AMIR-HASSAN COMPLICATED RELATIONSHIP

(A SOCIO-PSYCHOLOGICAL STUDY IN KHALED HOSSEINI'S

THE KITE RUNNER)

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ABSTRACT

The Kite Runner presents new idea and color, namely complexity of conflict toward friendship (characters) and other conflicts that happened in Afghanistan during colonization and post colonization era. There are relationships at the heart of *The Kite Runner*. The friendship between the two main characters, Amir and Hassan and the relationship between father and son are of importance in the novel. The first important relationship in the novel is the one between Amir and Hassan. This relationship is very complex. The objectives of the study are to analyze complicated relationship between Amir and Hassan on The Kite Runner novel and to analyze Socio-Psychological perceived on Amir and Hassan relationship

The writer uses qualitative descriptive research. The writer uses the primary data and the secondary data. The primary data source is *The Kite Runner* novel as the object of the research. The secondary data were taken from books and journal articles supporting the analysis of Amir and Hassan relationship.

The result shows that the factors influencing the relationship are similarity, reciprocity of liking and positive quality. The similarity between Amir and Hassan are on three things: family background, preference and complex problem. Based on J.W Thibaut and H.H Kelley's social exchange theory, Amir and Hassan have good outcome, because it comes from the high rewards and low cost. Finally the value of Amir and Hassan's relationship is the tied and interdependence relationship. It is represented by the formula: Outcome $>$ CL $>$ CL $_{ALT}$ it means: satisfactory, stable and interdependence.

Keywords: Relationship, Socio Psychology, Social Exchange Theory, Satisfactory, Stable

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

In this modern era, people use literature as a tool to express their words for education, business and hobbies. Literature is a personal expression of feeling including experience, idea, motivation, confidence in the concrete description by using language. The scope of literature is very wide slice there are so many things which can be talked to, for example about the situations which happened in the world today or even criticize the social problems in the world through literature. But it is also important to notice whether the literature is good or not. That is why in order to make good literature, there should be noticed some of these qualities, such as psychological truth or holding the mirror up to nature, originality, craftsmanship, and a consciousness of moral values.

Novel is a kind of literary works besides drama and poem. As the others, it is produced by human mind and soul. It depicts all about human life whether it is about intrapersonal or interpersonal relationship. In the imagination process of making novel, the author never leaves his/her background of life as the important element. Therefore, actually novel is one of the ways for human revealing his or her story of life, whether it's aboutlove, hate, sadness, loneliness, and friendship. Another definition, novel is a narrative kind of writing which is focused on sequence of events, time, and solution contain more than a thousand words and have the aspect of novel; they are plot, character, theme, and setting.

The Kite Runner which was published in 2003 presents new idea and color, namely complexity of conflict toward friendship (characters) and other conflicts that happened in Afghanistan during colonization and post colonization era. It is very different with other writers that most of them tell about alienation, cultural shock, and depression. Khaled Hosseini can open the eyes of the readers to know Afghanistan life truly which for a long time is closed from outside. Hosseini wrote about Afghanistan before the Soviet war

because that is largely a forgotten period in modern Afghan history. For many people in the west, Afghanistan is synonymous with the Soviet war and the Taliban. Hosseini wanted to remind people that Afghans had managed to live in peaceful anonymity.

Relationships are at the heart of *The Kite Runner*. The friendship between the two main characters, Amir and Hassan and the relationship between father and son are of importance in the novel. The first important relationship in the novel is the one between Amir and Hassan. This relationship is very complex. In the novel, Hassan is Amir's servant and the two have become very close. The boys seem inseparable and do everything together. When Amir was young, he felt close to Hassan. In fact, in his spare time away from school, he would spend time with Hassan flying kites and reading stories. However, Amir does not regard Hassan to be his friend but rather as his servant. This becomes clear early on in the novel when Amir reflects on his father's relationship with their housekeeper. The fact that Amir does not see Hassan as a friend becomes even further evident when Hassan's rapist Assef confronts the two boys on the street

Many people are in the unenviable position of being mistreated by a friend. There are many studies about how important role friendships play in our emotional and physical well-being. Majority will agree that having good friends to whom we can turn to in times of joy and sorrow is a real plus in life. However, having toxic relationships can hold us down and act as barriers. In a strained relationship, everything is a tradeoff that the selfish friend brings enough to merit and maintain it. Also, they take and you give. In this case, Amir takes and Hassan gives. Hassan was a great benefit to Amir. He even helped Amir choose his path for his future career. Although Amir states that Hassan is not his friend, he claims him as his servant and also his protector. Their relationship is complicated because later in the novel, cowardice surrounds Amir when Hassan is raped by Assef. After this event, Amir can no longer live with Hassan because he is constantly reminded of his actions and

is flooded with guilt resulting in Amir attempting to distance Hassan.

The Kite Runner is not only containing sociological but also psychological issues. To analyze the complex relationship between Amir and Hassan, the writer uses psychological approach.

Literature and psychology are two branches of science that study human soul. Psychology researches human behaviors and their causes while literature depicts human behavior through fiction. These two branches of social science studying human behavior are interrelated and mutually beneficial, and the basic building block of the correlation between literature and psychology is a literary work. Literary works study human beings and describe their inner world with all its aspects. The reason is that a literary work is at the same time a product of a certain psychological condition. A literary work supports psychology in terms of depicting human psychological conditions. At the same time, psychology also provides insights into literature by exploring mental processes. A literary work benefits

from psychology in terms of successfully presenting characters, expressing their moods, and bringing the reader into the psychological dimension of human reality Psychology and study of literature meet in their focus on phantasies, emotions and human soul. Thus there exists a two-way relationship based on mutual interaction between literature and psychology, in the form of evaluation of a literary work with the resources of psychology and obtaining psychological truths from a literary work (Emir, 2016).

Based on the previous explanation, the writer would like to focus the research on analyzing Amir and Hassan as the main characters of novel and their relationship by applying interpersonal relationship, especially in J.W Thibaut and H.H Kelley's social-exchange theory. Finally, the writer chooses "Amir-Hassan Complicated Relationship (A Socio-Psychological Study in Khaleid Hosseini's *The Kite Runner*) "as the title of this thesis.

