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Father and son quotes kite runner

A bond so loved and sought after, it may not always be of love, but full of pain and desire. The relationship between a father and a son helps prepare a boy to understand good from evil. In *The Kite Runner*, Khaled Hosseini uses the complex emotional bond between fathers and sons to demonstrate the need for a pathetic pathetic figure. The relationships that clearly demonstrate this need for a father figure are between Baba and Amir, Hassan and Sohrab, and begin Amir and Sohrab. To, the tense relationship between Amir, the protagonist, and Baba, his father, as well as the events influenced by this relationship, demonstrates the need for a father figure in his life. The apple does not fall far from the tree is a well-known expression that applies to many father-son relationships; however, this is not the case with Amir and Baba. In terms of father-son relationships, the father is a very important role model for his son, and every boy needs a father figure. Baba is not there for Amir because he doesn't understand why Amir isn't exactly like him. Baba talks to Rahim Khan, his best friend and business partner, about his confusion with Amir and does not understand why his son's interests are not similar to his own. He's always buried in those books or he mixes in the house like he's lost in some dream... I wasn't like that. Baba seemed frustrated, almost angry (23). Baba is actually angry because his son is not a reflection of himself because he wants a son to carry on his name, his machismo and his business, but he won't even take the time to develop a bond with his son. Baba is very emotionally distant from her son because she feels that there is no real connection between the two other than Amir coming out of Baba's wife: If I hadn't seen the doctor pull him out of my wife with my own eyes, I would never believe he's my son(25). Baba has little emotional attachment to her son, apart from lineage. He does not make much effort to form a bond with Amir during his childhood, because emotional detachment prevents him from providing the father figure Amir needed in his life. Amir's early years are very him because he lost his mother during his birth, blames himself for his mother's death, and lacks an affair with his father. Baba is an intelligent and good man in the heart; he is unable to come to terms with his son's interests, and eventually neglects him because there is no connection. Baba, however, has some fatherly moments, in which she speaks honestly to her son, teaching Amir his views on life. For you a thousand times There's only one sin, just one. And this is theft. Every other sin is a variation of theft.. When you kill a man, you steal a life, Baba said. 'Steal your wife's right to the husband, the right of your children to a father. When you tell a lie, you steal someone's right to truth. When you cheat, you steal the right to There's no more miserable act than stealing! (19-20) Baba holds this rule above all; however, it is ironic because he himself is a thief. He steals Amir's right to have a father while neglecting to be the father Amir needed. This neglect and lack of paternal interest created the prevailing problem throughout the story. All Amir ever wanted was his father's approval; however, nothing he ever did could win over his father. The terrible events that occur in the story are triggered by Amir's pursuit of his father's approval, which is maintained by notes of spark: Baba sums up one of Amir's main character flaws - his cowardice - and Baba shows how much value he attaches to supporting what is right. Baba is reluctant to praise Amir, largely because he feels that Amir lacks the courage to defend himself, leaving Amir constantly wanting Baba's (SparkNotes Editors) approval. He's not empathetic about Amir's feelings, so he doesn't understand how much Amir wants, and he needs his approval. Baba wants his son to be just like him, but when Amir doesn't find out exactly what Baba wants, he refuses and neglects his son, turning him exactly into what Baba doesn't want his son to be. Baba tries to raise a boy who is not a coward, but through Baba's inability to be empathetic as a father, turns Amir into a coward and a boy full of jealousy. Just like in *Oedipus Rex*, Baba creates a self-efed prophecy when Amir grows up. In *Aedipus Rex*, Aedipus took action to avoid his fate, which inevitably led to the realization of the destiny he was trying to avoid. InHe is not empathetic towards Amir's feelings, so he does not understand how much Amir desires, and needs his approval. Baba wants his son to be just like him, but when Amir doesn't find out exactly what Baba wants, he refuses and neglects his son, turning him exactly into what Baba doesn't want his son to be. 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At the kite fight tournament, Amir cuts second place kite and Hassan, his best friend and servant, servant, for him. Hassan finds the kite but becomes trapped in an alley with a sadistic bully. Amir finds them in the alley but wants the kite so much that he doesn't come in to save Hassan and instead watches his best friend rape. The kite represents Amir's desire for his father's approval. He was stripped of his father's approval all his life, and believes that the blue kite is the key to his father's heart. It is very ironic that Baba wants Amir to give his part for what is right and not a coward, but chooses to take the cowardly path because of his unresolved problems. In fact, Baba is the source of Amir's guilt, and he makes Hassan murder Amir. Spark also notes that Baba is the source of Amir's guilt: Amir's desire to win Baba's love as a result motivates him