

A Study of Antiwar Vision in Khaled Hosseini's Works

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ABSTRACT

Khaled Hosseini in his novels *The Kite Runner*, *A Thousand Splendid Suns*, and *The Mountains Echoed* show life in its different tints and shadings. Hemingway is a lot of mainstream in the realm of writing principally for his war novels. His comprehension of death and violence in a war as communicated in *A Farewell to Arms* and *For Whom the Bell Tolls*. His comprehension of death and violence outside war in the midst of harmony is communicated in *The Sun additionally Rises*. Both the novelists have seen different civil and homegrown wars and political changes and they have made numerous exceptional war and political novels dependent on the encounters accomplished from those wars. The ascent and fall of the Taliban rule in Afghanistan has been a famous subject in fiction written in the wake of the 9/11. Khaled Hosseini also managed similar subject in his first novel *The Kite Runner* (2003). Actually, it is additionally the primary novel written in English by an Afghan writer. Through this novel, the novelist has given a valid understanding to the individuals of the world about the Taliban specifically and the traditions and customs of the individuals of Afghanistan all in all.

KEYWORDS: Antiwar Vision, Khaled Hosseini's Works, mainstream, novel.

1. INTRODUCTION

The Kite Runner is to story of recovery and developing of his perspective. It is a sort of bildungsroman which follows the advancement of character of Amir and his relationship with his local nation and his old companions.

It is the story of the two fathers and children and companions and siblings, and it is a novel about good and bad and the idea of malevolence. Distributed in 2003 to incredible basic and famous recognition, *The Kite Runner* is viewed as a contemporary work of art (47).

It is the story of pre-Taliban Afghanistan, before the Soviets had attacked it and before Islamic religious government had choked its free life. This life is stood out from the existence that turned into the standard in post-Taliban Afghanistan. Despite the fact that the functions of the novel are invented however the portrayal about Kabul, Afghanistan, religion, ethnic contention in Afghanistan and different parts of everyday life in Afghanistan are right and that is the explanation that it turned out to be such an extraordinary accomplishment with the crowd around the world. The novel empowered a whole age to understand the basic Afghans and consider them people and simultaneously to censure religious terrorism and fundamentalism.

The Kite Runner is written in the main individual from the hero's place of perspectives with Amir as storyteller. It is the story of Amir, a little fellow have a place with the religion of Sunni Islam. Amir is the lone offspring of a rich shipper in Kabul. His mom passed on following giving him birth. He relates the long energizing excursion of his life from Kabul to Peshawar in Pakistan lastly from that point to San Francisco, America. (55) There he meets Soraya, the girl of a previous general of Afghanistan and gets hitched with her. During the limited capacity to focus time that he lived in Kabul, Amir used to invest the majority of his energy with his uneducated yet true companion Hassan, the child of their worker Ali having a place with the Hazara ethnic minority. His glad life in Kabul reached a conclusion with the appearance of the Soviet tanks in Afghanistan. He and his family needed to flee to Pakistan and finally settled down in America. His story is followed over the wild and nerve racking functions that his nation

experienced. The novel opens in the contemporary U.S. with flashbacks and afterward streak forwards to Afghanistan. Amir's dormant beloved recollections reemerged when he gets a call from Rahim Khan, his father's "old business partner" and his "first grown-up" (167) companion during his initial days by and by living in Peshawar in Pakistan. Amir, who is presently 38 years of age, recalls the sweet and hard encounters of his life in the organization of his childhood companion and worker, Hassan that occurred 26 years back.

- **THE KITE RUNNER**

Khaled Hosseini, the Afghan-American essayist is broadly acclaimed for all his three novels *The Kite Runner*, *A Thousand Splendid Suns*, and *And the Mountains Echoed* and all these three novels have been successes. These novels are set in the scenery of Afghan clash. In these novels, he has examined the brutal real factors of the contemporary world. Hosseini has managed issues that are of most extreme significance in the twenty-first century.