1.2 Problem of the Study

The formulation of the problems of

this study are as follows:

a. What are complicated relationships between Amir and Hassan in *The Kite Runner* novel?

b. What Socio-Psychological perceive on Amir and Hassan relationship?

1.3 Objective of the Study

The objectives of the study are as follows

a. To analyze complicated relationship between Amir and Hassan in *The Kite Runner* novel

b. To analyze Socio-Psychological perceived on Amir and Hassan relationship

1.4 Methods of the Study

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

a. Method of Collecting Data

The technique of collecting data in this study is library research. The data from both primary and secondary sources are collected and recorded in a sort of document as evidence. The techniques of collecting data are as follows:

i.   Reading the novel

ii. Browsing to the internet to get several information and articles related to the object of the study.

iii. Taking notes of important data from both primary and secondary data.

iv. Arranging the data into several parts according to its classification.

By analyzing the text of the novel, the writer tries to find out the influencing factors of Amir and Hassan relationship. The technique critical reading has done to understand the kind of the relationship according J.W. Thibaut and H.H. Kelley's social exchange theory.

b. Method of Approach

The study that the writer makes will focus on the analysis of the aspects which builds the conflict through the story. In analyzing the novel, the writer uses structural or objective approach and Social psychological approach

i. Structural or Objective approach

Structural approach arises from the assumption that literary work has a full of autonomy and therefore must be seen as an independent work with a part from other things that stand outside it (Semi, 1993)

One should research the aspects that build a literary work such as theme, plot, setting, character and characterization, the writing style, the figure of speech, and the harmonious relation among those aspects.

ii. Social Psychological Approach

The writer also uses social psychological approach which is based on J.W Thibaut and H. H Kelley's social exchange theory. Social psychology is the study of how people think, influence and relate to one another. Some of the things learned in social psychology are about social thought, social influences and social relationships. The social mind learns how we perceive ourselves and others, what we believe, the judgments we make and our attitudes. Social influences study culture, conformity pressures, persuasion and human groups. While social relations learn prejudice, aggression, interest and intimacy and help. Social psychology lies on the border between psychology and sociology. Compared to sociology, social psychology focuses on individuals and uses more experimentation. Compared to personality psychology, social psychology does not focus on individual differences and instead focuses more on how individuals generally perceive and influence one another (Myers, 2012).

2. REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

It consists of intrinsic elements, social psychology of literature , the concept of factors underlying friendship by Robert S. Fieldman and social exchange theory by J.W. Thibaut and H.H. Kelley. Social Psychology of literature is written to strengthen the writer's reason to analyze the novel by social psychological approach. The concept of factors underlying friendship is used to know how Amir and Hasan build their friendship and the concept of social exchange theory is used to analyze their friendship.

2.1 Intrinsic Elements

In analyzing a literary work, discussing the intrinsic elements within the literary work is a must. As asserted

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

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

i. Character

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

As stated by Nurgiyantoro (2002: 177) , the main character is a center character who always can be seen in every event in a story from the beginning to the end of the story. The main character also a character who described most and suffered in a story. Meanwhile, a minnor character means a character who rarely appears in a story (Perrine, 1984: 69).

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

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

ii. Conflict

In a fiction story and play,

conflict considered as one of the most important intrinsic elements. Conflict is a key to build the story, to describe the

characterization of the character within and to send a moral message to the reader in the end of a story. As stated by Perrine (1984: 42), conflict is a clash of action, ideas, desires or wills. It means a conflict can be a visible and unvisible clash. They may be physical, emotional even mental.

Based on the explanation above, a conflict can be classified into two, namely external and internal conflicts. External conflict is a conflict showing the main character against another character as a person, society and its rules, and nature. While, internal conflict is a conflict arises within himself. Many external conflict experienced by a character may lead him or her to experience an internal conflict at a same time.

iii. Setting

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

Setting of place describes where the story take place. The setting of place usually gives an influence toward the character‟s behavior within the

story since every place has its own rules. In addition, setting of social is as important as the setting of place. Setting of social desribes the society‟s condition where the character grows up and learn about what he or she may and may not do.

Every person grows in his own society and its rules. The society will shape person's behavior, personality and mentality. Beside describes the society of the story, setting of social also shows in what class the main character belong. On the other hand, setting of time shows when the story run. A setting of time may show and give indication to the reader about people's condition in the story in a certain era which gives influence to the character.

iv. Plot

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

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

2.2 Social Psychology of Literature

Psychology of literature is the study of literature using literary work as the object of psyche action. Author will use anything in his/her inner side in creating literary works. The author will seize his/her psyche indication and processing it into the text, and the projection of the author experience will be projected imaginarily into the text.

Literary work is seen as psychology phenomenon. It will show psyche aspects through characters in the story. There are some assumptions of psychology of literature; first, there is a

judgment of literary work as the product of author mind and psyche in subconscious situation and reveals it into the text (in conscious situation). Conscious and subconscious always affect the author imagination processing. Strength of literary work can be seen by how the author could reveal his /her unconscious psyche expression into the text. Second, psychology of literature also analyzes the author aspects of mind and feeling. It is about how the author able to depict characters of his/her novel.

Social psychology is the study of how people think, influence and relate to one another. Some of the things learned in social psychology are about social thought, social influences and social relationships. The social mind learns how we perceive ourselves and others, what we believe, the judgments we make and our attitudes. Social influences study culture, conformity pressures, persuasion and human groups. While social relations learn prejudice, aggression, interest and intimacy and help.

Social psychology lies on the border between psychology and sociology. Compared to sociology, social psychology focuses on individuals and uses more experimentation. Compared to personality psychology, social psychology does not focus on individual differences and instead focuses more on how individuals generally perceive and influence one another (Myers, 2012).

2.3 Definition of Friendship

According to Davis (in Santrock, 2003), friendship is a form of close relationship involving pleasure, acceptance, trust, respect, mutual help, confidentiality, understanding, and spontaneity. Sullivan (in Santrock, 2003) states that everyone has a number of basic social needs, including the need for affection, a pleasant friend, acceptance by the social environment, intimacy, and sexual relationships.

