

Analysis of Genetic Structuralism in the Novel Alf Syams Musyriqah by Khaled Hosseini

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Abstract

This research presents four problem formulation items, namely: First, what is the structure of the novel Alf Syams Musyriqah? Second, what are the social facts in Alf Syams Musyriqah's novel? Third, what is the collective subject in Alf Syams Musyriqah's novel? Fourth, what is Khaled Hosseini's world view in Alf Syams' novel Musyriqah? This type of research is library research. The approach used is a literary sociology approach using the theory of genetic structuralism as an analytical tool. The data collection method used in this research is literature study. The data analysis technique used in this research is the dialectical technique which is part of genetic structuralism. The results of this research show that: First, the structure of the novel Alf Syams Musyriqah by Khaled Hosseini raises three themes, namely the themes of patriarchy, domestic violence, and the impact of war and political conflict. The setting in Alf Syams Musyriqah's novel is divided into two, namely the setting of place and the setting of time. The settings in this novel include Herat, Kabul, Shahr-e-Nau Park, Murree, school, women's prison and hospital. The time setting in this novel includes the era of King Zahir Shah's monarchy, the Daoud Khan regime, the Soviet Union regime, the Mujahideen regime, the Taliban regime, the American invasion and the collapse of the Taliban regime. Second, the social facts in Alf Syams Musyriqah's novel are: Political Conflict and War in Afghanistan, the Afghan refugee crisis, patriarchal culture, which includes restrictions on women's freedom, early marriage and domestic violence. Alf Syams' novel Musyriqah is not only a work of fiction, but also a reflection of the socio-historical reality of Afghanistan. Hosseini raised various phenomena that occurred in his home country in his literary works, especially in the novel Alf Syams Musyriqah, which aims to raise global awareness about the situation in Afghanistan. Third, through lower class figures, namely Mariam and Laila, Hosseini represents the collective voice of the oppressed Afghan people, especially women who are victims of political conflict, domestic violence and social injustice. Fourth, Khaled Hosseini's world view in Alf Syams' novel Musyriqah is a feminist view. Hosseini spoke out about gender equality and the importance of women's empowerment in building a better future for Afghanistan. Through the characters Maryam and Laila, Hosseini voices his views through a depiction of how women are able to survive and fight oppression even though they are trapped in a restrictive patriarchal culture. The implication of the results of this research is that this research is expected to provide a deeper understanding of how Khaled Hosseini's empirical life influences the formation of Alf Syams' novel Musyriqah, as well as how the novel responds to and reflects the socio-cultural conditions of Afghan society. Apart from that, it is hoped that the results of this research can be an inspiration and reference for other researchers who use genetic structuralism theory or use Alf Syams Musyriqah's novel as a research object.

Keywords: Genetic Structuralism, Novel Alf Syams Musyriqah, Khaled Hosseini



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INTRODUCTION

Afghanistan is a country located in the South Asian region, known as a region that is often hit by political conflict. Since the coup carried out by Mohammad Daoud Khan against King Zahir Shah in 1973, Afghanistan has entered a period of prolonged political instability.

Daoud Khan, who previously served as prime minister, overthrew the monarchy that had ruled Afghanistan for decades and declared a republic. Although this coup was initially welcomed by some people who wanted change and modernization, the political situation in the country was increasingly shaken. In the 1978s, political conflict escalated, the communist People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan (PDPA) carried out a coup so that Daud Khan was killed and took power. In 1979 the Soviet Union invaded with the aim of supporting the Regime (PDPA), making matters worse. Soviet intervention sparked a massive rebellion by opposition groups known as the Mujahideen, who received military and financial support from the United States, Saudi Arabia, and other countries in an effort to expel Soviet troops. So Afghanistan became an arena for battle between the Western Bloc and the Eastern Bloc. After the Soviet withdrawal in 1989, Afghanistan did not immediately find the peace and stability it had hoped for. Instead, it descended into civil war. The mujahideen groups that had previously united against the Soviets split and vied for power. The inability of these factions to form a stable government paved the way for the rise of the Taliban in 1996.¹ Under the Taliban Regime, many repressive policies were implemented especially against women and other minority groups, which drew international attention to human rights violations in the country.

