

KEGAN PAUL'S RUSSIAN TEXTS

RUSSIAN
POETRY READER

EDITED BY A. E. SEMEONOFF
and H. J. W. TILLYARD

А. Кольцовъ

16. УРОЖАЙ.

I.

Краснымъ полымемъ
Заря вспыхнула,
По лицу земли
Туманъ стелится;
Разгорѣлся день 5
Огнемъ солнечнымъ,
Подобралъ туманъ
Выше тѣмя горъ;
Нагустилъ его
Въ тучу черную; 10
Туча черная
Понахмурилась,
Понахмурилась,
Что задумалась,
Словно вспомнила 15
Свою родину . . .
Понесутъ её
Вѣтры буйные
Во всѣ стороны
Свѣта блага . . . 20

Ополча́ется
 Гро́момъ, бу́рею,
 Огнѣмъ-мо́лніей,
 Дуго́й-ра́дугой;
 Ополчи́лася— 25
 И расши́рилась,
 И уда́рила,
 И проли́лася
 Слезой крúпною—
 Проливнѣмъ дождѣмъ 30
 На земну́ю грудь,
 На ширóкую.

II.

И съ горы небесъ
 Гляди́ть со́лнышко;
 Напи́лась воды 35
 Земля́ до́сыта.
 На поля́, сады́,
 На зелёные
 Лю́ди сѣльскіе
 Не насмо́тятся; 40
 Лю́ди сѣльскіе
 Бо́жьей ми́лости
 Ждали́ съ трѣпетомъ
 И моли́твою.
 Заодно́ съ весно́й 45
 Пробужда́ются
 Ихъ завѣтныя
 Ду́мы ми́рныя.
 Ду́ма пѣрвая:
 Хлѣ́бъ изъ за́крома 50





RUSSIAN POETRY READER



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EDITED, WITH INTRODUCTION, NOTES, AND
VOCABULARY, BY

A. E. SEMEONOFF

AND

H. J. W. TILLYARD

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PREFACE

Russian poetry holds a high place in the world's literature of the nineteenth century, and its future development may be awaited with confidence. The Russians are an imaginative race, and their melodious flexible tongue is rich in poetical words, while a traditional wealth of folk-songs and tales, as well as the stirring history of their country, supplies Russian poets with ample material for their craft, besides what they may take from the storehouse of Western Europe. At first imitative and falsely classical, the poetry of Russia in the hands of Pushkin and his great successors becomes both original and national. We in Britain, the friends of Russia and her arts, should therefore learn to know and love the works of Russian poets, even as Byron, Scott, and Shelley have claimed not a few of their admirers and disciples over there.

If this little book can do anything to introduce British readers to such a course of study, the editors' object will have been gained. Apart from the beauty of the poems themselves, the perusal of verse has a recognized value in fixing the grammatical forms and the stress-accent in the pupil's mind, especially if some of the poems be learnt by heart.

The choice has been restricted to fairly easy ex-

amples of no great length, while full explanations are given in the notes. A short record of the author's life and works has been supplied in every case; and it is hoped that the student, after working through the present collection, will be ready for wider reading on his own account.

A. E. S.

H. J. W. T.

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INTRODUCTION

RUSSIAN POETRY IN THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY

WHEN Russia, under the rule of Peter the Great, adopted the culture and institutions of Western Europe, a corresponding movement arose for the creation of a Russian literature based on Western models.

The founder of the new Russian literature was Michael Lomonósov (1714-1765). He was born near Archangel, the son of a poor fisherman. In 1730 he ran away from home to Moscow. There he fell into good hands, was recognized as a boy of promise, and admitted to the classical academy. He studied at Petrograd and abroad, and showed himself equally a master of literature, natural science, and grammar. He became chief of the physical and geographical department of the Russian Academy. Owing to his many-sided and vast learning, he was called by Pushkin "our first Russian University." On the side of literature, he was the originator of the literary speech of modern Russia. He rejected the traditional Church Slavonic in favour of the living tongue of his day, which he purified from many foreign elements and enriched from Slavonic. He founded Russian grammar and established the laws of versification. Besides all this, he was a prolific writer, composing verses and

plays, besides speeches and treatises of various kinds. Although he had power and dignity in his writings, he was neither a true poet nor a genuine playwright; but his work, in showing the capacities of the language and in fixing its laws, has been of vast importance.

Nearly all the poetry of the eighteenth century, being derived from the West, consisted of odes, epigrams, and satires. The chief satirist of the time was Kantémir (died 1744). All this literature is marked by stiffness, artificiality, and painful imitation of classical models. In other words, it is an imported product: the language is Russian, but the form and substance are Western.

After Lomonósov, other poets continued in the same style. Tretiakóvski (1703-1769) was a voluminous writer in many styles of poetry, but with little talent. Sumarókov (1718-1777) wrote tragedies in the manner of Racine. Literature flourished in the reign of Catharine the Great (1762-1796). The Queen herself was an authoress, and literary men thronged to her court. French influence was predominant, Voltaire being specially admired in Russia. The chief poet of this age was Derjávin, the composer of numerous odes—some religious, others in praise of the Empress and her generals and statesmen. Less exalted in style than Lomonósov, he has rather more poetical feeling. He said of himself that he was "the first who sang in a pleasing tone, who spoke of God in simplicity of heart, and told truth to monarchs 'smilingly.'"

The verse of the eighteenth century, though not without merits, has been overshadowed by the masterpieces of the early nineteenth, and is little read at the present time.

THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

1. JUKÓVSKI (1783-1852) introduced the romantic movement into Russian literature. He translated freely from British, French, and German poets, and thus helped to diffuse the new tendencies in his own country. His style, though polished, is much easier and more natural than his predecessors', marking a further stage in the emancipation from classical convention. His fancy is mystical and inclined to melancholy.

2. KRYLÓV (1768-1844).—This great Russian fable-writer has enjoyed world-wide fame, and his works have been translated into most European and many Asiatic languages. He began by writing comedies in the French style; and even many of his fables are adapted from La Fontaine. But this does not impair Krylów's originality. He knew the beasts of farm and forest from his own observation; he understood the weaknesses of his fellow-countrymen, and his accounts of them are full of good-natured irony and pith. Breaking finally with Slavonic traditions, he used the language of the people with remarkable force and effect. His fables are a classic in every Russian school.

3. ALEXANDER PÚSHKIN (1799-1837) was the son of a landowner of the Pskov district, but was partly of African descent. His genius showed itself at an early age. It is said that in 1815 Derjávín, then a white-haired old man, came to examine the Lyceum of Tsárskoie Seló. Some of the boys recited to Derjávín his own verses; then young Pushkin, one of the pupils, was called up and recited an original poem in his praise. Derjávín was so entranced by the poem that

he wanted to embrace Pushkin, and at once recognized him as his own greater successor.

The judgment of mankind has more than confirmed this opinion, and Pushkin is now admitted to be one of the world's greatest poets. The chief of his early works which first brought him fame was "Ruslan and Ludmila," a fairy-tale versified in popular style. The poet was already well known when he became implicated in the Decembrist movement (1826), and being suspected of revolutionary ideas, was banished first to the Caucasus and then to his father's estate. The romantic scenery of the mountains had a deep effect on the poet's imagination; while in the retirement of the country he listened to the tales of his old nurse and came to know intimately the peasant tales and peasant speech of his country. Several of these tales he has worked up into charming ballads, the best known being that of "Tsar Saltán." Pushkin was also influenced by Byron, and his longest poem, "Eugène Onégin," is, at least in form, an imitation of "Don Juan." In reality, however, Pushkin has produced a novel in verse, not merely a satirical epic. Onégin, the pleasure-sick, useless, melancholy noble, is a type often recurring in Russian literature, but nowhere drawn with more pathos and insight than here. So, too, Tatiana, the impulsive, romantic, fearless heroine, has been the forerunner of many of the characters of Russian fiction. The setting of the story is intensely Russian. Pushkin's humour never sinks into bitterness, and his humanity redeems the tragedy of life from despair. In lyrical pieces he is unsurpassed for grace and tenderness. He also wrote several short stories in prose, the most important being the "Captain's Daughter," an episode in the revolt of

Pugachóv (1770-1775). Besides this, he composed a historical play, "Boris Godunov." Pushkin was fatally wounded in a duel in 1837.

4. LÉRMONTOV (1814-1841).—Born at Moscow, the son of an officer of partly Scottish descent, Lérmontov early lost his mother, and was brought up by his grandmother. He was educated by tutors, and grew up a strong, courageous boy, fond of all sport, but also a good artist and a bright scholar. At sixteen he visited the Caucasus with his grandmother; and this majestic scenery made a lasting impression on his mind. He returned to finish his education at the University of Moscow, but was expelled for causing a disturbance. He then removed to Petrograd, and in 1831 entered the School of Guards for training as an officer. By this time he was well known as a poet, but had also gained the character of a proud and taciturn young man. On becoming an officer, he lived for some time in the society of the Capital, and published numerous poems. In 1837 his writings brought him under the suspicion of the Government; he was transferred from the Life Guards to a regiment of Dragoons and ordered to the Caucasus. But on the plea of his grandmother he was recalled, and reinstated in 1838. In 1840 he was sent back to the Caucasus in consequence of a duel, and took part in the war against the hill-tribes. Being granted sick-furlough, he withdrew to the watering-place of Piátigorsk, where he was killed in another duel.

Lérmontov, like Pushkin, was deeply influenced by Byron, to whose ironical and cynical temper he had an affinity. Pechórin, the central character in "A Hero of our own Time," Lérmontov's chief prose work, is

another Russified Don Juan, this time not an aimless drifter, but a reckless adventurer, a mischief-maker, and a breaker of hearts. The account is not, of course, entirely autobiographical, but it reflects some of the bitterness evident in the poet's letters and other writings. We see an intense feeling for beauty, both visible and spiritual, striving with an aching despair, obstinately hidden under a hard and cold exterior. Lérmontov's lyrical gift is of the highest order; his style and versification are perfect. His most important poem "The Demon," is based on a Caucasian legend, in which Tamára, a princess, is tempted by the Prince of Darkness after the death of her bridegroom. The poet is at his best in this wild romantic scenery, and his depiction of landscape is unsurpassed. An equal charm pervades his shorter poems, of which a few examples are given below.

5. A. V. KOLTSÓV (1808-1842)—the "Russian Burns"—was born at Vorónej. His father was wealthy, but uneducated and coarse. He was a cattle-dealer, and wanted his son to be the same. He took his son away from school before he had finished his course. The boy was very fond of books and poetry, and began at a very early age to write. A famous Russian critic, Belínski, drew attention to his talent, and introduced him to Pushkin and Jukóvski. Very soon Koltsóv became noteworthy among Russian writers, but he always felt at a disadvantage owing to his early environment. He died at the early age of thirty-four, and his father maintained that books had been his ruin. Koltsóv's poetry was moulded under the influence of folk-lore, and his chief merit is that he was the first to understand fully the spirit of folk-lore

and to give it a literary form. Being well acquainted with the life of the common people, he depicts both its bright and dark sides. In contradistinction to Nekrásov, who represents the people as sufferers only, and says: «Гдѣ народъ—тамъ и стонъ. . .» (Where you find the people—you find groans), Koltsóv takes a more optimistic and broader view of the life of the people. In many of his works he idealizes the toil of the peasants, and dedicates songs to the corn, the stimulus of peasants' life. Such a poetization of peasants' labour we meet in «Урожа́й» (Harvest), which we give as an example of his poetry.

6. N. A. NEKRÁSOV (1821-1877) was the son of a Russian officer and a Polish lady. The latter died young, leaving a large family in poverty. She had, however, deeply endeared herself to the future poet, who revered her throughout his life as the ideal of maternal tenderness. Nekrásov joined the University of Petrograd, but had a cruel struggle against want, and for many years barely made a living by literary work. Under such conditions he had to consort with the poorest strata of society, and gained a lasting sympathy with their sufferings. Before his death he had won high fame, and had been for a time the editor of a Russian review. A memorial address by Dostoievski placed Nekrásov on a level with Pushkin and Lérmontov. Critics have usually held that such a comparison, owing to Nekrásov's inferiority of technique, cannot be upheld. Nevertheless, he has an impregnable seat in the affections of the Russian people, whose trials and woes are the main subject of his verse. This popularity is partly due to the deep love of the poet for the humble toilers, partly to his passionate

espousal of their cause against the oppressor. Nekrásov fought against serfdom; when this was abolished, he fought against poverty and ignorance. He has something more than compassion—a burning sense of wrong and a blind trust in a better future. The subjects are mostly taken from peasant life: especially touching are the pieces dealing with motherhood and childhood. His best-known poem is “Red-nosed Frost,” describing scenes in the past life of a peasant-woman who is dying of cold in the forest.

7. NADSON (1862-1887).—Since Nekrásov, the chief Russian poet has been Nadson (Семёнъ Яковлевичъ Надсонъ). He came of a good, partly Teutonic, family, but his childhood was saddened by the unhappy second marriage, long illness, and death of his mother, who was passionately devoted to her boy. The poet’s talent showed itself at an early age, his first poem being printed in 1878. He had thoughts of becoming an officer, but weak health prevented him, and he was obliged to spend much time abroad and in the Crimea, where he died at Yalta. The sorrows of his own life, sickness, and the foreboding of an early end, fill his verse with melancholy. Only for a few years he shared and animated the wave of hope and enthusiasm that inspired the thinking youth of Russia in the “seventies”; but the virtual failure of the progressive movements of the time finds an echo in his later verses. His character is pure, generous, and sensitive, while in composition he shows a rare mastery of the poet’s art and an inimitable pathos. His poems, which are contained in one volume, are widely read at the present time.

THE SCANSION OF RUSSIAN VERSE.

The laws of metre in modern Russian poetry differ little from those of English, and anyone used to reading English verse will at once recognize the most familiar forms of rhythm which are common to the two languages. In both cases the principles are: the number of syllables; the word-accent; and, as an auxiliary, rhyme. The treatment of unaccented syllables and of monosyllables is practically the same in both cases; the same occasional variations or licences are allowed. Russian metres, like our own, can be classified according to the type of feet prevailing in them—*e.g.*, as iambic, trochaic, dactylic, or anapæstic, etc. These feet are marked off by vertical strokes, while the long and short syllables in them are marked — and ∪ respectively.

In scanning Russian verse it is important to remember that the letters й, ь, and ъ have no metrical value. Thus мой makes one syllable, but мой, two; Сильный, two syllables; but Англии, three. Diphthongs, like мой, may be short or long, according to the position of the main accent in the verse. A line may end with an odd syllable, and is then called catalectic—*e.g.* :

“ ̄Ō thẹ | d̄rearỵ, | d̄rearỵ | m̄oorlanḍ ! | ̄Ō thẹ | b̄arreṇ, |
 b̄arreṇ | sh̄ore ! ”

We now give a few examples, marking the scansion, and also the natural word-accent on which the scansion depends. Some guide to metre is given throughout this book.

Iambic.

Бѣлѣ́ | е́тъ па́ | ру́сь о́ | ди́но | кій́

Въ ту́ма | нѣ́ мо́ | ря́ го́ | лу́бомъ́ |

Что́ и́ | щѣ́тъ о́нъ | въ стра́пѣ́ | да́лѣ́ | кой́,

Что́ ки́ | ну́ль о́нъ | въ кра́ю | ро́дномъ́ | ?

(LÉRMONTOV.)

Trochaic.

Пти́чка | бо́жі́ | я́ не́ | знае́тъ |

Ни́ за́ | бо́ты | ни́ тру́ | да́.

(PUSHKIN.)

Anapæstic.

А́ тя́ж | кі́я ду́ | мы́, то́ска́ | и́ сом́ | нѣ́нъя́

И́з му́ | чили́ всѣ́хъ | на́съ въ по́слѣ́ | дні́е́ дні́ |

(NADSON.)

A spondee (— —) is allowed occasionally as a substitute for an anapæst or dactyl.

РHYME.

Most Russian, like most English, poetry is in rhyme. This device serves the purpose of marking the ends of the lines, thus helping the hearer to understand the metre of the poem and to appreciate its construction. Most rhymes in Russian are rhymes for the ear, as in English “say” and “way,” “high” and “fly”; thus in the example quoted above «оди́но́кій» rhymes with «да́ле́кой», in spite of difference of spelling. Eye-rhymes—e.g., “worth” and “North”—are much rarer in Russian than in English, and some are for-

bidden. Thus «жить» might rhyme with «бить»; but «почтённый» would not be a good rhyme to «кипячённый.»

The chief difference between our rules and Russian is that in English the consonants of the rhyming syllables must be different, while in Russian they may be (but need not be) alike. Thus "way" and "away" would be false in English; but «она́» rhymes with «удрученá» in Russian.

Double-rhymes, such as "singing," "ringing," are commoner in Russian than with us, being more frequent in the language. If the accented syllables make a true rhyme, the unaccented syllables between them and the ends of the lines need not be exactly similar so long as they sound nearly alike in ordinary speech. Thus «сíлой» and «мíлый» rhyme. Otherwise the classical Russian poets are scrupulous in their choice of rhymes, such partial or permitted rhymes as "heaven," "given," "rest," "taste," being avoided.

Trisyllabic rhymes, such as "Trinity," "Divinity," which are seldom used in English except for comic effect, are found in Russian in serious poetry, though rarely. (Examples in Lérmontov's poem "Моли́тва," (No. 9.)

А. Пушкинъ

1. ИЗЪ „ЦЫГÁНЫ.“

Птичка Божія не знаетъ
 Ни заботы, ни труда;
Хлопотливо не свиваетъ
 Долговѣчнаго гнѣзда;
Въ долгу ночь на вѣткѣ дрѣмлетъ; 5
 Солнце красное взойдѣтъ—
Птичка гласу Бѳга внѣмлетъ,
 Встрепенѣтся и поѣтъ.
За весной, красой природы,
 Лѣто знойное пройдетъ— 10
И туманъ, и непогоды
 Осень поздняя несѣтъ:
Людямъ скучно, людямъ горе;
 Птичка въ дальнія страны,
Въ теплый край, за сине море, 15
 Улетаетъ до весны.

2. ЗИМНИЙ ВѢЧЕРЪ.

Буря мглою небо кроетъ
 Вихри снѣжные крутя:
То какъ звѣрь она завоетъ,
 То заплачетъ, какъ дитя,

То по кровлѣ обветшалой 5
 Вдругъ солóмой зашуміть,
 То какъ пúтникъ запоздалой
 Къ намъ въ окóшко застучіть.

Нáша вѣтхая лачúжка
 И печáльна, и темнá. 10
 Что же ты, моя старúшка,
 Приумóлкла у окнá?
 Или бúри завывáньемъ
 Ты, мой другъ, утомленá,
 Или дрémлешь подъ жужжáньемъ 15
 Своего веретенá?

