

CHAPTER II

THEORY AND METHOD

1.1. Intrinsic Elements

When analyzing a narrative work, it is important to examine its internal elements. This approach focuses solely on the text in order to gain a deeper knowledge and understanding of the novel itself.

1.1.1. Character and Characterization

Characters are the people portrayed in a story that the reader infers have specific moral, intellectual, and emotional characteristics according to their words and actions (Abrams and Harpham, 2009:42). Characters are divided into what is called the main character who is someone who becomes the center of the story and the side character, who supports the storyline and the main character in some ways. Characterization can be categorized into two types: direct and indirect. Direct characterization occurs through explicit description within the narrative. In contrast, indirect characterization allows readers to deduce characters' traits from their actions, speech, or physical appearance (Baldick, 2001:37).

1.1.2. Conflict

The opposing relationship between the story's protagonist and antagonist is called conflict. Characters may conflict with other characters or may be in conflict with other external and internal factors of the story. External factors may include

conflict with nature, society, or the character's fate. Meanwhile, the internal factor is a clash from the character itself (Johnson and Arp, 2018:98).

1.1.3. Settings

A narrative or dramatic work's overall setting refers to the general background, historical period, and social context in which the action takes place (Abrams and Harpham, 2009:330). Settings not only become the background of a story but may also become an important aspect of the plot of the story. Through settings, readers get to visualize and have relevant details about the scenes of the stories.

1.2. Extrinsic Elements

Analyzing the extrinsic elements of literature involves looking beyond the text to understand the broader influences and contexts that shape a literary work. By examining these extrinsic elements, readers and scholars can gain a more nuanced and comprehensive understanding of a literary work, and recognize how external factors influence and enrich the text.

1.2.1. Diaspora

Diaspora represents a unique bond formed through involuntary dispersion, where people's identity is rooted in cherished memories of their home country rather than specific geographic ties (Gilroy, 1994:207). Based on the definition, it is worth highlighting that the core of diaspora is the relationship that the dispersed people have with their origin place. This feeling is usually shaped by a sense of

belongingness that the people still have despite living elsewhere. This profound connection transcends physical boundaries and fosters a rich cultural tapestry.

Diaspora was first used as a term to describe the Jewish dispersal; however, it has evolved. It is used not only to describe violence-based communities but is now used to a larger extent for other dispersal reasons. As a way to identify a diaspora phenomenon, the nine strands of diasporic rope offer common diaspora features that can be identified in many diaspora communities. Although the diasporic experience cannot be equalized, the theory has listed similarities and overlaps of the diasporic idea. Below is the list of the nine strands of diasporic rope:

2) Dispersal

It is moving from the original place, usually caused by traumatic experiences, to two or more foreign regions (Cohen, 1997:4).

3) Expansion

It is the movement from the homeland in search of work or better conditions, business, or other colonial goals (Cohen, 1997:5).

4) Retention

It is retaining the collective memory of a native homeland, encompassing its geographical roots, historical narrative, adversities, and accomplishments (Cohen, 1997:5-6).

5) Idealization

It is the creation of the homeland myth and a commitment to ensuring its upkeep, revival, security, and prosperity, extending to its creation (Cohen, 1997:6).

6) Return

It is the common occurrence of a recurring journey back to the homeland, which receives widespread approval, even if many individuals within the group are content with merely experiencing a connection to or occasional visits to the homeland (Cohen, 1997:6).

7) Distinctiveness

It is an intense ethnic group consciousness maintained for a long time and created over an identity, a similar history, and the transmission of shared heritage and belief (Cohen, 1997:7).

8) Apprehension

It is a tense connection with the host-country society, indicating a partial acceptance, a level of isolation (including self-imposed isolation), and apprehension about the potential recurrence of another disaster affecting the group (Cohen, 1997:7).

9) Creativity

It is the possibility of a fulfilling life in host countries that value diversity and embrace entrepreneurship, innovative thinking, scientific advancement, and career accomplishments (Cohen: 1997:8).

10) Solidarity

It is a feeling of connection, understanding, and shared responsibility towards fellow ethnic members residing in different countries, especially when they encounter prejudice or adversity (Cohen: 1997:8).

1.2.2. Challenges of Diaspora

As groups of people in a diaspora experience emigrating to a new place, it is common for them to experience difficulties adapting to a new culture. Typically, immigrants are inadequately prepared for the challenges they will encounter concerning their traditional values (Almutairi, 2015:691). Some problems that commonly happen in the diaspora experience are distant relationships with family and friends in the home country, language barrier, social status change, discrimination, and prejudice (Almutairi, 2015:691). These challenges have created a difficult transition and adaptation process for the dispersed people.

1.2.3. Cultural Resilience

Culture as an identity of a society may be at risk for several reasons. The range of risks to cultural heritage spans from abrupt and devastating occurrences like significant earthquakes, floods, fires, and armed conflict to slow, ongoing processes such as chemical, physical, or biological deterioration (Pedersoli *et al.*, 2016:10). Diaspora may become one of the risks for cultural heritage. However, societies may preserve their culture by implementing them in the host country. Cultural resilience is the ability of a cultural system in the relevant community to handle difficulties, adapt to changes, and ability to develop (Holtorf, 2018:1). These attempts of cultural resilience is usually done by reliving the memory they had. Migration has resulted in diaspora members severing their physical ties to their homeland, yet they retain the ability to uphold their cultural or spiritual connection through memory (Bruneau, 2010:48).

1.3. Research Method

To conduct a systematic analysis of literary texts, this thesis utilizes a specific methodology that includes a research approach, data sources, and the analysis method itself. By employing research methods, the writer can develop an insightful analysis of the topic.

1.3.1. Research Approach

Based on the background of the research that reveals the diaspora phenomenon in Khaled Hosseini's *The Kite Runner*, the writer uses a sociological approach in literature. Sociology in literature means exploring meaning within literary texts and analyzing their unique characteristics that reflect the societal values, including economics, attitudes, morals, and religion, of the culture in which they are created (Sharma, 2018:110). In writing this research thesis, the writer analyses the social aspect related to diaspora experience, challenges, and the tradition held by cultural resilience in the novel *The Kite Runner* written by Khaled Hosseini by using the theory of nine strands of diasporic rope by Robin Cohen.

1.3.2. Method of Collecting Data

In order to gather information for the thesis research, the writer uses the library research approach. Identifying and locating sources that provide accurate information or personal/expert insights on a research question is a significant step in any research methodology. This process is crucial as it provides the necessary background and evidence to support the research and is required at various stages of any comprehensive research endeavor (George, 2008:6). In writing this research

thesis, the writer will use primary and secondary sources. In the literature field, primary sources are the conventional object of literary research that includes all types of literary texts (Klarer, 2011:5). This research thesis uses Khaled Hosseini's novel entitled *The Kite Runner* as its object and primary sources. Meanwhile, secondary source aims to adhere to established standards of scholarly practice to ensure the information presented is reliable and credible reliability and credibility (Klarer, 2011:5). In this research thesis, journal articles, previous thesis, and texts related to the literary text or the topic are used as secondary sources.