The problems faced by the Afghan people are not only in the spotlight for politicians and activists, but also attract the attention of writers. Writers use literature as a medium to voice their views, criticisms, and even solutions to these various problems. This statement is in line with Pradopo's view that literary works are born in the midst of society as a result of the author's imagination and reflection on the social phenomena around him.² According to Goldmann, an author is a manifestation of a particular social group in his society who expresses his society's worldview in the literary works he writes.³ Meanwhile, Swingewood believes that literary works are sociocultural documents that can be used to see a phenomenon in society at that time.⁴ In line with that, Nurgiantoro emphasized that literary works offer various human and humanitarian problems, as well as life and living. The author experiences these various problems with full sincerity which are then expressed again through fictional means according to his views.⁵ Based on several expert views, it can be concluded that literary works not only function as artistic expressions, but also become a medium for authors to voice aspirations, educate, and raise readers' awareness of various existing social phenomena. Therefore, in his literary works, the author often raises various social issues that are relevant in society, such as social inequality, human rights, corruption, and various other social problems.

Khaled Hosseini is an Afghan-born physician and novelist whose works mostly depict the social, cultural, historical and political conditions in Afghanistan. One of his popular works is the novel *Alf Shams Musyriqah*, published in 2007. This novel is an English novel that has been translated into various languages, one of which is Arabic, which was translated by Maha> Salma>n Su'u>d, which consists of 51 chapters with a total of 411 pages. Alf Syams' novel *Musyriqah* became one of the best-selling books in the New York Times for 103 consecutive weeks and reached the second rank as the best-selling novel on Amazon, with more than one million copies sold in just the first week of its release.⁶ The novel also received many positive

¹ Kaiva Azria, "History of the Afghan War from Past to Present" *PIR Journal*, Vol. 6, No. 2, February 2022, p. 124.

² Rachmad Djoko Pradopo, *Methodology of Literary Research* (Yogyakarta: Hanindita Graha Widya, 2003), p. 61.

³ Wiyatni, *Sociology of Literature* (Jakarta: Kanwa Publisher, 2013), p. 21.

⁴ Tri Wahyudi, "Sociology of Literature Alan Swingewood a theory", *Jurnal Poetika*, Vol. 1, No. 1, July 2013, p. 55.

⁵ Burhan Nurgiantoro, *Theory of Fiction Studies* (Yogyakarta: Gadjra Mada University Press, 2013), p. 4.

⁶ JE Luebering and Richard Pallardy, "Khaled Hosseini". *Encyclopeia Britannica*, 29 Nov 2023, <https://www.britannica.com/biography/Khaled-Hosseini>. accessed 10 October 2024.

reviews from various well-known publications, such as Kirkus, Publishers Weekly, Library Journal, and Booklist.⁷

Alf Syams Musyriqah novel tells the story of two women, Maryam and Laila, who live in the midst of war and political conflict in Afghanistan. Maryam, a harami who lives in exile with her mother on the outskirts of Herat. At the age of 15, Maryam was forced to marry Rasyid, a much older man, and went through a violent marriage. On the other hand, Laila is a young girl who is intelligent and educated, raised in a loving family environment. However, when war hit Afghanistan and claimed the lives of both her parents, Laila was forced to become Rasyid's second wife and share a husband with Maryam. At first, Maryam and Laila's relationship was filled with tension and jealousy. However, domestic violence committed by Rasyid against them, as well as the war and political conflict that was hitting Afghanistan, especially under the rule of the Taliban Regime, implementing very extreme policies, especially against women which forbade going to school and work, only allowed leaving the house on condition that he/she is accompanied by a mahram or male member of the family and is required to wear a burqa, makes Maryam and Laila support and strengthen each other.⁸

In the process of interpreting literary works, various theories can be used as analytical tools to examine certain aspects of the work that is the object of research. One theory that offers a comprehensive approach is the genetic structuralism theory developed by Lucien Goldmann. Genetic structuralism is a structural analysis by paying attention to the origins of literary works.⁹ The aspects related to the origin of literary works are the author and historical reality that also condition literary works when they are created. The historical background, era and social society influence the process of creating literary works, both in terms of content and structure. Goldmann believes that there is a homology between the structure of literary works and the structure of society, because both are products of the same structuration activity. However, the relationship between the two cannot be understood directly, but is mediated by the author's worldview.¹⁰ The researcher chose the novel Alf Syams Musyriqah as the object of study in this study because this novel describes the conditions of Afghanistan since the era of the monarchy of King Zahir Shah and the Daoud Khan Coup, the communist coup and the Soviet invasion, the civil war between the Mujahideen factions, the Taliban Regime, the United States invasion until the collapse of the Taliban Regime. A period in which there was political conflict, war, and social change that had a major impact on Afghan society, especially women. This novel raises various social issues such as early marriage and domestic violence that often occur in Afghan society, and also raises the issue of extreme social inequality. This makes this novel a rich object for research in the study of genetic structuralism, so that researchers can explore how Khaled Hosseini voices his worldview, as well as educates and raises readers' awareness of the social, political, and historical conditions of Afghanistan.