Friendship is defined as volunteerism, personal relationships, typically giving intimacy and help, in which two people like one another and asking to be friends. Ahmadi (2007), distinguishes friendship with friendship. Friendship is an intimate or intimate personal relationship involving each individual as a whole, while friendship is the result of a formal relationship and a starting level in the development of a

friendship. Meanwhile, De Vito (1995) interpreted friendship as an interpersonal relationship between two people who mutually produce and have positive characteristics of mutual respect. De Vries (2000) states that a person is considered to be a friend is to respect someone with loyalty, trust, and have the same pleasure.

2.4 Interpersonal Relationship

The writer chooses interpersonal relationship from many theories in Psychology as the extrinsic theory to analyze the friendship between Amir and Hasan as the main characters in novel *"The Kite Runner"*, and will use interpersonal relationship as instrument of the main characters friendship analysis.

Interpersonal Relationship includes social psychology theme. According to Myers, "Social Psychology is a science that studies the influences of our situations, with special attention to how we view and affect one another. More precisely said, it is the scientific studies of how people think about, influence, and relate to one another."

In *Social Psychology* stated "social psychologists try to see beneath the great variation in human relationships to discover general principles that apply to many relationships. An essential feature of any relationship is that two people influence each other or, in more technical terms, that they are interdependent."

1. The Factors Influencing Friendship

According to Robert S. Fieldman in his book, *Social Psychology: Theories, Research, and Application* (1985), there are five things underlying interpersonal attraction, they are similarity, reciprocity of liking, positive qualities, physical attractiveness and liking, and physical appearance and social behavior.

i. Similarity

Similarity is the first thing that influences the friendship. Almost dyads are based on similarity. It is because first, similarity may be directly reinforcing. Second, the fact that someone else has attitude or qualities similar to our own may lead

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to a sense of confirmation of our views of the world.

In experiment, Donn Byrne (1971) and his colleagues captured the essence of Laura‟s experience. Over and over again, they found that the more similar someone‟s attitudes are to your own, the more likable you will find the person. Likeness produces liking not only for college students but also for children and the elderly, for people of various occupations, and for those in various cultures. This is especially so for those who are satisfy with themselves. If you like yourself, you are likely to have partner with someone like you.

ii. Reciprocity of Liking

As the writer mentioned earlier, there is robust general finding regarding reciprocity of liking: someone tends to like those who like him or her. Given information that another individual likes him or her, someone tends to be attracted to that person. The converse process seems to hold true as well: when someone like other persons, he or she tends to assume that they like him or her in

return. But the feeling of liking someone is not always shown by the words directly. It can be show indirectly through behavior.

iii. Positive Qualities

It is hardly surprising that people with meritorious qualities should be liked more than those with disagreeable qualities. For example, we like intelligent, warm, sincere, and competent people more than people who do not have those attributes.

Otherwise sheer positivity is not the whole story. Sometimes he or she prefer people who display positive qualities that are a bit tarnished by negative ones over people who seem to be without flaw. An example of this was provided in a study by Aronson, Willerman, & Floyd (1966), who had either a very competent or an average individual commit or not commit a pratfall, which consisted of clumsily spilling a cup of coffee. The results showed that liking for the competent person increased after a pratfall, while liking tended to decrease for the average person. The explanation is straightforward very competent people who commit a blunder become more

human and approachable and, thus, more attractive. On the other hand, the average person gains little from a blunder, since he or she is already seen as human enough.

Although later research has shown that relationship between competence and attraction is also related to the self-esteem of the person doing the rating, the basic fact remains: we tend to prefer competent people to incompetent ones.

iv. Physical Attractiveness and Liking

In an egalitarian and democratic society, most people would agree that people ought to be judged for what they are and what they do, rather than what they look like. Yet, despite general agreement with the old saying, "Beauty is only skin deep." It turns out that most people act as if physical attractiveness were a good indicant of how likable a person is. The physical appearance of an individual can be an important aspect of how that person is viewed by others however unwarranted such a bias may be.

People who are physically attractive are regarded more highly than unattractive ones with startling

consistency, starting with nursery-school- age children and continuing into old age. Indeed, not only are they liked more, but people make more positive interpretations of the behavior of the physically attractive.

v. Physical Appearance and Social Behavior

While the data regarding the relationship between attraction and physical appearance are clearly positive, the question of how appearance is related to subsequent behavior is more ambiguous. We might expect that since people tend to form more ambiguous. We might expect that since people tend to form more favorable impressions about the physically attractive, they will act more positive self-images and interpersonal styles, which lead them to become more effective during social interactions than less people. Following this reasoning, we could expect physically attractive people to have a greater number of and more rewarding social encounters.

Most of the evidence that has been collected regarding the social encounters of the physically attractive,

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and the results have been in the context of dating behavior, and the results have been fairly consistent, showing that attractive people are chosen as dating partners more frequently than less attractive people. Moreover, self-reports of popularity are correlated with attractiveness.

2. Social Exchange Theory

The most influential perspective on social relationships is provided by various interpersonal relationships theories. According to Coleman and Hammen there are four theories: (1) social exchange theory; (2) role theory; (3) the „games people play" theory; and (4) interactional theory.

Social exchange theory is firstly introduced by two social psychologists, John W. Thibaut and Harold H. Kelley in 1959. This theory is also called interdependence theory. In *Social Psychology*, Taylor et al (2006), states:This perspective analyzes the patterns of interaction between partners. One way to conceptualize these interactions is in terms of the outcomes rewards and cost that partners give and receive.

According to Thibaut and Kelley (1959) in their book *The Social Psychology of Groups*;

> "Our conceptualization of the dyad, a two-person relationship, begins with an analysis of interaction and of its consequences for the two individuals concerned. The major analytic technique used throughout the book is a matrix formed by taking account of all the behaviors the two individuals might enact together. Each cell in this matrix represents one of the possible parts of the interaction between the two and summarizes the consequences for each person of that possible event. Although consequences can be analyzed and measured in many ways, we have found it desirable to distinguish positive components (rewards) from negative components (cost). The many factors affecting the rewards and costs associated with each portion of the matrix are described and note is taken of certain sequential effects that are not handled systematically in the present scheme."

The four important elements of this theory are rewards, cost, outcomes, and comparison level.

i. Rewards

According to Thibaut and Kelley (1959) about rewards;

> "By rewards, we refer to pleasures, satisfaction, and gratifications the person enjoys. The provision of a means whereby a drive is reduced or a need fulfilled constitutes a reward. We assume that the amount of reward provided by any such experience can be measured and that

the reward values of different modalities of gratification are reducible to a single psychological scale."

