



**THE AMBIVALENCE OF THE MAIN CHARACTER IN
THE KITE RUNNER BY KHALED HOSSEINI**

**A final project submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirement for the degree
of Sarjana Sastra in English**

by

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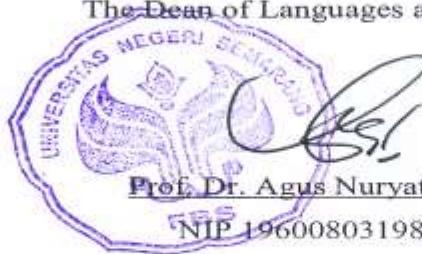
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I Vega Ma'arijil Ula hereby declare that this final project entitled *The Ambivalence of Main Character in The Kite Runner by Khaled Hosseini* is my own work and has not been submitted in any form for another degree or diploma at my university or other institute of tertiary education. Information derived from the published and unpublished work of others has been acknowledged in the text and a list of references is given in the bibliography.

Semarang, August 5, 2015

A handwritten signature consisting of stylized, fluid lines forming the letters 'V', 'M', and 'U'.

Vega Ma'arijil ula

DEDICATION

To

My beloved father, H. Aristo Haryono

My beloved mother, Hj. Maryudiani

My brothers

My dearest friends

MOTTO

Shinjitsu wa itsumo hitotsu - There is only one truth

(Shinichi Kudo)

Genius is one percent inspiration and ninety-nine percent perspiration.

(Thomas Alfa Edison)

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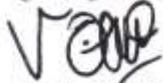
The first and foremost, I would like to express my greatest gratitude to Allah SWT, the almighty God for the blessing, strength, love, gift and inspiration in leading to the completion of this final project and accompanying me day by day, without His guidance, everything seems impossible for me.

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ABSTRACT

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Ambivalent attitudes are evaluations that contain both positive and negative feeling about objects. The problem of this study is psychological problem called ambivalence. This final project investigates about the ambivalence of the main character named Amir in *The Kite Runner* novel. Every person in a society has the same chance to face ambivalence. Here, Amir as the main character is faced with the situation of ambivalence. He is depicted as a person who does not have a principle to struggle for what he believes. He is depicted as a person who always depends on Hassan as his close friend. Fearful, confused, betrayed, and regret are what the main character experience the ambivalence.

In this research, the writer uses descriptive qualitative and applies psychology theory and psychoanalysis approach by Sigmund Freud to find out the problem dealing with the ambivalence. The sources of the data in this study are divided into two categories, they are the primary source and the secondary source. The primary source is the novel of *The Kite Runner* and the secondary source is the supporting data from textbook, journal, articles, and internet. The data taken from the novel were the quotations showing ambivalence faced by the main character in the novel. Then, the secondary data were the interpreting, analyzing, commentary discussion of the primary source. The data were collected by means of reading and identifying data. Those collected data will be presented in the appendices which are the answers of the research questions.

From the data analysis the writer concludes that 1) the main character's psyche can be explained by using psychological model by Sigmund Freud called tripartite model which consists of id, ego and superego. 2) the ambivalence in the novel is described by the ambiguity of Amir and his dependence on his close friend 3) the impacts of the ambivalence on him and also on Hassan as his close friend.

From the conclusion I found that the ambivalence of the main character in the novel is faced by Amir who always gets problems to decide an option of two alternatives every day around him. Amir is somebody who cannot live without his friend. It can be concluded that Amir as the main character always faces problems in deciding things. Besides that, he is too depended on Hassan, his close friend.

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

Chapter 1 discusses about the introduction of the study. It consists of the background of the study, the reason for choosing topic, statements of the problem, objectives of the study, significance of the study and outline of the study.

1.1 Background of the Study

Literature is a depiction of daily human life presented in the form of literature that is classified into some genres, such as drama, poetry, song, prose, novel and short story. Nowadays novel is familiar and becomes object analysis in literary work. Etymologically, literature is derived from the latin word *litteratura* and *littera* means letter, which is the smallest element of the alphabetical writing (Wellek 1960). Ibrahim (1986:4) argues that literature is a work which is used by imagination and emotion. One of the topics in literary work is ambivalence.

Through this paper, the writer wants to make a research about ambivalence in this literary work. Ambivalence is a daze cases for two things. Usually called as dilemma such as two similar things that simultaneously exist of strong positive and negative for the same object. Ambivalent attitudes are evaluations that contain both positive and negative feeling about objects (Thompson, Zanna, and Griffin 1995). Another journal states that ambivalence reflects the existence between positive and negative evaluation of an attitude toward object. Considerable research has documented the properties of ambivalent attitudes, focusing particularly on the strength of ambivalent attitudes (Petty and Krosnick 1995). The concept of ambivalence fits with more general ideas about the structure of affect, suggesting that positive and negative affect can occur relatively and independently (e.g. Ito and Cacioppo 2001).

The writer wants to discuss about ambivalence in the novel entitled *The Kite Runner*. Ambivalent attitudes share several characteristics and consequences which are different from non-ambivalent attitudes. Yudiono (1990:59) said that the object of psychology is easy to be understood by seeing the attitude of the character. For instance, ambivalence is associated with slow evaluations, low attitude stability (Bargh, Chaiken, Govender, and Pratto 1992) and systematic processing (Maio, Bell, and Esses 1996). This situation is related to Sigmund Freud's theory which is called

tripartite model, that is id, ego, and superego. Tripartite model is the three parts of the psychic apparatus defined in Sigmund Freud's structural model. In this research the opposition between love and hate is depicted in the main character's mind. Based on the previous explanation the writer will analyze the ambivalence of the main character in the Kite Runner novel by Khaled Hosseini.

