




Unveiling Voices: A Stylistic Analysis of Speech and Thought Presentation in Khaled Hosseini's A Thousand Splendid Suns

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ABSTRACT

The current study offers analysis of speech and thought presentation in Khaled Hosseini's A Thousand Splendid Suns by utilizing the model by Leech and Short (1981). The research aims to reveal the subtle and unique ways in which Hosseini employs the multifaceted perspectives, narrative techniques, and linguistic choices to convey the characters' thoughts and emotions. In Afghanistan bound by the ravages of war, the lives of Mariam and Laila, two Afghan women, are intricately intertwined in Hosseini's novel. By comprehensively scrutinizing direct and indirect speech, stream of consciousness, and free indirect discourse, this study seeks to showcase the author's distinct narrative strategies and distinctive voices. Embedded within the characters' dialogues and inner musings are sociocultural and political implications which elevate our comprehension of the socio-historical background surrounding the narrative. By studying the impact of speech and thought presentation on character development, thematic exploration, and the overall aesthetic quality of the narrative, this analysis delves deeper into the intricacies of the story. Providing a profound recognition of Hosseini's artistry. The findings show that the Speech presentation is most used category by the Hosseini's as compared to the Thought Presentation.

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1. Introduction

Literature comprises first and primarily the complete collection of writing created by humans. It is followed by the collection of writing produced by a particular language or group of people. G. N. Leech and Short (2007) explicate that linguistics provides a way of analyzing literary works applying modern linguistics theories from the viewpoints of a linguist. Stylistics seems to be a technique of literary interpretation that places emphasis on the text. Modern linguistic ideas and methods are used in the analysis of literature through stylistics. Therefore, stylistics regarded to be the study of style. The basic objective of literary stylistics is to clarify the connection between linguistic and creative purpose. The investigation used in current study is on discourse level. The investigation of Speech and Thought Presentation focuses on how a character is presented in a literary work by the author using the character's speech and thought. Literary works can be distinguished by Speech and Thought patterns. When creating the writings, a narrator might employ a variety of strategies. The semantic distinction between Direct and Indirect speech enables the identification of speech presentation. When presenting what someone has said, one use direct speech, however when presenting indirectly, one uses their own words to represent what was said. However, the formal similarities between speech and thought concepts do not necessarily suggest the same remains true in terms of the desired strategic effects (G. N. Leech & Short, 2007).

The study tries to examine the presentation of Speech and Thought in the novel 'A thousand splendid suns' by Khalid Hussein's. Khaled Hosseini's novel *A Thousand Splendid Suns* was released in 2007. There are two main important female characters in the novel, Mariam and Laila. Mariam is considered to be the 'illegal daughter' or 'Harami' because her mother was illegally pregnant. Mariam, a young Jalil's daughter, was forced to marry an old man. Laila is indeed the final generation girl who suffers as a consequence of the war. These female characters like Mariam and Laila, fight and find for the personalities through crime and violation even though they do not totally achieve in carrying about significant change in society. The novel explores the lives of two Afghan women, including families, friendship and expectations for the destiny over a setting of three years of political struggle. It was inspired by the writer's 2003 visit to Kabul, Afghanistan, her birthplace. Hosseini's shows reader a distinctive look into the everyday life of Afghan women and their fight to exist against the background of war through emphasizing on the interaction between his two major characters, Mariam and Laila, two completely different people forced into similar and terrible situations.

The novel which takes place in modern-day Afghanistan, recounts the soviet invasion, the Taliban's rising to power and post-Taliban struggles to reconstruct the nation. Hussein uses simple, straightforward language to convey a horrifyingly poetic story of an unforeseen relationship and lifelong love. The Afghanistan-set historical era represented by *A Thousand Splendid Suns* covers from the later half of the 20th century to the early part of the century. Afghanistan was afflicted by a civil war throughout this time, in which the key players frequently changed. This conflict resulted in horrible political and financial instability, extreme poverty, disabilities and the horrible deaths of hundreds of civilians. Lots of people were impacted by land mines, murder and aggressive ideologies of gender inequality. The fact that every character in *A thousand Splendid Suns* is impacted by war (Al-Dagamseh & Golubeva, 2017). This study emphasizes on analyzing the language used by Hosseini's *A thousand Splendid Suns*, to portray the main characters through speech and thought presentation. The purpose of the study is to explain how the characters are used to define by the usage of Speech and Thought Presentation technique. This study will also analyze various speech and Thought presentation techniques.

1.1. Statement of the Problem

Reporting is crucial because we receive so much information via other people. A variety of academics have long been interested in the structure of reporting language, because it has become the focus of extensive research into how the narrator's voice or dialect mediates the speaker's, writer's, and mental processes. An essential component of the narrative discourse is the analysis of the speech and thought presentations of the characters. Which categories are frequently employed to form the narrative line in Khalid Hosseini's narrative and how can the narratorial perspective and the character's viewpoint be mediated using the various methods of Speech and Thought Presentation in this work.