Research on the novel Alf Syams Musyriqah has been conducted with various approaches. Such as the research conducted by Dewi Atiqotul Mukarromahby using a psychological approach to literature, which focuses on inner conflict and the factors that cause inner conflict in the character Maryam.¹¹ There is also research conducted by Anshoffy Murtafi using a stylistic approach, which focuses on the use of repetition of language styles, and Ety

⁷Khaled Hosseini, About Khaled Hosseini, <https://khaledhosseini.com/> accessed March 9, 2024.

⁸Adeline Grace Marianne Litaay, "Sisterhood in Khaled Hosseini's A Thousand Splendid Suns", *Parafrese: Journal of Linguistic and Cultural Studies*, Vol. 22, No. 1, May 2022, p. 102.

⁹Nyoman Kutha Ratna, *Theory, Methods and Techniques of Literary Research* (Yogyakarta: Pustaka Pelajar, 2004), p. 123.

¹⁰Jabrohim, *Literary Research Methods*, 3rd ed.; (Yogyakarta: Hanindita Graha Widya, 2003), p. 61.

¹¹Dewi Atiqotul Mukarromah, "al-Sjira al-Ba'tjini 'inda Maryam Fi Riwayah Alf Syams Musyriqah Li Khaled Hosseini (Dirasah Adabiyah Nafsiyah)", Islamic University Thesis Negeri Sunan Ampel Surabaya, 2018, p. vii.

Ekowati who focuses on the Quality of Translation of Metaphorical Expressions.¹² However, there has been no research related to this novel using the theory of genetic structuralism. With this gap, this study aims to fill the gap by providing a comprehensive analysis and providing a new perspective on the novel *Alf Syams Musyriqah* by Khaled Hosseini. This study is expected to provide a deeper understanding of how the author's empirical life influences the formation of literary works, and how these works respond to and reflect the socio-cultural conditions at the time of their creation. Based on the background of the problem that the researcher has explained previously, the main problem that will be studied in this study is how is the genetic structuralism in the novel *Alf Syams Musyriqah* by Khaled Hosseini. Furthermore, in order for this research to be more focused and directed, the researcher limits the formulation of the sub-problems of the research to the following four points: What is the structure of Khaled Hosseini's novel *Alf Shams Musyriqah*? What are the social facts in the novel *Alf Syams Musyriqah* by Khaled Hosseini? How is the collective subject in the novel *Alf Syams Musyriqah* by Khaled Hosseini? What is Khaled Hosseini's world view in *Alf Syams' novel Musyriqah*?

Literature review

The relevant research that can support genetic structuralism research in the novel *Alf Syams Musyriqah* is:

1. *Feminist Ideology in the Novel Wa Nasi>tu Anni> Imra'ah* by Ihsan Abdul Quddu>s (Study of Lucien Goldmann's Genetic Structuralism), a thesis written by Ulfa Kurnia, a student at Sunan Kalijaga State Islamic University. This study aims to reveal the feminist ideology of Ihsan Abdul Quddus in the novel *Wa Nasi>tu Anni> Imra'ah* by using Lucien Goldmann's genetic structuralism theory as an analytical tool.¹³ The relevance of Ulfa Kurnia's research with this research is that both use the same approach, namely Lucien Goldmann's genetic structuralism. The difference between this research and the research to be conducted is that the research conducted by Ulfa Kurnia uses the novel *Wa Nasi>tu Anni> Imra'ah* by Ihsan Abdul Quddu>s as the object of her research, while the object of this research is the novel *Alf Syams Musyriqah* by Khaled Hosseini.
2. *Ru'yah Insa>niyah Ahmad Syauqi> Fi> Syi'r "Ba'da al-Manfyes"* (*The legal basis for the legal process*) Thesis written by Andi Muhammad Muhajirin, a student of Alauddin State Islamic University Makassar. This study aims to reveal the humanist views of Ahmad Syauqi> in the poem *Ba'da al-Manfā* by using Lucien Goldmann's genetic structuralism theory as an analytical tool to describe the social situation that underlies the emergence of the poem *Ba'da al-Manfā* and the structure of the poem *Ba'da al-Manfā*. The humanist views of Ahmad Syauqi> studied in this study are the result of the dehumanization events that occurred in Egypt during the European colonial period, especially the British. Syauqi> who was given the title *Amīr Asy Syu'arā'* (leader of the poets) took an important role in raising the spirits of the Egyptian people at that time. One of the poems created by Syauqi> as a criticism of the dehumanization actions carried out by the colonizers is *Ba'da al-Manfā*.¹⁴ The relevance of Andi Muhammad Muhajirin's research with this research is that both use the same approach, namely Lucien Goldmann's genetic structuralism. The difference between this research and the research to be conducted is that the research

¹²Anshoffi Murtafi, "Translation Analysis of Repetition Style in the Novel *A Thousand Splendid Suns*, Techniques and Quality (Translation Study with Stylistic Approach)", *Prasasti: Journal of Linguistics*, Vol. 2, No. 1, April 2017, p. 1.