Выпьемъ, дóбрая подружка
 Бѣдной юности моéй,
 Выпьемъ съ гóря; гдѣ же кружка?
 Сѣрдцу бúдетъ веселѣй. 20
 Спой мнѣ пѣсню какъ синица
 Тíхо за моремъ жилá;
 Спой мнѣ пѣсню, какъ дѣвйца
 За водо́й поу́тру шла.

Бúря мгло́ю нéбо кро́етъ 25
 Вихри снѣжные крутя:
 То какъ звѣрь она́ завóетъ,
 То запла́четъ какъ дитя́.
 Выпьемъ, дóбрая подружка
 Бѣдной юности моéй, 30
 Выпьемъ съ гóря; гдѣ же кружка?
 Сѣрдцу бúдетъ веселѣй.

3. ОСЕНЬ.

Октябрь ужъ наступилъ ; ужъ роща отряхаетъ
 Послѣдніе листы съ нагихъ своихъ вѣтвей ;
 Дохнулъ осѣнный хладъ ; дорога промерзаетъ ;
 Журча ещё, бѣжитъ за мельницу ручей,
 Но прудъ уже застылъ ; сосѣдь мой поспѣшаетъ 5
 Въ отъѣзжія поля съ охотою своей—
 И страждутъ озими отъ бѣшеной забавы,
 И будить лай собакъ уснувшія дубравы.

Унылая порá ! очей очарованье !
 Приятна мнѣ твоя прощальная красá ! 10
 Люблю я пышное природы увяданье,
 Въ багрецъ и въ золото одѣтые лѣса,
 Въ ихъ сѣняхъ вѣтра шумъ и свѣжее дыханье,
 И мглой волнистою покрыты небеса,
 И рѣдкій солнца лучъ, и первые морозы, 15
 И отдаленныя сѣдой зимы угрозы.

4. ЗИМНЯЯ ДОРОГА.

Сквозь волнистые туманы
 Пробирается луна ;
 На печальныя поляны
 Лѣтъ печально свѣтъ она.

По дорогѣ зимней, скучной 5
 Тройка бѣзая бѣжитъ ;
 Колокольчикъ однозвучный
 Утомительно гремитъ.

Что-то слышится родное
 Въ долгихъ пѣсняхъ ямщикá: 10
 То разгúлье удалое,
 То сердéчная тоска. . . .

Ни огня, ни чёрной хаты . . .
 Глушь и снѣгъ . . . На встрѣчу мнѣ
 Только вѣрсты полосаты 15
 Попадаются одниѣ.

5. ТУЧА.

Послѣдняя туча разсѣянной бúри!
 Одна ты несёшься по ясной лазúри,
 Одна ты наводишь унылую тѣнь,
 Одна ты печалишь ликующий день.

Ты небо недавно кругомъ облегáла, 5
 И мóлнiя грóзно тебя обвивáла;
 И ты издавала таинственный грóмъ,
 И áлчную зéмлю поила дождёмъ.

Довóльно, сокрóйся! Порá миновáлась,
 Земля освѣжилась и бúря промчáлась, 10
 И вѣтеръ, лаская листóчки дрéвесь,
 Тебя съ успокоенныхъ гóнить небесъ

6. ПАМЯТНИКЪ.

Exegi monumentum.

Я памятникъ себѣ воздвигъ нерукотворный;
 Къ нему не заростётъ народная тропá;
 Вознёсся вѣше онъ главою непокорной
 Александрійскаго столпá.

Нѣтъ! весь я не умру! Душá въ завѣтной лирѣ 5
 Мой прахъ переживётъ и тлѣнья убѣжитъ—
 И славень буду я, доколь въ подлунномъ мѣрѣ
 Живъ будетъ хоть одинъ пѣить.

Слухъ обо мнѣ пройдётъ по всей Русі великой,
 И назовётъ меня всякъ сущій въ ней языкъ: 10
 И гордый внукъ славянъ, и финнъ, и нынѣ дѣкой
 Тунгусъ, и другъ степей калмыкъ.

И долго буду тѣмъ любезень я народу,
 Что чувства добрыя я лирой пробуждалъ,
 Что въ мой жестокий вѣкъ возславиль я свободу, 15
 И милость къ падшимъ призывалъ.

Велѣнью Божію, о мѣза, будь послушна,
 Обиды не страшись, не требуя вѣнца;
 Хвалу и клевету приѣмля равнодушно,
 И не оспаривай глупца. 20

М. Лѣрмонтовъ

7. АНГЕЛЪ.

По нѣбу полúночи ангелъ летѣлъ
И тихую пѣсню онъ пѣлъ;
И мѣсяць, и звѣзды, и тучи толпой
Внимали той пѣсни святой.

Онъ пѣлъ о блаженствѣ безгрѣшныхъ духовъ 5
Подъ кúщами райскихъ садовъ,
О Богѣ великомъ онъ пѣлъ—и хвалá
Его непритворна была.

Онъ дúшу младúю въ объятiяхъ несъ
Для мiра печáли и слёзъ, 10
И звукъ его пѣсни въ душѣ молодой
Остался безъ словъ, но живой.

И долго на свѣтѣ томилась она,
Желáниемъ чúднымъ полна,
И звуковъ небесъ замѣнить не могли 15
Ей скúчныя пѣсни земли.

8. ПАРУСЬ.

Блѣзеть парусь одинокій
 Въ туманѣ моря голубомъ . . .
 Что ищетъ онъ въ странѣ далёкой?
 Что кинуль онъ въ краю родномъ?

Играють волны; вѣтеръ свищетъ 5
 И мачта гнѣтся и скрипнть . . .
 Увы! онъ счастья не ищетъ!
 И не отъ счастья бѣжить!

Подъ нимъ струя свѣтлѣй лазури,
 Надъ нимъ лучъ солнца золотой; 10
 А онъ, мятѣжный, прѣситъ бѣри,
 Какъ будто въ бѣряхъ есть покой!

9. МОЛІТВА.

Въ мину́ту жи́зни тру́дную,
 Тѣснѣ́тся ль въ се́рдце грусть;
 Одну́ моли́тву чу́дную
 Твержу́ я наизу́сть.

Есть си́ла благодѣ́тная 5
 Въ созвѣ́чьи словъ жи́вѣхъ,
 И ды́шетъ непонѣ́тная
 Свята́я прѣлестъ въ нихъ.

Съ ду́ши какъ брѣ́мя скѣ́тится,
 Сомнѣ́ніе далеко́— 10
 И вѣ́рится, и пла́чется,
 И такъ легкѣ́, легкѣ́ . . .

10 КАЗАЧЬЯ КОЛЫБÉЛЬНАЯ ПѢСНЯ.

- Спи, младенецъ мой прекрасный,
 Баюшки-баю.
 Тíхо смóтритъ мѣсяцъ ясный
 Въ колыбѣль твою.
 Стáну скáзывать я скáзки, 5
 Пѣсенку спою;
 Ты жь дремли, закрывши глазки,
 Баюшки-баю.
- По камнѣмъ струится Тѣрекъ,
 Плещеть мутный валъ; 10
 Злой чеченъ ползѣтъ на бѣрегъ,
 Тóчитъ свой кинжаль.
 Но отецъ твой—старый воинъ,
 Закаленъ въ бою.
 Спи, малютка, будь спокоенъ, 15
 Баюшки-баю.
- Самъ узнаешь—бúдетъ время—
 Бранное житье;
 Смѣло вдѣнешь ногу въ стрѣмя
 И возьмешь ружье. 20
 Я сѣдельце боевое
 Шёлкомъ разошью . . .
 Спи, дитя моё родное,
 Баюшки-баю.
- Богатырь ты будешь съ виду 25
 И казакъ душой.
 Провожать тебя я вйду—
 Ты махнешь рукой . . .

Скóлько гóрькихъ слёзь укрáдкой
 Я въ ту ночь пролью! . . . 30
 Спи, мой áнгель, тíхо, слáдко,
 Бáюшки-баю.

Стáну я тоскóй томíться,
 Безутѣшно ждaть;
 Стáну цѣлый день молíться 35
 По ночáмъ гадáть;
 Стáну дúмать, что скучáешь
 Ты въ чужóмъ краю . . .
 Спи жъ, покá забóтъ не знáешь,
 Бáюшки-баю. 40

Дамъ тебѣ я на дорóгу
 Образóкъ святой;
 Ты егó, моляся Бóгу,
 Ставь передъ собóй,
 Да, готóвясь въ бой опáсный, 45
 Пóмни мать свою . . .
 Спи, младéнецъ мой прекрáсный,
 Бáюшки-баю.

11. ВЫХОЖУ ОДИНЪ Я НА ДОРÓГУ.

Выхожý одинъ я на дорóгу:
 Сквозь тумáнь кремнистый путь блестíть;
 Ночь тихá, пустыня внéмлетъ Бóгу,
 И звѣздá съ звѣздóю говорíть.
 Въ небесахъ торжéственно и чúдно! 5
 Спíть земля въ сiяньѣ голубóмъ . . .
 Что же мнѣ такъ бóльно и такъ трúдно:
 Жду ль чéго? жалѣю ли о чёмъ?

Ужъ не ждú отъ жízни ничегó я,
 И не жаль мнѣ прóшлаго ничúть; 10
 Я ищú свободы и покоя;
 Я бь хотѣль забыться и заснúть . . .
 Но не тѣмъ холóднымъ сномъ могíлы—
 Я бь желáль навѣки такъ заснúть,
 Чтобъ въ грудí дремáли жízни сíлы, 15
 Чтобъ, дышá, вздымáлась тíхо грудь,
 Чтобъ всю нóчь, весь день мой слухъ лелѣя,
 Про любóвь мнѣ слáдкíй гóлосъ пѣль;
 Надо мной чтобъ, вѣчно зеленѣя,
 Тѣмный дубъ склонялся и шумѣль. 20

12. ТУ́ЧИ.

Тúчки небесныя, вѣчшыя странники!
 Стéпью лазúрною, цѣпью жемчúжною
 Мчíteсь вы, бúдто какъ я же, изгнáнники
 Съ мíлаго сѣвера въ стóрону южную.

Ктó же васъ гóнить: судьбы ли рѣшенíе? 5
 Зáвисть ли тáйная? злóба ль открытая?
 Или на васъ тяготíть преступлéníе?
 Или друзей клеветá ядовíтая?

Нѣтъ, вамъ наскúчили нíвы бесплóдныя . . .
 Чúжды вамъ страсти и чúжды страданíя; 10
 Вѣчно холóдныя, вѣчно свободныя,
 Нѣтъ у васъ рóдины, нѣтъ вамъ изгнáнiя.

А. Крыловъ

13. СТРЕКОЗА́ И МУРАВЕ́Й.

Попрыгунья-Стрекоза́
Лѣто красное пропѣла,
Оглянуться не успѣла,
Какъ зимá катитъ въ глаза́.
Помертвѣло чисто поле; 5
Нѣтъ ужъ дней тѣхъ свѣтлыхъ бóлѣ,
Какъ подъ кажды́мъ ей листко́мъ
Быль гото́въ и столъ и домъ.
Всё прошло́: съ зимой холо́дной
Нужда́, голо́дъ настаётъ; 10
Стрекоза́ ужъ не поётъ:
И кому́ же въ умъ пойдётъ
На желу́докъ пѣть голо́дный!
Злой тоской удручена́,
Къ Муравью́ ползётъ она́. 15
„Не оста́вь меня́, кумъ ми́лый!
Дай ты мнѣ собраться съ силой́
И до вѣшнихъ то́лько дней
Прокорми́ и обогрѣй!“
— Ку́мушка, мнѣ странно́ это: 20
Да рабóтала ль ты въ лѣто? —
Говоритъ ей Муравей.

„До того ль, голубчикъ, было!
 Въ мягкихъ муравахъ у насъ
 Пѣсни, рѣзвость всякій часъ, 25
 Такъ что голову вскружило.“
 — А, такъ ты . . . — „Я безъ души
 Лѣто цѣлое всё пѣла“ . . .
 — Ты всё пѣла? это дѣло:
 Такъ пойдѣ же попляши! 30

14. МЫШЬ И КРЫСА.

„Сосѣдка! слышала ль ты добрую молву?—
 Вбѣжавши, Крысѣ Мышь сказала.—
 Вѣдь кошка, говорятъ, попалась въ когти льву:
 Вотъ отдохнуть и намъ пора настала!“
 — Не радуйся, мой свѣтъ,— 5
 Ей Крыса говоритъ въ отвѣтъ,—
 И не надѣйся попустому!
 Коль до когтей у нихъ дойдѣтъ,
 То, вѣрно, льву не быть живому:
 Сильнѣе кошки звѣря нѣтъ. 10

15. ВОЛКЪ И ЛИСИЦА.

Лиса, курятинки накушавшись досѣта
 И добрый ворошокъ припрятавши въ запасъ,
 Подъ стогомъ прилегла вздремнуть въ вечерній
 часъ.
 Глядитъ, а въ гости къ ней голодный Волкъ та-
 щится.

„Что, кúмушка, бѣды! — онъ говоритъ.— 5

Ни кóсточкой нигдѣ не могъ я поживítься,

Меня такъ гóлодь и морítь;

Собáки злы, пастúхъ не спитъ,

Пришлó хотъ удавítься!“

— Неужли? — „Правó, такъ.“ — Бѣдняжка-кума- 10
нѣкъ!

Да не извóлишь ли сѣнца? Вотъ цѣлый стогъ:

Я кúму услужítь готóва.—

А кúму не сѣнца — хотѣлось бы мяснóго,

Да про запáсь Лисá ни слóва,

И сѣрый рýцарь мой, 15

Облáсканъ пó уши кумóй,

Пошёлъ безъ úжина домóй.

А. Кольцовъ

16. УРОЖАЙ.

I.

Краснымъ полымемъ
Заря вспыхнула,
По лицу земли
Туманъ стелится;
Разгорѣлся день 5
Огнемъ солнечнымъ,
Подобралъ туманъ
Выше тѣмя горъ;
Нагустилъ его
Въ тучу чёрную; 10
Туча чёрная
Понахмурилась,
Понахмурилась,
Что задумалась,
Словно вспомнила 15
Свою родину . . .
Понесутъ её
Вѣтры буйные
Во всѣ стороны
Свѣта блага . . . 20

Ополчаётся
 Гро́момъ, бурею,
 Огнѣмъ-молніей,
 Дуго́й-ра́дугой;
 Ополчи́лася— 25
 И расши́рилась,
 И уда́рила,
 И проли́лася
 Слезойи́ крупно́ю—
 Проливни́мъ дождѣмъ 30
 На земну́ю грудь,
 На широкую.

II.

И съ горы́ небесъ
 Гляди́тъ солнышко;
 Напи́лась воды 35
 Земля́ до́сыта.
 На поля́, сады́,
 На зелёные
 Лю́ди сѣльскіе
 Не насмо́тятся; 40
 Лю́ди сѣльскіе
 Божье́й ми́лости
 Ждали́ съ трѣпетомъ
 И моли́твою.
 Заодно́ съ весно́й 45
 Пробужда́ются
 Ихъ завѣтныя
 Ду́мы ми́рныя.
 Ду́ма пѣрвая:
 Хлѣбъ изъ за́крома 50

Слѡвно Бѡжійи гость,
 На всѣ стѡроны
 Дню весѣлому
 Улыбáется;
 Вѣтерѡкъ по ней
 85
 Плывѣтъ-лѡснится,
 Золотѡй волнѡй
 Разбѣгáется. . . .

IV.

Людѡи сѣмьями
 Приняли́ся жать,
 90
 Косить по́дъ корень
 Рожь высѡкую.
 Въ кѡпны чáстыя
 Снопы сло́жены;
 Отъ возѡвъ всю ночь
 95
 Скрипѣтъ мѹзыка.
 На гумна́хъ вездѣ,
 Какъ князьѹ, скпрдѹ
 Широко́ сидѣть,
 100
 Подня́въ го́ловы.

V.

Видитъ солньшко—
 Жáтва кѡнчена:
 Холоднѣй оно
 Пошло́ къ ѡсени;
 Но жаркá свѣчá
 105
 Поселянина
 Предъ ико́ною
 Бѡжьей Мáтери!

Н. Некрасовъ

17. ШКОЛЬНИКЪ.

— Ну, пошёлъ же, ради Бóга! —
Небо, ёльникъ и песóкъ —
Не весёлая доро́га . . .
— Эй! садись ко мнѣ, дружокъ! —

Ноги бóсы, грязно тѣло 5
И едва прикры́та грудь . . .
Не стыд́ися! что за дѣло?
Э́то мно́гихъ сла́вныхъ путь.

Ви́жу я въ котóмкѣ кни́жку.
Такъ уч́иться ты идёшь . . . 10
Зна́ю: ба́тька на сын́ишку
Издержáль послѣдн́й грошъ.

Зна́ю, ста́рая дьячи́ха
Отдала́ четвертачѣкъ,
Что проѣзжая купчи́ха 15
Подари́ла на чаёкъ.

Или, мѳжетъ, ты дворѳвый
 Изъ отпущенныхъ! . . . Ну что-жъ!
 Слѳчай тѳже ужъ не нѳвый —
 Не робѳй, не пропадѳшь! . . . 20

Скѳро ты узнаѳешь въ шкѳлѳ
 Какъ архангельскій мужикъ
 По своѳй и Бѳжьей волѳ
 Сталъ разумень и великъ.

Не безъ дѳбрыхъ душъ на свѳтѳ — 25
 Кѳто нибѳдь свезѳтъ въ Москвѳ,
 Бѳдешь въ университетѳ —
 Сонъ свершитъся на явѳ!

Тутъ ужъ поприще ширѳко:
 Знай работай да не трусь . . . 30
 Вотъ за что тебѳ глубѳко
 Я люблю, родная Русь!

Не бездѳрна та природа,
 Не погѳбъ ещѳ тотъ край,
 Что выводитъ изъ народа 35
 Стѳлько слѳвныхъ то-и-знай —

Стѳлько дѳбрыхъ, благородныхъ,
 Сильныхъ любящей душѳй,
 Посредѳ пустѳхъ, холѳдныхъ
 И напѳщенныхъ собѳй! . . . 40

18. ПРОСТІЙ.

Простіі! Не помни дней паденья,
Тоскі, унынья, озлобленья —
Не помни бурь, не помни слезъ,
Не помни ревности угрозъ!

Но дни, когда любви свѣтило 5
Надъ нами ласково всходило,
И бодро мы свершали путь —
Благослови и не забудь!

19. ВНИМАЯ УЖАСАМЪ ВОЙНЫ . . .