A reward is anything a person gains from an interaction, such as feeling loved or receiving financial assistance. It is positive component in dyad.

ii. Costs

Still according to Thibaut and Kelley"s book, *The Social Psychology of Groups* (1959)

> "By costs, we refer to any factors that operate to inhibit or deter the performance of a sequence of behavior. The greater the deterrence to performing a given act—the greater the inhibition the individual has to overcome—the greater the cost of the act. Thus cost is high when great physical or mental effort is required, when embarrassment or anxiety accompany the action, or when there are conflicting forces or competing response tendencies of any sort. Costs derived from these different factors are also assumed to be measurable on a common psychological scale, and costs of different sorts, to be additive in their effect."

Cost is negative consequence that is occurred in an interaction or relationship. Taylor et al state "an interaction may be costly because it requires a great deal of time and energy, because it entails much conflict, or because other people disapprove of the relationship and criticize us for being involved in it.

iii. Outcomes

Thibaut and Kelley state about outcome in the book *The Social Psychology of Groups*;

> "The consequences or **outcomes** for an individual participant of any interaction or series can be stated, then, in terms of the rewards received and the cost separately; for other purposes it is assumed that they can be combined into a single scale of "goodness" of outcome, with states of reward and low cost being given high-scale values and states of low reward and high cost, low-scale values. Admittedly, such a scaling operation would be a very ambitious enterprise and would present a number of technical difficulties. However, the present interest is in the theoretical consequences of such an operation (real or imaginary) rather than in its technical properties or even its feasibility."

So, it"s what we get from the relationship, whether it"s satisfying or suffering. If we get more rewards than cost, it is good outcomes for us. The other way, if the costs are paid more than the reward we would feel it"s losing out.

iv. Comparison Level.

Comparison level (CL) is a standard that someone uses to value his/her relationship with other in present time. The experience of former relationship is usually used as this standard. In addition to determining whether a relationship is profitable, we make comparative judgments, assessing how one relationship compares to another. Two comparison standards are especially important (Thibaut and Kelley, 1959).

Thibaut and Kelley state on their book:

> "In evaluating the adequacy of the sampled and anticipated outcomes of a relationship, the members of a dyad will have need for some kind of standard or criterion of the acceptability of outcomes. At least two important kind of standard for such an evaluation can be identified. To try to make the distinction between these two standards as intuitively clear as possible, we may begin by saying that the first of these, called the comparison level (or CL), is the standard against which the member evaluates the "attractiveness" of the relationship or how satisfactory it is. The second, called the comparison level for alternative (or CL ALT), is the standard the member uses in deciding whether to remain in or to leave the relationship."

The first standard is Comparison Level (CL). It reflects the quality outcomes a person believes he/ she deserved. The comparison level reflects past experiences in relationship.

The second major standard is the Comparison Level for Alternatives (CL$_{ALT}$). This involves assessing how one relationship compares to other relationships that are currently available to us. If your relationship is the best you think possible, you may stay in it, even if the actual benefits you receive are low. In contrast, even if a relationship is profitable in absolute terms, you may leave it if a better alternative becomes available.

Furthermore, we can see the six typologies of relationship in the table 3.1

Table. 3.1
Six Typologies of Relationship

Relative Value of Outcome, CL, and CL$_{ALT}$	State of the relationship
Outcome > CL > CL $_{ALT}$	Satisfactory, stable, and interdependence
Outcome > CL $_{ALT}$ > CL	Satisfactory, stable, and, independence
CL $_{ALT}$ > CL > Outcome	Unsatisfactory, broken, and love to stay in other relationship
CL $_{ALT}$ > Outcome > CL	Satisfactory, unstable, and feel better to stay in other
CL > CL $_{ALT}$ > Outcome	Unsatisfactory, broken
CL > Outcome > CL $_{ALT}$	More unsatisfactory but gratify, interdependence, and cannot

CL   : ComparisonLevel
CL $_{ALT}$: Comparison Level for Alternatives

From the table above we can analyze what kind of the relationship is. If outcomes fall above CL, and CL_{ALT} drops below CL (Outcome > CL > CL) means the relationship in good condition and tend to be continued. The height of outcomes here determines the relationship. The members of dyad are satisfied with the relationship. And alternative relationship never affects the present relationship.

If outcomes still stay in the first place of CL_{ALT} and CL, but CL_{ALT} drops above CL (Outcome > CL_{ALT} > CL), means the relationship is good and has stable condition. But the dependence each other has no role here. It is caused the alternative relationship gives better effect for the member of dyad.

If CL_{ALT} drops above CL and outcome (CL_{ALT} > CL > Outcome) means the relationship has the lowest outcome. This relationship does not satisfy its members. The members of dyad are more comfortable to stay in their alternative relationship. So it has tendency to leave the relationship.

If CL_{ALT} still stays in the first place and outcome drop above CL *(CL $_{ALT}$ > Outcome > CL)* means the relationship in good condition and satisfactory but not stable. Although it is good, the members of dyad are more comfortable to stay in their alternative relationship.

If CL drops above CL_{ALT} and outcomes (CL > CL_{ALT} > Outcome) means the outcomes of the relationship is not much as CL. Despite in the alternative relationship is more attractive but never gives a good hope. So it has tendency a broken relationship.

If CL still stays in the first place of outcome and CL_{ALT} (CL > Outcome > CL_{ALT}) means the relationship has low outcomes. But the alternative relationship is also not taking good condition. So the relationship is not attractive and satisfying but the members of dyad cannot separate each other and still hope this relationship.

Besides, in the social exchange theory, Thibaut and Kelley also analyze about three control formats. They are reflexive control, fate control, and behavior control.

3. DISCUSSION

In chapter IV, after reading the novel, the writer finds some statements as the corpus of the research. They are classified into two groups, namely: factors underlying friendship, and social exchange theory. They are presented in the following tables.

3.1 The Factors Underlying the Relationship Between Amir and Hassan

To know the factors that underlying relationship, the writer use Robert S. Fieldman's theory about interpersonal attraction in his book *Social Psychology: Theories, Research, and Application*.

