
Village Evenings Near Dikanka Mirgorod Nikolai Gogol

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A May Night Rodopi

Merezhkovsky's bold claim that "all Russian literature is, to a certain degree, a struggle with the temptation of demonism" is undoubtedly justified. And yet, despite its evident centrality to Russian culture, the unique and fascinating phenomenon of Russian literary demonism has so far received little critical attention. This substantial collection fills

the gap. A comprehensive analytical introduction by the editor is followed by a series of fourteen essays, written by eminent scholars in their fields. The first part explores the main shaping contexts of literary demonism: the Russian Orthodox and folk tradition, the demonization of historical figures, and views of art as intrinsically demonic. The second part traces the development of a literary tradition of demonism in the works of authors ranging from Pushkin and Lermontov, Gogol and Dostoevsky, through to the poets and prose writers of modernism (including Blok, Akhmatova, Bely, Sologub, Rozanov, Zamiatin), and through to the end of the 20th century.

Mirgorod ; Being a Continuation of "Evenings in a Village Near Dikanka" Routledge

Índice abreviado: I. FEATURES OF NARRATIVE IN FICTION

1. Narrativity and eventfulness 2. Fictionality II. THE ENTITIES

IN A NARRATIVE WORK 1. Model of communications levels 2.

The abstract author 3. The abstract reader 4. The fictive narrator 5.

The fictive reader III. POINT OF VIEW 1. Theories of point of

view, perspective, and focalization 2. A model of narrative point

of view IV. NARRATOR'S TEXT AND CHARACTERS' TEXT

1. The two components of the narrative text 2. Ornamental prose

and shaz 3. The interference of narrator's text and characters' text

V. NARRATIVE CONSTITUTION: HAPPENINGS-STORY-

NARRATIVE- PESENTATION OF THE NARRATIVE 1.

"Fabula" and "sujet" in Russian formalism 2. The overcoming of

formalist reductionism 3. The four narrative tiers.

European Gothic Manchester University Press

An original selection of short fiction by Nikolai Gogol, “ the Russian Dickens, ” translated by the great Constance Garnett and curated by Natasha Randall, that captures the genius of one of the most daring, inventive writers of the nineteenth century. A wounded soldier vanishes into notoriety. A nose is found in a loaf of bread. Places—like the Nevesky Prospect—are not what they seem. Nikolai Gogol was one of the nineteenth century ’ s greatest and most influential Russian writers, a realist whose acerbic observations and taste for the absurd give his writing its strange, comic voice. In this edition of *A Place Bewitched and Other Stories*, Natasha Randall presents a new, curated collection of Gogol ’ s short fiction, selected from the work of Constance Garnett, one of Gogol ’ s earliest translators. Randall has lightly revised Garnett ’ s essential translations and frames the collection

with a new foreword. Full of the wit of Gogol ’ s work, this edition is the perfect introduction to a great writer and a must for the enthusiast.

Crime and Punishment Routledge

This book, written by a team of experts from many countries, provides a comprehensive account of the ways in which translation has brought the major literatures of the world into English-speaking culture. Part I discusses theoretical issues and gives an overview of the history of translation into English. Part II, the bulk of the work, arranged by language of origin, offers critical discussions, with bibliographies, of the translation history of specific texts (e.g. the Koran, the Kalevala), authors (e.g. Lucretius, Dostoevsky), genres (e.g. Chinese poetry, twentieth-century Italian prose) and national literatures (e.g. Hungarian, Afrikaans).

Village Evenings Near Dikanka ; And, Mirgorod Oxford University Press, USA
Peace argues that Gogol's ambiguous humanist position stems from the cultural impact of Romanticism.