Внимая ужасамъ войны,
При каждой новой жертвѣ боя,
Мнѣ жаль не друга, не жены,
Мнѣ жаль не самого героя . . .
Увы! утѣшится жена 5
И друга лучшій другъ забудеть;
Но гдѣ-то есть душа одна —
Она до гроба помнить будетъ!
Средь лицемѣрныхъ нашихъ дѣлъ
И всякой пошлости и прозы 10
Однѣ я въ мѣрѣ подсмотрѣлъ
Святѣя, искреннія слезы —
То слезы бѣдныхъ матерей!
Имъ не забыть своихъ дѣтей,
Погибшихъ на кровавой нивѣ, 15
Какъ не поднять плакучей ивѣ
Своихъ поникнувшихъ вѣтвей . . .

20. ТИШИНА.

. . . Но Русь цѣла по Русь тверда,
 Надъ нею солнце міра блещеть. . . .
 О, Русь! ты такова всегда:
 Какъ сильно буря ни тревожить
 Вершины вѣковыхъ деревьевъ, 5
 Она ни долу не положитъ,
 Ни даже раскочать не можетъ
 До корня заповѣдный лѣсъ.
 Не угадать, что знаменуетъ
 Твоя нѣмая тишина. 10
 Но сердце вѣщее ликуеть
 И умиляется до дна. . . .
 Подъ небомъ не роднымъ блуждая,
 Но къ сѣверу стремясь душой,
 Любилъ я, сторона родная, 15
 Вообразать тебя такой:
 Тиха, какъ сонная, наружно,
 Внутри жива и горяча,
 Неумимо, бодро, дружно
 Ты вся работаешь съ плеча — 20
 Къ добру разумное стремленье
 Животворить твоихъ дѣтей;
 Въ права вступаетъ просвѣщенье,
 Уходитъ мракъ . . . кругомъ свѣтлѣй,
 И быстро царство молодое 25
 Шагаетъ по путі добра,
 Какъ въ дни Великаго Петра. . . .

Да сбудется! . . .

Погибни злое!

Пускай не устаётъ сѣять

Намъ со́лнце пра́вды повсемѣ́стно, 30
 Пусть на рабо́тающихъ че́стно
 Нисхо́дитъ Бо́жья благода́ть
 Да бу́детъ трудъ ихъ споръ и стрóень,
 Да тѣ́ломъ здравъ, душо́й покóень,
 Его́ до цѣ́ли доведётъ 35
 И па́харь, и поётъ, и во́инь,
 И морепла́ватель, и Тотъ
 Засту́пникъ и Главá народный,
 Предъ Кóимъ ча́стные труды,
 Какъ мелководные пруды 40
 Передъ Невóю многовóдной. . . .

21. УКАЖИ МНѢ ТАКУЮ ОБИТЕЛЬ.

Укажи́ мнѣ́ такую́ обитель,
 Я тако́го угла́ не встрѣ́чалъ,
 Гдѣ́ бы сѣ́ятель нашъ и хранитель,
 Гдѣ́ бы ру́сскій мужи́къ не стона́лъ !

Стóнетъ онъ по поля́мъ и доро́гамъ, 5
 Подъ телѣ́гой ночу́я въ степи́;
 Стóнетъ онъ по тюрма́мъ и остро́гамъ,
 Въ рудника́хъ на желѣ́зной цѣ́пи.

Стóнетъ въ со́бственномъ бѣ́дномъ доми́шкѣ́,
 Свѣ́ту бо́жьяго со́лнца не ра́дъ, 10
 Стóнетъ въ ка́ждомъ глухо́мъ городи́шкѣ́,
 У подѣ́здовъ судовъ и пала́тъ.

Во́лга, Во́лга ! весно́й многовóдной
 Ты не такъ залива́ешь поля́,
 Какъ вели́кою ско́рбью наро́дной 15
 Перепо́лнилась на́ша земля́ !

Гдѣ народъ—тамъ и стонъ! Эхъ, сердечный!
 Что же значить твой стонъ бесконечный?
 Ты проснёшься ль, исполненный силъ,
 Иль, міровъ повинуюсь закону, 20
 Всѣ, что могъ, ты ужé совершилъ:
 Сóздалъ пѣсню, подобную стону,
 И духовно навѣки почилъ?

22. КРЕСТЬЯНСКІЯ ДѢТИ.

Однажды въ студѣнную зѣмную пору
 Я изъ лѣсу вѣшелъ; былъ сильный морозъ.
 Гляжѹ—поднимается медленно въ гору
 Лошадка, везущая хворосту возъ.
 И шествуя важно, въ спокойствіи чинномъ 5
 Лошадку ведётъ подь-узды мужичокъ
 Въ большихъ сапогахъ, въ полушубкѣ овчиномъ,
 Въ большихъ рукавицахъ . . . а самъ съ ного-
 токъ!
 — Здорово, парнище! — „Ступай себѣ мимо!“
 — Ужъ больно ты грозень, какъ я погляжѹ! 10
 Откуда дровишки? — „Изъ лѣсу, вѣстимо;
 Отецъ, слышишь, рубить, а я отвожѹ.“
 (Въ лѣсу раздавался топоръ дровосѣка)
 — А что, у отца-то большая семья? —
 „Семья-то большая, да два человекъ 15
 Всегó мужиковъ-то: отецъ мой да я“ . . .
 — Такъ вотъ оно что! А какъ звать тебѣ?
 — „Власомъ.“
 — А кой тебѣ годикъ? — „Шестой миноваль . . .
 Ну, мёртвая!“ крикнулъ малюточка басомъ, 20
 Рванулъ подь-узды и быстрѣй зашагалъ.

На эту картину такъ солнце свѣтило,
Ребѣнокъ былъ такъ уморительно малъ,
Какъ будто всё это картонное было,
Какъ будто я въ дѣтскій театръ попалъ! 25
Но мальчикъ былъ мальчикъ живо́й, настоящей,
И дрóвни, и хворость, и пѣгонькій конь,
И снѣгъ, до окошекъ деревни лежа́щій,
И зимаго солнца холодный огонь, —
Всё, всё настоящее русское было, 30
Съ клеймо́мъ нелюди́мой, мертвящей зимы,
Что русской душѣ такъ мучительно мило,
Что русскія мысли всея́етъ въ умы. . . .

С. Надсонъ

23. ДРУГЪ МОЙ, БРАТЪ МОЙ . . .

Другъ мой, братъ мой, усталый, страдающій братъ,
Кто-бъ ты не былъ не падай душой:
Пусть неправда и зло полновластно царятъ
Надъ омытой слезами землей,
Пусть разбить и поруганъ святой идеаль 5
И струится невинная кровь:—
Вѣрь настанетъ порá—и погибнетъ Ваальъ,
И вернется на зѣмлю любовь.

Не въ терновомъ вѣнцѣ, не подъ гнѣтомъ цѣпей,
Не съ крестомъ на согбенныхъ плечахъ,— 10
Въ миръ прійдетъ она въ силѣ и славѣ своей,
Съ яркимъ свѣточемъ счастья въ рукахъ.
И не будетъ на свѣтѣ ни слезъ, ни вражды,
Ни безкрестныхъ могилъ, ни рабовъ.
Ни нужды, безпросвѣтной, мертвящей нужды, 15
Ни мечá, ни позорныхъ столбовъ.

О мой другъ! Не мечтá этотъ свѣтлый приходъ,
Не пустая надежда она:
Оглянись—зло вокругъ черезчуръ ужъ гнететь,
Ночь вокругъ черезчуръ ужъ темна! 20
Миръ устанетъ отъ мукъ, захлебнется въ крови,
Утомится безумной борьбой,—
И подниметъ къ любви, къ беззавѣтной любви,
Очи полныя скорбною мольбой.

24. МАТЬ.

Тяжёлое дѣтство мнѣ пало на долю:
 Изъ прихоти взятый чужою семьей,
 По тёмнымъ угламъ я наплакался вволю,
 Извѣдавъ всю тяжесть подачки людской.
 Меня окружало довольство . . . лишёнїи 5
 Не зналъ я, зато и любви я не зналъ,
 И въ тихія нѣчи отраднѣхъ моленїи
 Никто надъ кроваткой моею не шепталъ.
 Я росъ одиноко, я росъ позабытымъ,
 Пугливымъ ребёнкомъ,—угрюмый, больнои, 10
 Съ умомъ не по-дѣтски печалью развитымъ,
 И съ чуткой, болѣзненно-чуткой душой;
 И стали слетать ко мнѣ свѣтлыя грёзы,
 И стали мнѣ дивныя рѣчи шептатъ,
 И дѣтскїя слёзы, безвинныя слёзы, 15
 Съ рѣсницъ моихъ тихо крылами свѣватъ! . . .

Ночь . . . въ комнатѣ душно . . . сквозь шторы
 струится
 Тайнственный свѣтъ серебрястой луны . . .
 Я глубже стараюсь въ подушки зарыться,
 А сны надо мной ужъ, завѣтные сны! . . . 20
 Чу! Шорохъ шаговъ и шумящаго платья . . .
 Несмѣлые звуки слышнѣи и слышнѣи . . .
 Вотъ нѣжное „здравствуй,“ и чьи-то объятя
 Кольцомъ обвилїся вокругъ шеи моей! . . .
 „Ты здѣсь, ты со мной, о моя дорогая, 25
 О мїлая мама! . . . ты снова пришла . . .
 Какіе жъ дары изъ далёкаго рая
 Ты бѣдному сыну съ собою принесла?
 Какъ въ прошлыя нѣчи, взяла-ль ты съ собою
 Съ луговъ его яркихъ, какъ день, мотыльковъ, 30

Изъ рѣкъ его рыбокъ съ цвѣтно́й чешу́ею,
 Изъ тѣмныхъ садовъ—ароматныхъ плодovъ?
 Споёшь ли ты райскія пѣсни мнѣ снова,
 Разска́жешь ли снова, какъ въ блѣскѣ лучей
 И въ синихъ струя́хъ омиа́ма свято́го, 35
 Тамъ но́сятся тѣни безгрѣшныхъ людей?
 Какъ а́нгелы въ полночь на зѣмлю слета́ютъ
 И бродя́тъ вокругъ поселеній людскихъ,
 И чистыя слѣзы моли́твъ собира́ютъ
 И ни́жутъ жемчу́жныя ни́ти изъ нихъ? . . . 40
 Сегодня, родна́я, я стою награ́ды,
 Сегодня . . . о какъ ненави́жу я ихъ,—
 Опя́ть они се́рдце моё безъ поща́ды
 Изму́чили злобой упреко́въ свои́хъ . . .
 Скорѣ́й—же, скорѣ́й . . .“ 45

И подь ти́хія ла́ски

Обвѣянь блаже́нствомъ нахлы́нувшихъ грѣзь,
 Я сла́дко смыка́лъ утомле́нные гла́зки,
 Прильну́вши къ поду́шкѣ, намoкшей отъ слѣзь.

25. ЗАРЯ ЛѢНИВО ДОГОРАЕТЪ.

Заря лѣни́во догора́етъ
 На не́бѣ алой поло́сой;
 Село́ беззвучно засыпа́етъ
 Въ сия́нии но́чи голу́бой;
 И то́лько пѣсня, замира́я, 5
 Въ усну́вшемъ во́здухѣ звучи́тъ,
 Да ручеёкъ, струе́й игра́я,
 Съ журча́ньемъ по лѣсу бѣжи́тъ . . .
 Кака́я ночь! какъ велика́ны,
 Деревья со́нныя сто́ять 10

И изумрудныя поляны
 Въ глубóкой мглѣ безмóлвно спятъ . . .
 Въ капризныхъ, странныхъ очертаньяхъ
 Несутся тучки въ небесахъ ;
 Свѣтъ съ тьмой въ роскошныхъ сочетаньяхъ 15
 Лежитъ на листьѣ и стволахъ . . .
 Съ отрадой жадной грудь вдыхаетъ
 Въ себя прохладныя струи,
 И снова въ сердце закипаетъ
 Желанье счастья и любви . . . 20

26. ЖИЗНЬ.

Мѣняя каждый мигъ свой образъ прихотливый,
 Капризна, какъ дитя, и призрачна, какъ дымъ,
 Кипитъ повсюду жизнь въ тревогѣ суетливой,
 Великое смѣшавъ съ ничтожнымъ и смѣшнымъ.

Какóй нестройный гулъ и какъ пестра картина! 5
 Здѣсь—поцѣлуй любви, а тамъ ударъ пожемъ ;
 Здѣсь пагло прозвенѣлъ бубенчикъ аркелина,
 А тамъ идетъ пророкъ, согбенный подъ крестомъ.

Гдѣ солнце, тамъ и тѣнь! Гдѣ слезы и молитвы,
 Тамъ и голодный стонъ мятѣжной нищеты, 10
 Вчера здѣсь былъ разгаръ кровопролитной битвы,
 А завтра—расцвѣтутъ душистые цвѣты.

Вотъ чудный перлъ въ грязи, растоптанный толпою,
 А вотъ—душистый плодъ, подточенный червемъ ;
 Сейчасъ ты былъ герой, гордящийся собою, 15
 Теперь—ты блѣдный трусъ, подавленный стыдомъ!

Вотъ жизнь, вотъ этотъ сфинксъ! законъ ея—мгновенье

И нѣтъ среди людей такого мудреца,
Кто-бъ могъ сказать толпѣ—куда ея движенье,
Кто могъ бы уловить черты ея лица. 20

То вся она—печаль, то вся она—приманка,
То всё въ ней—блескъ и свѣтъ, то всё—позоръ и
тьма;

Жизнь—это серафимъ и пьяная вакханка,
Жизнь—это океанъ и тѣсная тюрьма.

NOTES

PUSHKIN

1. Song from "The Gipsies," in praise of the bird's happy life.

Metre.—Trochaic: — ∪ | — ∪ | — ∪ | — ∪ and — ∪ | — ∪ | — alternately.

1. Бóжїя, poss. adj. of Богъ. Here in its proper sense; but also (1) merely expletive, кáждый бóжїй день, "every blessed day"; (2) бóжїй человекъ, "a simpleton."
- 2-4. Заботы, труда, гнѣзда *gen.* in neg. sentence.
3. Хлопотливо, "fussily, with care," from хлопóты, *f. plur.*, "care, trouble." Свивáть *ipf.*, свить *pf.*, properly, "to roll up," here "to build."
5. Дóлгу, short form used attributively in poetry. Дрѣмлетъ, from дремáть, "to slumber"; 1st *conj.* verbs whose stem ends in a labial insert л throughout *pres. ind.* and in *imperat.* and *pres. part.* and *ger.*; but 2nd *conj.* labial stems have л in 1st *pers. sing. pres.* only—e.g., купить, *fut.* куплю, кúпить, but sometimes also in *p.p.p.*
6. Взойдѣтъ, *fut.* from взойти, *pf.* of восходить. The interchange of *pres.* and *fut.* in this stanza (all the actions being indefinite in point of time) is chiefly made for the sake of variety, though there is a shade of difference between the *pf.*, as indicating brief action, and the *ipf.*, marking continuous action, following the completion of the other.
Крáсное, "radiant, glorious," poet.; not "red" as in prose. Внѣмлетъ, *pres.* of внимáть, *ipf.* (*pf.* внять): in prose рег. внимаю, etc., "to heed, hear attentively," *c. dat.*
9. "After spring, the glory of nature, sultry summer will pass; and late autumn brings mist and rough weather."

15. За, "beyond," with motion. Сине, poet. use of short form (*cf.* line 5). Very few short forms are *soft* (похоже, "like," is another) even when taken from soft adj.—*e.g.*, горячь, а, горячо, горячи, from горячий, "hot"; but here синь, синя, сини.

2. "A Winter Evening." The poet is sitting in a cottage, while the storm roars and howls outside. It is sad and dark indoors. He asks his old nurse, a peasant-woman, who used to tell him stories as a boy, to sing one of her old songs to cheer the gloom.

Metre. — Trochaic : — ∪ | — ∪ | — ∪ | — ∪ and — ∪ | — ∪ | — ∪ | — alternately.

- 1-4. "The storm shrouds the sky in mist, whirling up snowy gusts: first it howls like a monster, then weeps like a child."

Крутя́ *ger.* of крути́ть.

Заво́етъ, *fut.* of завѣ́тъ, *pf.* of завыва́тъ, "to howl, etc."

За-пла́четъ, *fut.* of (за)пла́кать. The *pf.* here is used to contrast a series of abrupt actions with the continuous action in line 1. This may be used even of past actions (*cf.* Forbes, N., *Russ. Gramm.*, p. 188).

- 5-8. "First over the old roof suddenly it rustles the thatch; then, like a belated wayfarer, it beats at our window."

Зашуми́тъ, *fut.* of (за)шумѣ́тъ, "to begin to make a noise."

Шумъ is a rustling, rushing noise, of a crowd, a stream, a forest. Застучи́тъ, *fut.* of (за)стуча́тъ. Запозда́лой, poetical form of запозда́лый.

- 9-12. "Our old cottage is dark and sad. Why, good mother, hast thou fallen into silence by the window?"

При́умъ, *pf. past.* of умолка́тъ, "to be silent."

- 13-16. "Art thou, dear friend, wearied by the roar of the storm; or dozing to the buzz of thy spinning-wheel?"

14. Мой другъ, very familiar and affectionate, used for either gender.

Утомленá, *p.p.p.* of утоми́тъ, *pf.* of утомля́тъ, "to weary."

- 17-20. "Kind friend of my unhappy youth, let us drain (the cup) of sorrow: where is the cup? Then our hearts will be lighter."

Кру́жка, "flagon, jug, mug," etc.

21. Спои, *imperat.* of *pf.* (с)ПѢТЬ, "to sing."
Какъ, etc. "How the halcyon lived in peace beyond the sea." This verse refers to some of the old fairy-stories that the peasant-nurse had told the poet as a boy.

3. "Autumn": Falling leaves and early frost. The hunter's hue and cry merrily resounds. The poet loves the sad season of faded splendour and the threat of coming winter. (From "Eugène Onégin.")

Metre.—Iambic, with double rhymes: ∪ — | ∪ — |
∪ — | ∪ — | ∪ — | ∪ — | ∪.

- 1, 2. Ужь, etc. "Already the wood shakes off the last leaves from its bare branches."
4. "Still babbling, the stream runs past the mill; but the pond is already frozen"—lit. "chilled," from застыть, *pf.* of застывать, "to grow cold."
6. Отъѣзжя: отъѣзжее поле—a field far from cornfields and dwellings, used specially for hunting.
7. "The winter crop suffers from his wild sport."
Страждутъ = страдаютъ, from страдать. Озимь, *fem.* = any crop sown before winter.
8. "The bark of dogs wakes the sleeping oak-groves."
9, 10. "Sad time, the eyes' enchantment, sweet to me is thy parting [or "farewell"] beauty."
11, 12. "I love the rich fading of nature, the woods clad in purple and gold."
13, 14. "In their shade [сѣнь, *fem.*] the rustle of the wind and its cool breath: the heavens veiled in eddying mist" (*instr.* of мгла).
16. "And the far-off threatenings of grey winter." Отд. *p.p.p.* of отдалить, *pf.* of отдалять, "to remove, withdraw."