The ascent and fall of the Taliban rule in Afghanistan has been a famous subject in fiction written in the wake of the 9/11. Khaled Hosseini also managed similar subject in his first novel *The Kite Runner* (2003). Actually, it is additionally the primary novel written in English by an Afghan writer. Through this novel, the novelist has given a valid understanding to the individuals of the world about the Taliban specifically and the traditions and customs of the individuals of Afghanistan all in all. It is Hosseini's nearby perception and extraordinary story advising aptitudes that empower him to portray such complexities of life in Afghanistan during the system of the Taliban. In addition, the separation of time causes him to take a different and target perspective on the functions portrayed in the novel. In a meeting Hosseini says:

And I happened to write a short story called *The Kite Runner* back in the spring of 1999. I had seen a story about the Taliban banning kite flying in Kabul, and since I grew up in Kabul flying kites with my brother and my cousins, my friends, it struck a personal chord, and I wrote a short story, which I thought was going to be about kite flying, and it ended up being about something altogether different. And that short story sat around for two years until March of '01 when I picked it up, and my wife found it and read it and she loved it. I went back to it, and I realized, "Wow! I think there is a novel in this thing." And I had been thinking about writing my first novel for years and never had the courage to, never had the right material. I said to myself, "I think this short story is very flawed as a short story, but it could make maybe a good novel." And it kind of was a personal challenge to finally write that first novel, and I began writing it.¹

In spite of the fact that it is an endeavor to take a gander at the pretended by the Taliban government in Afghanistan during its reign as portrayed in Hosseini's *The Kite Runner*, nonetheless, the author's other novel *A Thousand Splendid Suns* (2007) will likewise be managed towards the last aspect of this part on the grounds that:

"Both novels illustrate to some extent the excesses and abuses of governments, and the novels include references to capital punishment, political and economic injustice, religious freedom, linguistic diversity, literacy and enfranchisement, and familial relationships"².

However, *The Kite Runner* is more commendable than *A Thousand Splendid Suns* so far as their storylines and portrayal of the basic topics, for example, ethnic conflict, religion, and history is concerned, still:

In both novels, characters are caught in crossfire and overwhelmed by external forces. Their inner lives are influenced by an often brutal and unforgiving outside world, and the decisions they make about their own lives are influenced by things over which they have no control: revolutions, wars, extremism, and oppression. This, I think, is even more the case with *A Thousand Splendid Suns*. In *The Kite Runner*, Amir spends many years away from Afghanistan as an immigrant in the United States. The horrors and hardships that he is spared, Mariam and Laila live through; in that sense, their lives are shaped more acutely by the events in Afghanistan than Amir's life is ... *The Kite Runner* was a father-son story, and *A Thousand Splendid Suns* can be seen as a mother-daughter story.³

The primary novel of Khaled Hosseini was distributed in 2003. It was because of the consolation of his better half that he began to work the novel out of the short story of a similar name that he had composed route in 2001, when he had viewed a news piece where it was accounted for that the kite flying was prohibited in Afghanistan by the feared Taliban. He unexpectedly associated with the subject in light of the fact that as a kid alongside his cousins he used to

fly kites and do it with such incredible enthusiasm that for quite a long time they just used to discuss kite and flying of the kites. He was unable to envision that the kites which so unreservedly and joyfully used to spot the horizon of Afghanistan involved relinquishment now under the Taliban. He composed a short story and just left it at that. However, when his better half discovered it, she urged him to compose a full length novel about the equivalent and get it distributed. He had never envisioned that his novel could actually locate the light of the day in English. Be that as it may, it did. It turned into a moment hit whenever it was distributed on the grounds that it gives such true record of what the life has been during the long war. The lives of individuals have gone from awful to more regrettable as time passes. Learned individuals were decreased to nothing in opposition to this lone the individuals who had a firearm in the hand and a turban on the head had a state in anyone's life. *The Kite Runner* overwhelmed the world. It let the western world acknowledge what sort of life the ordinary citizens in Afghanistan are driving. Utilizing kite as an image Khaled Hosseini has extended how opportunity is in question (45).

The establishment for the accompanying conversation of Islamic fundamentalism as one potential lifestyle for the Taliban lies in the history of Afghanistan. Khaled Hosseini, who is an observer to the annihilation of the 200 years of age Afghan government that finished with King Zahir Shah being toppled in 1973, needed to move to Paris in France alongside his folks in 1976 where his dad held a political post. It happened that two years after their appearance in Paris Daoud Khan, the leader of the new republic also was murdered by a socialist gathering which turned into the impediment on their way back to Afghanistan. Notwithstanding that the socialist overthrow and the Soviet intrusion of December 1979 muddled the issue even more. Thus the family couldn't challenge re-visitation of its local land. All things being equal, the family took political shelter in the United States in 1980 and settled as outcasts in San Jose, California.