1. Similarity

The writer has analyzed the similarities between Amir and Hassan. There are three things: family background, preference and complex problem that they have

a. Family Background

Amir and Hassan don't have mother. They are raised by their father. Amir's mother died when giving birth to him. While Hassan's mother ran away with a clan of traveling singers and dancers.

> "It was in that small shack that Hassan's mother, Sanaubar, gave birth to him one cold winter day in 1964. While my mother hemorrhaged to death during childbirth, Hassan lost his less than a week after he was born after he was born. Loss her to a fate most Afghans considered far worse than death: she ran off wth a clan of traveling singers and dancers. (Hosseini, 2003:6)

Amir and Hassan also fed from the same breast. It can be proven by the following quotation:

> " Baba hired the same nursing woman who had fed me to nurse Hassan. Ali told us she was blue-eyed Hazara woman from Bamiyan, the city of the giant Buddha satues. "What a sweet singing voice she had", he used to say to us.
> What did she sing, Hassan and I always asked, though we already knew- Ali had told us countless times. We just wanted to hear Ali sing. He'd clear his throat and begin: On a high mountain I stood,And cried the name of Ali, Lion of God, O Ali, Lion of God, King of Men, Bring joy to our sorrowful hearts
> Then he would remaind us that there was a brotherhood between people who had fed from the same breast, a kinship that not even time could break.
> Hassan and I fed from the same breast. We took our first steps on the same lawn in the same yard. And, under the same roof, we spoke our first words" (Hosseini, 2003:10).

b. Preferences

Amir and Hassan have the same obbies and preferences. They like to climb the oplar trees and annoy their neighbor.

> "When we were children, Hassan and I used to climb the poplar trees in the driveway of my father's house and annoy our neighbor by reflecting sunlight into their homes with a shard

of mirror. We would sit across from each other on a pair of high branches, our naked feet dangling, our trouser pockets filled with dried mulberries and walnuts. We took turns with the mirror as we ate mulberries, pelted each other with them, giggling , laughing" (Hosseini, 2003:3)

Amir and Hassan love to play little kids games together.

"I spent most of the first twelve yearsof my life playing with Hassan. Sometimes, my entire childhood seems like one long lazy summer day with Hassan, chasing each other between tangles of trees in my father's yard, playing hide-and-seek, cops and robbers, cowboys and Indians, insect torture- with our crowning achievement undeniably the time we plucked the stinger off a bee and tied a string around the poor thing to yank it back every time it took flight" (Hosseini, 2003: 22).

Amir and Hassan like flying and running kites. They used to build their own kites, but finally they realized that they were better kite fighters than kite makers.

"But it quickly became apparent that Hassan and I were better kite fighters than kite makers. Some flow or other in our design always spelled its doom" (Hosseini, 2003: 44)

According to Amir, Hassan was the greatest kite runner

" 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. It was downright eerie the way he always got to the spotthe kite would land before the kite did, as if he had

some sort of inner compass" (Hosseini, 2003:46).

Amir and Hassan like reading stories. Actually Amir read the book for Hassan because Hassan is illiterate.

" Sitting cross-legged, sunlight and shadows of pomegranate leaves dancing on his face, Hassan absently plucked blades of grass from the ground as I read him stories he couldn't read for himself" (Hosseini, 2003:24).

c. Complex Problem

Amir states that the complex nature of his relationship with his father is a combination of love and fear, mixed with a little bit of hate. His father seems to have a distinct vision of what Amir should be and how Amir should live, but he sees very little of himself in Amir.

Amir tries to introduce his love of language and talent for words, but his father is disinterested.

"In school, we used to play a game called Sherjangi, or "Battle of the Poems". The Farsi teacher moderated it and it went something like this: You recited a verse from a poemand your opponent had sixty seconds to reply with a verse that began with the same letter that ended yours. Everyone in my class wanted me on their team, because by the time I was eleven, I could recite dozens of verses from Khayyam, Hafez, or Rumi's famous Masnawi. One time, I took on the whole class and won. I told Baba about it later that night, but he just nodded, muttered, "Good" (Hosseini, 2003:17).

After his mother died, Amir lives with his father, Baba. Amir likes to be a man that loved by Baba, but Amir also hates Baba inclined wish to be his father without seeing Amir's potential. Amir is raised by Baba with the forming of Afghanistan character such as asking Amir to play soccer and hunting. In this case, Amir hates Baba who forces him to be a real man like the Afghan boys who likes playing soccer and kite, hunting and fighting. Amir likes his motherís hobbies such as reading poetry and story that makes Baba does not appreciate with his first story.

Amir tries to please his father by being more like him but rarely feels he is successful. He also admits to feeling responsible for his mother's death.

> " Baba smoked his pipe and talked. I pretended to listen. But I couldn't listen, not really because Baba's casual little comment had planted a seed in my head: the resolution that I would win that winter's tournament. I was going to in, and I was going to run the last kite. Then I'd bring it home and show it to Baba. Show him once and for all that his son was worthy. Then maybe my life as a ghost in this house would finally be over. I let myself dream: I imagined conversation and laughter over dinner instead of silence broken only by the clinking of silverware and the occasional grunt. I envisioned us taking a Friday drive in Baba's car to Paghman, stopping on the way at Ghargha Lake for some fried trout and potatoes. We'd go to the zoo to see marjan the lion, and maybe Baba wouldn't yawn and steal looks at his wristwatch all the time. Maybe Baba would even read one of my stories. I'd write him a hundred if I thought he'd read one. Maybe he'd call me Amir jan like Rahim Khan did. And maybe, just maybe, I would finally be pardoned for killing my mother" (Hosseini, 2003:49).

Because his father does not appreciate Amir's story, Amir always compares himself with Hassan. In this case, Amir feels jealous when he sees Baba that gives his servant, Hassan present in Hassan's birthday and asks Hassan to go out with them. It makes their relationship inharmonious. In one side, he loves Hassan, as his loyal friend and his servant that are very kind and obedient. However, he hates Hassan, because Hassan steals Baba's attention and affection to him. In this case, Hassan is not his friend but just his Hazara servant that gets Baba's attention more than Amir, his son.

While, Hassan never knew his mother. Hassan's mother had refused to even hold Hassan, and just five days later, she was gone.

