir felt his body clench up and later something cold rippled up his spine. | 62 |
| 17. | I realized I still hadn’t breathed out. I exhaled, slowly, quietly. | General description : Coward person. Conflict : Internal | Seeing Hassan trapped by Assef and his gang made Amir afraid. He just could see. He realized that he still hadn’t breathed. When he tried to exhale, he exhaled his breathing slowly and quietly. He felt paralyzed because of his fear toward unpleasant situation he faced. | 63 |
| 18. | I opened my mouth, almost said something. Almost. The rest of my life might have turned out differently if I had. But I didn’t. I just watched. ... | General description : Coward person. Conflict : Internal | Amir almost opened his mouth and said something to save Hassan when he knew Assef was going to harass Hassan. But it was just almost. At the end Amir just watching. | 64 |

| No | Data | Classification | Context | Page |
|-----|---|---|--|------|
| 19. | I stopped watching, turned away from the alley. ... I was weeping. | General description : Coward person. Conflict : Internal. | Amir stop watching Hassan when he got raped by Assef, and decided to turn away from the alley. Amir was too afraid to see unpleasant thing happened toward Hassan. Later, Amir also realized that he was weeping. | 67 |
| 20. | In the end, I ran. I ran because I was a coward. I was afraid of Assef and what he would do to me. I was afraid of getting hurt. | General description : Coward person. Anxiety : Neurotic anxiety Motive : Safety and security need. Plot : Inciting Force | Amir accepted himself as a coward person when he decided to run away and let Hassan got raped by Assef. Amir realized that one of the reason why he ran away because of his fear toward Assef. Amir was afraid of getting hurt if he saved Hassan. | 68 |
| 21. | Assef was right: Nothing was free in this world. Maybe Hassan was the price I had to pay, the lamb I had to slay, to win Baba. ... He was just a Hazara, wasn't he? | General description : Selfish person. Setting of social : Hazaras dignity Plot : Inciting Force | Another Amir's reason letting Hassan got raped by Assef was he knew that Assef's argument was true. Nothing was free in this world. Amir thought that Hassan was the price he had to pay to win Baba's recognition by keeping the last kite on Hassan. As a Muslim, Amir symbolized Hassan as a lamb that he needed to slay for a purpose. Furhtemore, Amir said to himself that in fact Hassan was just a Hazara. | 68 |
| 22. | I buried my face in the warmth of his chest and wept. Baba | Motive : Safety and security | Amir went home with his last kite from kite-fighting tournament. Amir opened Baba's study room and found his Baba smiled at him. | 69 |

| No | Data | Classification | Context | Page |
|-----|---|--|---|------|
| | held me close to him,... In his arms, I forgot what I'd done. And that was good. | need. | Baba opened his arm and hugged Amir. In his Baba's chest and wept, Amir felt save. He could forget the sin and betrayal he just did toward Hassan. | |
| 23. | " I watched Hassan get raped," I said to no one. ... A part of me was hoping someone would wake up and hear, so I wouldn't have to live with this lie anymore... That was the night I became an insomniac. | Conflict : Internal. Anxiety : Moral anxiety General description: Anxious person. | Amir still could not sleep when all of his family already fell asleep. In this time, Amir thought about Hassan and his betrayal. Amir became an insomniac. Amir said to no one that he watched Hassan got raped. Amir revealed what he saw, for a part of him was hoping someone would hear, so that he would not have to live with that kind of lie anymore. | 75 |
| 24. | The words I'd carved on the tree trunk with Ali's kitchen knife, <i>Amir and Hassan : The Sultan of Kabul</i> ... I couldn't stand looking at them now. | Conflict : Internal. Anxiety : Moral anxiety General description : Coward person. | Amir and Hassan went to the hill where their pomegranate stood. Amir saw the words he had carved on the tree trunk "Amir and Hassan : The Sultan of Kabul" but he could not stand looking at those words. | 76 |
| 25. | ... " I don't know why we don't play anymore."... I buried my head in my lap,... "...I want you go away," I snapped. | Conflict : External Amir against Hassan. Motive : | Amir felt depressed when Hassan around him. Once when Hassan asked Amir the reason they never played together anymore, Amir just could buried his head in his lap, and revealed his willing to see Hassan go away from Amir. | 77 |