1.2 Reasons for Choosing Topic

The writer chooses the topic of his study based on the following reasons:

1. First, the novel contains new vocabulary and knowledge about human experiences and human perspectives.
2. The ambivalence in this novel is interesting to be analyzed, because the main character in the novel is dilemmatic in his choices. His ideas and emotions are contradictory with his attitudes.

1.3 Research Problems

Based on the background of study above, the problem of the study is as follows:

- a. What is the main character's psyche based on Tripartite model theory?
- b. How is ambivalence described in The Kite Runner novel?
- c. What are the impacts of the main character's ambivalence on himself and other people?

1.4 Objective of the Study

Based on the research problem, this study has some goals:

1. To find out the main character's psyche based on the Tripartite model.
2. To discuss the ambivalence in the novel.
3. To analyze the impacts of the main character's ambivalence on himself and other people.

1.5 Significance of the Study

The result of this study are expected to give benefits for the English teachers, the students of English department, and the public society:

1. For the English teachers.

Through this research, the English teachers are expected to know more about the ambivalence, especially the main character's ambivalence in The Kite Runner novel.

2. For the students of English department.

Students are agents of change, therefore they are expected to have good attitude, behavior, and skill, in building social relationship with other people. Through this

study, the writer expects that the students of the English Department know about the ambivalence especially the one faced by main character in this novel.

3. For the public society

The writer wants to contribute this paper to the public or society. In this paper the writer wants to reveal the problem about ambivalence faced by the first character in the novel *The Kite Runner*. As a result, people will know his reason for doing that, then the public or society will learn about this case.

1.6 Outline of the Research Report

This final project is organized into five chapters and subchapters.

Chapter one is the introduction, which consists of background of the study, reason for selecting topic, statements of the problem, purposes of the study, significance of the study, and outline of final project.

Chapter two is review of related literature, which consists of three subchapters. First, review of related studies, it explains some previous studies and focusing on ambivalence. Second, review of related theories that discusses about ambivalence in novel and in the last but not the least is a framework, it describes how the theory apply in answering the problem's statements.

Chapter three is methods of investigation. This chapter consists of three subchapters. The first, gives the information about the research design. Second, gives the information about object of the study. The third, gives information about the role of researcher. The next is type of data, instrument for collecting data, procedures of collecting data, and procedures of analyzing data.

Chapter four is the analysis. In this chapter, the analysis of the ambivalence in the novel is given by me. It contains three subchapters. The first, the writer will analyze the character psyche based on tripartite model. Second, the writer will find out the ambivalence problem in novel. Third, the write will reveal the impact of main character ambivalence in his life.

Chapter five, the last chapter, the writer presents conclusion and some suggestion dealing with the subject matter of his final project.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter presents review of related literature. The writer would like to present the approach and theory underlying the topic of the project. The writer uses previous study to support explanation of the subject matter. In order to analyze the object of the study, the writer supports the analysis by psychoanalysis theory, tripartite model, and ambivalence of the main character depicted in the novel.

2.1 Review of the Previous Study

The previous researcher was done by Anita Sakti Lilianingrum (2009) from English department of Semarang State University. Her project is *The Ambivalence of Human Principles in Harry Potter and The Deathly Hallow*. She stated that ambivalence is a natural phenomenon for people. It basically exists in every person. The ambivalence of other people toward their conflicting object in literary work, especially in novel since indirectly it helps us to know ourselves better in problem solving particularly when facing the similar problems.

Her research uses descriptive qualitative and applies social psychological theory by Karen Horney to find out the case dealing with the ambivalence. The sources of her study are divided into two categories as the primary source and the

secondary source. The primary source is the novel of Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows, then the secondary source is the supporting data from the textbook, journal, articles in internet and encyclopedia. Her data taken from the novel are in the forms of phrases, sentences, dialogues, explicit sentences, and hidden meanings, while from the secondary data were the interpreting, analyzing, commentary the discussion of the primary source. The data were collected by reading, identifying data, and classifying the data into some observation sheets.

Her aims of the study are to identify the human principles which really occur in the novel and to find out the ambivalence of human principles that are present in the novel. Her previous study is related to my research. The writer chooses ambivalence for the research in the novel entitled *The Kite Runner*. Ambivalence is an interesting topic to be solved because the case is common to take place.

She analyzed that there were some principles in the novel, they are principle of benevolence, principle of respect for person, and principle of justice. She added that the ambivalence of human principles that can be revealed in the novel is the ambivalence of love and hate that belong to principle of benevolence. According to Karen Horney, childhood experiences influence people in shaping personality in adulthood circumstances.

The second research which the writer uses as the review of the previous study was conducted by Park (2005) from Sungkyunkwan University. He conducted a research entitled *Psychological Experience of Attitudinal Ambivalence as a Function*

of Manipulated Source of Conflict and Individual Difference in Self-Construal. He explained about ambivalence. He argued that ambivalence is a position while someone has positive and negative feelings at the same time. It has dealing with my research too. The difference about his project from mine with mine is about the object. The writer uses novel as an object, but he uses students as an object. Therefore, my project is qualitative and his project is quantitative. He used Prister and Petty theory (2001) related with his project. Park argued that someone who is ambivalent has dependence on somebody else, for example when they want to study in graduate degree they will consider about it whether it is important or not. As sample he uses 172 students for his research to choose jobs. The answer of students will show ambivalence faced by students.