Taking in everything from the Soviet intrusion of Afghanistan in 1979 – and the resultant long term struggle and trip of outcasts to Pakistan, Iran and the US – to the ensuing ascent of the Taliban, *The Kite Runner* is an altogether current assessment of warfare on people, social orders and countries. Told through the eyes of two companions Amir and Hassan, the book exhibits that while wars and clashes change through time, the resultant savagery and demolition doesn't.

The Kite Runner is the story of two Afghan young men Amir, the child of well off man in Kabul and his companion, Hasan. The novel is a sort of bildungsroman which follows the improvement of Amir and his relationship with his nation. It additionally portrays the sociopolitical set up of Afghanistan from late 1970s to the fundamentalist Taliban legislature of the 1990s until its fall in 2001. Hosseini has managed major issues like political, social, and financial change in contemporary Afghanistan. As Rebeca Stuhr puts it:

Hosseini writes compelling stories through which he questions assumptions and breaks apart stereotypes through the strengths and weaknesses of his characters. He interweaves into the action of his stories the details of history, culture, and daily life in Afghanistan. He challenges his readers to reflect on discrimination and political abuse within their own experience in light of instances of such abuses in a different and unfamiliar country.⁴

Amir finds that his own common perspective isn't reflected by the religious zeal that is doing adjusts in Islamic Afghanistan. He forsakes his obligation and flees for a large portion of his life, yet then he awakens to it and afterward returns to his local nation to compensate for his previous flaws.

The Kite Runner is isolated into three areas and the principal segment is set in Kabul. In this part, the youth of Amir, the hero of the novel is portrayed during the mid 1970s to mid 1980s. The connection among Amir and Hassan additionally creates in this segment⁵. The subsequent part starts in 1981 when Soviets attacked Afghanistan and on account of this intrusion, Amir and his dad need to leave Afghanistan for California where they live as individuals from the migrant Afghan people group. This part closes with the marriage of Amir and Soraya and the passing of Amir's dad in 1989. The last aspect of the story starts in 2001 when Amir Re-visitations of Afghanistan through Pakistan. It is Rahim Khan, Amir's guide and his dad's closest companion, who calls Amir and welcomes him to re-visitation of Afghanistan.

- **A THOUSAND SPLENDID SUNS**

In May 2007, Hosseini delivered his subsequent novel entitled *A Thousand Splendid Suns*. This novel, which is additionally set in Afghanistan from the mid 1960s to the mid 2000s, tells about the lives of three Afghan women named Nana, Mariam and Laila. The novel is separated into four sections and it manages the connection among mother- daughter and the friendship between women.

2. WOMEN CHARACTERS

The investigation of characters offers approach to get zeroed in fair and square of opposition in Third World women's liberation showed through their considerations. The logicity and level of opposition are found in the activity and stance that attempts to beat cultural predicament and mistreatment through modifying the endorsed jobs and pictures of women. Despite the fact that these women don't mirror each Afghan lady, their points of view and activities speak to a thought that women want to be free.

Nana

A tall, hard lady with lethargic eyes, Nana is Mariam's mom and was one of the servants who had an illegal illicit relationship with Jalil, a rich finance manager in Herat⁶. Nana is the initiator of the novel's lady characters giving her situation as the most minimal part in the Afghan culture. Her ill-conceived daughter puts her in an undesirable circumstance wherein she becomes anti-social at long last. She doesn't let Mariam to an appropriate school, however be instructed by a mullah for the training of the Koran. Her doubt on school is obvious:

“Learn? Learn what, Mullah sahibi?” Nana said sharply. “What is there to learn?” She snapped her eyes toward Mariam. Mariam peered down at her hands.

“What’s the sense schooling a girl like you? It’s like shining a spittoon. And you’ll learn nothing of value in those schools. There is only one, only one skill a woman like you and me needs in life, and they don’t teach it in school. Look at me.” ... “Only one skill. And it’s this: tahamul. Endure.” (17)

She prompts Mariam on the “lot in life” by saying, “It’s lot in life, Mariam. Women like us. We endure. It’s all we have. Do you understand? Besides, they’ll laugh at you in school. They will. They’ll call you harami.” (18).

