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2013 Novel by Khaled Hosseini and the mountains echoed Authorkhaled HosseiniCountryUnited StatesLanguageEnglishGrance Historical Fiction Drama PublisherRiverhead Bookspublication Datmay 21, 2013Media- TypePrint (Hardback & Paperback) Pages402 PP (First Edition, Hardcover) ISBN9781594631764CLC82999964ACLUCITORIO ISCLUSIONARIO Hosseini. Published in 2013 by Riverhead books, deviates from the style of Hosseini in his first two works by choosing him to avoid focusing on any character. Rather, the book is written in a similar way to a collection of short stories short stories, with each of the nine chapters are told from the perspective of a different character. The foundation of the book is built on the relationship between Abdullah ten years and his sister three years Pari and the decision of their father to sell her to a childless couple in Kabul, an event that ties the various narratives. Hosseini stated his intentions to make more complex characters and morally ambiguous. Continuing the family theme set in his previous novels, the runner of the kite and a thousand splendid suns, and the mountains filled the centers on the relationship between the brothers. In addition to Abdullah and Equal, Hosseini has introduced two other brothers and similar relationships fratellille - the children's stepmother Parwana and his sister Masooma disabled and an Afghan-American doctor named Idris and his cousin Timur. How it was the first Hosseini's novel to be published in six years, and echoed mountains were considered in great demand. [1] He received favorable reviews pre-publications and has been mentioned as another huge success, reaching the top 10 on Amazon.com before its release [2] and later becoming a bestseller. [3] Five months after the publication of and echoed through the mountains, it was reported that they were sold three million copies. [4] Composition and publication of Khaled Hosseini, 2007 Khaled Hosseini was born in Afghanistan, but he left the country in 1976 at the age of 11 years, eventually moving to the US where he worked as a doctor. He wrote his first novel he, Kite Runner, in 2003 and became a full-time writer a year and a half later. He published his second book, Thousand Splendid Suns, in 2007. Both novels have been successful, and by the time of its third publication had together sold over 38 million copies in more than 70 countries. [5] Hosseini has begun to consider the plot and the mountains echoed during a trip in 2007 in Afghanistan with the UN Refugee Agency. While there, he sentâ - stories of several village elders on the young children dead and impoverished during winters, which have given to the foundation for the fundamental event of the novel: the choice of a parent to sell a baby to prevent it occur. [5] "The novel Began very, very small, and Began with a single image in my head that I simply could not miss," he transmitted. "It was the image of a man walking through the desert and is pulling a small fly flyer radio, and in it there is a girl of about 3 years, and there's a boy walking behind him, and these three people are walking through the desert. "[6] Hosseini originally slated to be written in a linear fashion like his previous novels, but during the writing process, has been expanded to cover a series of interconnected stories surrounding a large number of people not directly related to each other. Comparing the process to a tree, he said the story "just branched" and "became bigger and bigger as it went along." [7] "Slowly, a cominciâ family to take shape in my mind - not unlike the many who had visited: one who lives in a remote village, forced to make a painful choice that many of us would find In the heart of this family, I depicted a young brother and sister, who become the unconscious victims of the desperation of their family. The novel therefore begins with this single act of despair, of sacrifice, an act that broken the family and eventually becomes the tree the tree From which many branches of the novel scattered. "À € Khaled Hosseini [5] How it is his model, Hosseini attracted his first experiences in Afghanistan to create the foundations of the book. [7] He states that his travels in Afghanistan. Subsequent in life also influenced his writing, although unintentionally. For example, during a visit 2009 he met two young sisters in a remote village outside of Kabul. The senior, who estimated in about six years, acted as A nursery figure at the youngest girl. Hosseini stated that their bond made up the foundation of the relationship between Abdullah and par in the novel. [8] And the echo replied was the first to not treat directly with the Taliban, what a place of Relief in both his previous works. Even if Hosseini has not knowingly decided to avoid this topic, he said he was glad he had moved away from it in order to keep the fresh plot. [5] Lotté of the characters e Rano largely personal and not linked to political turbulence