The third research which the writer uses as the review of the previous study was conducted by Fatimah (2014) from English Department of Semarang State University. She conducted a research entitled *Ambivalence on Southern American Culture during Great Depression Era as Reflected on Harper Lee's To Kill a Mockingbird*. She explained about ambivalence. Her research told about ambivalence in American culture which is revealed through the novel entitled *To Kill a Mockingbird*. She explained about the background of the novel and the author's biography to find an information related with South America's culture. The aims of her research is to know what racism is built on *To Kill a Mockingbird*. Her research

found about the ambivalence in which the white people faced ambivalence as they disagreed racism.

The fourth research which the writer uses as the review of the previous study was conducted by Luscher (2011) from University of Konstanz, Germany. His research told about ambivalence entitled *Ambivalence: A “Sensitizing Construct” for the Study and Practice of Intergenerational Relationships*. He chooses ambivalence just because it is spoken by so many people in the world. Ambivalence is able to consider the dynamic between conflict and solidarity of the people. He argued that ambivalence can be categorized as a key to speak with each other. His research is supported by theory from Blumer (1954) that uses ambivalence as a part to build perspective which dominated sociology study since 1970 that is about conflict and solidarity, for example is a conflict between father and his son or a conflict between elder people and young people. Emotion which is contrary to something else will make an ambivalence. According to his research, ambivalence seems like a dilemma. It is like different perspectives between young people and elder people. He thought he should conduct research about ambivalence.

The fifth research which the writer uses as the review of the previous study was conducted by Plight (2005) from University of Konstanz, Germany. His research told about ambivalence entitled *Ambivalence, discomfort, and motivated information processing*. His research revealed about the consequence of ambivalence. He used Petty dan Krosnick (1995) theory that conceptualized attitudes consist of four

dimensions such as persuasive, attitude of prediction, stabilization, and processing information. Someone is accustomed to complete her problems through ambivalence by holding the positive aspect and omit the negative aspect. His research was directed to 60 participants from Amsterdam University that consists of 36 women and 14 men by average 19 years old until 24 years old. The aims of his project is to know the ambivalence of participants. They hope to know about ambivalent problem.

The writer uses qualitative descriptive method and psychoanalysis theory by Sigmund Freud with his famous model entitled tripartite model. The writer uses two sources during the research. The first is primary source consists of novel entitled *The Kite Runner*. The second source is the supporting data such as, psychology books, journals, dictionary, internet, and previous study that are related with my project.

2.1.1 Novel

Novel was originally developed from narrative nonfiction, such as letters, biographies, and history, but in its development, a novel is not only based on data nonfiction. The author of a novel can change according to their desire of imagination. Sumardjo (1998: 29) said that a novel is a story with the prose form in long shape, this long shape means the story including the complex plot, many characters and various settings.

Next, Complete Dictionary of Arts and Science states that novel is a fictitious history of a series which are surprising and entertaining events in common life. Then,

According to Kennedy, in his book of literature An introduction to Fiction, Poetry and Drama (1983:80) said that novel is a book length story which is created by an author.

Through those definitions it can be concluded that novel is a portrait of a real life taking the roles of entertaining, interpreting social changes and commenting on social ideas which is written by the author. A good novel is a situation where an author keeps our interested and imagination through the story content of the novel itself.

There are many benefits of reading a novel. One of them is the readiness to both comfort and entertain people with fantasy and the curiosity about reality (Boulton 1975:01). It is just because novels give another description of life or anything else which is very different from the readers' life experience so they get both new experience about it and have a curiosity to know everything in this world.

2.2 Theoretical Review

In this sub-chapter, the writer would like to present the approaches underlying the topic of the study. The writer uses several sources to support explanation of the subject matter. This study applied psychoanalysis as the main literary approaches. Through the approaches the writer will reveal the ambivalence of the main character in the novel.

2.2.1 Psychoanalysis

Literature is a representative of psychic. It can be mentioned that it cannot be separated from the psychic aspects. In simple statement, literature will connect to the psychology. Especially, if it is connected to the characters of the literary works, the writer believes that it will contain psychology symptoms. In this case, it is proved that there is relationship between literature and psychoanalysis, so literary works can be analyzed by applying literary psychoanalysis.

Even-though literature is closely related to psychoanalysis, it does not mean that literature can be totally solved by psychoanalysis theory. According to Endraswara (2008:11) the aims of literary psychoanalysis is to understand the psychology aspects in literary works. It is strengthened by Ratna's statement (2004:344) that psychoanalysis has to do with literary works as the major priority than to psychology.

According to Endraswara (2008:12) there are some advantages to apply literary psychoanalysis in analyzing literary products. Some of them are:

- (1) It is very appropriate to examine characterization aspects in deep understanding.
- (2) By using psychoanalysis approach, it will give feedback about problems faced by the characters.
- (3) It is really helpful to analyze an absurd and abstract literary work, and finally it will help the readers to comprehend those literary works.

The writer summarized that the literary psychoanalysis is a literary criticism which uses theory of psychoanalysis through many ways, such as by analyzing the characters of the story, the text, and the readers' analysis.