> " As confided to a neighbor's servant by the garrulous midwife, who had then in turn told anyone who would listen, Sanaubar had taken one glance at the baby in Ali's arms, seen the

cleft lip, and barked a bitter laughter " There", she had said. "Now you have your own idiot child to do all your smiling for you!". Shad refused to even hold Hassan, and just five days later , she was gone" (Hosseini, 2003:9).

Hassan also a Hazara. Hazara is a persecuted ethnic group in Afghanistan. Being a Hazara makes Hassan often underestimated.

> " Oh, you're bothering me", Assef said. And I saw with a sinking heart what he had fished out of his pocket. Of course. His stainless steel brass knuckles sparkled in the sun. "You're bothering me very much. In fact, you bother me morethan this Hazara here. How can you talk to him, play with him, let him touch you?" he said, his voice dripping with disgust. Wali and Kamal nodded and grunted in agreement.Assef narrowed his eyes. Shook his head. When he spoke again, he sounded as baffled as he looked. "How can you call him your "friend?" (Hosseini, 2003:36).

2 Reciprocity of liking

Eventhough Amir ever said that Hassan is not his friend, but his behavior shows he care and he loves Hassan as his friend, better even, more like a brother.

> "My favorit part of reading to Hassan was when we came across a word that he didn't know. I'd tease him, expose his ignorance. One time, I was reading him a Mullah Nasruddin story and he stopped me.
> "What does tahat word mean?"
> "Which one?"
> "Imbecile"
> ----------
> I would always feel guilty about it

later. So I'd try to make up for it by giving him one of my old shirts or a broken toy. I would tell myself that was amends enough for a harmless prank" (Hosseini, 2003:24-25).

On quotation above, it is shown how Amir loves Hassan as her mate. He feels guilty after teases Hassan. He gives his toys as an amends the guilt.

Amir also began to worry when he could't find Hassan who was looking for the blue kite for Amir. He was afraid something happened with Hassan.

> " For the next few minutes, I scoured the bazaar in vain. Maybe the old merchant's eyes had betrayed him. Except he'd seen the blue kite. The thought of getting my hands on that kite…. I poked my head behind every lane, every shop. No sign of Hassan.
> "I had begun to worry that darkness would fall before I found Hassan when I heard voices from up ahead" (Hosseini, 2003:62).

Sometimes Amir also show his feeling to Hassan directly. It is shown from the quotation below

> "What?" I said
> "What does that mean, "fascinating?"
> I laughed. Clutched him in a hug and planted a kiss on his cheek.
> "What was that for?" he said, starled, blushing
> I gave him a friendly shove. Smiled.
> :"You're a prince , Hassan. You're a prince and I love you"
> (Hosseini, 2003:26).
>
> " For the next few minutes, I scoured the bazaar in vain. Maybe the old merchant's eyes had betrayed him.

Except he'd seen the blue kite. The thought of getting my hands on that kite…. I poked my head behind every lane, every shop. No sign of Hassan. "I had begun to worry that darkness would fall before I found Hassan when I heard voices from up ahead" (Hosseini, 2003:62).

On the contrary, Hassan never says "like" to Amir , but his behavior show that. He is very loyal to amir and ready to help Amir anytime. Here are some quotations which are show the feeling of Hassan to Amir.

Hassan realized the talent of Amir in writing a story and tried to encourage him.

> " Someday , Inshaallah , you will be a great writer, " Hassan said. "And people all over the world will read your stories." "You exaggerate, Hassan, " I said loving him for it."No. You will be great famous, " he insisted. (Hosseini, 2003:29).

Hassan tried to save Amir from Assef' disturbance.

> "You are right, Agha. But perhaps you didn't notice that I'm the one holding the slingshot. If you make a move, they'll have to change your nickname from Assef'the Ear Eater to "One-Eyed Assef", because I have this rock pointed at your left eye" (Hosseini, 2003:37).

Hassan tried to encourage Amir when he wanted to withdraw from the kite tournament

> "Then he stepped toward me and, in a low voice, said something that scared

me a little. "Remember, Amir agha. There's no monster, just a beautiful day". How could I be such an open book to him when, half the time, I had no idea what was milling around in his head? I was the one who went to school, the one who could read, write. I was the smart one. Hassan couldn't read a first-grade textbook but he'd read me plenty. That was a little unsettling, but also sort of comfortable to have someone who always knew what you needed." (Hosseini, 2003:54).

Hassan tried to catch the blue kite for Amir. He'd kept his promise eventhough he was in danger.

> " I know" he said, breaking our embrace. "Inshaallah, we'll celebrate later. Right now, I'm going to run that blue kite for you," he said. He dropped the spool and took off running. The hem of his green chapan dragging in the snow behind him. "Hassan!" I called. "Come back with it" (Hosseini, 2003:58-59).

> " He did?" I said. For you a thousand times over, he'd promised. Good old Hassan. Good old reliable Hassan. He'd kept his promise and run the last kite for me" (Hosseini, 2003:61).

3. Positive Quality

In this novel, Amir and Hassan like each other. Amir loves Hassan as what he is. Vice versa.

The positif qualities of Amir are intelligent, sensitive. Amir is also gifted storyteller and grows from aspiring writer to published novelist. The positif

qualities of Hassan are: loyal, forgiving, and good-natured. Hassan is a truly good and beautiful person even though he's had his fair share of hard times. In fact, Hassan has it tougher than Amir from the beginning. Not only did Hassan lose his mother (like Amir), but also his mother flat-out rejected him:

> Sanaubar had taken one glance at the baby in Ali's arms, seen the cleft lip, and barked a bitter laughter.She had refused to even hold Hassan, and just five days later she was gone. (Hosseini, 2003:9).

But Hassan also is a selfless and joy-filled creature. As Amir says, "Hassan never denied me anything," and we watch Hassan again and again think of others before himself. Hassan covers for Amir when they get in trouble. He defends Amir when the neighborhood bullies threaten them. The boy also serves Amir and Baba with the thoughtless goodwill of a saint.