¹³Ulfa Kurnia, *Feminist Ideology in the Novel Wa Nasi>tu Anni> Imra'ah* by Ihsan Abdul Quddu>s (Study of Lucien Goldmann's Genetic Structuralism), Thesis, Sunan Kalijaga State Islamic University, 2022, p. viii.

¹⁴Andi Ahmad Muhajirin, "*Ru'yah Insaniyah Ahmad Syauqi> Fi> Syi'r "Ba'da al-Manfyes"* (*The valid Binyawiyah Takwiniyah*)" Thesis of Alauddin State Islamic University Makassar, 2023, p. vii.

conducted by Andi Muhammad Muhajirin uses the poem Ba'da al-Manfā by Ahmad Syauqi> as the object of his research, while the object of this research is the novel Alf Syams Musyriqah.

3. *al-S}ira> al-Ba>t}ini> 'inda Maryam Fi> Riwa>yah Alf Shams Musyriqah Li Kha>lid H}usayni> (Dira>sah Adabiyah Nafsiyah)*, thesis written by Dewi Atiqotul Mukarramah. This study aims to determine the form of inner conflict in the character Maryam in the novel and the factors that cause inner conflict in the character Maryam in the novel Alf Syams Musyriqah by Khaled Hosseini. This study uses a Qualitative Descriptive method with a Literary Psychology approach. The results of the analysis of inner conflict in this study, the researcher found 17 data that showed inner conflict in Maryam. From the 17 data, the researcher grouped them according to the form of conflict, namely, 2 data including approaching-approaching conflicts, 3 data including moving away-away, and 12 data including approaching-moving away conflicts. While in the second discussion, the researcher found five factors out of 6 conflict factors according to Sigmund Freud, namely 2 data aggression factors, 1 data loss factor, 5 data personality factors, 6 data helplessness factors, and 3 data behavioral factors.¹⁵The relevance of Dewi Atiqotul Mukarramah's research with this research is that both use the same research object, namely the novel Alf Syams Musyriqah. The difference between this research and the research to be conducted is in the research approach used to analyze the novel Alf Syams Musyriqah, Dewi Atiqotul uses a literary psychology approach, while this research uses a literary sociology approach.
4. Analysis of Translation Techniques and Quality of Metaphorical Expressions in the Novel A Thousand Splendid Suns by Khaled Hosseini, a journal written by Etty Ekowati et al. This study aims to analyze the translation techniques used by translators in translating nominative, predicative and sentence metaphors, analyze the shift in syntactic function and language style used as an impact of the application of translation techniques and the impact of translation techniques on the quality of translation for metaphorical expressions in terms of accuracy, acceptability and readability.¹⁶The relevance of Etty Ekowati's research with this research is that both use the same research object, namely the novel A Thousand Splendid Suns (Alf Syams Musyriqah). The difference between this research and the research to be conducted is in the research approach used to analyze the novel Alf Syams Musyriqah, Etty Ekowati uses a stylistic approach, while this research uses a literary sociology approach.
5. Analysis of Repetition Style Translation in the Novel A Thousand Splendid Suns, Techniques and Quality (Translation Study with Stylistic Approach), a journal written by Anshoffy Murtafi. This study aims to describe and identify the types of repetition style contained in the novel A Thousand Splendid Suns, describe the translation techniques used in the novel A Thousand Splendid Suns, and describe the value and impact of the translation techniques used in this study in terms of accuracy and acceptability. This study uses a qualitative descriptive method and focuses on one case. The data in the form of repetition style in this study were obtained from the novel A Thousand Splendid Suns and its translation.¹⁷The relevance of Anshoffy Murtafi's research with this research is that both use the same research object, namely the novel A Thousand Splendid Suns (Alf Syams Musyriqah). The difference between this research and the research to be conducted is in the research

¹⁵Dewi Atiqotul Mukarramah, "al-S}ira> al-Ba>t}ini> 'inda Maryam Fi> Riwa>yah Alf Syams Musyriqah Li Kha>lid H}usayni> (Dira>sah Adabiyah Nafsiyah)", Islamic University Thesis Negeri Sunan Ampel Surabaya, 2018, p. vii.