1.2. Objectives of the Study

The objectives of the study are:

- To focus on the language used in the novel "*A thousand Splendid Suns*" to present and characterize the main characters in the novel seen by their Speech and Thought presentation.
- To identify the Speech and Thought Presentation strategies are employed to represent the characters in the novel.
- To identify the function of discourse categories in the selected text

1.3. Research Questions

This study addresses the following research questions:

1. What types of techniques or strategies have been used in Speech and Thought Presentation for representation of main characters in Khaled Hosseini's "*A Thousand Splendid Suns*"?
2. How do discourse categories function and progress the narrative in selected text?
3. How do these techniques effect reader's perception towards the characters in the story?

2. Literature Reviews

The literary work of Khaled Hosseini, *A Thousand Splendid Suns*, has captured the attention of readers everywhere with its profound storyline and intriguing characters. One of the standout tactics that contributes to the novel's literary flavor is its use of dialogue and inner monologues. This analysis endeavors to delve into academic works written about Hosseini's novel, specifically examining how this stylistic device is used. By doing so, its various applications will be illuminated, and a deeper understanding of the technique will be gained. Experts who have studied the work explore how utilizing dialogue and inner monologues affect character development and the narrative method. While exploring Hosseini's novel, Gupta (2015) discovered that by utilizing direct and indirect speech as well as free indirect discourse, the author reveals poignant insights into the characters' mental state. Gupta's research illuminates how these literary tools build intricate layers to comprehend the character's complex emotions, desires, and difficulties.

Zebari and Mohammadzadeh (2021) has conducted Speech and Thought Presentation in *Chance by Alice Munro: A Stylistics Analysis*. The researcher has shown how the character's speech and thought are expressed in a short story. Instead of focusing interior thought, Munro has highlighted external speaking. The study findings suggested that awareness of Speech and thought presentation promotes a deeper comprehension of literary works. FDS is the most frequently used presentation category in the short story. FIT and IT are the third and fourth most popular categories, respectively. The presentation that Munro has used the most in the short story is FDS and DS. Additionally, the author has made an effort to tell the story largely from the perspective of the hero with the use of FDS and DS. Corpus Stylistics Analysis of Speech and Thought Presentation in James Joyce's *Dubliners* was the subject of research conducted by (Ajmal & Afsar, 2020). The research produced a concept of narrative style that is intriguing from the point of view of literary stylistics as well as communication theory. A methodical inquiry into the stylistic strategies applied to the representation of speech and thought in fictional literature was one of the topics that the researcher looked into. As a consequence of this, the present investigation made use of the Leech and Short model to investigate the ways in which various categories of Speech and the presentation of ideas interacted in James Joyce's *Dubliners* (2007). The practical aspect of the job was completed with James Joyce's *Dubliners* by making use of the collection's individual short stories. The unclear situations that arise as a result of the interplay between the two types, as well as the distinctions between the two types themselves, are underlined in particular.

Asif, Asad, Saeed, and Hanjra (2021) has applied the same methodological framework in their study without a secret. The Speech and Thought Presentation have been a thorough analysis by the researchers, who have highlighted their benefits and drawbacks. The research findings revealed that in addition to complicating situations, the author also gave the ideas of the individuals who talk and behave for themselves additional weight. It also had an impact on the story's plot, characters, and spatial location. The researcher has attempted to tell the entire tale from the perspective of the hero with the support of FDS as well as DS. It really has enabled the writer in creating empathy in the viewers for the characters.

Brander et al. (2017) investigated the consequence of Speech and Thought presentation on understanding and appreciation of Non-native speaker. The researchers have examined how speech and thought presentation affected readers' understanding and enjoyment of English short stories. Ikeo (2001) has presented the corpus's results about the exact positions of the speech presentation's reporting clauses. The desired placements of reporting clauses in direct speech vary depending on the kind of text, and the findings are contrasted with the results reported. Even though fronted reported clauses of indirect speech in fictional texts have been seen as a medium form between indirect and free indirect speech, the corpus data from news reports indicates textual and contextual conditions where reported clauses are likely to be fronted. This is the case despite the fact that fronted reported clauses of indirect speech in fictional texts have been demonstrated to be fronted.

3. Research Methodology

A qualitative content analysis is used in this research. This research focuses on speech and thought categories in the story by means of stylistics approach proposed by Leech and Short. An important component of the narrative discourse is the speech and thought

interpretation of the characters. Qualitative analysis was conducted using S. Leech (1981) Model.