C. Amir and Hassan's Relationship Analysis By Applying J.W Thibaut and H.H Kelley's Social-Exchange Theory

Thibaut and Kelley state in their book of *'The Social Psychology of Groups'* that the essence of any interpersonal relationship is interaction. Two individuals may be said to have formed a relationship when on repeated occasions to meet they are observed to interact. By interaction it means that they emit behavior in each other's presence, they create products for each other, or they communicate with each other. In every case we would identify as an instance of interaction there is at least the possibility that the actions of each person affect the other.

According to Thibaut and Kelley's theory, the writer wants to analyze the main characters' relationship. In social exchange theory by Thibaut and Kelley, there are four important things in analyzing the dyad; rewards, costs, outcomes, and comparison level.

Amir and Hassan are the main characters who run the relationship. Their relationship has good condition to reciprocate each other. First, the writer would like to analyze rewards which have a function to increase good outcome in relationship.

1. Rewards

Rewards include feeling of pleasures, satisfaction, and gratification that the person enjoys in a relationship. It is positive component

to increase good outcome in the relationship.

The writer has analyzed the main characters relationship. There are rewards they had done to maintain good outcome in their relationship. For example when Amir woke up Hassan to hear a story made by himself. After Hassan listened to that story, he clapped his hand and said that someday Amir would be a great writer.

> "Buoyed by Rahim Khan's note, I grabbed the story and hurried downstairs to the foyer where Ali and Hassan were sleeping on a mattres. That was the only time they slept in the house, when Baba was away and Ali had to watch over me. I shook Hassan awake and asked him if he wanted to hear a story.
> He rubbed his sleep-clogged eyes and stretched. "Now?" What time is it?"
> "Never mind the time. This story' special. I wrote it myself," I whispered, hoping not to wake Ali. Hassan's face brightened.
> "Then I have to hear it, "he said, already pulling the blanket off him.
> I read it to him in the living room by the marble fireplace. No playful straying from the words this time; this was about me! Hassan was the perfect audience in many ways, tottaly immersed in the tale, his face shifthing with the changing tones in the story. When I read the last sentence, he made a muted clapping sound with his hands
> "Mashallah, Amir agha. Bravo!' he was beaming
> "You liked it?" I said, getting my second taste- and how sweet it was-of a positif review" (Hosseini, 2003:28-29).

On the other hand, Amir also had admitted that Hassan was the greatest kite runner he had ever seen.

> " 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. It was downright eerie the way he always got to the spotthe kite would land before the kite did, as if he had some sort of inner compass" (Hosseini, 2003:46).

About rewards, in their book, Thibaut and Kelley state;

> "The magnitude of rewards to be gained by the two members from the various elements will depend upon their individual needs and values and the congruency of the behaviors or behavioral products with these needs and values. Each person's rewards may be derived (1) directly from his own behavior and/or (2) from the other's behavior. The former consists of rewards the individual could produce for himself if he were alone. Any rewards he receives that depend in any way upon the other individual, even if only upon the presence of the other, will be considered as depending upon the other's behavior. For example, A obtains satisfaction from doing things for B. we can interpret this to mean that B can produce rewards for A (probably at very low cost) by simply assuming a passive set in which he receives A's contributions and, perhaps, acknowledges receipt in some way."

The greatest reward from Hassan to Amir is that when Amir determined to find Sohrab in Kabul, Afghanistan. This action will released him from guilty

feeling. Thinking about how responsible Amir was for Hassan's death. He also goes over the evidence that Baba was Hassan's father: Baba's paying for the surgery to fix Hassan's lip, and his weeping when Ali and Hassan left. Baba had said that theft was the only sin, and Amir thinks how Baba stole from him a brother, from Hassan his identity, from Ali his honor. Amir realizes he and Baba were more alike than he knew. They had both betrayed their truest friends. What Rahim Khan wanted was for Amir to atone for Baba's sins and his own. On the ride back to Rahim Khan's, Amir recognizes he is not too old to start fighting for himself, and that somewhere in Kabul, a small part of Hassan remains. He finds Rahim Khan praying and tells him he will find Sohrab.

> "I wished Rahim Khan hadn't called me. I wished he had let me live on my oblivion. But he had called me. And what Rahim Khan revealed to me changed things. Made me see how my entire life, long before the winter of 195, dating back to when that singing Hazara woman was still nursing me, had been a cycle of lies, betrayals, and secrets.
> There is a way to be good again, he'd said.
> A way to end the cycle
> With a little boy: an orphan. Hassan's son. Somewhere in Kabul.
> On the rickshaw ride back to Rahim

Khan's apartement. I remembered Baba saying that my problem was that someone had always done my fighting for me. I was thirty-eight now. My hair was receding and steaked with gray, and lately I'd traced little crow's feet etched around the corners of my eyes. I was older now, but maybe not yet too old to start doing my own fighting. Baba had lied about a lot of things as is turned out but he hadn't lied about that.
I looked at the round face in the Polaroid again, the way the sun fell on it.
My brother's face. Hassan had loved me once, loved me in a way that no one ever had or ever would again. He was gone now, but a little part of him lived on. I was in Kabul. Waiting (Hosseini, 2003:198-199).

Amir happiness grew when Sohrab, his son Hassan who initially did not want to speak a bit when taken to the United States, began to respond when Amir invited him to play a kite. He felt his life was more complete.

> "It was only a smile, nothing more. It didn't make everything all right. It didn't make anything all right. Only a smile. A tiny thing. A leaf in the woods, shaking in the wake of a starled bird's flight
> But I'll take it . With open arms. Because when spring comes, it melts the snow one flake at a time, and maybe I just witnessed the first flake melting. I ran. Grown man running with a swarm of screaming children. But I did't care. I ran with the wind blowing in my face, and a smile as wide as the Valley of Panjsher on my lips.I ran" (Hosseini, 2003:24).

2. Costs

In a relationship, cost are needed

to maintain it. The costs include mental effort (embarrassment and anxiety), expenses, and distance. The nature of costs tends to negative, because it causes the low outcomes in relationship. In Amir and Hassan relationship, there are also costs. Those are got by either from Amir or Hassan. Here are some costs in the Amir and Hassan relationship.

After allowing Hassan to be raped, Amir is not any happier. On the contrary, his guilt is relentless, and he recognizes his selfishness cost him is happiness rather than increasing it. After that accident he became insomniac and tried to say to anyone who sleeps near him that he watched Hassan got raped. Amir hoped someone would hear his confession, so that he would not have to live with that kind of lie anymore.