¹⁶Etty Ekowati et al., "Technique Analysis and Translation Quality of Metaphorical Expressions in the Novel A Thousand Splendid Suns by Khaled Hosseini", Prasasti: Journal of Linguistics, Vol 2, No. 2, November 2017, p. 222

¹⁷Anshoffy Murtafi, "Translation Analysis of Repetition Style in the Novel A Thousand Splendid Suns, Techniques and Quality (Translation Study with Stylistic Approach)", Prasasti: Journal of Linguistics, Vol. 2, No. 1, April 2017, p. 1.

approach used to analyze the novel Alf Syams Musyriqah, Anshoffy Murtafi uses a stylistic approach, while this research uses a literary sociology approach.

6. Genetic Structural Analysis of Andrea Hirata's Ordinary People Novel, a thesis written by Maharani Katarina Shinta, a student at Airlangga University. This study aims to determine the structure of Andrea Hirata's Ordinary People novel, not only from the intrinsic and extrinsic elements, but also the facts and social classes raised in the novel. In addition, this study also focuses on the collective subject and the author's worldview in the work. This study uses a qualitative descriptive method with Lucien Goldmann's genetic structuralism theory as an analytical tool. The results of this study are facts that raise the oppression of the strong against the weak. The collective subject that dominates this literary work is the lower class society that is full of turmoil in living everyday life. In addition, this study found the author's worldview, namely Andrea Hirata, who opposes the capitalization of education. Higher education should not only be enjoyed by certain groups, and the state is obliged to be present and fulfill the right to learn for anyone and from any social class.¹⁸ The relevance of Maharani Katarina Shinta's research with this research is that both use the same approach, namely Lucien Goldmann's genetic structuralism. The difference between this research and the research to be conducted is that the research conducted by Maharani uses Andrea Hirata's novel *Orang-orang Biasa* as the object of her research, while the object of this research is Alf Syams Musyriqah's novel.
7. Expression of the Author's Social Group Worldview in Andre Hirata's *Laskar Pelangi* Novel, a journal written by Herson Kadir. The researcher describes the expression of the author's social group worldview in Andrea Hirata's *Laskar Pelangi* novel. The results of the study are that Andrea Hirata as the author places his childhood in a context that is inseparable from socio-cultural upheaval. The *Laskar Pelangi* novel is Andrea Hirata's life journey, regarding his childhood spent in his homeland, namely Belitung Island which is famous for being an area rich in tin. However, cultural problems, social inequality, and structured poverty felt by the community due to the existence of PN Timah and the exclusivism of Gedong are the thick colors behind the story in the novel. The author states through his novel that the presence of a Gedongan area is a symbol of the strengthening of poverty and social inequality in Belitung at that time. In this regard, Andrea Hirata as the author is a member of society who is included in the social class of the poor. Therefore, through this story, the worldview conveyed is certainly more biased and represents the voice of marginalized or poor communities.¹⁹ The relevance of Derri Herson Kadir's research with this research is that both use the same approach, namely Lucien Goldmann's genetic structuralism. The difference between this research and the research to be conducted is that the research conducted by Herson Kadir uses Andre Hirata's *Laskar Pelangi* novel as the object of his research, while the object of this research is Alf Syams Musyriqah's novel.

RESEARCH METHODS

Method is defined as a way or technique carried out in the research process. While research itself is defined as an effort in the field of science carried out to obtain facts and principles patiently, carefully and systematically to realize the truth. The research method is a scientific way to obtain data with certain goals and uses. This scientific method is based on the characteristics of rational, empirical, and systematic science.²⁰ Based on the object of the

¹⁸Maharani Katarina Shinta, "Genetic Structural Analysis of Andrea Hirata's Novel *Orang-Orang Biasa*", *Syntax Literate: Jurnal Ilmiah Indonesia*, Vol. 6, No. 8, August 2021.

¹⁹Herson Kadir, "Expression of the Author's Social Group World View in the Novel *Laskar Pelangi* by Andre Hirata" *Litera: Journal of Research on Language, Literature, and Its Teaching*, Volume 12, Number 1, April 2013, p. 129.