2.2.2 Tripartite Model

Tripartite model is a three psyche model that was explained by Sigmund Freud. Tripartite model consists of id, ego and superego. Id, ego, and super-ego are the three parts of the psychic apparatus was defined in Sigmund Freud's psyche model (Brenner 1996). They are describing about mental life. According to this model of the psyche, the id is the set of uncoordinated instinctual trends, it is the real personality of human since they were born. The super-ego plays the critical and moralizing role, and the ego is the organized, realistic part that is connecting between the desires of id and superego. The superego can stop one from doing certain things that one's id may want to do. So, superego is like a norm or the consequences of id. To know about tripartite model, here is the explanation.

2.2.2.1 Id

The id or unconscious is the unorganized part of the personality structure that contains a human's basic, instinctual drives. The id is the only component of personality that is present from birth. It is the source of our bodily needs, wants, desires, and aggressive drives.

According to Sigmund Freud's psychoanalytic theory of personality, the id is the personality component of unconscious psychic energy that works to satisfy basic urges, needs, and desires. The id operates based on the pleasure principle, which demands immediate gratification of needs.

The id is the part of the personality that contains our primitive impulses such as thirsty, anger, hunger and the desire for instant gratification. According to Freud, we are born with our id. The id is an important part of our personality because as newborns, it allows us to get our basic needs. Freud believed that the id is based on our pleasure principle. The id wants whatever feels good at the time, without consideration for the other circumstances of the situation.

The Id is the unorganized part of the psyche contains of human's instinctual drives. The Id is the only part of the psyche that is present at birth and it is the source of our bodily needs, wants, desires, and impulses, particularly our sexual and aggressive drives. The Id is an entirely unconscious aspect of the psyche and, according to Freud, is the "source of all psychic energy"; thus making id become the primary component of personality. Freud claimed that the Id is a pleasure principle contains of libido, which is the primary source of instinctual force that is unresponsive to the demands of reality (Siegfried 2014: 01).

2.2.2.2 Ego

The ego or preconscious is the reality principle to connect the id in realistic ways. At the same time, Freud concedes that as the ego attempts to mediate between id and reality.

The energy from ego comes from the id. In further, ego will stand alone separate from id, but his energy is original from id. The main function of ego is to ahead of the reality and translate it for id. As a result, ego has a function as reality principle. (Sarwo 2010: 125). Ego, which is generally the component of the psyche that ensures the impulses of the Id are expressed in a way that is acceptable to the real world. The Ego operates according to the reality principle (Siegfried 2014: 01).

The ego is the part of the personality that maintains a balance between our impulses or id and our conscience or superego. The ego is based on the reality principle. It goes without saying that other people have needs and desires and that sometimes being impulsive or selfish can hurt us in the end. It is the ego's job to control the needs of the id, while taking into consideration the reality of the situation.

2.2.2.3 Superego

Superego is a personality moral. This system consists of culture norms and social value. Superego is development of ego, where the characteristic is same with the id, means that it does not influence by time and place, no limit, and have own energy.

The superego is the part of the personality that represents the conscience, the moral part of us. The superego develops due to the moral. Therefore, the superego is categorized like a norm or the consequences that people gets after fulfill their id.

The Super-Ego is the third part of Freud's system. The Superego reflects the moral rules, mainly taught by parents applying their guidance and influence. Freud states that the Superego can be described as a successful instance of identification with the parental agency. The Superego aims for perfection (Siegfried 2014: 01).

2.2.3. Ambivalence

Ambivalence is a situation where a person has two choices, but he is confused to choose one of them. Ambivalence can be categorized as inconsistent or dilemmatic. Ambivalence itself is derived from the latin prefix ambi meaning both and valence is derived from the Latin word valentia meaning strength. The term ambivalence was described by Paul Eugen Bleuler at the first time to introduce two concepts of fundamentals to analyze schizophrenia which denotes the loss of contact with reality.

Ambivalent attitudes are generally conceptualized as weak attitudes, as they are less predictive of behavior, less stable and less resistant to persuasion (Armitage and Conner 2000). Recent research has identified two major sources of attitudinal ambivalence. Priester and Petty (2001) have proposed and found that while one's own positive and negative feelings are important bases of attitudinal ambivalence, one's significant others may have influences on attitudinal ambivalence. One recent

finding suggests that feelings of attitudinal ambivalence can come just because of an individual's own feelings of positivity and negativity, or because of interpersonal attitudinal discrepancy (Kiwan: 2005).

Ambivalence reflects the co-existence of positive and negative evaluations of an attitude object. Considerable research has documented the properties of ambivalent, focusing particularly on the strength of ambivalent attitudes. Petty and Krosnick (1995) have conceptualized attitude strength using four dimensions.

Ambivalent attitudes are less stable and less resistant to persuasion. Jonas, Diehl, and Brömer (1997) likewise found ambivalent attitudes to be more predictive of behavioral intention. However, of Krosnicks and Petty's (1995) four characteristics of attitude strength, we believe that it is the assertion that strong attitudes impact information processing that most clearly challenges the view that ambivalent attitudes are weak.

In processing information it is found that ambivalent participants tend to select more attributes as being important to their evaluation of the attitude object and take longer to integrate their attributes into their evaluation. These findings tend to be explained in terms of the dual process models, such as heuristic–systematic processing model (Chaiken, Liberman, & Eagly, 1989).

Ambivalent attitudes share several characteristics and consequences that differ from non-ambivalent attitudes. For instance, ambivalence is associated with slow evaluations, low attitude stability. Ambivalent easily supplemented by personal experiences, point to a simultaneous awareness of dependence and autonomy such as

in caring relationships. In other cases, we can observe personal preferences measured against an ideal of normality such as in the quarrels about whether to become a mother. In this way, social structures, ideas, and ideologies become relevant. Such struggles go on in daily processes of socialization within the family but also with formal education and, for instance, in mentorship relationships. Situations may accelerate into clashes between love and hatred.