Table 1: Leech and Short Model (1981) of Speech and Thought Presentation Categories

Speech Presentation		Thought Presentation	
FDS	Free Direct Speech	FDT	Free Direct Thought
DS	Direct Speech	DT	Direct Thought
FIS	Free Indirect Speech	FIT	Free Indirect Thought
IS	Indirect Speech	IT	Indirect Thought
NRSA	Narrator's (Re) presentation of a Speech Act	NRTA	Narrator's (Re) presentation of a Thought Act
N	Narration	N	Narration

The position of each category of speech presentation along the cline where DS is just the norm indicates the narrator's involvement and the lack of narrator competence. Any progression left from DS contains narrator interference, but any movement straight from this mode results in a rising absence of narrator involvement. The same holds true for writing genres and thought presentation categories. This causes the categories of "free direct" speech, writing, or thought to fall to the extreme right of the scale, which has the effect of implying that what we are reading in these passages are the characters' own words, writing, and thoughts without any narrator interference.

4. Data Analysis

The qualitative findings from the Speech and Thought presentation categories are presented in this chapter firstly. It displays how many different categories there are for expressing speech and thought, as well as how such categories are used throughout the novel. There are two primary sections to this chapter. The distribution of each speech presentation that the author viewed is covered in the first section. The distribution of each idea presentation category is covered in the second section.

Table 2: Speech Presentation categories

Speech Presentation	
DS	591
IS	1400
FDS	600
FIS	200
NRSA	217
Total	3008

4.1. Direct Speech

Speaking straight from the speaker is known as direct narration. Whenever a character's statements, ideas, or actions are directly quoted by the author while employing quotation marks, this is known as direct narration. This method is applied to give the writing a sense of immediacy and to express the character's actual words or deeds. Direct narration is the third most frequent used category throughout the novel.

"What's a Mugwort?" Mariam asked.

"A weed," Nana said. "Something you rip out and toss aside." (P, 8)

In this example Mariam directly dresses her nana and asks something about the Mugwort. Mariam's mother, Nana, uses the allegory of weeds to make Mariam feel unwanted by imposing Jalil's concept of her own identity on her. The poked root is a highly hazardous plant in current agriculture, while mugworts are an invasive species that prefers to grow in undeveloped waste regions. Mariam is still not aware that her use of weed is an extension of her individuality. Thus, weeds represent unwantedness and help to define Mariam's Harami character. The narrator's involvement with the presentation of each character's utterance with "A weed," Nana said, as well as the use of quotation marks that make the character's statement more obvious, are both clear examples of the way DS is used in the following sentence.

"He has a servant," Mariam said. "He could send a servant."

"His idea of penance," Nana said. (P, 13)

This is the direct speech with the use of quotation marks and the use of both reporting and reported clause as well. It's all about the conversation between Mariam and Nana. Jalil believes that helping Nana and Mariam has become his way of punishing himself for his love with Nana.

"How much father?" Laila asked.

"An hour at the most," the driver said. "Barring any more convoys or checkpoints." (P, 143)

This example is the direct speech between Laila and driver. They are talking about the trip that how much time has left to reach the destination. The writer here directly quoting the conversation between the Laila, Babi and Tariq. Hakim gives Laila as well as Tariq a vacation to view the enormous Buddha statues in Bamiyan Mountain as a gift. Hakim explains to Laila as well as Fariq as he took them there to show them one of his favorite locations and to serve as a reminder of the lengthy and varied past of their nation.

4.2. Indirect Speech

The majority of *A Thousand Splendid Suns* is narrated using indirect narration, essentially means that instead of having directly explained by an omniscient the storyteller, the tale is narrated through the emotions, thoughts, and behaviors performed by the characters. The Indirect narration is the most frequent used category throughout the novel. Yet there are also a few incidents involving direct narration. For readers to fully engage with Mariam along with Laila's personal lives and understand the emotional effect of the occurrences taking place around them as well, the novel mainly depends on indirect storytelling. Speaking indirectly is known as indirect narration. Indirect narration frequently uses reporting verbs like "said," "told," as well as "asked," and it calls for a shift in verb tense and pronouns to represent the change between first towards third person. This method represents the narrator's viewpoint and allows for an additional concise presentation of information. Here are few examples of the indirect narration used in the novel. Nana predicted that one of these days he would miss, and that she, Mariam, would slip through his grasp, fall to the ground, and break a bone (Page 21).

From the above example it is stated that the author has used indirect narration instead of direct narration. The sentence is quoted indirectly and has used the third person point of view. The above example is all about the conversation between the Nana, and Mariam. The Nana is talking about the childhood memories of Mariam. The absence about the quotation mark usually denotes that this presentation contains indirect words delivered by this character, highlights the entire control in this instance.

She took a considerable amount of time to examine this photograph. There was something faintly disconcerting about the way Rasheed seemed to loom over the woman. His hands were on her shoulders, and his savouring smile was tight-lipped. On the other hand, she had a countenance that was not smiling and was looking sad. The manner in which her body tilted forward ever so slightly gave the impression that she was attempting to release herself from his grasp (p. 83).