²⁰Mardalis, *Research Methods (a Proposal Approach)*, 9th ed. (Jakarta: PT. Bumi Aksara, 2007), p. 24.

research, this type of research is Library Research. Library research is research that is identical to text or discourse analysis activities that investigate an event, either in the form of actions or writings that are studied to obtain accurate facts.²¹ Approach is a way of viewing and approaching an object or in other words it can be said that the approach is the basic assumptions that are used as a guide in viewing the object. An approach must be in accordance with the object to be studied. The approach used in this study is the sociology of literature approach using the theory of genetic structuralism as an analytical tool. Sociology of literature is an understanding of literary works by considering their social aspects.²² Sociology of literature has various branches of theory developed by prominent figures. One of the theories in the sociology of literature is genetic structuralism. This theory was put forward by Lucien Goldmann, a Romanian-French philosopher and sociologist. Genetic structuralism is a structural analysis by paying attention to the origins of literary works. The factors related to the origins of literary works are the author and historical reality that also conditioned the literary work when it was created. The historical background, era and social society influence the process of creating literary works, both in terms of content and form or structure. The existence of the author in a particular society also influences his work.²³

The data source in this study is the subject from which the data is obtained. According to Burhan Bungin, the data source is one of the most vital components in a study. Because, errors in using or understanding data sources, then the data that will be obtained will also deviate from what is expected.²⁴ The types of data sources in this study are grouped into two groups of data sources, namely primary data sources and secondary data sources: Primary data is a data source that directly provides data to data collectors. Based on the focus of this research study, it is to analyze the novel Alf Syams Musyriqah by Khaled Hosseini, so the primary data source for this research is the novel Alf Syams Musyriqah. Secondary Data is a data source that does not directly provide data to data collectors, for example through other people or documents.²⁵ Secondary data in this study are books, theses, journals, and articles that are relevant to this study. The data collection method used in this study is a literature study using reading techniques. Literature study is a data collection technique by reviewing books, literature, notes, and various reports related to the problem to be solved.²⁶ The data collection technique is carried out using the following steps: Read the novel Alf Syams Musyriqah carefully to gain an understanding of the contents of the novel and find the necessary data. Reading and studying literature related to the problems in this research.

RESEARCH RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Biography of Khaled Hosseini and Synopsis of the Novel Alf Shams Musyriqah

Khaled Hosseini was born on March 4, 1965, in Kabul, Afghanistan, as the eldest of five children. His father was Nasser Hosseini, a diplomat at the Afghan Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and his mother, Maimoona Hossini, a Persian and history teacher at a girls' high school in Kabul. In 1970, Khaled Hosseini and his family moved to Iran, where his father worked for the Afghan Embassy in Tehran. Then in 1973, the Hosseini family returned to Kabul. In 1976, when Hosseini was 11 years old, the Hosseini family moved to Paris, France, due to his father's diplomatic assignment. When the April Saur Revolution of 1978 took power, followed by the Soviet invasion in 1979, the Hosseini family decided not to return to Afghanistan. They applied

²¹Mestika Zed, *Literature Research Methodology* (Jakarta: Yayasan Obor Indonesia, 2004), p. 21.

²²Nyoman Kutha Ratna, *Paradigm of Sociology of Literature* (Yogyakarta: Pustaka Pelajar, 2009), p. 3.

²³Nyoman Kutha Ratna, *Theory, Methods and Techniques of Literary Research* (Yogyakarta: Pustaka Pelajar, 2004), p. 123.

²⁴Burhan Bungin, *Social Research Methodology, Quantitative and Qualitative Formats* (Surabaya: Airlangga University Press, 2001), p. 129.

²⁵Sugiyono, *Educational Research Methods, Quantitative, Qualitative and R&D Approaches* (Bandung: Alfabeta, 2014), p. 355.

²⁶Suharsimi Arikunto, *Research Procedures: A Practical Approach* (Jakarta: Rineka Cipta, 2002), p. 355.

for political asylum in the United States and moved to San Jose, California, in 1980. In San Jose, Hosseini completed his secondary education at Independence High School in 1984. He then continued his education at Santa Clara University, and earned a bachelor's degree in biology in 1988. Hosseini continued his studies at the University of California, and earned his medical degree in 1993. After graduating from medical school, Hosseini completed his residency at Cedars-Sinai Medical Center in Los Angeles and began practicing internal medicine from 1994 to 2004.²⁷ Hosseini is married to Roya and has two children, Haris Hosseini and Farah Hosseini. During his medical studies, Hosseini continued to write short stories in his spare time. Hosseini always had thoughts of his homeland, Afghanistan, and felt compelled to tell the world about the life he knew before his country was engulfed by war and dictatorship. For a year and a half, Hosseini woke up at four in the morning every day to work on his novel before a full day of treating patients. In 2001, with the support of his wife and in-laws, Hosseini decided to try to develop one of his short stories into a novel.