In sum, at play in any given situation or a given phase of common action are simultaneously contrasting feelings, thoughts, wishes, and intentions. Yet there are also comparable assessments of social relationships, social structures, societal forces, and interests. In many instances, some or all of these enhance and influence the others and lead to an accumulation of ambivalences.

2.3 Theoretical Framework

The framework of analysis in this study is based on reading literature books and sources that related to the topic. Therefore, the writer uses a theory that relevant to my final project in order to analyze the problem and reveal it.

To answer the problem about the ambivalence of the main character in the novel, the writer uses some sources from psychology books, journals, dictionary, internet, and previous study that related with my project. The writer applies the psychological theory by Sigmund Freud with his famous psyche model called tripartite model consists of id, ego and superego.

The writer uses psychological approach to analyze the problem of ambivalence related to psychological problem. In the research, the writer wants to solve the problem through presenting quotations for every tripartite model of id, ego and superego.

The ambivalence of the main character in the novel is also discussed by giving the ambivalence's quotations in the chapter of the analysis. The writer also gives the description about psychoanalysis dealing with the research to know ambivalent problem existed in the main character. The writer strengthens his argument by giving the journals from the previous researchers. The aims of the research here is to show the ambivalence of the main character in the novel. Related with the research, the writer uses some other sources to make this research successful by reading psychological book, previous study, journals, and also the data from the internet.

CHAPTER III

METHOD OF INVESTIGATION

Research method is a strategy in collecting and analyzing data to solve the problems that become the topic of this study. The study uses the qualitative research, therefore the data are collected in the form of words rather than numbers. I analyze it with full understanding to the form of data. This chapter will be explained in details in seven subchapters, there are: 1. Research design, 2. Object of the study, 3. Role of the researcher, 4. Type of data, 5. Unit of analysis data, 6. Procedures of collecting data, and 7. Procedures of analyzing data.

3.1 Research Design

The research approach that the writer applies in this research method is psychoanalysis. Bressler (1998:161) states that psychoanalytic criticism initially focuses on the author, known as psychobiography. Endraswara (2008:64) states that there are four psychoanalysis approaches, such as psychobiography study, creative process study, the study of psychology theories which are applied in literary works and the study of readers' psychology.

On the other hand, Endraswara (2008:65) differentiated among three types of literary psychoanalysis approaches, for instance biography analysis, characterization

analysis and basic of analysis. The first type of research approach is called expressive critical by describing authors as individual subjects, the second one is called objective critical by focusing on characters as the implementation of characterization and the last one is basic critical as an analysis focusing on the existence of collective unconsciousness. I use tripartite model such as id, ego, and superego by Sigmund Freud to make this problem clear.

This study is qualitative research which is presented in description form. It relies on the power of words or explanatory reasoning. In this paper the problem is about ambivalence by the main character in *The Kite Runner* novel. Qualitative research is a situated activity that locates the observer in the world. It consists of asset of interpretive. It means that qualitative researchers study things in the natural settings, attempting to make sense, or interpret phenomena in terms of the meaning people bring to them (Denzin and Lincoln, 2005: 3). Qualitative inquirers use theory in their studies in several ways. It is used as a broad explanation for behavior and attitudes, and it may be complete with variables, constructs, and hypotheses. For example, ethnographers employ cultural themes or "aspects of culture" (Wolcott 1999: 113) to study in their qualitative projects, such as social control, language, stability and change, or social organization, such as kinship or families.

Qualitative data research does not focus on numerals or statistics, but gives most attention to how the researcher's knowledge. Because of that reason, the writer ignored the numerals and statistics, but concentrated on the concept. This research

aims to solve the ambivalence of the main character in *The Kite Runner* novel by Khaled Hosseini.

3.2 Object of the Study

The object of the study is the a novel entitled *The Kite Runner* by Khaled Hosseini. In this case, the writer focuses on the ambivalence of the main character. The source of data is the sentences taken from the novel.

The novel presented twenty five chapters and three hundred and forty pages. In this novel the writer focused on the main character that showed ambivalence in his psyche, as the main character, Amir is important to be analyzed. For example he wanted to help his close friend who was raped in that alley, but he did not have courage to face Assef and his friends as the rapists.

3.3 Role of the Researcher

Many people discuss ambivalence, however, many of them do not know much about it. The main character as a coward person is depicted in the novel as a person who easily changes his psyche, sometimes he becomes a brave person, sometimes he does not. He wants to save his friend in the Alley, but he does not have bravery to help. On the other hand, after time passed, he successfully saved Hassan's son from the Taliban's regime.

3.4 Type of Data

The data are divided into two, they are primary data and secondary data. The primary data of this project are the sentences in the novel entitled *The Kite Runner* by Khaled Hosseini. The writer reads the novel twice, then writes the quotation about the ambivalence of the main character. After that, the writer asks the advisor and also friends about ambivalence. The secondary data consist of psychology books, dictionary, journals, and internet related to the topic of research.

3.5 Unit of Data Analysis

The writer uses descriptive. It is similar to qualitative data. Then, the writer will present the quotation related to ambivalence which exist in the novel.