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

> " I watched Hassan get raped," I said to no one. ... A part of me was hoping someone would wake up and hear, so

I wouldn't have to live with this lie anymore...That was the night I became an insomniac.

After the rapped accident , because of his guilty feeling, he made a distance with Hassan.

> "I want you to stop harassing me. I want you to go away, " 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. (Hosseini, 2003:77).

Amir tries to send out Hassan from his home and his life dealing with his guilt after betraying Hassan due to his willing to get Baba's respect and recognition. He put money and watch under Hassan's mattress. When Hassan asked by Baba whether he had stolen it or not, His answer is yes. Because Hassan doesn't want Amir got punished. This is final sacrifice of Hassan.

> Amir's effort to send Hassan out from his home reveals by putting some cash and his watch under Hassan's mattress when Hassan and Ali was going out to the bazaar. After putting the money and watch, Hassan went to see Baba and said that he lost his moneys and watch. This kind of trick, Amir did to make the situation as if Hassan stole his money and watch.
> " Baba came right out and asked. "Did you steal that money? Did you steal Amir's watch, Hassan?"

Hassan's reply was a single word, delivered in a thin, raspy voice: "Yes". I flinched, like I'd been slapped. My heart sank and I almost blurted out the truth. Then I understood: this was Hassan's final sacrifice for me. If he'd said no, Baba would have believed him, then I'd be the accused; I would have to explain and I would be revealed for what I really was. Baba would never, ever forgive me. And that led to another understanding: Hassan knew. He knew I'd seen everything in that alley, that I stood there and done nothing. He knew I had betrayed him and yet he was rescuing me once again, maybe for the last time. I loved him in that moment, loved him more than I'd ever loved anyome, 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" (Hosseini, 2003:91-92).

3. Outcomes

According to analysis of rewards and costs above, the writer concludes Amir and Hassan friendship is a relationship with high value. Because they have high rewards and low costs. As Thibaut and Kelley state:

> "The consequences or outcomes for an individual participant of any interaction or series can be stated, then, in terms of the rewards received and the cost separately; for other purposes it is assumed that they can be combined into a single scale of "goodness" of outcome, with states of reward and low cost being given high-scale values and states of low reward and high cost, low-scale values"

4. Comparison Level

a. CL(ComparisonLevel) thibaut and Kelley State:

> "CL is a standard by which the person evaluates the rewards and costs of a given relationship in terms of what he feels he "deserves." Relationships the outcomes of which fall above CL would be relatively "satisfying" and attractive to the member; those entailing outcomes that fall below CL would be relatively "unsatisfying" and unattractive. The location of CL on the person's scale of outcomes will be influenced by all the outcomes known to the member, either but the direct experience or symbolically."

The standard used of CL by the members of dyad is to evaluate the present relationship is their past relationship. Both Amir and Hassan don't have past experience in relationship. Because they grew up together since they were born.

b. CL ALT (Comparison Level for Alternative) Thibaut and Kelley state:

> "The alternative relationships with which the present one is compared in evolving the CL ALT may include other dyads, more complex relationships, or even the alternative of joining no group, of working or being alone."

Each of the dyad members are should have alternative relationship outside the main relationship. And this relationship is used as another standard

to evaluate the main relationship.

When Amir makes relationship with Hassan, He has many alternative relationships with others. Since Amir is in school, he has many friends. They play together. It's just not as close as Amir and Hassan.

5. Evaluation of Amir and Hassan Relationship

Based on analysis above the writer reviews that Amir and Hassan has high rewards for their relationship. They give gratification one another to maintain better relationship.

Then for the costs, Amir and Hassan's relationship has low costs. Sometimes they do something which is embarrassed their partner, but they can stabilize their relationship with understanding each other.

Based on rewards and costs value, Amir and Hassan's relationship has good outcome. Because it comes from the high rewards and the low costs.

The result of Comparison Level (CL) and Comparison Level for Alternative (CL ALT) in Amir and Hassan's friendship is not higher than outcomes. It means their relationship is the best than other relationships they ever had. So, finally, the writer concludes the value of Amir and

Hassan's relationship is the tied and interdependence relationship. It is represented by the formula : Outcome $> CL > CL_{ALT}$ which it means : satisfactory, stable and interdependence.

4. CONCLUSION

The Kite Runner is a novel about relationships specifically the relationships between Amir and Hassan, as the main characters and how the complex relationships in their lives overlap and connect to make them the people they are. The Kite Runner also an interesting novel containing sociological and psychological issues.

This study analyzes Amir and Hassan relationship from the psychological point of view. Because "relationship" is the heart of this novel, the writer uses Robert S. Fieldman's theory about interpersonal attraction to analyze factors that underlying relationship and J.W Thibaut and H.H Kelley's social exchange theory to analyze Amir and Hassan relationship.

The result shows that the factors influences the relationship are similarity, reciprocity of liking and positif quality. The similarity between Amir and Hassan are on three things: family background,

preference and complex problem.

Amir and Hassan have the same family background, which are they don't have mother and fed from the same breast. They have the same preferences, which are they like to climb the poplar trees and annoy their neighbor, love to play little kids games together, like playing kite and reading stories. Amir and Hassan also have complex problem. Amir struggle to get his father's love and has guilty feeling for his mother's death. While Hassan never knew his mother and also being a Hazara makes him underestimated by others.

Another factor that influences the relationship between Amir and Hassan is reciprocity of liking. Amir likes Hassan eventhough sometimes he can't show that. Hassan also likes Amir by being loyal to Amir and ready to help Amir anytime.

The last factor that influences the relationship between Amir and Hassan is the positif quality that they have. The positif quality of Amir are intelligent and sensitive. Amir is also gifted storyteller and grows from aspiring writer to published novelist. While the positif qualities of Hassan are: loyal, forgiving, and good-natured. Based on

J.W Thibaut and H.H Kelley's social exchange theory , Amir and Hassan has good outcome, because it comes from the high rewards and low cost. Finally the value of Amir and Hassan's relationship is the tied and interdependence relationship. It is represented by the formula : Outcome > CL > CL $_{ALT}$ which it means: satisfactory, stable and interdependence.

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