not to stop Hassan's rape (SparkNotes Editors). In the end, Baba is responsible for Amir's cowardice and jealousy that led to the terrible events that took place during his childhood. Baba created Amir as a jealous coward; Baba is therefore responsible for Amir's actions in jealousy and as a coward. Where the blame is can be shown when considering another job, Frankenstein. In Frankenstein, the doctor creates a monster, but fails to give him a conscience. The monster commits murder; however, it was created unconscious and the actions taken took place because of the way it was created. Frankenstein cannot be held responsible for the horrific actions he did because that was exactly how it was created. The creator is the one to blame. A toaster can't stream movies just like a TV can't cook dinner. They can only do what they were created for. Amir was created by Baba as a jealous and petty coward, so Amir cannot be held responsible for the actions he took as a child. This means that Baba is ultimately responsible for the choice Amir made that fateful day, and Baba was the cause of Amir's betrayal of his best friend. To conclude, *The Kite Runner* illustrates the need to have a pathetic pathetic figure, showing how a child struggles for a father-son bond and the consequences that can result from the actions taken to achieve this relationship. The relationship between Hassan and his son Sohrab demonstrates the need for an empathic father, because it shows the life in which a relationship between father and son can develop. The relationship between Hassan and his son Sohrab is completely juxtaposed by Amir's relationship with Baba, and their family acts as flower to flower with Amir's, promoting the theme of the need for an empathic father. Hassan listens to his son, plays with him, enjoys spending time with him and really understands it. He takes into account his son's feelings. Sohrab has a bond with his father and enjoys his early years with Hassan, while his early years Amir spent trying to get his father's attention and make his father proud of him. Amir devotes his childhood to futile attempts to create a bond with his while Sohrab's bond is nurtured by his father and Sohrab himself. Sohrab has the love of his father, so he continues in life as a good boy, who believes in what is right, while Amir constantly struggles unsuccessfully for his father's love, which leads him to carry out very harmful actions with enormous consequences. In relation specifically to these two father-son relationships, Hassan is a flower for Baba while Sohrab is a flower for Amir. Hassan and Baba are both proud and strong men who stand out for what is good and right in the world. Baba endangers his life to save a woman from rape by a soldier when they attempt to flee Kabul: Tell him that I take a thousand of his bullets before letting this indecency take place (122). Hassan also puts his life in danger to get a kite for Amir, because he knows how much he wants it. Hassan runs the losing kite for Amir, finds him in an alley where he is jumped by Assef and his goons, and then makes the choice to put his Amir above him: Today it will only cost you that blue kite. Good deal, guys, isn't it? I could see the fear creeping into Hassan's eyes, but he shook his head... 'This is his kite'... I changed my mind, Assef said. 'I'll let you keep this kite... so it will always remind you of what I'm about to do (77-78). Both Baba and Hassan sacrifice themselves for what they think is right, proving that they are both well-meaning people; however, Baba does not have the same compassion and understanding towards her son that Hassan has. He simply doesn't accept Amir for what it is because he's not as sensitive to his son's feelings as Hassan. Hassan accepts his son Sohrab from the moment he was born, because he is his father, and creates their own relationship. Baba waits for Amir to enjoy something Baba likes because he doesn't think he can have an affair with his son unless there is a common interest, even though Baba himself never tries to meet Amir halfway, or even make much effort to start a real relationship. Basically, Hassan realizes that his son needs a father figure in his life, and Hassan is more than willing to take the first step to cultivating the relationship. Baba believes that her son is a lost cause, because he does not like sport, and instead loves to read and write. Baba does not attempt to start a relationship with Amir during his childhood because there were no common interests; however, the point of being a sympathetic father figure is to encourage and help your child, despite the differences between you. To put things in an easier way, Hassan creates a relationship between him and his son, allowing his son to grow up as a better person, while Baba neglects her son, making him do anything to capture his father's love. Amir ends up cheating on his best friend to achieve this goal triggers the guilt that afflicts him for the rest of his life. Baba neglecting Amir was the spark spark he ignited Amir's actions towards Hassan's betrayal, and eventually the beginning of his journey back to Kabul to save Sohrab. In summary, the relationship between Hassan and Sohrab demonstrates the need for an empathic pathetic figure in life because they highlight the flaws in Baba's relationship with Amir, showing how being a compassionate father and how feeding can benefit a child more than depriving the can. More significantly, Amir's relationship with Sohrab demonstrates the need for an empathic pathetic figure in his life, because it shows Amir alternating between the parenting styles of Hassan and his father. When Sohrab is ten years old, his mother and father are killed and sent to live in an orphanage. After