| No | Data | Classification | Context | Page |
|-----|---|---|--|-------|
| | | Safety and Security need. | | |
| 26. | “ Baba, have you ever thought about getting new servants?”... “I’ve never laid a hand on you, Amir, but you ever say that again...” ... “ You bring me shame.” | Conflict : External Amir against Baba General description : Careless person. | Amir asked Baba whether Baba ever thought to get new servants or not. Unfortunately, this kind of question made Baba angry toward Amir. | 77 |
| 27. | Then I took a couple of the envelopes of cash from the pile of gifts and my watch,... I went to downstairs, crossed the yard, and entered Ali and Hassan’s living... I lifted Hassan’s mattress and planted my new watch and a handful of Afghani bills under it. | General description : Sly person. Motive : Safety and security need. Setting of place : Hassan’s home Plot : Inciting Force. | Amir waited Ali and Hassan left their home to reveal his trick to send Hassan out from his home and his life. So that, when Ali and Hassan already went out, Amir entered their living and put some money and his new watch under Hassan’s mattress. Amir wanted send Hassan out from his house and life by making Hassan seen as a thief. | 90-91 |
| 28. | March 1981...My innards had been roiling since we’d left Kabul just after two in the morning. | Setting of time : March 1981 Motive : Safety and security need. | March 1981, morning, was the time when Baba and Amir left Kabul, because of political and economic issues which changed Kabul as unsafe city to be lived in. | 96 |

| No | Data | Classification | Context | Page |
|-----|--|---|--|---------|
| | | Plot : Rising action. | | |
| 29. | <i>Come. There is a way to be good again</i> , Rahim Khan had said on the phone just before hanging up. | Plot : Rising action. | Amir received a call from Rahim Khan in Peshawar, Pakistan. Rahim Khan asked Amir to see him in Peshawar and finished the conversation by saying “There is a way to be good again”. | 168 |
| 30. | June 2001 ... A week later, I sat on a window seat board a Pakistani International Airlines flight,... | Setting of time : June 2001 Setting of Place : Pakistan | On June 2001, a week later after receiving Rahim Khan phone, Amir went to Peshawar, Pakistan to meet Rahim Khan. | 166-169 |
| 31. | “Hassan,” I said. ... Those thorny old barbs of guilt bore into me once more, ... Suddenly the air in Rahim Khan’s little flat was too thick, too hot,... | Conflict : Internal. Anxiety : Moral anxiety General description : Anxious person. | Rahim <i>Khan</i> confessed to Amir that when he was in Kabul he did not live by himself but with Hassan. Amir uttered Hassan name and suddenly he can feel that there was a big guilty feeling bore into him once more. It made Amir felt that the air in Rahim <i>Khan</i> ’s flat was too thick. Amir can not breath easily. | 176 |
| 32. | “Rahim <i>Khan</i> , I don’t want to go to Kabul. I can’t!” ... “Why me? Why can’t you pay someone here to go? I’ll pay for it if it’s a matter of money.” | Conflict : External Amir against Rahim Khan. | Rahim <i>Khan</i> wanted Amir to grant his wish. Rahim Khan wished Amir went to Kabul, to bring Sohrab out from there. But, Amir still did not want to go to Kabul as he knew that Kabul was an unsafe place. Amir argued Rahim <i>Khan</i> , if it was about money, Amir would pay for it then. This statement made Rahim <i>Khan</i> angry toward Amir since the reason of Rahim <i>Khan</i> asked Amir to take Sohrab was bigger than money and he believed Amir knew the reason. | 193-194 |