4. "A Winter Road." Describes a lonely drive on a winter's night. The poet listens to the driver's endless songs and the dull tinkling of the sleigh-bell, as he watches the milestones fly past.

Metre. — Trochaic: — ∪ | — ∪ | — ∪ } — ∪ and
— ∪ | — ∪ | — ∪ | — alternately.

1. "Through the eddying mist the moon peers out."
Пробираться *ipf.*, пробраться *pf.*, "to penetrate."

8. Гремѣть, from гремѣть, *ipf.*; за—, *pf.*, usually “to roar,” of thunder: here “to ring, tinkle.”
- 9-12. “I hear something [lit. “hears itself,” *passive reflex.*] homelike (native) in the long songs of the driver: at one time reckless jollity, at another, heartfelt anguish.”
13. “Not a fire, not a hut . . . (to be seen).” Ни properly: “not even,” requires не in same sentence to complete the negation; but this can be spared, as here, if the phrase is elliptical.
14. Глушь, *fem.*, here “wilderness, deserted country.”
 “To meet me only the milestones pass one by one.”
 Вѣрсты, *plur.* of верста, a verst, about two-thirds of a mile.
 Полосаты, short form of полосатый, *adj.* of полоса (*plur.* полосы). Mile-posts are usually painted in stripes: полосатый, “striped.”

5. “The Cloud.” The last storm-cloud drifts across the sky; it has been rent by the lightning, has echoed the thunder, and yielded a refreshing shower to the earth. Now it is time for the cloud to depart.

Metre. — Анапæstic catalectic: — — | ∪ ∪ — |
 ∪ ∪ — | ∪ ∪ — | ∪ twice, and — — | ∪ ∪ — | ∪ ∪ —
 | ∪ ∪ — | twice.

- 1-4. “Last cloud of the scattered storm, alone thou art drifting over the clear azure: alone thou bringest mournful shade: alone thou saddenest the joyful day.”
 Разс., *p.p.p.* of разсѣять, “to scatter”; *pf.* of —сѣвать.
 The *partic.* is often used for “distracted, absent-minded.”
2. Несёшься, lit. “art fleeting, hurrying”; *cf.* Gk. φέρεσθαι: both suggest rapid motion.
4. Ликующий, “exultant,” from ликовать, *ipf.*; *pf.* воз—.
6. “The lightning terribly surrounded thee.” Обвивать, *ipf.*; обвить, *pf.*
- 7, 8. “Thou re-echoedst a mysterious roar, and drenchedst the thirsty earth with rain.”
 Алчный, from алкать, “to thirst”—usually = “eager.”
 Поить *ipf.*; *pf.* на—, “to give to drink, to water.”
- 9-12. “Enough, hide thyself away! The time is past. The earth hath been refreshed, and the tempest hath sped by; and the wind, caressing the leaves of the trees, driveth thee away from the peaceful sky.”
 Сокройся, from сокрѣться = скрѣться, *pf.* of скрываться.

11. Древе́сь, poet. *gen. pl.* of д(е)рево.
 12. Успоко́к., *p.p.p.* of успоко́ить, *pf.* of успоко́ивать, "to quiet."
 Гони́тъ, *pres.* of гнать.

6. "The Monument." Imitating Horace (*Odes* III., 20), Pushkin lays claim to deathless renown. As long as there are poets in the world, as long as the Russian Empire lasts, he will be remembered and loved as the bard of freedom, no matter how his own age may misunderstand him.

Pushkin, especially in the third stanza, has admirably caught the spirit of Horace, while varying the local and historical colouring. The stately lines—

" . . . usque ego postera
 crescam laude recens, dum capitolium
 scandet cum tacita virgine pontifex,"

bring before us the dignity and might of ancient Rome, while Pushkin suggests that throughout Russia all men, even the races yet uncultured, will learn to love his poetry.

Metre.—Iambic : three lines, ∪ — | ∪ — | ∪ — |
 ∪ — | ∪ — | ∪ — | ∪ (catalectic), followed by ∪ —
 | ∪ — | ∪ — | ∪ —.

- 1-4. "I have raised for myself a monument not made with hands; the people's path to it shall ne'er be overgrown. It has towered higher with unsubmissive head than the pillar of Alexander."

Horace has: "I have raised a monument more lasting than bronze, loftier than the kingly structure of the pyramids."

Воздвигъ, *past* of —двиг-нуть, *pf.* of —гáть. Нер. from не; рука, "hand"; творить, "to create."

2. Заростётъ, from зарастіи, "to be overgrown"—*e.g.*, with grass, weeds, or shrubs, from disuse (*German zugewachsen*). Pushkin means that men will constantly be treading the path to his monument.
3. Вознёсся, *past* of воз-нести-сь, *pf.* of —носи́ть-ся. Главбю, poet. (Slavonic) for головбю, "head."

4. The memorial pillar of Alexander I. stands before the Winter Palace at Petrograd.
- 5, 6. Horace has "non omnis moriar." So Pushkin: "I shall not wholly perish. The soul in the sacred lyre will survive my dust and escape decay."
- Завѣтный, "sacred," properly "testamentary"; from завѣтъ = (1) will; (2) вѣтхий, новыи з., Old and New Testaments.
- 7, 8. "And I shall be famous so long as in the (sublunar) world even a single poet shall be alive."
- Подл., from подъ, "beneath"; лунá, "moon."
- Пійть = поётъ. The latter comes through German, French, Latin, from ancient Greek, ποιητής; the former from Modern Greek pronunciation of same word: phonetically p i t i : s.
- o. "And every tongue (being) therein shall name me"—*i.e.*, shall speak of me by name.
11. "And the proud descendant (grandson) of the Slavs [*i.e.*, the Russians] and the Finn, and the now wild Tungus, and the Calmuck, friend of the prairie."
- Славянь, *gen. plur.* of славянинъ; *nom. pl.* славяне.
Finland had been annexed to Russia in 1809. The Tungus are a nomad, reindeer-keeping tribe in the arctic region of the Yenesei basin. The Calmucks are nomads living east of the lower Volga. Pushkin means that when these two tribes have been civilized and learn to read Russian, his fame will still survive.
- 13-16. "Long shall I be loved by the people for this, that I awoke noble feelings by my lyre, that in my cruel age I glorified freedom, and called for mercy on the fallen."
- Нарóду, lit. "for the people," *dat.* of advantage. Любезный, both "beloved" and "amiable."
15. We should say "In an age of iron"; an allusion to the wars of Russia (Swedish, Turkish, Napoleonic) in the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries.
16. Пáдшимъ, *dat. plur. p.p. act.* of пáсть, "to fall." Pushkin may have Virgil's "parcere subiectis" in mind. (Pushkin had suffered for his liberal views. Cf. *Intro.*, p. xii.)
- 17-20. "O Muse, be obedient to the Divine command; fear not reproach, asking not for a crown, accepting praise and slander with even temper (indifference), and strive not with fools (a fool)."
- Страшиться, *ipf., pf.* у—, "to fear," *c. gen.*
Трѣбуя and пріёмля, gerunds of трѣбовать and принимáть (in prose, принима́я). Оспáривать, *ipf.*, оспóрять, *pf.* "to dispute with," *c. acc.*

Where Horace, secure in the admiration of his age and the favour of the Emperor Augustus, boldly demands the crown of bays (" . . . et mihi Delphica | lauro cinge volens, Melpomene, comam "), Pushkin, surrounded by jealousy and mistrust, is content to await the verdict of posterity.

LÉRMONTOV

7. "The Angel." *Subject*.—The soul's home is not in this world: she has heard an angel's song before coming to the vale of tears.

Metre.—Anapæstic: — — | ∪ ∪ — | ∪ ∪ — | ∪ ∪ —
and — — | ∪ ∪ — | ∪ ∪ — alternately.

1. Полúночи, "of midnight," *gen., nom.* пóлночь, "across the midnight sky."
3. "The moon and the stars and the clouds in their throng" (*instr.*).
Звѣзды, *nom. plur.* of звѣзда. For modified ъ, *cf.* гнѣзда, *pl.* of гнѣздó, "nest"; *dim.* гнѣздышко, and сѣдла, *pl.* of сѣдлó, "saddle."
4. Пѣсни, *dat.* after внимáли, from пѣснь, poet. form for пѣсня.
5. Безгр., "sinless," from грѣхъ, "sin."
9. Младúю, poet. for молодúю, which form itself occurs in line 11.
12. "And the sound of his song in the young soul abode without words, yet living."
13. "And long in the world she wearied" (lit. "wearied herself").
14. Полнá, from пóлный; *masc.* пóлонъ; *neut.* пóлно, *plur.* —ы, "full."
15. "And for her (the soul) the dreary (or tedious) songs of earth could not replace the strains [*gen. plur.* after neg.] of heaven" (*gen. plur.* of нѣбо, *nom.* небеса́.)

8. "The Sail." One white sail on the misty blue sea! Is the mariner yonder some restless spirit, who flees from sorrow to find it again, who finds the beauty of life in fighting against the storm?

Metre.—Iambic: see page xviii.

4. "What has he left (thrown over) in his native land?"
Кинуть, *pf.* of кидать. Краю, *loc.* of край (*cf.* на краю, "on the edge").
6. "The mast bends and creaks."
Мачта, Teutonic word (*cf.* Eng. and German "Mast").
Гнётся, from гнётся, *ipf.*; *pf.* за—, со—.
7. "Alas, he seeks no happiness, and it is not from happiness that he flies"—*i.e.*, he leaves trouble behind, and may expect fresh sorrow ahead of him.
- 9-12. "Beneath him the flood is brighter than azure, above him (shines) a ray of golden sunlight. But he, rebellious, calls for storms, as if in storms were peace."

9. "The Prayer." In moments of trial and sorrow there is salvation and present help in a living word of prayer.

Metre.—Iambic, somewhat varied by trisyllabic rhymes.

- 1, 2. A conditional sentence. Lit. "At a hard moment of life, if sorrow presses into my heart? (Then) one glorious prayer do I repeat, etc."—*i.e.*, "Whenever sorrows beset me, I repeat, etc." (both verbs are *pres.*).
6. "In the harmony of living words," *loc.* of созвучье (=—ie).
- 7, 8. "And there breathes an unimaginable, holy rapture therein."
- 9-12. "From my soul, as it were, a burden will roll away; doubt (flees) afar; I believe, I weep, and all is well."
Скатиться, *pf.* of скатываться. Lit. "It believes itself and it weeps itself, and so, easily, easily. . ."
Вѣрится, impersonal: so in German, *und es glaubt sich und es weint sich.*

10. "Cossack Cradle-Song." The mother looks forward to the time when her son, grown to a tall warrior, will go out to fight the Caucasian tribesmen (as his father is now doing), and foresees her own mingled pride and grief when that day shall come. But now let the babe sleep, while he knows no care.

Metre. — Trochaic : — ∪ | — ∪ | — ∪ | — ∪ and — ∪ | — ∪ | — alternately.

1. Спи, *imperat.* of спать.
2. "Lullaby." Cf. verb баюкать, "to lull."
6. Стáну, *fut.* from *pf.* стать, "to begin"; the *past*, сталъ, is also frequent. In *pres.* начинáть is commoner than стáновиться.
8. Спою́ *fut.* from *pf.* с-пѣть, "to sing."
9. Дремлі́ *imperat.* of дремáть: observe л is kept, as in *pres.* Закр., *gerund past* of *pf.* закрѣть, "to shut."
10. "The turbid wave splashes."
11. "The wicked Chechen creeps upon the bank; he sharpens his dagger." The Chechens are a Caucasian tribe.
14. Закалѣнь, short form of —лѣнный, *p.p.p.* of закалѣть, *pf.* of —калѣвать or —калѣть, "to harden."
15. Спокоѣнь, short form of спокойный, "quiet, still."
- 17, 18. "Thou shalt thyself learn to know (the time will come) a warlike life." So брáнное поле, "battlefield."
19. Вдѣнешь, *fut.* of *pf.* вдѣть, *ipf.* вдѣвать, "to thrust in."
- 21-22. "I will embroider with silk (thy) warrior-saddle"—*i.e.*, the rich hangings attached to the leather seat.
25. Богаты́рь, "a hero, paladin, champion."
Съ вѣду, *gen.* of видѣ (special form in adverbial phrase), "aspect, appearance."
- 27-30. Выйду—махнёшь—пролю́, *futures*: "I will go out to escort thee: thou wilt wave [with thy hand] (farewell): how many bitter tears will I shed in secret on that night!"
34. Безутѣшно, "comfortless, inconsolable"; from утѣшить, *pf.* of утѣшать, "to comfort."
35. Цѣ́лый день, *acc.* of duration of time. In prose весь день is also used.
36. "To divine [*i.e.*, to find out thy fate by magical means] o' nights." Cf. гадáніе, "divination." Ordinarily гадáть = "to guess"; *pf.* у—, "to guess right."
38. Краю́, *loc.* of край, "land"; in prose also "edge," as in на краю́.
39. Пока́, here "as long as"; also used for "until." Cf. "Я не пойду́ спать пока́ не кончу́," "I won't go to bed till I've finished."
41. На, "for."

42. Образокъ, *dim.* of образъ, *plur.* образá, "an Icon, holy image or picture."
 43. Молясь, poet. for молясь; *gerund pres.* of молиться, "to pray."
 44. Ставь, *imperat.* of ставить, "to place, put (upright)."
 46. Готóвься, *gerund pres.* of готóвиться, "to prepare."

11. "I go out alone upon the road." The poet wanders out on a still, starry night, and thinks of death. From life he hopes for nothing more. Yet his longing is not for the cold sleep of the tomb, but for a blissful trance of sweet dreams beneath a whispering oak.

Metre.—Trochaic: — ∪ | — ∪ | — ∪ | — ∪ | — ∪,
 followed by — ∪ | — ∪ | — ∪ | — ∪ | —.

2. "The stony (flinty) road glistens through the mist."
 3. Внёмлеть, *cf.* No. 1, line 7.
 5. Lit. "In the heavens it is solemn and wonderful."
 8. Жду, *c. gen.* as usual.
 10. "Not a whit do I regret the past."
 11. Ищú. Искать governs either *acc.* or *gen.*
 13. "But not with that cold sleep of the grave." Сномъ *instr.* of сонъ.
 16. "That, breathing [*gerund pres.* of дышать = дыхать], my breast might gently heave." *Past indic.* after чтобъ = subjunctive.
 17-18. "That all night, all day caressing my ear [lit. "hearing"] a sweet voice might sing to me of love."
 19-20. "That over me, ever green, a dark oak might bend and rustle." Зелёнъя, *gerund* of зеленѣть, "to be green."
 Склоня́ться *ipf.*, склони́ться *pf.*

12. "Clouds." The poet, watching the clouds drifting from north to south, wonders whether they, like himself, are exiles, and what decree of fate, what crime or slander, has driven them forth. But no: the clouds are free and careless; they only seek a change from the barren north; no home-sickness weighs upon them.

Metre.—Dactylic, with trisyllabic rhymes (and hints of internal assonance): — ∪ ∪ | — ∪ ∪ | — ∪ ∪ | — ∪ ∪.

1. Тўчки, or тўчи, properly “ storm-clouds,” while облакá are “ fair-weather clouds ” (*sing.* тўч-а, —ка, and óблако).
- 2-4. “ Across the azure field in a pearly chain, ye hasten, as if exiles even as I, from the dear north to a southern land.”
Сторонá = странá in poetry.
10. “ Strange to you are passions, and strange are sufferings ”
—*i.e.*, you are strangers to them.

KRYLOV

13. “ The Dragon-Fly and the Ant.”

Metre.—Trochaic, in lines of various lengths.

1. “ Lit. “ The dancer-dragon-fly,” from попрўгать, “ to leap ”; so шалўнья, “ mad-cap,” from шалўть, “ to play pranks.” Compounds formed of two nouns in apposition are common in Russian: *e.g.*, Мáтушка-Вóлга, “ Mother Volga.”
2. Красное = (1) red, (2) radiant, fair (poetical and popular; in prose, красўвый). *Cf.* Pushkin, “ Ballad of Tsar Saltan,” зрáвствуй, красная дўвўца, “ Nail, beauteous maid.” So here.
Пропўла (*pf.*), the verb пўть becomes transitive by addition of *prep.* про, “ Had sung through, etc.”
4. Катўть вў глазá, “ comes on apace ” (lit. “ rolls into your eyes ”). So зимá катўть на дворў with same meaning (lit. “ rolls into the yard ”—*i.e.*, “ up to your very door ”).

Катўть is another form of катáть (both *ipf.*). Verbs of motion are usually found in two *imperfective* forms, one (here катáть) indicating habitual or indefinite action, the other (катўть) for a definite or particular act.

Members of this series are: ходўть (*indefinite*—Fr. *marcher*) я хожў, “ I go ” (habitually); идўть (*definite*—Fr. *aller*) я идў, “ I am going ” (at some stated time). Ыздить—Ыхать: —я Ыду, “ I am going ” (not on foot). Катўться—катўться used of “ motion for the sake of motion ”—*e.g.*, катўться верхóмъ, “ to ride ” (for pleasure or exercise). (See Boyer and Speranski, “ Russian Reader,” p. 243.)