3.6 Procedures of Collecting Data

The first step to collect the data is reading the novel entitled *The Kite Runner* by Khaled Hosseini. The writer understands the content of the novel. The main data are the original novel, and the writer also reads the novel translated in Indonesia and also the movie. Moreover, the focus of the study is also the original one. The writer adds the knowledge about the ambivalence through the translated novel and the movie.

The second step is identifying the novel, especially the quotations showing the ambivalence of the main character.

The third step is reading the previous study in the library and journal related to the ambivalence to have a deeper understanding about ambivalence. The fourth step is to write the report.

3.7 Procedures Analyzing Data

(1) Organizing data

In this study the writer organizes the data by reading what ambivalence is, second, the writer read the novel entitled *The Kite Runner*. After that, the writer finds the theory that is related to the topic. The theory is psychoanalysis theory by Sigmund Freud which consists of three parts model called tripartite model consists of id, ego and superego.

(2) Classifying the data

Classifying the data means grouping the data according to ambivalence. He wrote down the quotation of the ambivalence.

(3) Selecting the data

The data which are relevant to answer the problems are selected. After finding the quotation of ambivalence, the writer selected it one by one, and analyzed the quotation with the psychoanalysis theory. For example the quotation related to id, is classified with id of the main character's psyche. In this way, the writer avoids too many data which are not closely related to ambivalence.

(4) Interpreting the data

The interpretation of data is conducted by referring the quotations to psychoanalysis theory and psychological approach.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

In the final chapter, there are two sub-chapters that will be discussed, namely conclusions and suggestions.

5.1 Conclusions

Based on the analysis in chapter four, the writer found the ambivalence of the main character in the novel, Amir who always gets problem to decide what to do. Amir is a person who cannot live without his friend, Hassan.

After analyzing *The Kite Runner* through a deep investigation, I conclude that there are some conclusions related with this research. First, the ambivalence of Amir is connected to Amir's id or Amir's ambition. In otherwords, he has ambition to reach, but those are not easy to get because he should consider it with the reality. As a result, what he gets can be called as a final result named superego.

Second, I found the ambivalence of the main character, Amir that is depicted in his daily life, especially his ambivalence to his close friend, Hassan. It looks obvious that Amir is as a person who cannot live independently without Hassan. The ambivalence of Amir is depicted because of his fear and his dependence on Hassan.

The ambivalence of Amir gives an impacts on him and Hassan. First, Amir feels guilty to Hassan. Second, when Hassan is attacked by Assef and friends, Amir

who is ambivalence does not have a courage to help Hassan, so Hassan gets injured.

In line with this situation Hassan is afraid to talk to Amir although he does not make mistakes.

5.2 Suggestions

Based on the conclusion above, there are several suggestions that can be presented to investigate ambivalence. For the literature lecturers and students, ambivalence can be analyzed using another approach from different points of view.

I hope that the readers could appreciate a literary works as a moral lesson to get some moral values to face many problems in this world. The writer hopes that the readers are able to analyze the novel from different points of view and also use approach and theory.

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APPENDICES

Table 4.1
The Quotations of Ambivalence

| Number | Quotations | Found | | | Meaning |
|--------|---|---------|------|------|---|
| | | Chapter | Page | Line | |
| 1. | My favorite part of reading to Hassan was when we came across a big word that he didn't know. | 4 | 27 | 1 | The main character did not want to lie with Hassan, but he did. |
| 2. | After, I started to ask him if he'd liked the story, a giggle rising in my throat, when Hassan began to clap. “What are you doing?” I said. “That was the best story you’ve read me in a long time.” he said, still clapping. I laughed. “Really?” | 4 | 28 | 8 | The main character did not want to lie with Hassan, but he did. |
| 3. | Over the years, I had seen a lot of guys run kites. But Hassan was by far the greatest kite runner I’d ever seen. | 6 | 49 | 1 | The main character dislike Hassan, but he praised him. |
| 4. | “You’re wasting our time. It was going the other way, didn’t you see?” Hassan popped a mulberry in his mouth. It’s coming, he said. | 6 | 50 | 10 | The main character did not believe him, but he followed. |

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|----|---|---|----|----|---|
| | I could hardly breathe and he didn't even sound tired. “How do you know?” I said. “I know.” “How can you know?” He turned to me. A few sweat beads rolled from his bald scalp. “Would I ever lie to you, Amir Agha?” | | | | |
| 5. | I felt my body clench up, and something cold rippled up my spine. | 7 | 67 | 17 | The main character wanted to help Hassan, but he was afraid. |
| 6. | I had one last chance to make a decision. One final opportunity to decide who I was going to be. I could step into that alley, stand up for Hassan. | 7 | 72 | 1 | The main character regretted for the reason not helping Hassan. |
| 7. | I actually aspired to cowardice, because the alternative, the real reason I was running, was that Assef was right: Nothing was free in this world. Maybe Hassan was the price had to pay, the lamb I had to stay, to win baba. Was it a fair price? The answer floated to my conscious mind before I could thwart it: he was just a Hazara, wasn't he? | 7 | 73 | 2 | The main character regretted for the reason not helping Hassan. |
| 8. | “Where were you? I looked for you,” I said. Speaking those words was like chewing on a rock. | 7 | 73 | 7 | The main character pretended to ask Hassan for coming late. |
| 9. | Did he know I knew? And if he | 7 | 73 | 6 | The main character |