Nana is stereotyped with her consistent hollering to Jalil's children who convey the everyday requirements for Nana and Mariam. Thusly, Nana needed to show she could be the person who took the expert in the "kolba", her home, a demonstration that can be viewed as an approach to oppose in her battle. With respect to "endurance", Nana considers it to be a capacity to languish calmly over torments exacted by male centric culture. Considered as a way to battle in obstruction, "endurance" is demonstrating her the predominance in confronting Jalil, the advocate of Nana's sufferings (18). Nana's training works fine when Mariam is imprisoned slaughtering Rasheed and being executed to death. In accordance with female obstruction against the male centric sufferings, Nana ends it all (14), since it tends to be viewed as a sensible opposition against what she has endured in her life. In her demise, she makes certain to prevail with regards to halting persecution and misery, which is the main demonstration she can achieve in backward conditions.

Mariam

The creator shapes the personality of Mariam in three ensuing stages: before marriage, after marriage and in the wake of meeting Laila as Rasheed's subsequent spouse. Mariam is depicted as an inquisitive girl for her father and instruction, who has a contention with the mother (16). Youthful Mariam is compelled to wed to an old shoemaker, Rasheed, a man who says, “it annoys him to see a man who’s lost the control of his wife” (244). She is a harami, knave, an ill-conceived daughter of a maid with a low situation in the public arena, which makes her detached and forlorn in the climate. Despite the fact that her father, Jalil, is a regarded resident in Herat, she is isolated genuinely from her father's reality. The juxtaposition between Mariam's reality and Jalil's shows how a long way from reality Mariam is since she doesn't see right how unique her life is contrasted with her father's. As such Mariam stays detached because of her physical and scholarly partition from the truth. Her naivety makes her fantasy of an alternate life outside the one she knows. She fantasizes her life at school:

From that point forward, contemplations of study halls and instructors had shaken around Mariam's head, pictures of journals with lined pages, segments of numbers, and pens that made dull, hefty imprints. She imagined herself in a homeroom with different girls her age. Mariam yearned to put a ruler on a page and draw significant looking lines. (17)

Laila

Laila represents the Afghan lady who has a decided spot, duties, and aspiration to satisfy throughout everyday life. Through the phases of her turn of events, her thoughts, past recollections and conditions lead to clashes and advances from male centric obstacles to obstruction set off by sexual orientation balance and women's liberation. The writer reads the pursuers with the pictures of solidified Afghan culture of male mastery and persecution from which sexual orientation disparity, torment and political oppression necessitate that women be subject to husbands, fathers and children. The minimization of women bothers her misery. Its outcomes are aggressive behavior at home, social mobs and female fights in the approaches of separation.

Laila grows up with joy, love and opportunity as a middle class lady in a family that holds the significance of training of women, as the most ideal approach to secure the cultural qualities and lady's commitment for the improvement of Afghan culture. At the point when Rasheed corrupts her she answers: "This is Kabul. Women here used to practice law and medicine; they held office in the government" (249). Having incredible boldness as a lady, she accepts the air of instruction. She shields Mariam from Rasheed and is sufficiently valiant to go out into the roads alone even in the hours of Taliban system (263). She is shrewd and definitive to pursue her awards. However, she is constrained to wed Rasheed after she loses her family and Tariq, her sweetheart, not to be deceived in the male centric Afghan culture.

Regardless of all weaknesses of society, Laila is more fortunate than most Afghan women as she gets proper instruction; it is on the grounds that she is brought up in a family that has faith in the significance of training. Her father prompts her:

Babi had made it clear to Laila from a young age that the most important thing in life after her safety was her schooling. I know you're still young, but I want you to understand and learn this now, he said. Marriage can wait education cannot. You're a very bright girl. Truly you are. You can be anything you want, Laila I know this about you. And I also know that when this war is over, Afghanistan is going to need you as much as its men, maybe even more, because society has no chance of success if its women are uneducated, Laila. No chance. But Laila did not tell Hasina that Babi had said these things, or how glad she was to have a father like him, or how proud she was of his regard for her, or how determined she was to pursue her education just as he had his. For the last two years, Laila had received the awal numra certificate, given yearly to a top-ranked student in each grade. (60-61)

Laila and Mariam get joined against man centric Taliban oppression so much that this solidarity hauls both out of the seclusion that enables them to compensate for their constraints, misery and exploitation perpetrated by the social conditions. The novel offers light to social, social religious and political developments which prepare for corruption and weakness they need to suffer; sexual orientation balance, given upon entering the world, in time ceases to exist when girls arrive at the age 8, which is additionally directed by the Taliban system.