5. Чисто. The short form of adj. may be used attributively in poetry (*cf.* above, No. 1, line 15). Here чисто = "clear, open."
Помѣртвѣло, lit. "had grown deathlike."
6. "No more now of those bright days."
7. Какъ, popular for когда, "when."
8. Столъ, metaph. like our "board."
10. Нужда, observe metrical licence — for — ∪.
12. Пойдѣтъ, *future* used conditionally. Lit. "And for whom, pray, will it come into mind to sing?" etc.—*i.e.*, "Who would think of singing?"
14. Удрученá, short form of удручѣнный (*pf.* of удручѣть, *pf.* of удручáть), "distressed."
16. Кумъ, and line 20, кумушка (or кумá), properly of god-father or godmother in relation to each other (Mod. Greek, *κουμπάρος*; from Latin *compar*); also used of those connected in any way by the baptismal tie, and finally as a familiar term of address (as in Mod. Greek).
17. "Grant me to regain my strength" (*cf.* собрáться съ дѣухомъ, "to summon up courage").
18. Вѣснихъ, adj. of веснá, "spring."
19. Про—, aspectival: lit. "feed through" (*pf.*). Обогрѣтъ *pf.*, обогрѣвáтъ *ipf.*, "to warm (all over)."
21. Да, lit. "indeed"—omit in English.
23. "Was there time for that, my pet?" Lit. "Was it up to that?" (*cf.* мнѣ не до васъ, "I have nothing to do with you"). Голубчикъ, lit. "little dove"—common familiar address.
26. Вскружило, *impers.*, lit. "It turned"—*i.e.*, "My head was turned." Observe accent гóлов-у, *acc.* from —á; *nom. pl.* гóловы; other cases regular. So водá, "water"; рукá, "hand"; душá, "soul"; землjá, "earth"; сторонá, "side"; средá, "Wednesday"; and about forty others. Another class changes the accent only in *nom. plur.*—*e.g.*, доскá, "board"; *acc.* —ý, *nom. pl.* дóски. These also number about forty. A few like цѣнá, "price," may take either accent in *acc. sing.*
27. А here = "Ah." Безъ душй, "thoughtlessly."
28. Лѣто, *acc.*, duration of time. Всѣ, adv. "continually."
29. Это дѣло, "That was your business" (*i.e.*, "Your occupation was dancing").
30. Же, for emphasis: omit in English. Попляши, *imperat. pf.* from (по)плясáть, "to dance" (of peasants), but танцовáть (Germ. *tanzen*), "to dance" (in a ballroom).

14. "The Mouse and the Rat."

Metre.—Iambic.

1. ЛЬ, short for ли: so КОЛЬ = КОЛИ, line 8.
2. ВБѢЖА-ВШИ (or -ВЪ), *gerund past* of ВБѢЖАТЬ, "Having run in."
4. ПОПАЛАСЬ, "Has got caught." ЛЬВУ, *dat.* of advantage.
5. "My light," term of endearment.
6. ВЪ ОТВѢТЬ, "in answer"; frequent in New Testament Luke iv., 12—Иисусъ сказаль ему въ отвѣтъ.
7. After —и in reflex. verbs —ся, not съ, is used.
Попустому, or попусту, *adv.* from пустой, "vain," "empty."
- 8, 9. Lit. "If it goes as far as claws with them [*i.e.*, if they come to clawing], then certainly for the lion [it is fated] not to be alive [*i.e.*, he will not come out alive]."
Льву, *dat.* of disadvantage; жив., the complement of БЫТЬ, is attracted into *dat.* (So in Latin, Horace, *Satires* I., 1, 19, "Atqui licet esse beatis.") This use of БЫТЬ with notion of fatality is archaic or popular (*cf.* Boyer and Speranski, "Russian Reader," p. 251). The attraction into the *dat.*, however, survives in phrases like мнѣ скучно быть одному, "It is tedious for me to be alone."
10. "There is no beast stronger than a cat" (*gen.* of comparison).

15. "The Wolf and the Fox."

Metre.—Iambic.

1. Лиса = лисица, always *fem.* in Russian.
Lit. "Having eaten of chicken-meat to repletion." Курятника *dim.* of курятина—*cf.* говядина, "beef" (originally, meat of any kind); телятина, "veal"; баранина, "mutton."
Нак. *gerund past. pf.* of (на)кúшаться (*cf.* напíться, "to drink your fill"); дóсыта *adv.* from сытый; сыть, á, о, ы, "full, sated."
2. "And having hidden away a good pile as store" (lit. "into store").
При., *gerund past pf.* of (при)прятать.
3. Прилегла, *past. pf.* from прилечь.
Вздремнуть, *pf.* of —дремать.
Въ вечерній часъ, "at the evening hour": *adj.* of time usually end in —ній (soft decl.), *e.g.*, лѣтній, "summer"; поздній, "late."

5. Въ гóсти, *acc. plur.* old form; lit. "into the guests" (other examples, *cf.* Forbes, N., "Russian Grammar," p. 133). "A hungry wolf comes trailing along to visit her."
6. Exclamation: "What trouble, gossip!" says he.
7. По-жи-вѣться, *pf.* of —вля́ться, *s. instr.*, "to make profit, or gain advantage from"; here "to glean, or pick up."
9. Злы, *plur.* short form from злой; золь, зла, зло.
10. "It has almost come to hanging (my)self." Хотѣть, "near to."
11. Бѣдняжка, "poor dear," may be common gender. Куманѣкъ, more familiar for кумъ (see above, No. 13, line 16).
12. Да (*unacc.*), "but." Извóлншь (*cringing*), "Won't you deign to (eat some) hay?" (*partitive gen.*). Извóлнть, *pf.*, is used by servants, etc., of or to their superiors—*e.g.*, графиня извóлнть почивáть, "The countess is pleased to be reposing."
Извóлнть, though *pf.*, has no specific future sense in such stereotyped uses as that just quoted. There is an *ipf.* Со-извóлнть, *pf.* —извóлнть, with similar meaning. Colloquially извóлнть is used for our "please"—*e.g.*, позвóлнть мнѣ кнѣгу, "May I (have) the book?" Answer: Извóлнть, "Please (take it)," or "Here it is!"
14. "But her gossip (wanted) no hay; he would have liked something meaty." Мясно́го, *partitive gen.* of мясно́й, *adj.* of мя́со, "meat."
15. "But of her store not a word from Mistress Fox"—understand не сказа́ла.
16. "My grey knight." Ры́царь, from German *Ritter*.
17. "Flattered over (head and) ears by his gossip." Обл., *p.p.p.* from (об)ласка́ть, "to coax." The accent in this *participle* often goes back a syllable, even where it is fixed in the rest of the verb—*e.g.*, потѣрянный from потеря́ть.
По́ уши, observe accent. До уше́й, "up to the ears," is also used (*sing.* у́хо). Кумо́й, *instr.* of agent.

KOLTSOV

16. "Harvest." A picturesque account of the field-work of the Russian peasants leading up to the rye-harvest. In evoking such familiar scenes the poet avoids precise detail, and reveals the thoughts of the

country-folk as much as their actions. The poem is divided as follows:

I.—A vivid and highly-coloured description of a thunderstorm followed by timely and plentiful rain.
 II.—The thankfulness of the peasants, who see their crops growing. The work of early spring (before the summer rain)—the ploughing and sowing—is narrated.
 III.—The golden corn stands waving in the fields.
 IV.—The reaping, carting, and threshing. V.—The end of harvest and the gratitude of the villagers.

Metre.—Lines of five syllables of which the third is always accented; the remaining accents (if any) are entirely free, thus: $\underline{\quad} \underline{\quad} \underline{\quad} \underline{\quad} \underline{\quad}$. No rhyme is used, but occasional assonances can be traced. The effect of this metre is novel and (to English ears) unusual; in some places it almost approaches rhythmical prose, but obeys definite rules of its own.

Title.—Урожа́й has a wider meaning than our "harvest"; it denotes the crop as a whole, first growing, then reaped, gathered, and used for the service of man.

1-10. Lit.: "With ruddy glow the sunrise has flamed; over the face of the earth the mist spreads: the day has blazed out with the sun's fire; it has raised the mist higher than the mountain-top: it has condensed it into a black storm-cloud."

1. По́льмемъ, *instr.* of по́льмя = пла́мя, "flame."

2. За́ря, "glow," of sunrise or sunset. Вспы́хивать, *ipf.*, вспы́хнуть, *pf.*, "to flame up."

4. Стéлиться, from стла́ться.

8. Темя́, properly "crown of head"; here "hill-top"; by poetic license for те́мени (*gen.*).

9. Нагусти́ль: *past pf.* of густы́ть (*pf.* also с—), "to condense."

11-20. "The black cloud has frowned, has frowned: as if she bethought her, just as if she remembered her homeland. . . . The gusty winds will carry her along to every region of the realms of day" (lit. "of the white world").

20. Бѣлый, "white," a conventional epithet of свѣтъ, "world": like "the round earth," "God's earth," "the merry world," etc.
- 21-24. "She arms herself with thunder, with tempest and lightning-fire, with the rainbow yoke."
Дуга, properly of the high-arched yoke of Russian harness; here the compound is a popular rhyming variant for радуга, "rainbow."
- 25-32. "She has armed, she has stretched out, she has struck; and she has shed herself in big tears—even with drenching rain upon the broad bosom of the earth."
28. *1pf.* проливаться, *pf.* пролиться, "to be outpoured"; from same stem adj. проливной, "pouring, torrential" (line 30).
31. Земной, adj. of земля, "earth."
- II. 33-44. "And from the height of heaven the sun looks out. The earth hath drunk her fill of rain-water. At fields and gardens all green the village folk cannot gaze enough: the village folk have awaited with trembling and with prayer the mercy of God."
33. Горá, usually "mountain"; here from aloft (*cf.* Slav. горѣ = вверхъ, "aloft").
Небѣсь, *gen. pl.* of небо.
35. Напиться, *pf.* of напиваться, "to drink your fill" (*cf.* накúшаться above, No. 15, line 1).
36. Дбсыга, "to repletion."
37. На after насмóтятся (line 40).
40. Насмóтрѣться, *pf.* of насмáтриваться, "to gaze your fill."
43. Мíлости, *gen.* after ждали. The peasants, who, of course, had sown their rye long before the storm described in section I., waited with eagerness for the rains of early summer which ensure a good harvest. The sowing is described in the following lines:
- 45-72. "As early as spring arise their holy, peaceful thoughts. The first thought—to pour into sacks the grain from the bin, to make ready the wains. But their second thought was to ride out betimes in file from the village. Their third thought, how they pondered it—to God the Lord they prayed; as soon as light (dawns) over the fields, all drove this way and that, and they set out to walk one after another, scattering the grain in great handfuls. They began to plough the earth with ploughs, and with the crooked share to turn it up, with the teeth of the harrow to harrow it."

45. Заодно (lit. "at one") = "at the same time as."
54. Дѹмушку, observe *dimin.* characteristic of popular speech.
55. Гужомъ, prop. *instr.* of гужъ, "gore": hence "in a line," "in file."
56. Пору, *acc.* of порá, "time." Въ самую пору also used for "at right time." Впору is also written.
63. Lit. "friend after friend" (*dim.*), probably only a popular variant for "each other": другъ за другомъ.
64. Lit. "with a full handful," горсть, *fem.*
66. Давай пахать, a kind of historic imperative. A man would say, „давай пахать“ (lit. "give to plough")—*i.e.*, "let us begin to plough." This by a vivid construction is transferred to past time with the meaning above given; it also becomes quasi-impersonal.
- 67-68. Плугъ is a heavy wooden plough (used in Little Russia), the share being tipped with iron; сохá is a metal plough of lighter build.
70. Зубьё, collective of зубъ, "tooth," for teeth of harrow.
71. Lit. "to comb it in different directions."
- III. 73-88. "I will go to look, I will admire. What has the Lord sent for the people's toil? Breast-high the fruitful rye (stands): thick with ears it bows almost to earth. Like a guest of God on all sides it smiles to the joyful day. The breeze upon it ripples and shimmers, with golden waves it runs hither and thither."
77. Вѣше пояса, lit. "Higher than the belt."
79. Дремишь колосомъ, lit. "slumbers [*i.e.*, "grows thick"] with ears"; from дремáть; *pres.* usually дрёмлю, дрёмлетъ, but the above form occurs in this special sense, which also appears in the participial adj. дремучий (лѣсъ), "slumbering"—*i.e.*, dense virgin forest.
- IV. 89-100. "The folk by families have set themselves to reap, to mow down to the root the tall rye. The sheaves are gathered into shocks not far apart. From the creaking wains all night the music sounds. On the threshing-floors everywhere like princes the stacks are broadly enthroned, with heads upraised."
90. Принялись. —ся for —сь, as often in poetry. Принима́ться, *ipf.*, приня́ться, *pf.*, "to undertake, set yourself to." But simple verb = "to accept."
93. Ча́стыя, "frequent" of *place*—*i.e.*, near together. The sheaves are piled in shocks or stooks, which are carted off as soon as possible.

94. Слѡжены, *p.p.p.* of сложѣть, *pf.* "to put together";
ipf. складывать.
95. Lit. "From wains all night music creaks"—*i.e.*, from the
wheels with their wooden axles.
97. Князья, *plural* of князь. Lit. "Like princes the stacks
sit widely, having raised their heads."
- V. 101-108. "The sun sees—the harvest is ended. Colder
he has departed towards autumn. But warm (glows)
the villager's candle before the image of the Mother of
God."
102. Жѣтва, from жать, "to reap," is the actual process of
harvest. Кѡнчена, *fem. p.p.p.* of кѡнчить, *pf.* of
кѡнчатъ.
103. Холоднѣй = холоднѣе, *comp. adv.* of холодный, "cold."
The sun's "departure" at the approach of winter is a
thought often found in poetry of all countries.
106. Бѡжья Мѣтеръ and Богорѡдница are usual titles for the
Virgin Mary (Гк. Μητῆρ Θεοῦ and Θεοτόκος). The candle
is set up in gratitude for the good harvest.

NEKRASOV

17. "The Schoolboy." The narrator, driving in a cart
through dreary country ("sky, a fir-wood and sand,"
line 2), overtakes a boy and gives him a lift (line 4).
The boy is bare-footed, ragged, and dirty, but he has
a book and is going to school (lines 5-10). What
sacrifices of parents or kinsfolk have made this possible?
(lines 11-16). Or is he the son of an enfranchised serf,
free but destitute? (line 17). Well, never fear; learn-
ing is the road to fame, as Lomonósov found (lines
20-24). Only by courage can the dream of better days
come true (lines 25-30). For this faith in the future
the narrator loves his country (lines 31 to end).

Metre. — Trochaic : — ∪ | — ∪ | — ∪ | — ∪ and
— ∪ | — ∪ | — ∪ | — alternately.

1. "Well, get on for goodness' sake!" The driver speaks to
the horse.

- Пошѣль used as *imperative* (not polite). So to a dog: Пошла вонъ, "Get out!" *Pascholl* is used in East Germany. This use of *past tense* as *imperative* is confined to the present instances (*cf.* Boyer and Speranski, *Russian Reader*, p. 288).
4. "Hi, sit down by me, young friend." Къ, lit. "towards," "to" (*cf.* German, "setze dich zu mir hin").
 7. "Don't be ashamed; what does that matter? That has been (is) the road of many famous men"—*i.e.*, many have risen to fame from dirt and rags.
Многихъ, adjectival form of много (*nom. plur. мно́гіе*). Here, as the *possessive genitive* is required, the whole phrase goes into the *genitive plural*.
 11. Батька = батушка, "father." Грошъ = Germ. *Groschen*, "penny."
 13. Дьячѣха, wife of дьячѣкъ, who combines duties of parson, parish clerk, and sexton in a village church.
 14. Отдала, *masc. отдалъ*, from отдать, *pf.* "to give (up)," *ipf.* —давать. Четвертачѣкъ, *dim.* of четвертакъ, "quarter-rouble."
 15. Что, popular for котѣрый. Проѣзжая, *participial adjective* from проѣзжать, "to travel through"; the regular *pres. participle* is проѣзжающій. Купчѣха, "merchant's wife."
 16. "Gave for (a little) tea"—*i.e.*, as a gratuity; usual phrase: давать на чай.
 17. Можетъ (быть), "may be, perchance."
Дворѣвый, a household serf.
 18. "One of the liberated" refers to emancipation of serfs in 1861.
 20. "Fear not, thou wilt not be lost"—*future* of пропасть, *pf.* of пропадать.
 22. See Introduction, p. ix.
 25. Lit. "It is not without good souls in the world"—*i.e.*, there are good people in the world: свѣтъ не безъ добрыхъ людей (saying).
 26. "Some one or other will carry you off to Moscow: You'll be at the University."
 28. "So does your dream fulfil itself in reality"—*i.e.*, comes true. From this root come явь (*f.*), "reality"; яв-ный (*adv.* —но), "evident"; являть *ipf.*, явить *pf.*, "to show"—*e.g.*, in New Testament, Онъ явилъ Себя ученикамъ, "He appeared unto His disciples": явлѣніе, "appearance"; also "scene" of a play.

30. Трусъ, *imperative* of трусить, "to falter, play the coward."
31. "That is why I love thee deeply [adverb], my native Russia."
34. Поги́бъ, *past ind.* of поги́бнуть, "to go to ruin," поги́бла, о, и.
36. То-и-знай, stereotyped expression = "continually." Originally "all you know."
38. "Strong by their loving soul," *instr.*
40. "Puffed up with their own conceit." So напыщенность, "conceit, bombast."

18. "Farewell." Forget the days of failure, strife, and jealousy; but remember the days of love, joy, and progress: for these give thanks.

Metre.—Iambic.

Прості́, "farewell," or "forgive."

1. Пóмни, *imperat.* of пóмнить. In consonant stems, where the *inf.* is not accented on the last syllable, the *imperat.* usually ends in —ь, —ьте. But after double consonants, as here, —и, —ите, are more often found. Thus from вѣрѣть we have вѣр-ь, --ьте; from писáть, пиш-и́, —ите.
- Дней, бурь, слѣзъ, угрóзъ (lines 1-4) all *gen. plur.* after negative.
5. Дни, *acc. plur.*, governed by благослові́, "bless."

19. "When I think of the horrors of war, I pity not the fallen hero, nor the friend, for he will forget; nor yet the wife, for she, alas! will console herself; but only the poor mothers. For them there is no forgetting: they carry their sorrow to the grave."

Metre.—Iambic.

1. Вни́мая, *gerund pres.* of вни́мать, "to heed, hear with attention." Gerund here absolute or "pendent," the subject of the main verb (жалъ) sc. есть, being quasi-impersonal. This use (impossible in Latin and incorrect in English—*e.g.*, "Returning home, the weather seemed [to me] to have improved") is common in Russian.
- Ужаса́мъ, *dat.* after вн. (*cf.* No. 1, line 7).

3. Мнѣ жаль не, lit. "To me there is pity not of . . ."—*i.e.*, "I do not pity."
13. То слѣзы, "Those are the tears."
14. "For them (it is not given) to forget . . ."
16. "As for the weeping willow (it is not possible) to raise her drooping boughs."
Плаку́чей, *participial adjective* of пла́кать: *pres. part.* пла́чущій. So могучіи from мочь, "mighty." Дре-мучіи from дремать, "slumbering" (*i.e.*, "virgin") [forest].
17. Пони́кнувшихъ в., *gen. plur.* (after не) *past. part.* active of пони́кнуть, *pf.* of пони́кать.

20. "Quiet." These lines form part of a longer poem, dealing with the glories of Russia, as shown in her heroic defence during the Crimean War, and with the hopes for the future fostered by the return of peace.