in Afghanistan. Hosseini added: "I hope one day you will be in which we write about Afghanistan, where you can talk about Afghanistan in a context outside the wars and struggles of the last 30 years. Somehow I think this book is a attempt to To do that "[6] the title derives from a verse of 'song of the Nurse' of English poet William Blake: ". And all the eco colli [2] [9] in January 2013, Publishers Weekly announced the date of publication as May 21 of that year, and Riverhead Books has released a statement that the novel was about "as we love, like there We take care of each other, and how the choices we make resonate through generations ". [10] First printed on a rigid cover, and the echo replied to the price of \$ 28.95 in the United States and â, £ 14.99 in the United Kingdom. [11] [12] Hosseini went on a five-week tour for 41 cities across America to promote the book. [7] [13] In October 2013, plans to translate and echoes were confirmed in 40 languages, including Icelandic and Malay. [4] Texture The novel opens for the year 1952. Saboor, a peasant farmer from the imaginary village of Shadbagh, decides to sell his three years, a rich couple without children in Kabul. Abdullah loves even, and helps collect various feathers for her she loves. Once, he sold a pair of shoes for a peacock feather, because he knew he would be treasured. Ignoring the father's plans of her, 10 years Abdullah, who raised equal as their mother died giving birth to her, insists on the following when her father walks away from the village to Kabul with a par. After slaps and orders him to return to the village several times, Saboor finally gives up and allows Abdullah to come together on condition that they are not tears shed. While the campsite out for the night, Saboor tells the children the story of another poor peasant who was forced to give up a loved son, but the meaning of the story does not register with Abdullah. It is only after their arrival at the home of adoptive parents in Kabul and visiting a bazaar to buy things for equal that Abdullah realizes what is happening. He pleads and laments against the Saboor's domination that he could not cry in Kabul as Ms. Wahdati tries to ensure that the arrangement is for the best and will understand when he is older. Abdullah keeps box of even safety feathers. The following chapters expose how the arrangement came to be: Children's stepmother, Parwana, grew as the disadvantaged child for her beautiful masooma twin sister. One day, in a flash of jealousy because Masoma and Saboor had to get married, she pushed Masooma from a tree with a consequent paraplegia. Parwana later spent several years cure for her sister until the latter To help her commit suicide and then marry Saboor. At the request of Masooma Parwana he takes Masooma towards the middle of nothingness and leave. Their older brother, Nabil, left the job for Mr. Wahdati, a rich man in Kabul, and sent himself with his own Nila. After Nila expressed dismay of her inability to have children, Nabil organized by Equal to be sold to the couple, because © Parwana gave birth to a son and Saboor can not support three children. After Equal is sold in Kabul, Nabil is most welcome in the country. In subsequent years, Abdullah leaves Afghanistan. Mr. Wahdati suffered a stroke, prompting Nila, who had a French mother and spoke fluent French, to take Pari and move to Paris, France. Nabil, while assuming the role of primary caregiver of Wahdati, is a number of notebooks in the closet of Wahdati full of pictures of him drawn before the race. Unnerved by the discovery that Mr. Wahdati loves him, he decides to leave, but decided against it after he was able to find someone suitable to take over for him. Nabil then passes the next 50 years working for Mr. Wahdati. He develops a deep bond with his employer, and Nabil realizes that the purpose of it is to take care of Mr. Wahdati. Later on the health of Mr. Wahdati deteriorates further, and Nabil helps him to commit suicide assisted by kissing him on the lips and pressing a pillow over his face. Wahdati neighbors, meanwhile, are moving to the United States with their children after the Soviet invasion. Cousins Idris and Timur return to Afghanistan more than two decades later in 2003 to reclaim ownership of their family. While he was there, Timur makes a big show of publicly distribute money to street beggars while Idris bonds privately with Roshî, an Afghan girl who suffers a terrible accident and whose family was killed by his uncle. Idris at first promised to arrange for Roshî to undergo operations necessary for the healing of her, but distanced himself from her, and Afghanistan on returning to the US. Several years later, Idris comes across Roshî sign copies of the book by the bestselling memoirs of her, she has dedicated to his adoptive mother and Timur, who paid for her intervention. Nila, who now lives in Paris, is unhappy for much of her life, taking a series of lovers and beginning to refer to