- **AND THE MOUNTAINS ECHOED**

The third novel by Khaled Hosseini, *And the Mountains Echoed*, is a work of family dramahistorical fiction that inspects the components encompassing one the variables that lead to and resonate from one activity: a helpless family offers their most youthful daughter to a rich couple in Kabul. Set in Afghanistan, the novel ranges more than fifty 50 years and four ages. Hosseini incorporates a few account voices, as opposed to simply the story's principle family. The numerous storytellers give a few unique points into the amazing account of the principle family; however they likewise look at their own specific circumstance and the intentions behind their decisions throughout their life. The pursuer will see numerous similitude's between the "detached" storytellers to the primary characters the individuals from the family part of the excellent account. Riverhead Books previously distributed the novel in 2013, and it follows *The Kite Runner* and *A Thousand Splendid Suns*. The novel is broken into nine parts, each told from the viewpoint of an alternate character.

3. CHARACTERS

Abdullah

In the novel *And the Mountain Echoed*, one male character named Abdullah hit by blame and regret for not having the option to spare his cherished sister of illegal exploitation in Afghanistan. The main more youthful sister named Pari ought to be offered to an affluent family in Kabul to help their families in these troublesome occasions. He was feeling lament for not having the option to shield his sister from illegal exploitation. This more terrible circumstance makes Abdullah stricken longing to Pari.

Abdullah couldn't get the past behind them both when they are developed and played together as children. Additionally Pari has been deserted by her mom who kicked the bucket while conceived an offspring Pari so Abdullah was sustaining and raising Pari when his father needed to work. Reflected of the misfortune toward his younger sibling that he cherished such a great amount of keep on carrying on Abdullah for quite a long time. Here is the story of Abdullah's memory told by her daughter who was additionally named Pari.

“Some people hide their sadness very well, Pari. He was like that. You couldn't tell looking at him. He was a hand man. But I think, yes, I think he was sad inside”¹¹.

Abdullah consistently feel the agony and misery over the loss of his darling more youthful sister's figure. It is still occurred until he was old and endured the loss of his memory. Then, she actually recollected the figure of her sister, Pari. Be that as it may, his memory is lost and blurred in light of the fact that spooky by an extremely profound feeling of misfortune. Here's a selection that portrays the occasion.

Folds appear on Baba's forehead. For a transitory moment, I think I detect a tiny crack of light in his eyes. But then it winks out, and his face is placid once more. He shakes his head. “No. No, I don't think that's how it goes at all.”

“Oh, Abdullah ...” Pari says.

Smiling, her eyes teared over, Pari reaches for Baba's hands and takes them into her own. She kisses the back of each and presses his palms to her cheeks. Baba grins, moisture now pooling in his eyes as well. Pari looks up at me, blinking back happy tears, and I see she thinks she has broken through, that she has summoned her lost brother with this magic chant like a genie in a fairy tale. She thinks he sees her clearly now. She will understand momentarily that he is merely reacting, responding to her warm touch and show of affection. It's just animal instinct, nothin more. This I know with painful clarify (372-373).

Saboor

Other than Abdullah who was blasted regret for Pari's illegal exploitation, different figures who additionally lament and guiltstricken was father Abdullah and Pari named Saboor. Outrageous neediness made Saboor chose to sell his daughter, Pari. Saboor physical depictions indicated him as a helpless man can be seen from this citation. “His name was Saboor. He was darkskinned and had a hard face, angular and bony, nose curved like a desert hawk's beak, eyes set deep in his skull. Father was thin and reed, but a lifetime of work had made his powerful muscles, like rattan strips tightly wound around the arm of a wicker chair” (19).