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| | “It isn’t about money, Amir! ... I think we both know why it has to be you, don’t we?” | | | |
| 33. | I felt like a man sliding down a steep cliff, ... The room was swooping up and down, swaying side to side. | Conflict : Internal General description : Anxious person. | Amir was too shock to hear from Rahim <i>Khan</i> that Hassan was Amir’s illegitimate half brother. He felt like a man sliding down a steep cliff. He felt like the room was swooping up and down, swaying side to side. | 195 |
| 34. | “You bastard,” I muttered. Stood up. “You goddamn bastard!” I screamed. “All of you, you bunch of lying goddamn bastard!” ... “... I’m thirty-eight years old and I’ve just found out whole my life is one big fucking lie! ...” | Conflict : External Amir against Rahim Khan. Plot : Rising action. | Amir was angry toward Rahim <i>Khan</i> after knowing from him that Hassan was actually his illegitimate half brother. Amir screamed Rahim Khan as a bastard. Amir was really angry knowing that whole of his life was a big lie. | 195 |
| 35. | How could I have been so blind? The signs had been there for me to see all along:... | Conflict : Internal | Amir was angry toward himself because he could not realize the signs Baba showed to him to describe that Hassan was not just a servant and Hazaras boy, by Baba’s caring and affection to Hassan. | 196 |
| 36. | How could he have lied to me all those years? To Hassan?... | Conflict : Internal | Amir asked himself, how could his Baba lied to him and Hassan all those years. Yet Baba ever told to Amir that the only sin was a theft. When we told a lie, we stole someone’s right to the truth. | 197 |
| 37. | ... I hadn’t brought the Taliban to the house to shoot Hassan. But I had driven Hassan and | Conflict : Internal | Amir talked to himself that he was not the reason Hassan passed away in Taliban’s hand. But he also thinks that the condition might be so different if he had not send Hassan out from his home when | 198 |

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| | Ali out of the house. ..things might have turned out differently if I hadn't? | Anxiety : Moral anxiety General description : Anxious person. | they were children. Since Hassan might be brought by Baba to America to have a better and safe life there if Amir never send Hassan out from his house and life. | |
| 38. | ...my entire life, ... had been a cycle of lies, betrayals, and secrets. ... There is a way to be good again, ... with a little boy. An orphan. Hassan's son. Somewhere in Kabul | Motive : Safety and security need Plot : Rising action | Amir realized that his entire life had been a cycle of lies, betrayals and secret. So that, Amir need to end the cycle of lie and betrayal by taking Hassan's son out from Kabul. | 198 |
| 39. | I looked at the round face in the Polaroid again,... My brother face. ... I found Rahim Khan,...then I told him I was going to Kabul... | Plot : Rising action. | Amir looked at Hassan's face in Polaroid, his brother face. Amir realized that Hassan was the only person who loved him very much and it was the time to him to redeem his sin toward Hassan by taking Sohrab out from Kabul. Later, Amir met Rahim Khan and said that he would go to Kabul. | 199 |
| 40. | ...on Street 15, Sarak-e-Mehmana, Street of the Guest. | Setting of place : Sarak-e-Mehmana | Steer 15, Sarak-e-Mehmana, Street of the guest, was an address where Taliban's house placed. Amir went to this house to find Sohrab. | 239 |
| 41. | The question hit me like a hammer between the eyes. I felt the color drain from my face. My legs went cold. Numb. | Conflict : Internal General description : Anxious person. | The leader of Taliban asked Amir about <i>Babalu</i> , Ali. Amir was shocked since people who would call Ali's name as <i>Babalu</i> were a people from his neighborhood in Wazir-Akbar Khan. It means this Taliban knew who was Amir although he already used a fake beard. | 245 |
| 42. | I tried to take a breath and couldn't. ...My face was | Conflict : Internal | The Taliban knew who was in front of him by laughing and saying did Amir think that he would not recognize Amir with the fake beard | 246 |

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| | burning. ..."Assef" | Anxiety : Realistic anxiety General description : Anxious person. | he used. The Taliban also said that he knew Amir's father had passed away. Later, Amir knew who was a Talib in front of him was Assef. | |
| 43. | "You have to earn him." ... Getting thrown against the wall,... Getting hurled against the wall. ... The side of my face slamming against the corner of the television stand. ... Getting kicked. | Conflict : External Amir against Assef. Plot : Climax. | The only way to take Sohrab out from the Taliban house was by doing fighting with Assef. Unfortunately, Amir was not a good fighter. Assef thrown Amir against the wall and everything in the room for many times. | 250-252 |
| 44. | What had happened in that room with Assef had irrevocably bound us. ... "Would you like to come live in America with me and my wife?" | Motive : Belongingness and love need. General description : Caring person Plot : Climax. | Amir felt that what happened between him and Sohrab in Assef living made the kindship between him and Sohrab bound irrevocably. So that Amir requested Sohrab to come live with him in America. | 279 |
| 45. | The lawn outside the America embassy in Islamabad was neatly mowed,... | Setting of Place : America embassy | Amir went to the America embassy in Pakistan to relinquish adoption petition as he wanted to adopt Sohrab. | 284 |
| 46. | "Your petition to adopt this young fellow. Give it up. ..." | Conflict : External | Amir was angry toward Raymond, an embassy employee, since he said that Amir was better to give up with his adoption petition. Amir | 288 |

