

2 1

Hosseini uses a number of techniques to tell the story in Chapter 2 of his novel 'The Kite Runner'. Hosseini begins the chapter with the use of an analepsis, describing Amir's childhood friendship with Hassan. 'When we were children, Hassan and I used to climb the poplar trees' suggests that this first person reflective narrator holds fond memories of his childhood friend. This is emphasised by the use of emotive language such as 'giggling, laughing', which gives the reader connotations of happiness and the usual interaction between two friends.

Hosseini's particular choice ^{which} of lexis during this chapter emphasises the parallels and oppositions which can be drawn between Hassan and Amir.

'Everyone agreed that my father, my Baba, had built the most beautiful house in the Wazir Akbar Khan district' suggests that Amir's ~~house~~ father must be wealthy to build such a house; emphasised by the detailed description of its contents such as 'gold-stitched tapestries' which seem very grand and magnificent. However, this is in stark contrast

content
here



to the 'mud shack' where ^{setting} Hassan had been born and 'where he'd lived his entire life'. The description seems to be in less detail, with 'a wooden table in the corner' and 'a three-legged stool'. Hosseini had perhaps chosen to provide less descriptive detail about Hassan's shack to emphasise how bare it is compared to the luxury in Amir's house.

There is also a circular narrative in Chapter 2; 'I think the foundation for what happened in the Winter of 1975' parallels the ending of Chapter 1 with 'until the Winter of 1975 came along'. This suggests that the protagonist will undertake a journey throughout the novel, which will perhaps lead the reader to understand why the 'Winter of 1975' holds such importance for Amir, and the shaping of his character, emphasised by 'and made me what I am today.'

Hosseini does not use chronological order in Chapter 2, as ~~we~~ there is a further ^p flashback to 1964, when Hassan was born, and



then a prolepsis to the 'Winter of 1975'. The use of dates suggests that these events stand out in Amir's memory. Hassan's birth is suggested to be important as he is linked to Amir, emphasised by 'Hassan and I fed from the same breasts' and 'a kinship that not even time could break, suggesting there is a close relationship between them

However it is interesting to note that Amir's description of Hassan with 'his flat, broad nose' seems similar to the insults thrown at Hazaras such as 'mice-eating flat-nosed' although it is perhaps used in a more affectionate way. Finally the end of Chapter 2 seems to foreshadow the rest of the novel, suggesting something bad happened in the 'winter of 1975' and that a tragedy is yet to come.

A range of points are explained here

13

22.

- 'For you a thousand times'
- Sohrab
- + Amir
- rape
- mixed emotions
- Baba + R. Lady.
- Amir
- + Baba.
- Hassan's death.

There are many moving moments in Khaled Hosseini's novel 'The Kite Runner', some of which occur when Amir



and Hassan are spending their childhood together. ✓
However I feel that the most moving moments appear in Amir's search for redemption, ✓
which ~~are~~ ^{is} indirectly linked to ^{events in} his childhood events.

During Amir and Hassan's childhood moments which seem moving, ^{they} can be corrupted by Amir's introspective narration. For example when Amir reads to the illiterate Hassan, it seems like he wishes to help Hassan ~~but~~ improve his quality of life, although he really uses it as an opportunity to tease Hassan. ✓ 'I'd tease him, expose his ignorance' changes the reader's opinion of this moment; as it has changed from being moving to almost a cruel torment of Hassan.

However, the kite fighting tournament is a moving moment in this novel as Amir and Hassan seem to be connected together by the kite, emphasised by 'I jerked the string twice, our usual signal, and Hassan tossed the kite'. This is also a moving part of the novel as Hassan proves his loyalty and love



for Amir with 'For you a thousand times over!'. This moves the reader as we know of Amir's torment of Hassan, but he still proves his loyalty to Amir, suggesting he would do anything for him. This seems to be one of the most moving points in the novel during Amir and Hassan's childhood years, although Hassan's proclamation of loyalty makes the reader feel slightly guilty as we know Amir is not perhaps as loyal to ^{Hassan} ~~him~~, shame by 'But he's not my friend! I almost blurted. He's my servant!'