The narrator has just come home to his native land; he greets it with passionate love, which, aroused by every feature of the familiar scenery, rises to an ecstasy of devotion, when he enters a humble village church for prayer and thanksgiving (first section). Then he reflects on the war just ended—the dust has not yet settled upon the warriors' graves—how the drums rolled, and the Russian people, peace-loving and loath to fight, rose like a giant to guard his home. Three empires strove against Russia, but the brave Emperor and his men, by the Divine aid, beat them off (second and third sections). In the fourth section, printed here, the poet speaks of the ardent soul latent in the vast frame of the Russian empire, the hopefulness, vigour, and industry of the people. Such a spirit bodes well for the days to come: the ploughman, the poet, the warrior, the sailor, with the Almighty One, will lead Russia to glory. (Finally, the narrator reaches his own home, and, spurred by the example of a humble toiler, resolves to do his share in the great work.)

Metre.—Iambic: ∪ — | ∪ — | ∪ — | ∪ — | or ∪ — | ∪ — | ∪ — | ∪ — | (in pairs of corresponding lines with single or double rhymes).

4. Ни, not needed in Eng. "However strongly the blast shake the tops of the ancient trees, it will not overthrow them . . ." (lit. "place them underneath").
8. Заповѣдный (from заповѣдь, *f.*, "commandment") = заповѣданный, "consecrated." Certain parts of the forests are set apart by religious ceremony, performed by the priest before the icons; after this they may not be cut down until (after several years) the ban is withdrawn.
9. Lit. (It is) "not to guess"—*i.e.*, "there is no guessing, what thy dumb stillness meaneth" (знаменовать).
11. "But thy wise heart exulteth and is full of tenderness until the day."
19. Adverbs: "Tirelessly, cheerfully, amicably, thou toilest in every part [lit. "all"] with might and main" (lit. "from the shoulder").
21. "A wise striving after the good giveth life to thy children."
- 23, 24. "Enlightenment is entering upon its rights [*acc. plur.* of право]. The gloom departs—(it is) lighter around."
28. "May it be fulfilled!" *fut.* of сбыться, *pf.* of сбываться.
29. "Let not the sun of righteousness weary of shining. . . ."
- 31-33. "Let the blessing of God descend upon honest workers, let their toil be fruitful and harmonious." Да = пусть (*cf.* да будетъ свѣтъ: и была свѣтъ, "'Let there be light,' and there was light").
39. "Before whom private efforts (are but) as the shallow pools, beside the mighty (-watered) Neva."

21. "Show me the place where the Russian peasant does not groan and suffer—in field, workshop, hut, or prison! Will he ever wake and free himself?"

Metre.—Anapæstic. (In lines 5, 7, 9, 10, 11, 13, 22, the accent on the first syllable is disregarded for metrical purposes.)

1. Обитель, *fem.* "abode" (*cf.* обитать, "to dwell").
6. "Passing the night beneath his waggon on the plains." ночью, *gerund* of ночевать, "to pass the night." German *übernachten* (*cf.* зимовать, "to winter").

- 7, 8. "In gaols and prisons, in mines or an iron chain"—*i.e.*, in fetters, as worn by Siberian convicts.
10. "Not glad at the light of God's sun." *Dative* after радъ, as я ётому ёчень радъ.
- 11, 12. "In every remote little town at the entrances of law courts and public offices" (палáта)—*i.e.*, the peasant has to wait long for justice and perhaps never obtains it.
- 13-16. The spring-floods of the Volga are not to be compared to the tide of misery and struggle that has inundated Russia.
Весной мн., *instr.* of time. "In the spring-time of much water." Заливáть, *ipf.*, зали́ть, *pf.*, "to flood."
15. Lit. "As with a great national struggle has our land filled herself."
20. "Or obeying [повиновáться *c. dat.*] the law of the world, hast thou already accomplished all that thou canst—composed a song like unto a groan, and hast fallen in thy spirit (spiritually) asleep for ever?"

22. "Peasant Children." The narrator meets a little boy who is helping his father by carting wood in bitter wintry weather. The lad is only six years old, but full of his own importance as a support of the family. The whole picture seemed like a scene from a puppet-show; yet it was real and typically Russian.

Metre.—Anapæstic, with spondee in first foot: — — | ∪ ∪ — | ∪ ∪ — | ∪ ∪ — | — and — — | ∪ ∪ — | ∪ ∪ — | ∪ ∪ — | alternately.

4. "A cart(-load) of faggots" (cut branches); *genitive* in —y of divisible substances, like тру́бка табаку́, "a pipe-full of tobacco."
5. "And striding importantly, with solemn calm, a peasant-boy led the nag by the bridle" (уздá).
7. "In big boots, in a sheep-skin jacket."
Полушубо́къ, "a half-*shuba*," a short fur-coat. Шубá, the usual winter overcoat in Russia, is fur-lined and reaches below the knees; still longer is the тулупъ, a driving-coat of sheepskin reaching almost to the feet.
8. Рукави́цы, gloves without fingers, like ski-ing-mittens. А самъ: "But himself about a nail (high)"—*i.e.*, a perfect Tom Thumb.

9. Ступай, lit. "Pass beside for yourself"—*i.e.*, "Go your own way."
10. "You are too severe, I see!"
 БОЛЬНО (lit. "sick")=óчень, here merely strengthens грóзень, short form of грóзный, "wrathful, stern."
 Ивáнь Гр.=John the Terrible.
11. Изъ лѣсу: observe accent; but line 2, изъ-лѣсу: In such cases, if there is any distinction, the phrase with the accented preposition is more like an adverb—*e.g.*, за моремъ, "overseas"; but за мóремъ, "beyond the [some particular] sea." So in line 2 the forest has a wider connotation perhaps than here, where a corner of it is immediately specified.
 Вѣстíю, "of course."
13. Лѣсу́, *irreg. loc.* like въ саду́, на берегу́, never with any other *prepos.* Раздавáлся, "resounded," *ipf.* from раздавáться; *pf.* раздáться, *pret.* раздáлся, —далáсь, —óсь, —íсь.
15. Lit. "The family is a big one, but there are in all two head of (grown-up) men, my father and I"—*i.e.*, two males in the family, the rest women and girls.
 Человѣкъ is used as a noun of measure like our "head" (of cattle). So пять человѣкъ солдатъ, учениковъ, "five (head of) soldiers, pupils."
17. "Well, just think of that!" (Lit. "So behold that's what!"). "And what's your name?" (Lit. "How to call you?")—more popular than the polite какъ васъ зову́тъ?
18. Влáсомъ, *predic. instr.* of Власъ = Blasius, or Blaise (Pascal had this name).
19. Кой=котóрый or какóй. Годикъ *dimin.* of годъ, "year." Popular for скóлько вамъ лѣтъ? "How old are you?"
 Шестóй, "My sixth year has passed"—*i.e.*, "I am over six." *Ipf.* миновáть, *pf.* мíнуть.
20. (To the horse.) "'Gee, slow-coach,' shouted the mite in a bass voice."
21. "Jerked it by the bridle and strode on quicker."
 Рвану́ть, *pf.* "to pull."
 За-шагáль, *pf.* За— often denotes the beginning of an action, as за-пѣть, *pf.*, "to begin to sing, strike up" (*cf.* No. 25, line 19).
23. Уморíтельно, "killingly"—*i.e.*, ridiculously; so у смѣшнó, "killingly funny."
27. "The sleigh, the faggots, the piebald [*dim.* of пѣгíй] horse."

28. " And the snow which lay up to the windows of the village " —*i.e.*, as high as the cottage windows. Окóшекъ, *gen. pl.* of окóшко.

31. " With the stamp of the unkindly, cruel winter; everything that is so tormentingly [*i.e.*, unutterably] sweet to a Russian soul, and which inspires Russian thoughts in the mind " (lit. " into the minds ").

Клеймó, " stamp, hall-mark." Нелюдíмый, " unfriendly, misanthropic." Мертвѣящій, " deadening."

Вселять *ipf.*; вселить *pf.*, properly " to settle," also " to inspire, suggest."

The poet, on the one hand, is entranced by the beauty of the snow-covered winter landscape; yet he cannot forget the sufferings of the poor in cold weather, although these are faced with cheerfulness and heroism.

23. " My friend, my brother," the most stirring and hopeful of Nadson's poems. The weary toilers in the cause of Right may take heart; better days are coming; the world is sick of pain and bloodshed; and men's hearts are ready to turn towards love and goodness.

Metre.—Anapæstic: dactyls and spondees are admitted for variety.

1, 2. *Scan.:*

Дру́гъ мой̄ | бра́тъ мой̄ | уста́ | лы́й̄ страда́ | ю́щій̄ бра́тъ,
 Кто́-бу́ ты̄ | не́ былъ̄ | не́ па́ | да́й̄ ду́шой̄.

Irregular rhythm for special emphasis.

2. " Whoever thou art (wast) "—neg. needless in Engl.

3. Пусть, lines 3 to 6 form an *if*-clause in form of command; the *then*-clause begins line 7.

4. " Over an earth drenched with tears."

Омытой, *p.p.p.* of омѣть, *pf.* of омыва́ть.

5. " Let the holy ideal (be) shattered and slandered " (руга́ть, " to scold ").

7. " Believe (me), the time will come " (*fut.* of паста́ть).

9, 10. " Not with (in) a crown of thorns, not beneath the galling [lit. " pressing "] chain, not with the cross on her bowed shoulders."

Согбѣнный̄ or согнутый̄, *p.p.p.* of согбѣа́ть, *ipf.*; согну́ть, *pf.*, " to bow, bend."

11. Scan.—Въ мѣрѣ прійде̄тъ | она̄ въ сил̄ | ѣ̄, etc.

12. Съ яркимъ свѣ̄тъ | то̄чемъ сча̄с | -тя̄ въ рӯкахъ |

These examples show that relatively unimportant words of two syllables may lose their accent if the rhythm demands it.

15, 16. "No want, unenlightened, killing want, no sword, no posts of shame" (gallows).

Мертвѣящій, *pres. p.a.* from мертвӣтъ, *rarer ipf.* of у—, for usual умерщвля̄тъ, "to kill."

NADSON

24. "Mother." The poet bewails the loneliness of his boyhood, and recalls or imagines an unexpected visit from his mother; the rapture of their greeting; the songs and fairy-stories with which she cheered and consoled him. This seems to suggest a later time, when the poet, still lonely and misunderstood, longs for his mother, who can only come to him in dreams.

Metre.—Anapæstic.

1. Мнѣ пѣлю, "fell to my lot."

2. Взятый, *p.p.p.* of взять, "taken through a whim by a strange family."

4. "Learning the whole burden of people's charity."

7. Отрад. мол., *gen. plur.*, object of не шептáль.

9, 10. "I grew up in loneliness" (*adv.*); "I grew up forgotten [*predic. instr.*], a timid boy [*instr.*], sullen, sickly" (*nom.*).

11, 12. Lit. "With a mind sadly developed not after the manner of a child; with a sensitive, morbidly sensitive, spirit."

20. "But dreams are already over me, holy dreams."

21. "Hark, the sound of steps and (of) a rustling [*pres. part. a.* of шумѣтъ] dress!"

23. И, etc. "And someone's embraces twined (themselves in a ring) round my neck."

Обви́лися, *past* of обви́ться, *pf.* of обвива́ться: ся popular and poet. for съ after vowel.

29-32. Мотылькóвъ, *gen. pl.* of мотылёкъ = ба́бочка, "butterfly." This and ры́бокъ and плодóвъ are *partitive gen.* English "some." Его, *i.e.* рáя.

Trans.—"As on former nights, hast thou brought with thee from its meadows butterflies bright as day, from its rivers fish with many-coloured scales, from its dark gardens aromatic fruits?"

35. "In the blue clouds [lit. "streams"] of holy incense." From Gk. Θυρίαια.

40. "And thread strings of pearls out of them."

45-48. Lit. "And beneath still caresses, fanned by the ecstasy of floating dreams, I sweetly closed my weary eyes, burying my head in the pillow, wet with tears."

Обвѣя́нь, *p.p.p.* of (об)-вѣя́ть, "to blow upon." Нахл., *p.p. act.* of нахлы́нуть, *pf.* "to stream up." Смыка́ть, *ipf.*; сомкнѹ́тъ, *pf.* "to shut, fasten."

48. Прил., *gerund past* of (при)льнѹ́тъ, "to nestle." Намок., *p.p. act.* of намóкнуть, *pf.* of —ка́ть.

25 "Sunset." The crimson glow of evening slowly fades; the village is silent; one faint song alone is heard, save for the stream by the wood. The trees stand like giants, the fields slumber wrapt in mist. Weird cloud-shapes float across the sky. The longing for love and happiness reawakens in the poet's heart.

Metre.—Iambic: ∪ — | ∪ — | ∪ — | ∪ — | ∪ and ∪ — | ∪ — | ∪ — | ∪ — alternately.

1. "In the sky the evening-glow slowly (lazily) burns away in crimson radiance" (lit. "streak").
Заря is either the glow of dawn or of sunset.
6. Уснѹ́шемъ, *loc. sing. masc. p.p. act.* of уснѹ́тъ, *pf.* "to fall asleep."
7. "And the streamlet, with playful eddies [lit. "playing with its eddies"], runs babbling through the wood."
Ipf. журча́тъ, *pf.* за—, "to murmur, babble," etc.
14. Cf. No. 5, line 2.
15. Lit. "Light with darkness in exquisite union lies upon foliage and tree-trunks."

17-20. "With eager (thirsty) delight my breast inbreathes the cool streams (of air) and anew in my heart wakes [lit. "boils up "] the longing," etc.

26. "Life." The poet describes the life of man as a series of violent contrasts—love and hatred, joy and sorrow, sin and holiness—wherein he can trace no law but chaos.

Metre.—Iambic: $\cup - | \cup - | \cup - | \cup - | \cup - |$
 $- \cup | \bar{\cup}$ and $\cup - | \cup - | \cup - | \cup - | \cup - | \cup -$
 alternately.

4. "Confounding [lit. "having confounded "] what is great with the worthless and ridiculous." Смѣшáть, *pf.* of смѣшивать.
5. "What discordant tumult!"
7. "Here saucily ring the harlequin's bells, while there goes a prophet bowed beneath a cross." Соґб, see No. 23, line 10.
10. "There is also the hungry groan of rebellious poverty."
14. Подтóченный, *p.p.p.* of (под)точить, "to gnaw (under)."
16. Подáвленный, *p.p.p.* of подавить, *pf.* of подавлять, "to crush, weigh down."

VOCABULARY

(See NOTES)

A

Александрійскій
 а́лый, ruby-coloured
 а́лчный, thirsty, famished
 а́нгель, angel
 арлеки́нь, harlequin
 архáнгельскій (*adj.*), from
 Archangel

Б

багрéць, purple colour
 ба́сь, base
 ба́тька, ба́тя, daddy
 ба́юшки-баю́, hush-by baby
 безви́нный, innocent, guiltless
 безгрѣ́шный, sinless
 безда́рный (-рень, -рна, -рно),
 not talented
 безпло́дный, futile
 безутѣ́шно, inconsolably
 беззавѣ́тный, devoted
 беззвѣ́чно, soundless
 безконéчный, endless
 безкрéстный, without a cross
 безмо́лвно, silently
 безпросвѣ́тный, without a
 glimmer of light
 безу́мный, mad
 безъ, without
 бе́регъ, shore, bank
 бѣ́тва, combat
 благода́тная, benevolent

благода́ть (*f.*), benevolence
 благоро́дный, noble
 благословля́ть (*ipf.*), благо-
 слови́ть (*pf.*), to bless, to
 thank
 блаже́нство, blessedness
 блéскъ, shine, glitter
 блестя́ть (блещу́, блестя́шь),
 to shine
 блѣ́дный, pale
 блужда́ть, to wander, to err
 богаты́рь, hero, valiant knight
 Богъ, God
 бо́дро, bravely
 боево́й (*adj.*), of battle
 Бо́жий (*adj.*), of God
 бо́й, fight, battle
 бо́ль, бо́лѣ, more (*comp.* of
 много)
 бо́льно, painfully (*pop.*), very,
 much
 большо́й, big
 болѣ́зненно, painfully
 больно́й, ill, sick
 бо́рзая, swift, quick
 бо́рьба, struggle
 босо́й (босъ, босы), bare-
 footed
 бра́нный, warlike
 брата́, brother
 бре́мя, burden (*fig.* weight)
 броди́ть, to wander

бубѣнчикъ, little bell
 будить, to awaken (*trans.*)
 бѹдто (*adv.*), as if
 будь!, be!
 буйный вѣтеръ, raging wind
 бѹря, storm
 бѹстро, quickly
 быть, to be
 бѣдный, poor
 бѣдняжка, poor fellow
 бѣжать, to run
 бѣлѣть, to show white
 бѣшенный, mad, frenzied

В

вааль, bail
 важно, gravely
 вакханка, bacchante
 валь, wave, billow
 вбѣжавши, *p. ger.* of вбѣ-
 жать, to run into
 вволю, at will, at pleasure
 вдрѹгъ, suddenly
 вдыхать (*ipf.*), вдохнѹть (*pf.*),
 to breathe
 вдѣвать, вдѣть (*pf.* вдѣну), to
 put in, draw in
 вездѣ, everywhere
 везѹщій (*pr. part.* of везти,
 возить), to cart, transport
 великанъ, giant
 великій, great
 велѣніе, be, order, commands
 веретенó, spindle
 вернуться, to come back
 верста, verst (see Notes)
 вершина, summit, top
 весѣлый, merry
 весна, spring
 вести, водить, to lead
 весь, вся, всё, all
 вѣтхій, old, ancient
 вечерній (*adj.*), evening
 вечеръ, evening
 вѣшній (*poet.*), весенній (*adj.*),
 spring
 вздремнѹть, to take a nap
 вздыматься, to raise

взять (*pf.* возьмѹ), to take;
 брать (*ipf.* берѹ)
 видъ, appearance; съ виду, by
 appearance
 вижу, I see, of видѣть, to see
 вихрь (*m.*), whirlwind
 внимать (*ipf.*), внять (*perf.*), to
 listen
 внукъ, grandchild
 внутрї, inside
 вода, water
 воздвигать (*ipf.*), воздвигнѹть
 (*pf.*), to raise, erect, rear
 вóздухъ, air
 возноситься (*ipf.*), вознестись
 (*pf.*), to rise, mount
 возславить, to glorify
 возъ, cart-load
 война, war
 воинъ, warrior
 вокругъ, round about
 волкъ, wolf
 волна, wave, billow
 волнистый, wavy
 воля, will, freedom
 воображать (*ipf.*), вообразить
 (*pf.*), to imagine
 ворошокъ (*dim.* of вóрохъ),
 pile
 вотъ, that is
 вражда, enmity
 время, time
 всегда, always
 всегó, all together
 вселять (*ipf.*), вселить (*pf.*),
 to inspire
 вскружить гóлову, to turn
 one's brain
 вспоминать, вспомнить (*pf.*),
 to remember, recollect
 встрепенуться, to shake the
 wings
 встрѣча, meeting; на-встрѣчу
 мнѣ, to meet me
 встрѣчать (*ipf.*), встрѣтить
 (*pf.*), to meet
 вступать (*ipf.*), -нить (*pf.*), to
 enter