Analysis of Genetic Structuralism in the Novel Alf Syams Musyriqah by Khaled Hosseini Patriarchy

Patriarchy is a social system based on male dominance, in which men have superiority in terms of power, control, and decision-making. Patriarchy can be seen in various aspects of life, such as family, society, and politics. Patriarchal systems generally benefit men and disadvantage women and other minority groups.²⁸ Patriarchy is a central theme in Alf Syams' novel Musyriqah. The quote reflects how the Taliban enforce discriminatory policies against women, including in access to health services. The policy of prohibiting women from being treated in the same hospitals as men shows a rigid patriarchal structure, where women do not have the right to receive equal medical care. Women must be separated from men, even in very basic contexts such as health care, which should not depend on gender. The Taliban also severely restrict women's access to proper health care by providing facilities that are very inadequate to provide proper health care, such as the lack of clean water, oxygen and medicines.

Domestic violence

Domestic violence (DV) is any act against a person, especially a woman, which results in physical, sexual, psychological misery or suffering, and/or neglect of the household.²⁹ Alf Syams' novel Musyriqah also raises the theme of domestic violence. The quote shows that both Maryam and Laila experienced domestic violence by their husbands, Rasyid. Rasyid even cruelly beat Laila in front of his children.

Characters and Characterization

Characters are people who appear in a narrative or drama work who are interpreted by the reader as having certain moral qualities and tendencies, as expressed in speech and what is done in action. Nurgiyantoro put forward two types of characters based on the role or importance of the character, namely main characters and supporting characters. Main characters are characters who are considered important and are shown continuously so that they dominate most of the story, while supporting characters are characters who appear only once or a few times in the story and even then perhaps in a relatively short portion of the story.³⁰

²⁷Khaled Hosseini, About Khaled Hosseini, <https://khaledhosseini.com/> accessed March 9, 2024.

²⁸Suharnanik, *Sociology of Gender* (Surabaya: Uwks Press, 2023), p. 11.

²⁹Agung Budi Santoso, "Domestic Violence Against Women: A Social Work Perspective", *Komunitas: Jurnal Pengembangan Masyarakat Islam*, Vol. 10 No. 1, June 2019, p. 40.

³⁰Burhan Nurgiyantoro, *Theory of Fiction Studies*, pp. 176-177.

Afghanistan Refugee Crisis

The ongoing conflict in Afghanistan has caused many civilians to leave their homes and become refugees in their own country or flee to other countries. This novel depicts how war and political instability force civilians to become refugees, and face the challenges of finding a safe place to live.

Analysis of Khaled Hosseini's Worldview in Alf Syams' Novel Musyriqah

Worldview is an idea, aspiration and feeling that can unite a social group in society. Authors are considered as representatives of certain social groups in society, who voice their group's worldview through the literary works they write.³¹Khaled Hosseini's world view in Alf Syams' novel Musyriqah is as follows:

Khaled Hosseini's View of Feminism in Alf Syams' Novel Musyriqah

The term feminism comes from Latin (femina=women), which means having female characteristics. The word is used to indicate a theory of sexual equality. Various definitions of feminism have been put forward by experts including Kamla Bashin and Nighat Said Khan who state that feminism is an awareness of the oppression and exploitation of women in society, in the workplace and in the family, and conscious action by women and men to change this situation.³²Meanwhile, according to Yunahar Ilyas, feminism is an awareness of gender injustice that befalls women, both in the family and society, as well as conscious action by women and men to change this situation.³³Gender inequality contributes greatly to the birth of discrimination which is a nightmare for women in Afghanistan. Women are not given the opportunity to get access to education, women are not allowed to do activities outside the home without being accompanied by a mahram, women are required to wear the Burqa and do not have the freedom to express themselves.³⁴Hosseini supports the struggle of women in Afghanistan by presenting a feminist perspective in the novel Alf Shams Musyriqah. Hosseini creates strong and courageous characters, such as Maryam and Laila, to voice resistance against various forms of oppression against women in a patriarchal society, including domestic violence, forced marriage, and restrictions on women's rights. Thus, Hosseini's works are not only a means to tell individual stories, but also serve as a critique of the injustices experienced by women in Afghanistan.