Third-person personal pronouns are another distinctive element in IS. Whenever one among the previously stated complementizers comes before the extension of IS, its use of past tense forms is similarly significant. IS always includes this reporting clause, that allows the storyteller to modify how that speech act appears and change in two ways that reported clause's imprecise power or the content of what is said. Overall verb signifying the verbal action is typically present within the reported length. IS shifts away from exhibiting discourse along with towards telling it because the reporting sentence makes the narrator's existence clear. Here is another example of indirect speech.

She removed the envelope from her concealed pocket and handed it to him before replacing the burqa. It contained eleven hundred afghanis, which was approximately half of the money she had tucked away over the course of the previous year in addition to the proceeds from the sale of the ring. He tucked the envelope into one of the pockets of his trousers (p.

255). From the above sentences it is clear that the author has used indirect speech. There is the absence of quotation marks as well as the writer has used the third person point of view. Reporting clause is hypothetically linked with the reported clause as well.

4.3. Free Direct Speech

Free direct speech is the second most frequent speech category used in the novel. Free direct narration is when the author utilizes the third person but adopts the point of view and language about the character. Free direct speech is quite similar to free indirect speech. Free indirect speech remains more impartial and objective since it conveys Mariam's thoughts as well as feelings without utilizing her language and style, as opposed to free direct speech, which allows the reader to access Mariam's thoughts and feelings using her own language and style. Here are some examples of free direct speech given below.

"I will still cook and wash the dishes. You will do the laundry and the sweeping. The rest we will alternate daily and no one more thing. I have no use for your company. I don't want it. What I want is to be alone. You will leave me be, and I will return the favor. That's how we will get on. Those are the rules." (P, 220)

The above sentence Mariam is giving instructions to the girl about the daily routine works. She says that I am not your servant. She tells her that you will have to do the work if you want to be live here. Here the writer uses free direct speech through the character of Mariam and uses quotation mark around the sentence. Just FDS is used in the statement, no reported clauses are present. The discourse is depicted in FDS, but there is no indication of the narrator's involvement in its presentation. Despite the fact that the speech does not explicitly describe how it is being delivered, we can tell by this character's speech that it is direct.

"You can imagine the rest. The boy went into the water unnoticed. They spotted him a while later, floating face down. People rushed to help, half trying to wake up the boy, the other half of the father. Someone bent over the boy, did the... the mouth-to-mouth thing you are supposed to do. It was pointless. They could all see that. The boy was gone." (P, 222)

In this sentence When Laila tells Rasheed about the baby, she is contemplating this tale. He drives his bike towards the mosque right away to offer a boy's prayer. The boy who drowns in the lake is mentioned by the wajma. This is the example of free direct speech mentioned in the novel *A Thousand Splendid Suns*. There is a use of quotation marks around the sentence clearly shows that the writer uses free direct speech here. Here is the use of quotation marks but the reporting clause is missing.

"A khastegar. A suitor. His name is Rasheed," Khadija went on. "He is a friend of a business acquaintance of your father's. He is a phastun, from Kandahar originally, but he lives in Kabul, in the Deh-mazang district, in a two story house that he owns." (P, 46)

In this sentence Afsoon, Khadija, as well as Nargis, Jalil's spouses, approach Mariam from their seats at the very end on her kitchen table. The women soon get to the point of the meeting: they have a potential suitor for Mariam. Rasheed, the potential suitor, is a middle-aged widower who works as professional shoemaker within Kabul. Mariam's concerns are not heard as all three women join in favor of the marriage. In this case, the story uses free direct speech to show a character's motivation and inner thoughts. By using this strategy, the situation is given more complexity and its protagonist's resilience and persistence are highlighted. These examples show free direct speech's irregular use to shed light on the characters' thoughts and emotions, even if it is not as common as indirect speech in *A Thousand Splendid Suns*.

4.4. Free Indirect Speech

Free indirect speech is less frequent category used in the novel. In free indirect narration, the author narrates in the third person but uses a more indifferent, objective style to communicate the thought as well as emotions associated with the character. Free direct speech is quite similar to free indirect speech. Free indirect speech remains more impartial and objective since it conveys Mariam's thoughts as well as feelings without utilizing her language and style, as opposed to free direct speech, which allows the reader to access Mariam's thoughts

and feelings using her own language and style. Here are some examples of free indirect speech given below.