living in the orphanage for a few months, he is taken by Assef, the man who raped Sohrab's father, Hassan, and begins to do the same with him. Because of this past, Sohrab fears nothing worse than the orphanages and horrors they represent. Eventually Amir saves Sohrab and takes him away with him, to a hotel. Amir tries to connect with Sohrab and compile like his father; however, Sohrab is attempting to recover from the loss of his parents, as well as the abuse he suffered from Assef. The hard time he's going through means he's not ready to call someone else his father yet. Amir continues to try to replace Hassan for Sohrab, but it doesn't work and doesn't connect to Sohrab as he wants. During this time he is also trying to get a passport and adoption papers for Sohrab, but there are some technicality. After hearing what an adoption agent has to say, Amir makes a quick and reckless decision to tell Sohrab that he may have to return to an orphanage to be adopted, and Sohrab completely rejects the idea: Do you mean an orphanage?. It would only be for a while. No, he said. 'No, please. ... 'You promised you'd never put me in one of those places, Amir Agha!... [Sohrab's voice] was breaking, tears were becoming in his eyes (353). Sohrab hates orphanages because they represent everything that blames them for the uproar he has faced in his life. Amir knows how much he hates orphanages, but chooses to adopt his father's parenting style and not be sensitive to Sohrab's feelings. He even reassures himself that what he is doing is right with something he once heard his father say: I waited for him, I shook him until his breathing slowed down and his body slowed down. I remember something... That's how children face terror. They fall asleep (359). Amir goes from Hassan's parenting style to Baba's parenting style, from this caring father to one who believes that the child should learn on his own. Amir puts Hassan to sleep immediately after breaking his heart and then Amir himself, proceeds to go to sleep. He wakes up with phone call a few hours later and finds Sohrab in the bathtub, his wrists lit up. Sohrab had opened up to Amir when he was treating him in the same way had, but as soon as he neglected Sohrab, just as Amir himself had been neglected by Baba, horrible things happened, just as they did with Amir. However, Amir is not a terrible parent; he still tries to connect with Sohrab because he loves and takes care of him. At the end of the novel, Amir takes Hassan to Lake Elizabeth Park in Fremont and buys a kite flying with Sohrab. Amir quarrels with another person and cuts off their kite, helping Sohrab relive his relationship with his father, and giving hope to Amir's relationship with Sohrab. Sohrab has remained silent since his suicide attempt, an emotionless peel; however, that day began to open again, after Amir took an interest in Sohrab's interests: the green kite turned and went out of control ... I looked down at Sohrab. A corner of his mouth had curled up like this. A smile. Lopsided. It's hardly there. But there (391). Sohrab begins to open again after all of Amir's attempts as a father, because he never surrendered to Sohrab after the orphanage incident. He treated him like a son, cared about him, and eventually had Sohrab open, leaving the book free with a sense of hope for a better tomorrow because Amir finally learned the true meaning of being a father. To sum up, the relationship between Amir and Sohrab demonstrates the need for an empathic pathetic figure because it paralleled baba's relationship with Amir, reinforcing the idea that horrible things happen to children when their father figure does not understand them, as evidenced by Amir's betrayal of Hassan and Sohrab's attempt to take his own life. The relationship also reflected Hassan's relationship with Sohrab when Amir finally makes Sohrab start opening up when they go to fight kites, ending the book with hope because Amir has learned the meaning of being a true pathetic and pathetic figure. Never give up hope. In conclusion, Khaled Hosseini uses love, tension and difficulties between fathers and sons to demonstrate the need for a pathetic pathetic figure in his life. It proves this through baba's far from perfect relationship with Amir in contrast to the foil relationship between Hassan and his son Sohrab. These relationships show how abandonment and contempt for one's feelings can lead a person to make the wrong decisions for a father's love, as well as demonstrate what a functioning father-son relationship should look like. More importantly, Amir's relationship with Sohrab greatly reinforces the lesson that abandoning a father can cause bad decisions and show how a child's happiness requires the help of a father. In truth, an empathic pathetic figure is needed to properly raise a child.CommentsMlga on November 19, 2019:Pretty steezOlerato on May 27, 2019:Really helped :jhyv on August 19, 2016:The article was very and it was very helpful with my assignment in English if Baba is a good person. Why not? I like the the when you described why Baba is a bad person. It was very detailed and descriptive. I gested you put more information on why Baba is a good person. Overall rating: 10/10Hydea on November 29, 2015:I loved this, very perspicuous and a great help with my A level courses thank you! TheHyPeHD on September 4, 2015:man wvf I just want a quick response not the damned chapter bihhhAbraham on November 11, 2014:I just want to say, wow. Although I didn't read the whole essay, I loved it and was impressed with what I read. From the length I can assume that you did research and grasp the concept with a deep knowledge of the subject. Good job. Work.

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