the Equal simple and practical as the "punishment of her," her. She committed suicide in 1974 after giving a detailed interview about her life in advance. Equal suspect that she is not the biological daughter of Nila and plans a trip to Afghanistan to explore the heritage of her. However, she refers indefinitely after marriage and pregnancy. After having three children and that she had been a widow at the age of 48, she received a posthumous letter from Nabil in 2010, at the age of 63, detailing the circumstances of her adoption by her Wahdatis. Subsequent chapters focus on Adel, a boy learning that his father than he is a war criminal and that his house is built on land that previously belonged to Saboor, and Markos, a Greek aid worker in Afghanistan and acquaintance Nabil. In this chapter, Iqbal, son of Saboor and Parwana, is an older man and he tries to get the documents to prove who is the owner of the land, but Adel's father pays a judge to say they were burned in a fire. Outraged and upset, marches Iqbal in Adel house and throw a stone through the window. "Offers" father Iqbal with Adel and Adel is believed his father killed him. In the final chapter, narrated by the daughter of Abdullah, also known as Equal, Equal and Abdullah met in California after more than 50 years away. However, he is suffering from Alzheimer's disease and is not able to remember his echoing the conclusion of the story their father said to them many years ago as children on their last night together in Afghanistan. The Abdullah's daughter found the box and feathers Gift Ideas Pari, although she does not remember Feathers, she is touched that Abdullah kept her in mind all these years. Characters "is the quintessence Afghan woman Nila, the dramatic Kabul Socialite transformed poet Parisian? Or is she the devastated Parwana fault, who feels sentenced to a life of pain for a single moment of jealousy? Or is the war-mutilated [Roshî], whose story is written written An archetypal tale of trouble for a mass consumption by American readers, where the sense of fault of the mad Afghan characters indelibly with the guilt of the Western reader, performing the revelation of the complicated relationship between the two with grace? "À € Raffia Zakaria, a director of Amnesty International USA [14] Khaled Hosseini has chosen to tell the story in a "fragmented and fluid" form. [15] Each of the nine chapters is told from the point of view of a different character. And every narrative provides an interconnection with others. Los Angeles Critical of the Times Wendy Smith compared this style at the classic thousand and one night. [15] Abdullah is an Afghan growing in the imaginary village of Shadbagh. After the choice of the father of Selling his younger sister to a couple in Kabul, he decides to leave Afghanistan, a trip to Pakistan and then in the United States. An Afghan restaurant opens there and has a daughter, which he nomi do Po's sister. After his wife's death, Abdullah is diagnosed with Alzheimer's disease and is then able to remember her sister, after gathered with her. Equal is the younger sister of Abdullah who, at the age of three, is sold by his father to the Wahdati couple rich in Kabul. She and Abdullah are portrayed how to have an unusually tight relationship during her first years, even if she forgets him together with the rest of her organic family after her adoption. She spends his adolescence and adulthood in France after his adopted father's stroke and eventually becomes aware of her history through a posthumet letter from his uncle Nabil, who had organized for her to be sold as a child . When she finally gathered with Abdullah, he is able to remember the cause of her of Alzheimer's disease. "I was able to see that if the meeting occurs, it would be verified in these conditions and would not be the meeting we expect and perhaps what we want," Hosseini explained. [16] Nile Wahdati is a young Afghan woman renowned for her sexual charging of her who is married to a rich Kabul businessman. According to Hosseini, many aspects of her character were obtained by women who met during the holidays the parents of her hosted in Kabul in 1970, many of which he remembers as "beautiful, very frank, temperament ... drink freely, Smoking ". [16] At one point before the beginning of her story, she was apparently sterilized during therapy for a disease, who brought her to buy her as an adoptive daughter. Described as rare beauty and dissatisfied, she then moved to Paris after her husband's stroke and her suicide at her commit her. Hosseini explained that he was interested to do Nila LikableÀ € "I just wanted it to be real a full anger and ambition and intuition and fragility and narcissism." [16] Parwana is the stepmother of Abdullah and even. She has grown in Shadbagh with her brother of her, Nabil, and the sister twin, Masoma. Parwana is poorly favored for most of her life in contrast with the extraordinary beauty of her Masoma. She translates himself to