The square, ruddy face; the hooked nose; the flushed cheeks that gave the impression of sly cheerfulness; the watery, bloodshot eyes; the crowded teeth; the front two pushed together like a gabled roof; the impossibly low hairline, barely two finger widths above the bushy eyebrows; the wall of thick, coarse, salt-and-pepper hair. Mariam caught a finger glimpse of Rasheed in the mirror (P, 53). Free indirect speech is frequently used in *A Thousand Splendid Suns* to subtly express the thoughts as well as sentiments of the characters. Utilizing free indirect speech, what happens in this part depicts Mariam's thoughts and viewpoint from Rasheed. The viewer can learn more about Mariam's innermost thoughts including her shifting viewpoint through the use of indirect speech. Similes, foreshadowing, and conflict are used by Hosseini to advance the story and provide readers a better understanding of Mariam as well as Jalil's relationship. Hosseini uses similes to depict Mariam's feelings regarding her wedding. Mariam describes her new spouse's complexion and speech to decaying apples and dehydrated leaves, respectively. She can notice her shortcomings, like her uneven dry skin, but she can also see something interesting there. Mariam's perception of herself when comparison to her perception of her spouse reveals that she really believes in herself, despite the fact that her household has forced her into a loveless marriage and undervalued her. At the kolba, she could touch the ceiling with her fingertips. She could lie in her coat and tell the time of the day by the angle of the sunlight pouring through the window (P, 57).

As this example, the story uses free indirect speech to show Mariam's thoughts and emotions. Mariam's views and sentiments are better communicated through the use of indirect speech, which highlights how past events have influenced her current outlook. The reader learns more about Rasheed as well as Mariam's personalities through reading a physical description of Rasheed's home in the following phrase.

She found a knife, sliced some carrots and potatoes, and then left them to soak together with the lentils that she had placed in the saucepan. The lentils filled three cups. She looked for flour and discovered it in the back of one of the cupboards, hidden behind a row of soiled spice jars. She then made fresh dough by kneading it in the manner that Nana had demonstrated to her by pushing the dough with the heel of her hand, folding the outside edge, and turning it away again. After she had dusted the dough, she placed it in a cloth that had been dampened with water, put on a headscarf, and proceeded to the common tandoor (P, 64).

The reader is given a look inside Mariam's inner world through her usage about indirect speech, emphasizing the breadth of her feelings and the influence of her past on her present state of mind. Her thoughts of incompetence and tolerance of her situation are evident in this. The reader is able to comprehend Mariam's perspective and her ideas on her own persona thanks to the use of indirect speech.

4.5. Narrative Report of Speech Act

Narrative report of speech act is the fourth most frequent used category in the novel. There are many examples involving reported speech acts that are described in Khaled Hosseini's book *"A Thousand Splendid Suns."* Instead directly using someone else, the narrator within some cases summarizes or narrates what they have said. *"A Thousand Splendid Suns"* employs narrated reported speech actions to reveal details regarding the pasts, present, and futures of its characters. The narrator is able to provide the reader a clearer knowledge of the people and their emotions by reporting whatever they say. Additionally, because the audience is granted access to the characters' private thoughts and sensations, narrated reported speech actions foster a notion of closeness between the reader and the characters. Following are a few instances:

Mariam came to disbelieve this part of the story as well. (P, 12)

Nana asked about his business. (P, 22)

Mariam nodded, but as desperately as she wanted to she could not bring herself to believe him. (P, 43)

The grief kept surprising Mariam. (P, 91)

These examples show the way narrative report of speech acts are used in "*A Thousand Splendid Suns*" to reveal details concerning the pasts, present, and futures of the characters. The narrator is able to provide the reader a clearer knowledge of the people and their emotions by describing what they say. Additionally, because the viewer is granted access to each of the individuals' private thoughts and emotions narrative report of speech actions create an experience of closeness between the reader and the characters. These illustrations demonstrate the novel's usage of narrative report of speech act to reveal details about the characters and their relationships. The narrator can add context and background information that aids in the viewer's comprehension of the narrative by summarizing or reporting whatever the characters speak. These illustrations demonstrate the novel's utilization of narrative report of speech acts that reveal details about the characters and their relationships. The narrator can add context and background information that aids in the audience perception of a narrative by summarizing or reporting whatever the characters speak.

Table 3: Thought Presentation Categories

Thought Presentation	
DT	47
IT	40
FDT	7
FIT	43
NRTA	36
Total	173

4.6. Direct Thought

Direct thought is the first most used thought category in the novel. The narrator describes the thought of the character directly. Here are some examples of direct thought given below. In Direct Thought (DT), the narrator exactly reflects the character's thinking.

This is the face of my husband, Mariam thought (P, 53)

The quotation marks around an individual's direct thought in this instance signify that it is their exact internal monologue. It sheds light regarding the character's understanding and consideration of her husband's appearances.

I'm going to be a mother, she thought (P, 88) "She thought," used to introduce the character's direct thought in this instance, denotes that it represents the character's internal voice. It gives insight into the character's emotional thoughts on her pregnancy. It sheds light concerning the character's realization and consideration of the impending bodily upheavals in her personal life.