| | | | | | |
|-----|---|---|----|---|---|
| | knew, then what would I see if I did look in his eyes? Blame? Indignation? Or, God forbid, what I feared most: guileless devotion? That, most of all, I couldn't bear to see. | | | | was confused and asking to himself related to Hassan saw him or not at the moment. |
| 10. | He began to say something and his voice cracked. He closed his mouth, opened it, and closed it again. | 7 | 74 | 1 | The main character was afraid to talk Hassan. |
| 11. | And that was as close as Hassan and I ever came to discussing what had happened in the alley. | 7 | 74 | 3 | Amir's ambivalence. |
| 12. | I didn't say anything. Just kept pushing the egg around on my plate. | 8 | 76 | 1 | The main character cannot answer Ali's question why Hassan was bloody and his shirt was torn. |
| 13. | I shrugged. "How should I know?" | 8 | 76 | 5 | The main character knows the fact actually, but he lied. |
| 14. | "Like I said, how should, I know what's wrong with him? I snapped. Maybe he's sick. People get sick all the time, Ali. | 8 | 76 | 8 | The main character did not recognize if he actually knew the real situation about Hassan |
| 15. | "I watched Hassan get raped," I said to no one. Baba stirred in his sleep. Kaka Homayoun grunted. A part of me was hoping someone would wake up and hear, so I wouldn't have to | 8 | 80 | 8 | The main character feels guilty when he remembered Hassan's accident |

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|-----|---|---|----|----|---|
| | live with this lie anymore. But no one woke up and in the silence that followed, I understood the nature of my new curse: I was going to get away with it. | | | | |
| 16. | That was the night I became an insomniac. | 8 | 81 | 6 | The main character remembered about Hassan's dream that he saw a monster in his dream. Then Amir concluded that the real monster is him. His mistake was made him cannot sleep. |
| 17. | I shouldn't have come up the hill. The words I'd made a mistake I carved on the tree trunk with Ali's kitchen knife, Amir and Hassan: The Sultans of Kabul... I couldn't stand looking at them now. | 8 | 81 | 3 | The main character did not want to play with Hassan by a reason he would remembered that accident when Hassan is bitten. |
| 18. | He asked me to read to him from the Shahnamah and I told him I'd changed my mind. Told him I just wanted to go back to my room. | 8 | 81 | 16 | The main character did not want to play with Hassan by a reason he would remember that accident when Hassan was bitten. |
| 19. | "I wish you'd come along," he said. Paused. Something thumped against the door, maybe his forehead. "I don't know what I've done, Amir agha. I wish you'd tell me. I | 8 | 82 | 16 | The main character did not want to play with Hassan by a reason he felt guilty |

| | | | | | |
|-----|---|---|-----|----|---|
| | don't know why we don't play anymore." | | | | |
| 20. | I snapped. I wished he would give it right back to me, break the door open and tell me off-it would have made things easier, better. But he didn't do anything like that, and when I opened the door minutes later, he wasn't there. I fell on my bed, buried my head under the pillow, and cried. | 8 | 83 | 6 | The main character was difficult to control himself because he feels guilty |
| 21. | I snapped. I wished he would give it right back to me, break the door open and tell me off – it would have made things easier, better. But he didn't do anything like that, and when I opened the door minutes later, he wasn't there. I fell on my bed, buried my head under the pillow, and cried | 8 | 83 | 27 | The main character felt guilty for abusing Hassan and kicked the door. |
| 22. | I loved him in that moment, loved him more than I'd ever loved anyone, and I wanted to tell them all that I was the snake in the grass, the monster in the lake. I wasn't worthy of this sacrifice; I was a liar, a cheat and a thief. | 9 | 98 | 11 | The main character took a blame to Hassan about his stolen watch and his money. |
| 23. | I caught one final blurry glimpse of Hassan slumped in the backseat before Baba turned left at the street corner where we'd played marbles so many times. I stepped back and all I | 9 | 101 | 19 | The main character could not live without Hassan and Ali. |

| | | | | | |
|-----|---|----|-----|----|--|
| | saw was rain through window panes that looked like melting silver. | | | | |
| 24. | A pair of steel hands closed around my windpipe at the sound of Hassan's name. I rolled down the window. Waited for the steel hands to loosen their grip. | 11 | 124 | 1 | The main character remembered Hassan. |
| 25. | In Afghanistan, I had only seen the ocean at the cinema. Sitting in the dark next to Hassan, I had always wondered if it was true what I'd read, that sea air smelled like salt. | 11 | 12 | 5 | The main character remembered about Hassan. |
| 26. | At some point, maybe just before dawn, I drifted to sleep. And dreamed of Hassan running in the snow, the hem of his green chapan dragging behind him, snow crunching under his black rubber boots. He was yelling over his shoulder : For you a thousand times over! | 14 | 178 | 3 | The main character remembered about Hassan |
| 27. | I don't know if I gave Assef a good fight. I don't think I did. How could I have? That was the first time I'd fought anyone. I had never so much as thrown a punch in my entire life. | 22 | 264 | 15 | The main character tried to save Sohrab from Assef |
| 28. | The whole world rocking up and down, swooping side to side, I hobbled down the steps, | 22 | 267 | 1 | The main character successfully defeated Assef and |

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|-----|--|----|-----|---|---|
| | leaning on Sohrab. From above, Assef's screams went on and on, the cries of a wounded animal. We made it outside, into daylight, my arm around Sohrab's shoulder, and I saw Farid running toward us. | | | | saved Sohrab. |
| 29. | The man who hurt you, I knew him from many years ago,"I said. "I guess you figured that out that from the conversation he and I had. He... he tried to hurt me once when I was your age, but your father save me. Your father was very brave and he was always rescuing me from trouble, standing up for me. So one day the bad man hurt your father instead. He hurt him in a very bad way, and I ... couldn't save your father the way he had save me. | 24 | 292 | 7 | The main character admitted that he was a coward. |