the end in what raffia Zakaria describes as a "poignant story of a plain twin whose act of revenge, to push his beautiful sister out of a swing translates into a moral weight for his whole life". [14] She masooma crash leaves of her paralyzed her, leaving Parwana tortured by the sense of guilt and forced to take care of her from that moment on. [14] After several years, Persuade Masooma Parwana to leave her in the desert to die and marry Saboor, Abdullah and the peer father. Nabil is Parwana's older brother and Masooma. Despite being "a character who slips under the warning of many of the most noisy characters of the novel", [17] that he organizes the event that serves as the main texture of history: the adoption of equal. After being hired as a driver for I He becomes infatuated with his children Nile and organizes for equal to be sold to her in the hope that she will become his lover. [17] After Nila's husband struck by a stroke and Nile leaves for Paris, he realizes that he had been silly to think so and e The primary caregiver for his bed holder. Later he developed a deep bond with Mr. Wahdati, and become partners throughout the platonic life. [17] Amra Ademovic is a Bosnian nurse working in a hospital in Afghanistan after the Fall of the Taliban. She takes care and then adopts Roshî, a critically injured Afghan orphan. Amra, second Hosseini, was created to represent foreign aid operators serving in Afghanistan. During the visit of the country in 2003, she had met a number of people who had left a comfortable lifestyle to help provide aid to the relief, and she wanted to pay tribute to them through the representation of Amra. [18] Hosseini described the character as one of his favorites [18] and said: "He saw humanity in his worst, having worked in war zones most of his career, and yet maintained the great ability of compassion And mercy. She is also a lot of intelligent road, fiercely intelligent, and brutally honest. "[9] Idris is an Afghan-American doctor who left Afghanistan during the Soviet invasion. He later he returns to Afghanistan, together with his narcissistic cousin and infant Timur, in 2003 to claim the land of their family. While IÀ, Idris meets Roshî and makes friends with her, moved by her tragic story of her. Hosseini stated that Idris experience as Afghan expatriate was partly based alone. "It was a vehicle to describe what is an Afghan in exile, to return to see how it is diverged my experience from other Afghans," Hosseini said. [18] Idris starts creating plans to pay his own surgery in America, but when he returned home, he loses that guide. Then Timur Pays for Roshî surgery is revealed. Markos Varvaris is a plastic surgeon from the Greek island of Tinos. Lei's best friend of her childhood of her, Thalia, suffered from serious face disruption after being attacked by a dog and subjected to fat surgery. This motivated Markos to become a surgeon and work in various developing countries, including Afghanistan. Adel is the son of a rich war criminal that has transformed Shadbagh into "Shadbagh-e-Nau" or "New Shadbagh". Adel grew up in a palace isolated with the belief that father of him is a hero, witness him to give money and finance the construction of schools. When it discovers the truth, it is deeply upset but aware of "[t] he part of him who in time would gradually, almost imperceptibly, accepts this new identity that he currently stung like a wet wool sweater." [19] The kite runner focused on the dynamics between fathers and children, and splendid only on that between mothers and daughters, this novel tells his story through the prism of brothers' relations - a theme refreshed through the life of Different pairs of brothers and sisters. À € â,~ "Michiko Kakutani of the New York Times [20] Khaled Hosseini considers pain, love and family love to be the primary themes of and the echoed mountains. The separation of the two brothers, abdullah and equal, is' the heart of the book ". [6] Both then become "victims of the passage of time": Abdullah, which is larger and recalls equal, acting on his loss for most of his life, while equal is younger and can to forget his brother after losing him. However, towards the end of the book, he is informed that he was adopted and that he has a brother, Abdullah, she identifies him in the United States just to find that he suffers from Alzheimer's disease and L' He forgot. Hosseini said: "The question is raised a number of times that memory is a blessing - something that safeguards in all things that are expensive to you À € â,~" or is a memory one curse À € â,~ "something that makes you The most painful parts of your life, fatigue, struggle, pains. "[6] Therefore, the combination of these events ago and the mountains echoed the" type of like a fairy tale lit his head ". [16] I think of the core, all three my books were love stories À € â,~ "and they have not been traditional love stories in the sense that a romantic love story between AA And a woman, you know, have