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| | ... “What are you saying, that I should throw him back on the street?” ... I got up. | Amir against Raymond Andrew, embassy employee | did not want to follow Raymond’s suggestion. So that, Amir decided to get up and go. | |
| 47. | “You could relinquish him to an orphanage here, then file an orphan petition. ...” “I don’t want to do that,” ... “I promised him I wouldn’t send him back to an orphanage.” | Conflict : External. Amir against Omar Faisal, an Immigration lawyer. | Amir talked with Omar Faisal, delivered his willing to adopt Sohrab, but Omar Faisal said it was going to be difficult and took long time. So that, Omar suggested Amir to send Sohrab back to an orphanage while Amir made an orphan petition to adopt Sohrab. Amir rejected Omars’ suggestion, automatically, as he already promised to Sohrab that he would not ever been sent to the any orphanage anymore. | 295-296 |
| 48. | “Well,Mr.Faisal thinks that it would really help if we could...if we could ask you to stay in a home for kids for a while.” “You promised you’d never put me in one of those places, Amir agha,” ... “Please! Please, no!” | Conflict : External Amir against Sohrab. Plot : climax | Amir told Sohrab what Omar Faisal suggested to him, such sent Sohrab to an orphanage for awhile. Sohrab was shocked and recalled Amir’s promise toward Sohrab about not sending him to any orphanage anymore, a place where Amir knew that Sohrab got big trauma. | 297 |
| 49. | Sohrab!... I knocked on the bathroom door. ... I pushed the door open. ... Suddenly I was on my knees, screaming. | Setting of place : Bathroom Hotel Anxiety : Realistic anxiety General description : Anxious person. | Amir looked for Sohrab in a bathroom. Amir wanted to inform Sohrab that he did not need to be sent to an orphanage since Soraya’s uncle already gave information that Amir could bring Sohrab to America using humanitarian visa. Unfortunately, Amir saw Sohrab comitted suicide. It made Amir shocked and screaming then. | 299 |

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| | | Plot : Climax. | | |
| 50. | “How are you?” I said. He didn’t answer. ... Again I was met by silence. | General description : Patient person. Plot : Climax | Amir tried to make conversations with Sohrab, but Sohrab already lost his trust to Amir. Sohrab did not wanted to answer the conversation. | 307 |
| 51. | We arrived home about seven month ago, on a warm day in August 2001. | Setting of time : August 2001 Plot : Resolution. | Amir and Sohrab arrived in America in August 2001. | 312 |
| 52. | I took Soraya, Khala Jamila, and Sohrab to a gathering of Afghans at Lake Elizabeth Park in Fremont. | Setting of place : Lake Elizabeth Park, Fremont | Amir took Soraya, Khala Jamila and Sohrab to Afghans’ gathering at Lake Elizabeth Park in Fremont. Later, this place was a place where Amir tried to get back Sohrab trust and hope toward Amir. | 317 |
| 53. | “Do you want me to run that kite for you?” ... I thought I saw him nod. “For you, a thousand times over,” | Motive : Belongingness and love need. General description : Caring person. Plot : Resolution | Amir succeeded cut down the kite of another kid, so that he asked Sohrab whether he wanted Amir to chased the kite or not. Sohrab did not give any words to show Amir that he wants Amir chasing the kite for him, but Amir thought he saw Sohrab’s nod. Later, Amir ran away, chased the kite while saying to Sohrab a sentences Hassan always said to Amir, “for you, a thousand times over.” | 323 |