THE SYNOPSIS OF THE KITE RUNNER NOVEL

Amir recalls an event that happened twenty-six years before, when he was still a boy in Afghanistan, and says that that made him who he is. Before the event, he lives in a nice home in Kabul, Afghanistan, with Baba, his father. They have two servants, Ali and his son, Hassan, who are Hazaras, an ethnic minority. Baba's close friend, Rahim Khan, is also around often. When Afghanistan's king is overthrown, things begin to change. One day, Amir and Hassan are playing when they run into three boys, Assef, Wali, and Kamal. Assef threatens to beat up Amir for hanging around with a Hazara, but Hassan uses his slingshot to stop Assef.

The story skips to winter, when the kite-fighting tournament occurs. Boys cover their kite strings in glass and battle to see who can sever the string of the opposing kite. When a kite loses, boys chase and retrieve it, called kite running. When Amir wins the tournament, Hassan sets off to run the losing kite. Amir looks for him and finds Hassan trapped at the end of an alley, pinned with his pants down. Wali and Kamal held him, and Assef raped him. Amir ran away, and when Hassan appears with the kite, Amir pretends he doesn't know what had happened. Afterward, Amir and Hassan drift apart. Amir, who is racked by guilt, decides either he or Hassan must leave. He stuffs money and a watch under Hassan's pillow and tells

Baba that Hassan stole it. When Baba confronts them, Hassan admits to it, though he didn't do it. Shortly after, Ali and Hassan move away.

The story jumps to March 1981. Baba and Amir are in the back of a truck as they escape from Kabul, which was invaded by the Soviets and has become a war-zone. After a hellish journey, they make it to Pakistan. Two years later, Baba and Amir live in Fremont, California. While Baba works at a gas station, Amir finishes high school and goes to college. Baba and Amir sell things at a flea market on Sundays, and Baba sees an old friend, General Taheri. Amir notices General Taheri's daughter, Soraya. When Amir finally speaks to her, General Taheri catches him and tells him there is a proper way to do things. Not long after, Baba is diagnosed with lung cancer. Amir asks Baba if he will get General Taheri's consent for Amir to marry Soraya. General Taheri accepts the proposal. They hold the wedding quickly because of Baba's health, and Baba dies a month later. Amir and Soraya try unsuccessfully to have a baby while Amir works on his writing career.

Amir gets a call from Rahim Khan. Rahim Khan is sick and wants Amir to see him in Pakistan. Amir meets him a week later, and Rahim Khan tells Amir about the devastation in Kabul. He says things only got worse after the Soviets were forced out. Now the Taliban is ruled by violence. He has a favor to ask of Amir, but first he needs to tell him about Hassan. When Baba and Amir left Afghanistan, Rahim Khan watched their house. Out of loneliness and because he was getting older, he decided to find Hassan. He convinced Hassan and Hassan's wife, Farzana, to come back to

Kabul with him. Farzana and Hassan eventually had a little boy, Sohrab. A few years later Rahim Khan went to Pakistan for medical treatment, but he received a call from a neighbor in Kabul. The Taliban went to Baba's house and shot Hassan and Farzana and sent Sohrab to an orphanage.

Rahim Khan wants that Amir to go to Kabul and bring Sohrab back to Pakistan, where a couple lives that will take care of him. He tells Amir that Baba was Hassan's father, and Amir agrees to do it. In Afghanistan, Amir finds the orphanage where Sohrab is supposed to be, but he is not there. The orphanage director says a Taliban official took Sohrab a month earlier. If Amir wants to find the official, he will be at the soccer stadium during the game the next day. Amir goes to the game, and at half-time, the Taliban put a man and a woman in holes in the ground and the official Amir is looking for stones them to death. Through one of the Taliban guards, Amir sets up a meeting with the official.

When they meet, Amir tells the official he is looking for a boy, Sohrab, and the official tells the guards to bring the boy in. Sohrab is wearing a blue silk outfit and mascara, making him appear more feminine and suggesting that the men sexually abuse him. The official says something Amir recognizes, and suddenly Amir realizes the official is Assef. Assef says he wants to settle some unfinished business. He beats Amir with brass knuckles, breaking Amir's ribs and splitting his lip. Sohrab threatens Assef with his slingshot, and when Assef lunges at him, Sohrab shoots him in the eye, allowing Amir and Sohrab to escape. He recover in the hospital, he finds out there

never was a couple that could care for Sohrab. Amir asks Sohrab to live with him in the U.S., and Sohrab accepts.

The adoption officials tell Amir that adopting Sohrab will be impossible since he can't prove Sohrab's parents are dead, and Amir tells Sohrab he may have to go back to an orphanage. Amir and Soraya figure out a way to get Sohrab to the U.S., but before they can tell Sohrab, Sohrab tries to kill himself. He lives, but he stops speaking entirely. Even after they bring Sohrab to California, Sohrab remains withdrawn. One day, they go to a park with other Afghans. People are flying kites. Amir buys one and gets Sohrab to fly it with him. They spot another kite and battle it. Using one of Hassan's favorite tricks, they win. Sohrab smiles, and as the losing kite flies loose, Amir sets off to run it for Sohrab.