Delphi Complete Works of Nikolai Gogol (Illustrated) Penguin UK

'I love the German character more than anything else in the world, and my breast is an archive of German song' So wrote Heinrich Heine in 1824, adding: 'It is likely that my Muse gave her German dress something of a foreign cut from annoyance with the German character'. Here Heine sums up the ambivalent emotions of Jews who felt at home in German culture and yet, even in the age of emancipation, found Germany less than welcoming. This anthology illustrates the history of Jews in Germany from the eighteenth century, when it was first proposed to give Jews civil rights, to the 1990's and the problems of living after the Holocaust. The texts include short stories, plays, poems, essays, letters and diary entries, all

chosen for their literary merit as well as the light they shed on the relations between Jews in Germany and Austria and their Gentile fellow-citizens. Ritchie Robertson's lucid introduction provides the necessary historical context and his translations make available in English in some cases for the first time - both Jewish writers on various aspects of Jewish experience and responses of Gentile writers to the Jews in their midst. Each is introduced by a short illuminating preface.

The Vampyre and Other Tales of the Macabre Cambridge University Press

This literary guide leads students with advanced knowledge of Russian as well as experienced scholars through the text of Nikolai Gogol's absurdist masterpiece "The Nose." Part I focuses on numerous instances of the writer's wordplay, which is meant to surprise and delight the reader, but which often is lost in English translations. It traces Gogol's descriptions of everyday life in St. Petersburg, familiar to the writer's contemporaries and fellow citizens but hidden from the modern Western reader. Part II presents an overview of major critical interpretations of the story in Gogol scholarship from the time of its publication to the present, as well as its connections to the works of Shostakovich, Kafka, Dalí, and Kharmis.

Mirgorod Oxford University Press

This unique eBook presents the complete FICTIONAL works of Nikolai Gogol, with beautiful illustrations, informative introductions and the usual Delphi bonus material. (4MB Version 1) * Beautifully illustrated with images relating to Gogol's life and works * Concise introductions to the novels and other works * The complete novels, stories and plays, with contents tables * Features many of Constance Garnett's original translations * Images of how the books were first printed, giving your eReader a taste of the original texts * Excellent formatting of the texts * Special chronological and alphabetical contents tables for the short

stories * Easily locate the short stories you want to read * Special criticism section, with two essays evaluating Gogol's contribution to literature * Scholarly ordering of texts into chronological order and literary genres CONTENTS: The Novels TARAS BULBA DEAD SOULS The Short Story Collections EVENINGS ON A FARM NEAR DIKANKA ARABESQUES MIRGOROD UNCOLLECTED SHORT STORIES The Short Stories LIST OF SHORT STORIES IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER LIST OF SHORT STORIES IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER The Plays MARRIAGE THE GAMBLERS THE GOVERNMENT INSPECTOR The Criticism GOGOL BY IVAN PANIN EXTRACT FROM 'ESSAYS ON RUSSIAN NOVELISTS' BY WILLIAM LYON PHELPS

The Complete Tales of Nikolai Gogol, Volume 1 Oxford University Press, USA

Three students. A deserted house. A witch. This horror novella boasts an abundance of supernatural encounters, dazzling effects, and folktale elements. Included in the cycle "Mirgorod", this is one of Gogol's most successful works and has witnessed some notable movie adaptations. Considered one of the most prominent figures in the short story genre, Nikolai Gogol (1809-1852) was born in Ukraine. Both a writer and a dramatist, he is known for the unconventional nature of his works, so much so that they often touch upon folklore and fantasy. He has been attached to a range of different literary styles, including surrealism and Russian realism. Gogol's most famous works include the novel "Dead Souls", the horror novella "Viy", as well as the short story collections "Evenings on a Farm Near Dikanka" and "Mirgorod". They have inspired numerous stage, film, and television adaptations including the movie "Inspector General" (1949), based loosely on his play with the same name.