давать (даю), дать (<i>pf.</i>), дамъ, даны, дать, дадимъ, дадите, дадутъ, to give	дрожать, to tremble
далекó, far	другъ, дружкóкъ (<i>dim.</i>), дру- зья́ (<i>pl.</i>), friend
дальнiй, far (<i>adj.</i>)	дру́жно, amicably, unani- mously
даръ, gift	дубра́ва, grove of leafy trees
два́, two	дубъ, oak
дви́женiе, be, movement	дúма, thought
дворóвый, belonging to the house of a nobleman	дúмать, to think
день, day	дúмушка (<i>dim.</i>), see дúма
ди́кий, wild	духо́вно, spiritually
дитя́, child	духъ, spirit
дно, bottom	душá, soul
для, for	души́стый, fragrant
до (<i>gen.</i>), till	ду́шно, stifling
добро́, good	дымъ, smoke
до́брый, good, kind	дыхáнье, breath
доводíть (<i>ipf.</i>), довести́ (<i>pf.</i>), to lead up to	дыша́ть, по- (<i>pf.</i>), to breathe; дохну́ть (<i>pf.</i>), to blow
довóльно, enough	ды́чиха, sexton's wife
довóльство, wealth	дѣ́вица, maiden
догора́ть, -рѣ́ть (<i>pf.</i>), to burn out	дѣ́ло, occupation, business
до́ждь (<i>m.</i>), rain	дѣ́ти (<i>pl.</i> of дитя́), children
доко́ль, till	дѣ́тскiй (<i>adj.</i>), children's
до́лгий, long	дѣ́тство, childhood
до́лго, a long time	
долго́вѣчный, everlasting	Е
до́лина, valley	его, his
до́лу, down	едва́, scarcely
доми́шко, small miserable house	ей, to her
домъ, дома́ (<i>pl.</i>), house; дóма, at home; домóй, home (<i>adv.</i>)	ѣ́льникъ, fir-grove
доро́га, road, way	есть, is, there is
дорого́й, dear	ещѣ, still, yet
досы́та, till satisfied	Ж
доходитъ (<i>ipf.</i>), дойти́ (<i>pf.</i>), to come to, to go as far as	жа́дный, eager, greedy
древеса́, деревéсь (<i>g. pl.</i>), trees	жа́ль, жа́лко, it is a pity
дрема́ть (дремлю́, лешь), to slumber, to doze	жа́лѣть, to pity
дремíть (see Notes)	жа́ркий, hot
дрови́шки (<i>dim.</i>), дрова́ (<i>pl.</i>), fuel	жа́тва, reaping
дрóвни (<i>pl.</i>), peasant's sledge	жа́ть, to reap
дровосѣ́къ, woodcutter	жда́ть, to wait
	жемчу́жный (<i>adj.</i>), pearly
	жена́, wife
	желáние, desire, wish
	желу́докъ, stomach
	желѣ́зный, iron

жѣртва, victim, sacrifice
жестокій, cruel, hard
живой, alive
животворить, to vivify
жизнь (*f.*), life
жить, to live
жизнь, life (manner of living)
жужжанье, buzzing
журча (*pr. ger.* of журчать), to warble, gurgle
журчанье, же, warbling, gurgling

З

забава, amusement, fun, sport
забота, care, trouble
забывать (*ipf.*), -ся; забыть (*pf.*), -ся, to forget
зависть, envy
завтра, to-morrow
завыванье, howling
завывать (*ipf.*), завывать (*pf.*), to howl
завѣтный, sacred
задумать, to plan, think of
задумываться (*ipf.*), задуматься (*pl.*), to muse, be sad
законъ, law
закалёжь (закалить), въ бою, hardened, used to war
закипать, -пѣть (*pf.*), to begin to boil
закромъ, corn-bin
закрѣвши (закрѣть), having shut
заливать, залить (*pf.*), to flood
замирая (*ger.* of замирать), -мереть, *pf.*), to die away (sound), sink
замѣнять, замѣнить (*pf.*), to substitute, replace
заодно, unanimously
запасъ, stock, store
заплакать, to begin to weep
заповѣдный (see the Notes)
запоздальный, belated
заращать (*ipf.*), зарасті (*pf.*), to be overgrown

зарѣться (*pf.*), to bury oneself
заря (see Notes), evening-red, dawn
заступникъ, defender, intercessor
застучать, to begin to tap
застывать (*ipf.*), застыть (*pf.*), to congeal
засыпать (*ipf.*), заснуть (*pf.*), to fall asleep
зато, on the other hand
захлебнуться, to choke oneself
зашагать, to begin to stride
зашумѣть, to begin to make a noise
звать, to call
звукъ, sound
звучать, про- (*pf.*), to sound
звѣзда, звѣзды (*pl.*), star
звѣрь (*m.*), wild beast
здорово? (*pop.*) how do you do?
здравъ, здравый (*adj.*), sound
здѣсь, here
зеленѣть, to grow green
зелёный, green
земля, earth, land, soil
земной, earth (*adj.*)
зернистый, grainy, granulous
зима, winter
зимній (*adj.*), winter
знаменовать (*ipf.*), о- (*pf.*), (-ую, -уешь), to signify, mean
зло, evil
злѣба, malice
злой (золь, злѣ, злы), malicious, wicked
знать, to know
знойный, burning, hot
золото, gold
золотой, golden

И

и, and
и́ва, willow
играть, to play
идеаль, ideal
изволить, to will, wish

извѣдывать (*ipf.*), извѣдать (*pf.*), to learn, ascertain
 изгнание, exile, banishment
 изгнанникъ, exile
 издавать звукъ (*ipf.*), издать (*pf.*), to produce a sound
 издержать, to spend
 измучивать (*ipf.*), измучить (*pf.*), to tire out
 изумрудный, emerald (*adj.*)
 изъ, out of
 икона, ikon, image
 или, or
 искать (ищу, ищешь), to look for
 искренний, sincere
 исполненный, full

К

каждый, every, each
 казакъ, Cossack
 казачий, казачий (*adj.*),
 Cossack's
 какой, ая, ое, what, which
 какъ, as, how
 калмыкъ, Calmuck
 камень, камни (*pl.*), stone
 капризный, capricious
 картина, picture
 картонное, made of pasteboard
 катить, to roll, to move
 кинжалъ, dagger
 кинуть, to leave behind
 кипеть, to boil
 клеветá, calumny
 клеймо, stamp, mark
 книга, книжка (*dim.*), book
 князь, prince
 когда, when
 когти (*pl.*), коготь (*sing.*),
 claw
 коимъ = которымъ, который,
 which
 кой (pop. of который), which
 колокольчикъ, bell
 колосъ, ear of corn
 колыбѣль, cradle

колыбѣльная пѣсня, lullaby
 коль (pop.), if
 конченъ, а, о, finished
 конь (*m.*), steed
 копанá, hear
 корень (*m.*), root
 косить, to mow, scythe
 кость (*f.*), косточка (*dim.*),
 bone
 котомка, sack, wallet
 кошка, cat
 край, edge, brim, country
 красá, beauty
 красивый, red, beautiful (poet.)
 кремнистый, flinty
 крестъ, cross
 крестьянский, peasant (*adj.*)
 кричать (*ipf.*), крикнуть (*pf.*),
 to cry out
 криво́й, curved, crooked
 кровавый, bloody
 кроватка (*dim.*), little bed
 кровля, roof
 кровопролитный, sanguinary
 (of combats)
 кровь (*f.*), blood
 кругомъ, round about
 кружка, mug
 крупный, big, large-grained
 крути́ (*pr. ger. of крутить*), to
 twirl, whirl
 крыло, крылья (*pl.*), wing
 крыса, rat
 крыть, по- (*pf.*), to cover
 кто, who; кто-нибудь, some-
 body
 купчиха, merchant's wife
 курятина, -ка (*dim.*), fowl's
 flesh
 куща, tent, shade

Л

лазурный, sky-blue
 лазурь (*f.*), azure
 лай, barking
 лаская (*ger. of ласкать*), to
 caress

ласки, caresses
 ласково, kindly, welcomingly
 лачужка (*dim.*), little hut
 левъ, льва́, львы́ (*pl.*), lion
 легко́-, easily
 лежащій (*pr. part. of лежать*),
 to lie
 лелѣя (*pr. ger. of лелѣять*), to
 fondle, cherish
 летѣть, летать (*impf.*), по-
 (*perf.*), to fly
 ли, if, whether; ли . . . ли, either
 . . . or, whether . . . or
 ликовать (-ую, -ешь), to re-
 joice
 ликующій, rejoicing
 лира, lyre
 лиса́, лиси́ца, fox
 листьва́, foliage
 листьочекъ (*dim.*), leaf
 листь, листьа (*pl.*), leaf
 лить (лью́, льёшь), to pour
 лицемѣрный, hypocritical
 лицо́, face
 лишёніе, privation, want
 лосниться, to be glossy, be
 sleek
 лоша́дка, little horse
 луна́, moon
 лугъ, meadow
 лучшій, best
 лучъ, ray, beam
 лѣнливо, lazily
 лѣсъ, forest
 лѣто, summer
 любезенъ, любезный, dear,
 amiable
 любовь (*f.*), love
 любящій (*pr. part. of любить*),
 to love
 люди (*pl. of человекъ*), people
 людско́й, human

М

ма́ль, small
 ма́льчикъ, boy
 малю́тка, the little one

малю́точка (*dim.*), little one
 мать, mother
 махать, махну́ть (*pf.*), to wave
 ма́чта, mast
 мгла́, mist
 мгнове́нье, moment
 ме́дленно, slowly
 мелководный, shallow
 ме́льница, mill
 ме́ртвая, dead, slow coach
 мертвѣющій, deadening
 мечта́, dream
 мечъ, sword
 мигъ, wink, twinkling of an eye
 ми́лость (*f.*), grace, favour
 ми́лый, dear
 мимо, past, by
 миноваться, to pass, to be over
 мину́та, minute, moment
 миновать (*impf.*), мину́ть (*pf.*),
 to pass over
 ми́рный, peaceful
 ми́ръ, peace
 ми́ръ, world
 младе́нецъ, baby, infant
 младо́й (молодо́й), young
 многово́дный, abounding in
 water
 мно́го (*adv.*), мно́гие (*pl. adj.*),
 much, many
 мнѣ (*dat. of я*), to me
 моги́ла, tomb
 могъ, могли́ (*past of мочь*), to
 be able
 мой, my
 молва́, rumour
 моле́ние, praying
 моли́тва, prayer
 моли́ться, to pray
 мо́лнія, lightning
 мо́льба, prayer, entreating
 мо́ре, sea
 морепла́ватель, seaman
 морить, to starve
 морозъ, frost
 мотыле́къ, butterfly
 мракъ, darkness, obscurity
 мудре́цъ, sage, wise man

мужі́къ, peasant
 мужичо́къ, little man
 му́зыка, music
 му́ка, му́ки (*pl.*), the tor-
 ments
 муравá, green grass
 муравéй, ant
 му́тный, not clear, turbid
 мучі́тельно, painfully
 мча́ться (мчу́сь, мчи́шься), to
 run, hurry away quickly
 мы́сли, thoughts
 мышь (*f.*), mouse
 мѣ́няя (*pr. ger. of мѣнять*), to
 change
 мѣ́сяць, moon, month
 мѣшо́къ, мѣшкі́ (*pl.*), sack
 мя́гкій, soft
 мясо́е, the viands, of meat
 мяте́жный, rebellious

Н

на, on
 наводи́ть (*ipf.*), навести́ (*pf.*),
 to lead on, bring on
 навѣ́ки, for ever
 наго́й, naked
 награ́да, prize, reward
 нагусті́ть, to thicken
 наде́жда, hope
 надъ (о) (*instr.*), over, above
 надѣ́яться, to hope
 на́гло, saucily
 назывáть (*ipf.*), назва́ть (*pf.*),
 to name, call
 наизусть, by heart
 накúшавши́сь (*p. ger.*), накú-
 шаться, to eat one's fill
 намóкши́й (*p.p. of номокнуть*),
 to get wet
 намъ (*dat. of мы*), to us
 напи́ться (*pf.*), to drink one's
 fill
 напла́каться, to weep enough
 напы́щенный, pampered with
 pride
 наро́дный, national
 наро́дъ, people

нару́жно, outwardly, ap-
 parently
 наскúчива́ть, наскúчить (*pf.*),
 to bore, to become irk-
 some
 насмотрѣ́ться, to admire suffi-
 ciently
 настава́ть (*ipf.*), наста́ть (*pf.*)
 (наста́ну), to come, approach
 насто́ящій, real
 наступáть (*ipf.*), наступі́ть
 (*pf.*), to step, to come, to
 begin
 насыпа́ть, to fill up
 нахлы́нувший, *p.p. of нахлы-*
нуть pf., to rush in, to in-
 vade
 нашъ, our
 не, not
 небесный (*adj.*), of heaven
 не́бо, sky, heaven; небеса́ (*pl.*)
 неві́нный, innocent
 неда́вно, recently
 нелюди́мый, misanthropic
 немно́го, a little
 ненави́дѣть, to hate
 неправ́да, untruth
 непого́да, bad weather, stormy
 непоко́рный, indocile, dis-
 obedient
 непоня́тная, incomprehensible
 непритво́рный, sincere
 неруко́творный, not made with
 human hands
 несмѣ́лый, shy
 нестро́йный, dissonant, dis-
 cordant
 не́сь, нести́, понести́ (*pf.*), to
 carry
 неужели́, неужли́, indeed ?
 неутомі́мо, indefatigably, un-
 tiringly
 ни, neither, nor, either, or
 ни́ва, cornfield
 нигде́, nowhere
 низа́ть жемчу́жныя ні́ти, to
 thread pearls
 никто́, nobody

пИсХОдИТЬ (<i>ipf.</i>), нИзойТИ (<i>pf.</i>), to descend on	одИнЪ, однА, однО, однЕ однАждЕ, once
нИчЕГО, nothing	однОзвУчнЫЙ (<i>adj.</i>), in unison
нИчТОжнЫЙ, null, nothing (<i>adj.</i>)	одѢтЫЙ, clad, dressed
нИчУТЬ, not at all	ОЗнИМЬ (<i>f.</i>), see Notes
нИщЕтА, misery, poverty	ОЗлОблѢнЕ, anger, irritation
но, but	ОКЕАнЪ, ocean
нОвЫЙ, new	ОКОШКО (<i>dim.</i>), window
ногА, foot, leg	ОКружАть, ОКружИТЬ (<i>pf.</i>), to surround
ногОтОКЪ (see Notes), little nail	ОКтябРь, October
ноСИТЬСЯ (<i>ipf.</i>), нестИсь (<i>pf.</i>), to move quickly	ОмЫтЫЙ (<i>part. p.</i> омыТЬ), to wash all over
ночнОЙ (<i>adj.</i>), of night	онЪ, he; онА, she; онО, it; онИ, they
ночУЯ (<i>pr. ger.</i> of ночЕвАть), to pass the night	ОпАснЫЙ, dangerous
ночь (<i>f.</i>), night	ОполчАТЬСЯ (<i>ipf.</i>), ОполчИТЬСЯ (<i>pf.</i>), to arm
ну!, come!, eh!, ah!	ОсвѢжАТЬСЯ (<i>ipf.</i>), ОсвѢжИТЬСЯ (<i>pf.</i>), to be freshened
нуждА, want, need	ОсѢннИЙ, autumn (<i>adj.</i>)
нынѢ, now	Осень (<i>f.</i>), autumn
нѢжнЫЙ, tender	ОспАрИВАТЬ, to dispute, con- trovert
нѢмой, dumb	ОстАВАТЬСЯ, остАТЬСЯ (<i>pf.</i>), to remain
нѢтъ, no, there is not	

О

о, about	ОстрОгЪ, prison, gaol
обветшАлЫЙ, old, obsolete	ОтвОзИТЬ (<i>ipf.</i>), отвезТИ, to drive away, transport
обвИВАТЬ, обвИТЬ (<i>pf.</i>), to wind round, wrap up	ОтдАВАТЬ (<i>ipf.</i>), ОтдАТЬ (<i>pf.</i>), to give away
обвѢянЪ (<i>p.p.p.</i> of обвѢЯТЬ, <i>pf.</i>), to waft	ОтдАлѢннЫЙ, distant, remote
обИДА, offence, affront	ОтдыхАТЬ, ОтдохнУТЬ (<i>pf.</i>), to rest
обИТЕЛЬ (<i>f.</i>), see Notes	ОтецЪ, father
облАскАнЪ (<i>p.p.p.</i> of обла- скАТЬ), to lavish one's caresses	ОткрЫтЫЙ (<i>adj.</i>), open
облЕгАТЬ (<i>ipf.</i>), облЕчь (<i>pf.</i>), to encircle, enclose	ОткУДА, where from
обогрѢТЬ (<i>pf.</i>), обогрѢВАТЬ (<i>ipf.</i>), to warm	ОтпУщеннЫЙ, freedman
образОКЪ, little ikon (image)	ОтрАДА, comfort
обЪЯтИе, embrace; обЪЯтИЯ (<i>pl.</i>), arms	ОтрАднЫЙ, consolatory
овчИннЫЙ, of sheepskin	ОтряхАТЬ (<i>ipf.</i>), ОтряхнУТЬ (<i>pf.</i>), to shake off
оглЯдывАТЬСЯ, оглЯнУТЬСЯ (<i>pf.</i>), to look round	ОтѢжЕе поЛЕ (see Notes), field for hunting
огОнЬ (<i>m.</i>), fire, flame	ОхОтА, hunting, hunt
одИноко, lonely	ОчАровАнЕ, enchantment
	ОчертАнИЯ, outlines, coutours
	Очи (ОКО, <i>sing.</i>), eyes (poet)