been stories of love among the characters in which you wouldn't expect that love is found. So these intense relationships are always formed in unforeseen circumstances. [6] Raffia Zakaria, a director for Amnesty International USA, wrote that even fault themes and gratitude are also first. Used the backstory of Parwana, Abdullah and the peer stepmother, and his sister Masooma as an example: "We find a touching story of a Twin Twin whose single act of revenge, to push his beautiful sister from a swing translates into a Permanent moral burden. The sister, who had to be married to a man who both love sisters, becomes an invalid for life, and both serve the phrase, the healthy one that tends to the other and destroyed by the awareness that was the cause of their Collective disgrace. "[14] He also declared the theme of dependence also to the history of Nabil, the brother of the Parwana who organizes the sale of equal and which is later he was as the only guardian of his paralyzed employer. [14] Iran translations does not recognize various international copyright agreements. As a result, by 2017, sixteen different unofficial translations of the shutters and the echoed mountains were in circulation in Iran. [21] Critical reviews "It is difficult to do justice to a novel this rich in a short revision. There are a dozen things I still want to say - about the rime couple of the characters, the echo situations, the variegated tale of the honesty, loneliness, beauty and poverty, the transformation of emotions into physical disorders. Instead, add this: Send Hosseini again on the list of Bestsellers. "À € â,~" Marcela Valdes of the Washington Post [22] Three million of copies of and the echoed mountains were sold within five months of his publication. [4] In general, the novel was welcomed well, with Los Angeles Times Critic Wendy Smith find it "painfully sad but also radiant with love". [15] Fran Hawthorne of the National described the book as "Manderful Storytelling" and a "Afghanistan-pesty portrait devastated by the war and intuition of Afghan expatriates". [23] Susan baree of Philly.com wrote that "[capture] in Level The staff the history of his torn of warfare: the false loyalties alternate with Bloody Bedyals ". [24] The Guardian's Philip Hensher gave a more mediocre review and said: "I liked this novel in a very non-submetrical type. The changes of the point of view would be ambitious if the novel had no interest in the varieties of psychology. But it serves its purpose in providing amoxement for two hours and a half hours; one day after finishing it, I had forgotten everything about it. "[25] The auditors agreed that Hosseini managed to realize his complex of his own personages. Alexander Linklater from Guardian wrote: "From the moment in which the realization dawn that Saboor will give equal to the wife of a wealthy man in Kabul, Hosseini saturates the various layers and characters of his novel with a desire for the moment that brother and sister Care Assisted ". [27] Today the critic of US Kevin Nance has found the story of Abdullah and equal "devastating" but they thought the great cast of the characters, "including some introduced pretty late in the procedure, when the reader just wants to return to the main cast", It was excessive. [28] The structure of the book has designed mixed reactions, with Kim Hughs of Toronto Star that describes it as "the most definitive feature of the novel and its more exasperating concept". She believed that she was the protagonist History, but that the focus of moving on the numerous other personalities left it "barely [cigulant] through confusion". [29] The Akbar Akbar of Independent Arifa has declared: "The changeable viewpoints and ascribed in time can confuse and confine, leave the characters clearly defined but but depth . Decades Gallop from and is as if the story of these interconnected and transversal lives will simply continue to fill the original crime of the separation of Abdullah and equal. [30] Michiko Kakutani of the New York Times thought that the narratura similar to Novella managed well and wrote, "The new novel by Khaled Hosseini, and the mountains echoed, can have the most embarrassing title in his body of work, but it is his most secure and emotional story still grabbing, more flowing and ambitious than Kite Runner (2003), more narratively complex than a thousand splendid alone (2007). "[20] Kamal agreed, saying that the structure was "exquisitely artisanal ". [27] Scoop jerk Empire's Sherine El Banhawy added that attention to more characters allowed readers to earn a better understanding of the diversities of Afghan culture ". [31] Awards 2013: Goodreads Choice Awards, Best Fiction category See also a strong nine Torri References ~ Medley, Marco (13 May 2013). "An relative discomfort: Khaled Hosseini discusses a mountains echoed". National post. Recovered on 5 September 2013. ~ AB Italie, Hillel (June 2, 2013). 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