The Oxford Guide to Literature in English Translation Oxford University Press

Village Evenings Near Dikanka ; And, Mirgorod Oxford University Press, USA

Mirgorod, Being a Continuation of Evenings in a Village Near Dikanka. Translated from the Russian Weidenfeld & Nicolson

The Jewish philosopher Lev Shestov (1866-1938) is perhaps the great forgotten thinker of the twentieth century, but one whose revival seems timely and urgent in the twenty-first century. An important influence on Georges Bataille, Albert Camus, Gilles Deleuze and many others, Shestov developed a fascinating anti-Enlightenment philosophy that critiqued the limits of reason and triumphantly affirmed an ethics of hope in the face of hopelessness. In a wide-ranging reappraisal of his life and thought, which explores his ideas in relation to the history of literature and painting as well as philosophy, Matthew Beaumont restores Shestov to prominence as a thinker for turbulent times. In reconstructing Shestov's thought and asserting its continued relevance, the book's central theme is wakefulness. It argues that for Shestov, escape from the limits of rationalist Enlightenment thought comes from maintaining an insomniac vigilance in the face of the spiritual night to which his century appeared condemned. Shestov's engagement with the image of Christ remaining awake in the Garden of Gethsemane then, is at the core of his inspiring understanding of our ethical responsibilities after the horrors of the twentieth century.

Borderland Bloomsbury Publishing

Is there any justification for the common practice of allocating expensive medical resources to rescue a few from rare diseases, when those resources

could be used to treat devastating diseases that affect the many? Does the use of Prozac and other anti-depressants make us inauthentic beings? Is it immoral and irrational to have children? What is the force of examples and counterexamples in bioethics? What are the relevance of moral intuition and the role of empirical evidence in bioethical argument? What notion of "function" underlies accounts of the distinction between normality and disease and between therapy and enhancement? Is there an inherent conflict between research aimed at therapy and research aimed at gaining knowledge, such that the very notion of "therapeutic research" is an oxymoron? The twenty-one chapters in this volume strive, through the use of high quality argument and analysis, to get a good deal clearer concerning a range of issues in bioethics, and a range of issues about bioethics. The essays are provocative, indeed, some quite radical and disturbing, as they call into question many common methodological and substantive assumptions in bioethics.

The German-Jewish Dialogue Oxford University Press, USA

History on a grand scale--an enchanting masterpiece that explores the making of one of the world's most vibrant civilizations A People's Tragedy, wrote Eric Hobsbawm, did "more to help us understand the Russian Revolution than any other book I know." Now, in Natasha's Dance, internationally renowned historian Orlando Figes does the same for Russian culture, summoning the myriad elements that formed a nation and held it together. Beginning in the eighteenth century with the building of St. Petersburg--a "window on the West"--and culminating with the challenges posed to Russian identity by the Soviet regime, Figes examines how writers, artists, and musicians grappled with the idea of Russia itself--its character, spiritual essence, and destiny. He skillfully interweaves the great works--by Dostoevsky, Stravinsky, and Chagall--with folk embroidery, peasant songs, religious icons, and all the customs of daily life, from food and drink to bathing habits to beliefs about the spirit world. Figes's characters range high and low: the revered Tolstoy, who left his deathbed to search for the Kingdom of God, as well as the serf girl Praskovya, who became

Russian opera's first superstar and shocked society by becoming her owner's wife. false dreams and absurd visions.

Like the European-schooled countess Natasha performing an impromptu folk dance in Tolstoy's *War and Peace*, the spirit of "Russianness" is revealed by Figs as rich and uplifting, complex and contradictory--a powerful force that unified a vast country and proved more lasting than any Russian ruler or state.

Mirgorod Lindhardt og Ringhof

Teeming with dark humour, supernatural elements, and hard-to-believe situations, Nikolai Gogol's "Collected Stories" is a highest form of short story fiction. With stories like "The Mantle", "The Nose", and "The Viy", the author's attention focuses upon the satirical and nonsensical. Obsessions and schizophrenia run free in the stories, answering the social pressures and crisis of identity.

Another important element is the praise of Russian folk tales and the supernatural, making the collection the perfect read while sitting in a dim-lighted room at midnight. Nikolai Vasilievich Gogol (1809-1852) was one of the best known realist writers in Russia.