However, I feel that the most moving part of 'The Kite Runner' occurs at the end of the novel when Amir repeats Hassan's words 'For you a thousand times over' to Sohrab; Hassan's ~~the~~ son. This is extremely moving as Amir has found redemption for the events in his childhood which have haunted him, and the kite comes to act as a motif for Amir, symbolizing freedom; shame by 'I ran with the wind blowing in my face, and a smile as wide as the Valley of



Parapher on my lips. Finally, one of the other moving moments in the novel occurs after the Taliban invasion of Afghanistan, leaving it almost in ruins. Amir revisits the pomegranate tree, a motif of friendship although it 'hadn't borne fruit in years'. This moment is moving as Amir decides to face his past, with 'I don't want to forget anymore', perhaps suggesting a change in character.

Overall, there are some moving moments in 'The Kite Runner' when Amir and Hassan are together as children although I feel the most moving moments appear when Amir faces his past and changes for the better.

Well argued and a good focus
Confident voice

15

B5

37.

In the three texts I have studied, gaps and untold stories act to entice the reader, subvert their expectations and add to the characterization of a certain character.

In F. Scott Fitzgeralds' novel 'The Great Gatsby',



selective detail is significant to the characterization of Gatsby. This is emphasised throughout the first chapter when the introduction of Gatsby is delayed by Fitzgerald. The reader is introduced to Nick's family, his past and then Gatsby, at the very end of the chapter with 'I looked once more for Gatsby'. This adds to the mysterious air surrounding the character of Gatsby.

However it is possible to question Nick's reliability ^{as} of a narrator, as his narration has a diadatic tone. As he also romanticises Gatsby with 'there was something gorgeous about him', it could be possible that Nick moderates any information about Gatsby which the reader receives; therefore making him unreliable. Any gaps in the story regarding Gatsby, are fueled by the rumours about him; 'Somebody told me they thought he killed a man once' adds to the air of mystery surrounding Gatsby. This is emphasised by when 'an ambitious young reporter from New York arrived one

Moves away from the task



morning at Gatsby's door and asked him if he had anything to say'. The reporter acts as a speaker for the collective voice of the readers who wish to know more about Gatsby.

Rossetti's poem 'Winter: My Secret' starts in *medias res*, which immediately disorientates the reader as we do not know the beginning of the conversation. 'I tell my secret?' implies the narrator is replying to a direct interrogative, and is significant as it immediately entices the reader about what the secret is.

Rossetti also uses the gaps in the story, which in this case is the 'first person's narrator's secret, to tease the reader and sustain their interest, with 'You want to hear it? Well.' which tricks them into believing the narrator is about to tell them.

This is similar to Rossetti's poem 'Maude Clare' which also starts in *medias res*, leading the reader to question why the poem is set outside a church. 'Out



of the church she followed them' also leads the reader to wonder who this anonymous 'she' is and why she is following them. Therefore these gaps in their knowledge are significant as they entice the reader.

'My lord was pale with inward strife' also provides an untold story in this poem as the reader is unsure whether 'Son Thomas' loves either 'Nell' or 'Maudie Clare', as Rossetti concentrates on the women's voices throughout the poem with 'I'll love him till he loves me best', perhaps suggesting that men in this era married for status instead of love and therefore he has no opinion of love to speak of.

In Tennyson's poem 'The Lady of Shalott', the untold story is significant as the Lady of Shalott and so the reader, does not know what particular curse has been cast upon her. This positions the reader to feel ~~some~~ pity for the Lady of Shalott in "four gray walls, and four gray towers" which gives connotations of being imprisoned. The gaps in the story



also lead us to wonder why the Lady of Shalott cannot look at Camelot, although the fact that she desires Lancelot before waiting to become the object of desire, suggests she may have been punished for desiring sexual freedom. This is emphasised by the almost feminine description of Lancelot with 'coal black curls'.

Finally, Tennyson's poem Mariana uses superlatives such as 'with blackest moss the flower pots' to reflect the emotions of Mariana, suggesting she is unhappy. This is emphasised by the repetition of 'awearry' which seems to slow the poem down. The gaps in the story are significant as we are not told ~~why~~ by the third person ^{omniscient} narrator why Mariana feels this way, and also we are not told the story of who the 'he' is in 'he cometh not', perhaps leading the reader to link Mariana's sadness to this mysterious man, who she seems to be waiting for.

Overall, Jordan Bakers embedded narrative in the



Great Gatsby which serves to fill the gaps in the story Nick cannot, and the rumours in Rossetti's poem 'Jessie Cameron' surrounding whether her lover 'helped or hindered her', all serve to entice the reader and add to the characterization of certain characters, whilst ~~leaving~~ ^{surrounding} them in an air of mystery.

Identifies a number of gaps and there is some good comment on significance
Explains parts though not always clear A01

25