"I thought about it the night we got the news," Mammy said. (P, 142)

In this sentence, Mammy expresses her thoughts directly as she considers her existence and talks about how her dreams have come true. The reader is able to fully comprehend Mammy's internal monologue and her more profound feelings over Kabul's victory because to the usage of direct thought. This gives her character greater complexity and sheds devastating light on her state of mind.

"Mammy shrugged and took it from her. She tossed it brusquely on a pile of clothes. Like ripping off a Band-Aid in one stroke, Laila thought. (P, 186)

This example illustrates Laila's direct thought when she considers Mammy's bridal gown. Laila thinks about The Babi, the person with the most difficult work and Mammy considers her deeper feelings because to the usage about direct thought. It draws attention to their inner feelings as they consider leaving Kabul.

These illustrations show how *A Thousand Splendid Suns* utilize direct thought that give readers a glimpse of the characters' deepest feelings, thoughts, as well as insights. It gives the

narrative more depth and diversity and helps the reader better comprehend the characters' experiences, motives, and emotions. Direct thought is a cognitive process that incorporates quick and unconsciously reasoned thought without any use of language. It makes use of instinct, quick comprehension, and the capacity to access tacit information. This way unconventional thinking is frequently linked to ingenuity, problem-solving, including creating connections that are not linear. Enhancing direct thought might result in greater creativity, invention, and understanding. In each of these examples, an individual's inner thoughts, feelings, and behaviors are revealed through direct thought. Subsequently improves the overall storytelling experience by enabling readers to comprehend the character's viewpoint and intentions on the better level.

4.7. Free Direct Thought

Free direct thought is less frequent used category in the novel. Free direct thought allows the viewpoint of the protagonist to be seamlessly incorporated into the story by blending the lines between their ideas and his narrator's voice. It enables readers to have a more direct and personal experience of the character's thoughts and feelings, offering glimpses into their aspirations, motives, and inner struggles. This storytelling device is frequently used to portray a character's stream of consciousness, capturing their thoughts as they occur in an unadulterated and unedited way. As readers obtain a deeper knowledge of the character's mindset and subjective experience, it enables a more accurate and engaging reading experience.

"I won't lie to you. I've thought about it since too. But, no. Don't worry, Laila. I want to see my son's dream come true. I want to see the day the Soviets go home disgraced, the day the Mujahideen come to Kabul in victory. I want to be there when it happens, when Afghanistan is free, so the boys see it too. They'll see it through my eyes." (P, 142)

Without any specific markings or attributions, the character's free direct thought is revealed in this passage. The story takes on the viewpoint of the character, capturing both his joy and sorrow over the historic event. Laila worries for several days before asking her mother if she intends to commit suicide. No, replies Fariba; because it would mean so much to her sons for the Soviets and leave Afghanistan, she wishes to be able to see that day. Laila understands that she cannot convince her mother to live another day because of herself. Laila is capable of to reconcile this realization alongside her father's encouragement of her education and his recognition of the untapped capacity in her own life whenever it comes to her.

"I Thought I'd have to use a pair of pliers. But you're right. In no time, you will be nau socha Good as news." (P, 194)

The reader is able to comprehend Mariam's internal conflict, awareness of her own emotions, and effort to rationalize her thoughts due to the usage of free direct thought. It sheds light on her personality and discovery process. Rasheed and Mariam's routine is also altered by Laila's arrival. Rasheed shows generosity to someone for the first time since Rasheed and Mariam's marriage began. He buys Laila sleeping medication and cracks fun with the girl in attempt to make her feel better.

Mariam has also questioned whether her failure to conceive is a form of retribution for betraying her mother. Hosseini illustrates the intricate inner structures of the psychological process throughout Mariam and Laila's responses to their damages, showing how no moment remains isolated and how each sadness shapes the pain that comes after it.

These illustrations depict instances where the tale briefly switches to free direct thinking, helping viewers to deeply comprehend the characters' inner thoughts and reflections, despite the fact the novel mainly employs reported speech as well as direct thought. Free direct thought within these instances enables readers to gain insight to each character's innermost thoughts and feelings without the narrative filtering or rephrasing things. Free direct thought creates a personal and instantaneous connection to the character's perspective by merging the character's thinking with the story easily, making for an additional engaging reading journey. It improves readers' comprehension regarding the character's ideas, feelings, and actions by bringing them closer to the character's subjective experience.

4.8. Indirect Thought

Indirect thought is the third most frequent used category in the novel. Indirect thought is a cognitive process that uses reasoning, language, along with conscious thought to reason deliberately and methodically. It is linked to critical thinking, rational problem-solving, including analytical thought. Indirect thought involves dissecting complex issues, utilizing words to express thoughts, and applying a methodical approach to reasoning. Gaining the ability to think indirectly can help one think more critically and solve problems more successfully.