Khaled Hosseini's World View on Girls' Education in Afghanistan

The years of conflict in Afghanistan, particularly under the Taliban, have destroyed the country's educational infrastructure. Under the Taliban regime, schooling for girls was made illegal. Any girl who wanted to go to school was killed and any teacher who wanted to teach women was also killed. Women had very limited access to formal education, except for instrumental reasons (such as training women as nurses). The Taliban encouraged further religious education over formal education, forbidding women from seeking education and banning textbooks that contradicted Islamic principles. Furthermore, the country's highest and most prestigious educational institutions were converted into military bases and classrooms, laboratories, libraries and research culture were destroyed.³⁵

³¹Wiyatmi, *Sociology of Literature*, p. 21.

³²Kamla Bashin and Nighat Said Khan, *Key Issues Concerning Feminism and Its Relevance*, Translated by S. Herlina (Jakarta: Gramedia, 1995), p. 5.

³³Dawam Mahfud, "The Relevance of Muslim Feminist Thought to Western Feminists", *Sawwa*, Vol. 11, No. 1, October 2015, p. 97.

³⁴Amara Nurfahirah, "United Nations Women's Efforts in Addressing Discrimination against Women in Afghanistan" *Transbonders Journal*, Vol. 5, No. 2, June 2022, p. 106.

³⁵Kaiva Azria, "History of the Afghan War from Past to Present" *PIR Journal*, Vol. 6 No. 2 February 2022, p. 124.

CONCLUSION

Based on the research results and discussion in the previous chapter, the following conclusions can be drawn: First, the structure of Khaled Hosseini's novel *Alf Syams Musyriqah* raises three themes, namely patriarchy, domestic violence, and the impact of war and political conflict. Hosseini raises these themes to explore the suffering experienced by Afghan society, especially women, amidst war and political conflict. The characters and characterization in the novel *Alf Syams Musyriqah* are as follows: Maryam and Laila are the main characters who are depicted as strong women, despite facing various sufferings in their lives. Khaled Hosseini uses women as the main characters in the novel *Alf Syams Musyriqah* to highlight the various forms of oppression faced by women, such as domestic violence, forced marriage, restrictions on women's rights and how they struggle to overcome these difficult situations despite having to face various forms of oppression and violence. Meanwhile, Rasyid is depicted as an antagonist who uses violence to control his wives, namely Maryam and Laila. The setting in the novel *Alf Syams Musyriqah* is divided into two, namely the setting of place and the setting of time. The setting of place includes Herat, Kabul, Shahr-e-Nau Park, Murree, Women's Prison, and Hospital. The setting of time in this novel includes the era of the monarchy of King Zahir Shah, the Daoud Khan Regime, the Communist Regime, the Mujahideen Regime, the Taliban Regime and the United States Invasion. Second, the social facts contained in the novel *Alf Syams Musyriqah* are political conflict and war in Afghanistan. Afghanistan refugee crisis, patriarchal culture that includes restrictions on women's freedom and rights, early marriage and domestic violence. The novel *Alf Syams Musyriqah* is not only a work of fiction, but also a reflection of the socio-historical reality of Afghanistan. Hosseini raises various phenomena that occur in his home country in his literary works, especially in the novel *Alf Syams Musyriqah*, which aims to raise global awareness about the situation in Afghanistan. Third, Hosseini's family left Afghanistan in 1980 during the Soviet invasion, and later settled in the United States. Despite living in the United States, Hosseini retained a strong emotional connection to Afghanistan, his birth country. Feeling guilty for leaving Afghanistan amidst chaos and war, Hosseini felt compelled to tell the world about the life he knew before his country was engulfed by war and dictatorship. In 2003, Khaled Hosseini returned to Afghanistan. During his visit, Hosseini interacted with the local community, especially women, which gave him a deep understanding of their lives under the Taliban Regime and the effects of the ongoing war. Through his experiences and observations of women's lives in Afghanistan, Hosseini represents the collective voice of the oppressed Afghan society, especially women who are victims of political conflict. Fourth, Khaled Hosseini's worldview contained in the novel *Alf Shams Musyriqah* is a feminist view, Hosseini voices gender equality and the importance of women's empowerment in building a better future for Afghanistan. Through the characters of Maryam and Laila, Hosseini voices his views through a depiction of how women are able to survive and fight oppression even though they are trapped in a restrictive patriarchal culture. Hosseini believes that women have the same capacity as men in contributing to community development, both in the realm of family, education, health, and politics if given the opportunity.

Research Implications

The implication of the results of this study is that this study is expected to provide a deeper understanding of how Khaled Hosseini's empirical life influenced the formation of the novel *Alf Shams Musyriqah*, and how the novel responds to and reflects the socio-cultural conditions of Afghan society. In addition, the results of this study are expected to be an inspiration and reference for other researchers who use the theory of genetic structuralism or use the novel *Alf Syams Musyriqah* as a research object.

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