П

па́даты, to fall
 па́дшій (*part.*), fallen
 паде́нье, fall
 пала́та, chamber, court of justice
 па́мятникъ, monument
 па́мяще (magn.), big lad
 па́русъ, sail
 пасть (*pf.*), выпада́тъ на до́лю, to fall to the lot of
 па́харь, ploughman
 паха́тъ, to plough
 пе́рвый, first
 передъ, before
 пережива́тъ (*ipf.*), пережи́тъ (*pf.*), to survive
 перепа́хивать, to plough again
 переполни́ться (*pf.*), -ня́ться (*ipf.*), to overflow
 пе́рль, pearl
 песо́къ, sand
 пе́стрый, many-coloured
 Пе́тръ, Peter
 печа́лить, to sadden, afflict
 печа́ль (*f.*), sorrow
 печа́льный, sad
 пи́ть, по́тъ, poet
 пла́кать, за- (*pf.*), to weep
 плаку́чий, weeping
 пла́тье, dress
 плечо́, shoulder
 пло́дь, fruit
 плугъ, plough
 плы́ть, to sail, swim
 пляса́тъ (*ipf.*), по- (*pf.*), to dance
 по, over, through, by
 пови́нуясь (*pr. ger. of повиноваться*), to obey
 повсемѣ́стно, everywhere
 повсю́ду, everywhere
 поги́бнуть, to ruin, destroy
 пода́вленный, suppressed
 подарить (see да́рить), to present
 пода́чка, gift, sop

подби́ра́тъ (*ipf.*), подобра́тъ (*pf.*), to take up
 подлу́нный, sublunar
 подни́ма́тъ (*ipf.*), -ся; подни́тъ (*pf.*), to raise
 подобны́й, alike, similar
 подру́жка (*dim. of подруга, fem.*), companion, friend
 подсмо́трѣть, to observe
 подто́ченный, gnawed, nibbled
 поду́шка, pillow
 подъ, under
 подъѣздъ, street door, house entrance
 по-дѣ́тски (*adv.*), like a child
 поживи́ться, to take advantage of, pick up
 позабы́тый, forgotten
 по́здний, late (*adj.*)
 позорный сто́лбъ, pillory
 позоръ, disgrace, dishonour
 пойти́ (see и́ти)
 пои́тъ, на- (*pf.*), to give to drink, water
 поко́й, rest
 поко́йный, peaceful
 по́ле, field
 по́лзаты, ползти́, to creep, crawl
 по́лный, full
 полнова́стно, absolutely
 по́лночь (*f.*), midnight
 положи́тъ (*pf. of класть*), to put
 поло́са, stripe, band
 полоса́тый, striped (see Notes)
 полушубо́къ, short fur coat
 по́льмя, пла́мя, flame
 полюбова́ться (*pf. of любоваться*), to admire
 поля́на, glade
 помертвѣ́тъ, to fade
 по́мнить, to remember
 помолит́ся (*pf. of моли́ться*), to pray
 понахму́риться, to frown
 поника́тъ (*ipf.*), пони́кнутъ (*pf.*), to sink, droop

попа́ться, to be caught	приноси́ть (<i>ipf.</i>), прине́сти (<i>pf.</i>), to bring
по-плясать (see пля-)	припрятать, to hide
попри́ще, career, course	приро́да, nature
попусто́му, vainly	прихо́дь, coming, arrival
попрыгу́нья, leaper, dancer	прихотли́вый, whimsical, capricious
пора́, time	прихо́ть (<i>f.</i>), caprice, whim
пору́ганный (<i>part. p.</i> пору- га́ть), to dishonour, defame	прие́мля, accepting
поселе́ние, abode	прийти́, to arrive, come to
поселя́нинъ, villager	примолкнуть, to become silent
послу́шный, obedient	приятный, agreeable
послед́ний, last	про, about
посмотрѣ́ть (<i>pf.</i>), to have a look; смотре́ть (<i>ipf.</i>)	пробира́ться, to make one's way through
поспѣ́шать, -шить (<i>pf.</i>), to make all possible speed	пробужда́ть (<i>ipf.</i>), -ся; пробуды́ть (<i>pf.</i>), -ся, to awaken (fig. to rouse, stir up)
посреди́, among	провожа́ть, -води́ть, to see away, off
посыла́ть (<i>ipf.</i>), посла́ть (<i>pf.</i>), to send	пройти́, to pass
поу́тру, in the morning	про́за, prose
поцѣ́луй, kiss	прозвенѣ́ть (<i>pf.</i> of звенѣ́ть), jingle, ring
почива́ть (<i>ipf.</i>), почи́ть (<i>pf.</i>), to sleep, to rest	прокорми́ть, to feed (through)
почти́, almost	пролива́ть слѣзы, проли́ть (<i>pf.</i>), пролю́, to shed tears
пошли́, started	проливно́й дождь (<i>m.</i>), shower, pouring rain
пошлос́ть, vulgarity, tasteless- ness	проли́ться, to spill, pour out
поща́да, mercy	промерза́ть, to freeze through
поэ́тъ, poet	промча́ться, to pass rapidly
поя́съ, belt, girdle, waist	пропа́сть, to be lost
пра́вда, right, truth, justice	пропѣ́ть, to sing through
пра́во, right	проро́къ, prophet
пра́хъ, dust	просвѣ́щенье, enlightenment
предѣ́, before	проси́ть, to beg, ask for
прекрасный, beautiful	просты́ть, to forgive; просты́, farewell
преле́сть, charm, beauty	просыпа́ться (<i>ipf.</i>), просну́ться (<i>pl.</i>), to wake, awake
преступле́ние, crime	прохла́дный, cool
призра́чный, fantastical	проѣзжі́й, passer-by, traveller
призывать́ (<i>ipf.</i>), призва́ть (<i>pf.</i>), to call upon	прошлы́й, past
приклады́ваться (<i>ipf.</i>), -лечь (<i>pf.</i>), to lie down	проща́льный (<i>adj.</i>), parting, farewell
прикры́тый, covered	пру́дь, pond
прильну́вши (<i>p. ger.</i> of приль- ну́ть), to adhere to	
прима́нка, attraction	
принимáться (<i>ipf.</i>), приня́ться (<i>pf.</i>), to start	

птичка (*dim.*), little bird
 пугливый, shy, skittish
 пускай, let (*introduces wish or command*)
 пустой, vain, empty
 пустыня, desert
 пусть (see пускай)
 путникъ, ца (*fem.*), traveller
 путь (*m.*), way, road, journey
 пышный, superb, luxurious
 пьяный, tipsy, drunk
 пѣгоный (*adj. dim.*), pied
 (horse)
 пѣсня, song
 пѣть (пою, поёшь), to sing;
 спѣть (*pf.*)

Р

рабѣть, to work
 рабъ, serf
 равнодушно, indifferently
 ради, for the sake of
 радоваться, to rejoice
 радъ, glad
 разби́тый (*part. p.*), разби́вать,
 разби́ть (*pf.*), to break to
 pieces
 разбѣгаться, to disperse
 развитой, developed
 разгаръ, the highest degree of
 heat
 разгораться (*ipf.*), разгорѣть-
 ся (*pf.*), to begin to flame
 разгулье, revelry
 раздаваться (*ipf.*), раздаться
 (*pf.*), to be distributed,
 sound
 рассказывать (*ipf.*), расска-
 зать (*pf.*), to relate
 разсѣянный, dispersed
 разумный, wise
 развѣхаться, to go in different
 directions
 рай, paradise; райскій (*adj.*)
 раскачать, to shake (asunder)
 раскидывать, to throw, scatter
 расти, росъ (*past*), to grow

растоптанный (*p. part. of рас-
 топтать*), to tread down,
 crush
 расцвѣтать (*ipf.*), расцвѣсти
 (*pf.*), to bloom, open (of
 flowers)
 расшива́ть (*ipf.*), расши́ть (*pf.*),
 разошью, to embroider
 расшириться (*ipf.*), расши-
 риться (*pf.*), to enlarge, ex-
 pand
 рвану́ть, to pull
 ребѣнокъ, child
 ревность, jealousy
 робѣть, to be shy, shrink
 родина, native country, birth-
 place
 роди́ый, native, own by birth
 роскошный, luxurious, mag-
 nific
 рожь (*f.*), rye
 ро́щя, grove
 руби́ть, to hew, chop
 рудникъ, mine
 ружьё, gun, musket
 рука, hand, arm
 рукави́цы, mittens
 ру́скій, Russian
 Русь, Russia
 ручеёкъ (*dim.*), stream
 ручей, brook, stream
 ры́бка (*dim. of рыба*), fish
 рыцарь, knight
 рѣдкий, rare (*adj.*)
 рѣзвость (*f.*), merriment
 рѣка, river
 рѣсни́цы, eyelashes
 рѣше́ние, sentence, decision

С

сади́ться, to sit down
 садъ, garden
 са́мый, same, self
 самъ, oneself
 сапоги́, boots
 сбыв́ся, to be accomplished
 свезти́, to convey

свершать (<i>ipf.</i>), -шить (<i>pf.</i>), <i>reflex.</i> , to be fulfilled	сколько, how much, many
свивать (<i>ipf.</i>), свить (<i>pf.</i>), to twist, to nest	скóрбный, sorrowful
свистѣть (свищú, тíшь), to whistle	скóрбь (<i>f.</i>), sorrow
свобода, freedom	скóро, снóрѣй, quickly
свободный, free	скрипѣть, to creak
свой, my, thy, etc., own	скучать, to feel lonely
свѣвать, свѣять (<i>pf.</i>), to blow off	скúчно, lonely
свѣжий, fresh	скúчный, dull
свѣтíло, star, radiance	слáва, glory
свѣтлый, bright	слáвень, famous, glorious
свѣтитъ, to light, shine, give a light	слáвный, famous, glorious
свѣточъ, torch, light	славяне (<i>pl.</i>), славянíнь (<i>sing.</i>), Slav
свѣтъ, light, world	слáдкий, sweet
свѣча, candle	слáдно, delightfully, sweetly
святой, holy	слезá, tear
себя (<i>acc.</i>), self, selves (<i>reflex.</i> <i>pron.</i>)	слóвно, as if
сегодня, to-day	слóво, word
сейчасъ, just now	слóжены, put together
селó, village	слúчай, occasion, circumstance, chance
сѣльский, rural	слухъ, rumour, hearing, ear
семья, family	слышать, to hear
серафимъ, seraph	смотрѣть, to look
сердечный (see Notes), of my heart	смыкать (<i>ipf.</i>), сомкнуть (<i>pf.</i>), to shut, close
сёрдце, heart	смѣло, fearlessly
серебристый, silvery	смѣшавъ, having mixed
сидѣть, to sit	смѣшной, funny, ridiculous
сила, strength	снова, again
сильный, strong	снопь, sheaf
синица, tomtit	снѣгъ, snow
синий, blue	снѣжный, snow (<i>adj.</i>)
сиянiе, ье, shining	собáка, dog
сиять, to shine	собираться (<i>ipf.</i>), собраться (<i>pf.</i>), to rally, gather (strength)
сказáть, to say	собой (<i>instr.</i> of себя), oneself
скáзка, fairy-tale	сóбственный, own
скáзывать, to tell	согбѣнный, bent
скáтываться (<i>ipf.</i>), скатíться (<i>pf.</i>), to roll off	созвúчье, harmony, rhyme
сквóзь, through	создавать (<i>ipf.</i>), создáть (<i>pf.</i>), to create
скирдъ, corn-stack	сокрóйся (<i>imper.</i> of скрýться), to hide oneself
склоняться (<i>ipf.</i>), склонíться (<i>pf.</i>), to bend, bow	сóлнечный, sun (<i>adj.</i>)
	сóлнце, sun
	солóма, straw

сомнѣніе, ѡе, doubt	струя, current, stream
сонный, dreamy, sleeping	студѣнный, cold
сонъ, сна (<i>gen. sing.</i>), dream, sleep	ступай!, go along!
сосѣдка, neighbour (<i>fem.</i>)	стыдѣться, to be ashamed
сосѣдъ, neighbour	стыдъ, shame
соха, sort of plough	судъ, court
сочетаніе, combination, blend- ing	судьба, fate
спать (сплю, спишь), to sleep	суетливый, bustling, restless
спокойный, calm	сущій, existing
спокойствіе, calmness, repose	сфинксъ, sphinx
спорый, productive, successful	счастье, happiness
среді, among	съ, with, from
среди, amidst	сынѣшка, (little) son
ставить, to put upright	сѣверъ, north
стараться (<i>ipf.</i>), по- (<i>pf.</i>), to try	сѣдельце (<i>dim.</i> of сѣдло), saddle
старушка (<i>dim.</i>), old woman	сѣдой, grey (headed)
старый, old	сѣнцо, hay
стать (<i>pf.</i> стану), to become, begin	сѣнь (<i>f.</i>), shade
стволь, trunk	сѣрый, grey
степь (<i>f.</i>), step	сѣятель (<i>m.</i>), sower
стлаться (стелюсь, ешься), to extend	
стогъ, stack	Т
стоить, to deserve, cost	тайнственный, secret, mys- terious
столпъ, column, pillar	тайный, secret
столь, table, board	таковои, such
столько, so many, so much	такой, such
стонать, to groan	такъ, so, thus
стонъ, groan	тамъ, there
сторонá, странá, side, land	тащить, to drag (<i>reflex.</i> to trail along)
стоять, по- (<i>pf.</i>), to stand	твердить (твержу), to repeat by heart
страданіе, suffering	твёрдый, hard, firm
страдающій, suffering	твой, thy
страждать, страдать, to suffer	театръ, theatre
странникъ, pilgrim	тебѣ (<i>dat.</i>), тебѣ (<i>gen. and acc.</i>), ты, thou
странный, strange	телѣга, cart
страсть (<i>f.</i>), passion	тёмный, dark
страшиться, to be afraid of	тѣмя, crown of the head, top of the mount
стрекоза, dragon-fly	теперь, now
стремиться, to strain, hasten	терновыи вѣнецъ, crown of thorns
стремлѣнье, effort	тихий, quiet
стрѣмя, stirrup	тишина, stillness, quiet, silence
стройный, harmonious	тлѣніе (ѡе), corruption, rot
струиться, to be poured forth, to ripple	

то . . . то, now . . . then
 то-и-знай (*adv. phrase*), con-
 stantly
 толпа, crowd
 то́лько, only
 томиться, to languish, pine
 топоръ, axe
 торжественно, solemnly
 тоска, distress, pain
 тотъ, та, то, тѣ, this, that
 точить, to sharpen
 требовать, по- (*pf.*), to demand
 тревога, alarm, anxiety
 тревожить, to disturb, shake
 трепеть, fear
 третий, ъя, ъе, third
 тройка, a team of three horses
 abreast
 тропá, pathway
 трудно, difficult, hard
 трудъ, toil
 трусить, to play coward, falter
 трусь, coward
 туманъ, mist, fog
 тунгусъ, Tunguse
 туча, тучка (*dim.*), storm-cloud
 тутъ, here
 ты, thou
 тьма, darkness
 тѣло, body
 тѣнь (*f.*), shade, shadow
 тѣсниться, to squeeze in
 тѣсный, narrow, tight
 тюрьма, prison
 тяготить, to disturb, over-
 burden
 тяжёлый, heavy (*fig. sad*)
 тяжесть (*f.*), heaviness, burden

У

у, near, by
 убирать (*ipf.*), убрать (*pf.*), to
 take, put away
 убѣжать (*pf. of убѣгать*), to
 escape, run away
 увы! alas!
 увяданье, withering, fading
 угадать, to guess

уголь, corner
 угроза, threat
 угрюмый, morose, surly
 удавливать, удавить (*ipf.*),
 удавить (*pf.*), to hang, choke
 удалой, audacious, daring
 ударить, to strike
 ударъ, stroke, blow
 удручать (*ipf.*), чить (*pf.*), to
 oppress, afflict
 ужасъ, horror
 ужинъ, supper
 ужъ, already
 узды (*pl.*), bridle
 узнать, to find out, learn
 указывать (*ipf.*), указать (*pf.*),
 to show, point out
 украдкой, secretly, stealthily
 улетать (*ipf.*), улетѣть (*pf.*),
 to fly away
 уловить, to catch, seize
 улыбаться, to smile
 умилять, to touch
 умирать (*ipf.*), умереть (*pf.*),
 to die
 уморительно, funnily, comi-
 cally
 умъ, mind, wit, sense
 университетъ, university
 унылый, sad, dejected, low-
 spirited
 унынье, discouragement
 упрёкъ, reproach
 урожай, harvest
 успокоенный, soothed
 услужить, to serve
 уснувший (*p.p. of уснуть*), to
 fall asleep
 успѣвать (*ipf.*), успѣть (*pf.*),
 to have time to . . .
 уставать (*ipf.*), устать (*pf.*), to
 grow weary, tire
 усталый, tired
 утомительно, tiresomely
 утомляться утомиться (*pf.*), to
 get tired
 утѣщать (*ipf.*), утѣшить (*pf.*),
 to console

ухо (*pl.* уши), ear
 уходить (*impf.*), уйти (*pf.*), to
 depart
 учиться, to learn

Ф

Финнъ, Finn

Х

хата, hut
 хвалá, praise
 хворость, dry branches
 хладъ, холодъ, the cold
 хлопотливо, with much ado
 хлѣбъ, bread, corn
 холодный, cold
 хоть, although, nearly
 хоть, хотя, at least
 хотѣть, to desire, want (*reflex.*
impers.), мнѣ хочется, I want
 хранитель (*m.*), guardian

Ц

царить, to reign, rule
 царство, kingdom
 цвѣтной, many-coloured
 цвѣты (*pf.* of цвѣтѣть), flower
 цыганы, gipsies
 цѣлый, whole
 цѣль (*f.*), goal
 цѣпь (*f.*), chain

Ч

чаёкъ, tea
 частный, private
 частый, frequent, thick, close
 часть, hour
 чей, чья, чьѣ, чьи, whose;
 чьи-то, someone's
 человѣкъ, person, man
 червь (*m.*), worm
 черезчуръ, overmuch
 чёрный, black
 черты лица, features
 честный, honest, honourable
 четвертачекъ, quarter rouble
 чечень (see Notes)
 чешуя, scale

чѣнный, sedate
 чистый, clean, clear, open
 что?, what?, how, that
 чтобы, чтобъ, that, in order that
 чтожь, well then!
 чѣство, feeling
 чѣдный, wonderful, beautiful
 чѣждый, unknown to
 чужбй, strange
 чѣткій, sensitive, delicate, tact-
 ful
 чѣмъ-свѣтъ, at the dawn

Ш

шагáть, to stride
 шагъ, step
 шёлкъ, silk
 шептáть, to whisper
 шѣствуя (*pr. ger.*), шѣствовать,
 to march, walk gravely
 шестой, sixth
 широкій, wide
 школа, school
 школьникъ, schoolboy
 шлá, шёлъ, шлѣ (*p. t.* of шлѣти),
 to go; пойти (*pf.*)
 шорохъ, rustling
 штóры, window-blinds
 шумъ, noise
 шумящій (*pr. p.* of шумѣть), to
 make a noise

Э

этотъ, эта, о, н, this, that

Ю

южный, south (*adj.*)
 юность (*f.*), youth

Я

я, I
 явь (*f.*), reality
 ядовитый, poisonous, malignant
 языкъ, tongue, people
 ямщикъ, driver, coachman
 яркй, bright
 ясный, bright, clear

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