Mariam thought of her six-hundred and fifty kilometer bus trip with Rasheed, from Heart in the west, near the border with Iran, to Kabul in the east. (P, 87)

In this particular sentence the story serves as an indirect means of presenting the character's thinking. Indirectly expressing his views and point of view, the narrator emphasizes the character's incapacity to understand the individual's feelings. In this instance, the character's thought is conveyed gently without the use of quotation marks as well as obvious character attribution.

She wondered where Nana was. She thought about going outside and looking for her, but she dreaded the confrontation, the aggrieved looks. (P, 29)

In this case, the character's emotions serve as an indirect means of communicating what she is thinking. In this instance, the character's perspective is implied through his action of contemplating the nana as well as worrying about what she would think regarding herself. She is afraid Nana will blame her for betraying her. The story explains his interest while subtly expressing his opinions about the piece of art.

She longed to return to all of the warm summer nights that she and Nana had spent sleeping on the flat roof of the kolba, gazing at the moon as it shone brightly over Gul Daman. The night had been so hot that their shirts had clung to their chests like a wet leaf to a window. She thought back on all of those nights with yearning. She yearned for the winter days when she could spend the afternoons reading in the kolba with Mullah Faizullah, hearing the clink of icicles dropping on her roof from the trees, and hearing the crows cawing outside from snow-burdened branches (P, 62).

In these sentences, the character's thought is conveyed subtly without the use of quotation marks as well as direct character attribution. Indirectly expressing the character's cognitive process, the story explains the character's action of looking at the moon and links this with the realization that she would be spending her evenings interacting her Nana. She additionally thinks about the hot season she as well as Nana spent together.

4.9. Free Indirect Thought

Free indirect thought is the second most frequent used category in the novel. This method is frequently applied to portray a character's subjective experience and to provide light on their innermost wants, struggles, and motives. Reading becomes more personal and engaging when readers are given access to the character's uncensored thoughts and emotions. Free indirect thought combines the perspective of the character alongside the narrative speaking, as opposed to direct thinking or direct speech, where the character's ideas or utterances are expressly quoted or ascribed. In order to convey an impression of immediateness and genuineness, it frequently assumes the style and tone of the character's thoughts.

One day, as they were walking, Mariam told him that she wished she would be allowed to go to school. (P, 17)

This illustration presents the character's free indirect cognition without any responses or explicit marks. Readers might infer the character's aspirations for attending school because the story takes on her point of view and reflects her inner thoughts and self-criticism. Throughout this line, she thinks that one day she will permit him to attend school as well. The sentence demonstrates Mariam's hidden sentiments towards attending school.

She wished Mullah Faizullah were here so she could put her head on his lap and let him comfort her. (P, 35)

She wondered if the communists would go after him, then. Would they Jail him? Jail his sons? Take his business and properties from him? (P, 101)

Hosseini utilizes political turmoil and the arrival of Fariba's child, Laila, to predict modifications to Mariam along with Rasheed's existence. This chapter indicates substantial changes to Mariam and Rasheed's relationship and characteristics. A few days later, they find out about the president has been killed as well as the government has been overthrown by the communists in Afghanistan. Mariam is currently exploring Jalil's. Currently, she is concerned for Jalil and his sons. She believes that Jalil's property as well as entire business will be taken by communists.

4.10. Narrative Report of Thought Act

A narrator report of thought act is the fourth most used category in thought presentation categories. Presentations of thoughts also create an impression of separation between the viewer and the protagonist. The narrator keeps a sense of objectivity by providing the thoughts through an indirect manner, allowing readers to interpret and evaluate the character's views on their own. As readers are encouraged to actively participate in understanding the character's thinking, this can make reading more enjoyable.

When Mariam thought of this baby, her heart swelled inside of her. (P, 88)

When Mariam as well as Rasheed learned they were going to become parents, the first snow fell on Kabul while they were on the bus home from the doctor. Mariam is simply delighted to be expecting, despite Rasheed's insistence that the child should be a male. On receiving the good news, Mariam seemed delighted. She has the impression that her heart has enlarged. With the happy news, she forgot about all of her sorrow and loneliness. Without directly accessing her inner thoughts, this enables readers to comprehend her ambiguity along with decision-making procedure. As she expressed her thoughts, the narrator demonstrated how she was attempting to interpret and make sense of what had happened. Her longing for truth and self-examination are expressed here.

Mariam thoughts drifted to Jalil. (P, 101)

Laila hardly remembered anything at all about them. (P, 120)

Laila found herself caught in a net of terrible thoughts. (P, 124)

Laila wished she hadn't said anything. (P, 131)

Laila thought again about Babi's little dream. (P, 150)

She thought suddenly of her dream. (P, 187)

These examples demonstrate how indirectly communicating a character's thoughts and emotions can be done well with reported thought actions. The storyteller helps the reader better comprehend the character along with their experience by summarizing or paraphrasing the character's inner thoughts. This gives the reader comprehension of the person's perspective, motives, and problems.