Prompting a feeling of misfortune and hopelessness make Saboor hit by sorrow in his life. He needed to forfeit one of his children to help the other relatives. The image glances clear in the accompanying statement. “Sometimes, in unguarded moments, he caught Father's face clouding over, drawn into confusing shades of emotion. Father looked diminished to him now, stripped of something essential. He loped sluggishly about the house or else sat in the heat of their big new castiron stove, little Iqbal on his lap, and stared unseeingly into the flames. His voice dragged now in a way that Abdullah did not remember, as though something weighed on each word he spoke. He shrank into long silences, his face closed off. He didn't tell stories anymore, had not told one since he and Abdullah had returned from Kabul. Maybe, Abdullah thought, Father had sold Wahdatis his muse as well” (47-48).

Uncle Nabi

Uncle Nabi is the third character who was likewise hit by a feeling of blame and regret in his life when he encouraged her brother by marriage to give his daughter Pari to an affluent family in Kabul. Uncle Nabi thought by giving one of the children, it can spare the family's monetary conditions in his sibling in-law family. Tragically after the events of illegal exploitation of his niece, the mental states of his brother by marriage, Saboor so discouraged. In like manner, the sibling of Pari named Abdullah who was so attached to his sister. Toward an amazing finish he depends a demonstration of somebody who shows the acquiescence of his whole bequest to a niece he cherished, Pari.

“The second is that you try to find my niece Pari after I am gone. If she is still alive, it may not prove too difficult – this Internet is a wondrous tool. As you can see enclosed in the envelope along with this letter is my will, in which I leave the house, the money, and my few belongings to her. I ask that you give her both this letter and the will. And please tell her, tell her that I cannot know the myriad consequences of what I set into motion. Tell her I took solace only in hope. Hope that perhaps, wherever she is now, she has found as much as peace, grace, love, and happiness as this world allows” (131)

Khaled Hosseini in the wake of composing a novel dependent on two women trapped in the unimaginable circumstance of Afghanistan goes worldwide by bringing a large group of characters through his novel *And the Mountains Echoed*. While discussing the explanation he picked through and through an alternate way of storytelling in his latest novel *And the Mountains Echoed*, Khaled Hosseini has said:

"Family is so central to Afghan life. It's the way you understand yourself, those around you, and how you perceive yourself in the world as part of this whole.(135)"

It was a cognizant choice, and the regular progression of the book requested it to be more worldwide. I needed to make a story-world that didn't really start with Kabul and end in Kandahar. I needed to extend the geographic milieu for my characters to some degree since I've voyaged a ton in the previous 10 years and I needed to extend my artistic legs as a writer. Numerous writers compose vast and awesome books basically set in a similar town for their whole profession, and I appreciate them for that, yet I needed to go out for a much needed refresher.

4. CONCLUSION

One of the standing topics of Khaled Hosseini is religious mistreatment and Islamic obsession in nations like Afghanistan. He isn't at all open minded about gatherings like the Taliban and doesn't apologize for them regardless. Despite the fact that he doesn't take part in direct criticism however he rebukes religious mistreatment, dug in the sacred writings. Ernest Hemingway's method of composing proposes his refined reasonableness. At the point when it is working at its most elevated, it has consistently worked upon at prompt target level which makes an interpretation of thoughts into terms of solid things. Hemingway's writing truth be told isn't composed, it is lifted out of nature and guilefully and skillfully tumbled out upon the page; it is the savage material of consistently lowly discourse and feeling, he composes the exposition of the real world. His composing starts with first individual plural; something like "we" which means we the no-soldiers, the spectators not yet occupied with activity, looking over the stream and fields to the mountains watching troops and rulers passing by, hearing that things are turning sour and seeing what the cholera can achieve and this "we" ranges to "I" lastly offers path to the hero fundamentally like Henry in *A Farewell to Arms*. Now and again he offers approach to "you". Hence, he has embraced the "we" strategy for portrayal combined with wonderful technique to give ground-breaking impact of fiction. Hemingway knew about the art of fiction composing. He needed to make a fine specialty, which would be reasonable altering and re-revising his perspectives, ideas, topics and words a few times, killing a few or huge numbers of the things he envisioned and tolerating something else which fit the work. Anything you realize you can wipe out and it just reinforces your icy mass, was his view. Khaled Hosseini's writing additionally changed his own life. After almost 27 years, he got back to Afghanistan to perceive what had happened to his nation and his kin. Like Amir, he had the option to discover his father's old home, however he additionally perceived that war and ruthlessness demolished where he grew up.

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