Acknowledged as one of the forerunners and best practitioners of the short story genre alongside Pushkin, E. T. A. Hoffmann, and Nathaniel Hawthorne, Gogol's boundless ambition and penmanship proved remarkably fertile. His writing was largely marked by his own troubles in life, the culture and folklore of his native Ukraine, social issues, and the problematic relationships between people. Gogol's most famous works include the novel "Dead Souls", the horror novella "The Viy", as well as the short story collections "Evenings on a Farm Near Dikanka" and "Mirgorod".

Petersburg Tales Createspace Independent Publishing Platform

In these tales Gogol guides us through the elegant streets of St Petersburg. Something of the deception and violence of the city's creation seems to lurk beneath its harmonious facade, however, and it confounds its inhabitants with

Mirgorod Oxford University Press

This contextual study of Jan á cek's operas reveals the composer's creative responses to a wide range of Czech and non-Czech traditions.

Reference Guide to Russian Literature Delphi Classics

Although *Dead Souls* (1842) was largely composed by Gogol during self-imposed exile in Italy in the late 1830s, his last work remains to this day the most essentially Russian of all the great novels in Russian literature. As we follow its hero Chichikov, a dismissed civil servant turned confidence man, about the Russian countryside in pursuit of his shady enterprise, there unfolds before us a gallery of characters worthy in comic range of Chaucer, Rabelais, Fielding, and Sterne. With its rich and ebullient language, ironic twists, and startling juxtapositions, *Dead Souls* stands as one of the most unusual and poetic masterpieces of the nineteenth century. This new translation by Christopher English includes the surviving chapters and fragments of Part Two, and is complemented by an introductory essay by the pre-eminent Gogol scholar, Robert Maguire.

Christmas Eve Rodopi

The only collection to concentrate on the European Gothic - writing in English, French, German, Russian and Spanish. Charts the rich process of cross-fertilisation, especially regarding Anglo-French exchanges in the development of the Gothic novel. Emphasises the importance of the impact of translation on the development of the Gothic novel. Uses a variety of critical perspectives to reassess the work of authors such as Clara Reeve, Sophia Lee, Charlotte Smith, Ann Radcliffe, Matthew Lewis, Charles Maturin, Coleridge, Mary Shelley, Jan Potocki, Balzac, Dostoevsky, Gaston Leroux and Djuna Barnes. Offers a fresh way of thinking about Gothic lineages and histories.

Natasha's Dance Rutgers University Press

When Edna Pontellier becomes enamored with Robert LeBrun while on vacation, the wife and mother realizes the full force of her desire

for love and freedom, in a text that includes thirty-two additional short stories by the author.

The Enigma of Gogol Metropolitan Books

"May Night, or the Drowned Maiden" is the third tale in the collection *Evenings on a Farm Near Dikanka* by Nikolai Gogol. It was made into the opera *May Night* by Nikolai Rimsky-Korsakov in 1878-1879 and also a Ukrainian setting by Mykola Lysenko. This story comes from the unnamed story-teller (who was previously responsible for "The Fair at Sorochyntsi"). In this tale, a young Cossack named Levko, the son of the mayor, is in love with Hanna. He comes to her house to talk about marriage and mentions that his father is not pleased with the idea, though he doesn't say anything directly and merely ignores him. As they are walking on the outskirts of the village, Hanna asks about an old hut with a moss-covered roof and overgrown apple trees surrounding it. He tells her the story of a beautiful young girl whose father took care of her after her mother died and loved her dearly. Eventually, he married another woman who she discovered was a witch when she cut the paw of a cat that tried to kill her and her stepmother appeared soon after with her hand bandaged. The witch had power over her father, however, and eventually she is thrown out of the house and throws herself into the nearby pond in despair. She reigns over a group of maidens who also drowned in the pond, but once, when she got a hold of the witch as she was near the pond, she turned into a maiden and the ghost of the young girl has been unable to pick her out of the group ever since, asking any young man she comes upon to guess for her.