5. Discussion and Analysis

The key findings and repercussions of the research are presented in this section. The research has shown how speech and thought presentation, which occurs throughout the novel on various dimensions in addition to a range of modes, may be understood to play a vital function within discourse presentation. In general, it is discovered as speech presentation occurs the most. The work uses every type of speech and thought presentation. As was already said, the most common method of speech presentation in the novel involves indirect speech. While these are contemporary forms underlying discourse presentation that have received the greatest interest in the research, thought presentation is not more common than speech presentation. The research has also emphasized how speech modes predominate and thought methods are infrequent in this narrative, and it discovered forms that are specific to the messages being narrated: symbolic along with storyteller-impacted. The examiners hypothesized that the extensive use of speech as well as thought presentation modalities had an overall negative impact on the narrative framework of the tale. Additionally, the novel *A Thousand Splendid Suns*

makes heavy use of FDS as well as IS speech presentations, using 1400 as well as 600 respectively. Additionally, the third-best usage of the DS throughout this story depicts events alongside the way they are affected by other methods. There is total number of 591 DS used in the novel *A Thousand Splendid Suns*. NRSA and FIS are less frequent used category with total number of 217 and 200 respectively.

Writers use a variety of thinking presentation techniques to precisely depict the life experiences of their characters outside of whatever they actually express out loud. Additionally, the novel *A Thousand Splendid Suns* uses 47 and 43, accordingly, from both DT as well as FIT speech presentations. Furthermore, the third-best IT use in this narrative shows happenings along with how other approaches have an impact on them. The novel *A Thousand Splendid Suns* uses an overall of 40 IT. NRSA as well as FIT, with totals of 36 along with 7, respectively, are less frequently utilized categories.

Despite the fact that speech presentation occurs the most frequently among all forms of discourse. The author presents the thoughts about the protagonists within a narrative fashion by using conversation and image rather than explicitly communicating their thoughts, emotions, and happenings. By helping readers comprehend the characters' perspectives and emotions, this improves the reader's relationship to the narrative. There are times when direct storytelling is utilized, notably to emphasized key events or significant situations. At the final stage, the employment of both direct and indirect narration enhances and deepens the novel's storyline. The literary device of indirect storytelling, also known as autonomous indirect speech as well as indirect discourse, serves in "*A Thousand Splendid Suns*" to convey the feelings, opinions, and thoughts that the characters experience. The author creates a sense of intimacy and intimacy by employing indirect storytelling to let readers see the story through the protagonists' eyes.

Indirect narration is a technique used by Khaled Hosseini that gives readers a deeper understanding of the characters' inner life and to allow them connect with them on a more personal level. Indirect narration frequently permits the author to consider the opinions and viewpoints of numerous characters, providing the reader with a thorough understanding of the whole plot. To effectively convey its key characters in "*A Thousand Splendid Suns*," Khaled Hosseini employs a range of speech presenting methods and tactics.

6. Conclusion

The study reveals frequent use of indirect speech as opposed to direct speech. The author frequently employs free indirect thought to reveal details about the characters' inner lives without directly citing them. It makes for a more deep and introspective reading experience because this narrative method enables viewers to indirectly feel the thoughts and emotions of the characters. Although direct speech occurs occasionally in the narrative, it is generally preferred for expressing the characters' thoughts and dialogue. Direct narration is frequently employed to convey the characters' strong feelings, such as anxiety, love, and rage. Discourse categories merge to create a multi-layered narrative. These categories work together to advance the story, flesh out the characters, as well as interest readers on both a logical and emotional sense. The language and interactions between the characters are presented in a plain manner using direct speech. Without directly citing them, the characters' thoughts, feelings, and internal reflections are communicated through indirect speech. A literary device known as indirect thinking combines the narrator's speech with the thoughts of the protagonists. This gives the characters' inner experiences more depth and complexity, enabling readers to participate in their psychological journeys.

Future research can explore how the narrative voice and choice of perspective (first-person, third-person, omniscient) influence the portrayal of characters and events in the novel. Analyze how these choices affect the reader's engagement and understanding of the story. It can be investigated how gender influences speech and thought presentation in the novel. Analyze how male and female characters are portrayed through language, identifying patterns that reveal societal attitudes and power dynamics related to gender. Researchers may investigate how the speech and thought presentation techniques are adapted and translated into film in any potential adaptations of "*A Thousand Splendid Suns*." Analyze how visual and auditory cues are utilized to convey the nuances of characters' speech and thoughts in the cinematic medium.

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